

sident 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, 1967, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,14,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,27,000 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 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,24,92,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 34 to 40 and 124 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

290 (A) LS—6.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,72,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

**DEMAND NO. 35—AGRICULTURE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,63,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 36—AGRICULTURE RESEARCH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,21,52,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 37—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,92,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

**DEMAND NO. 38—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,63,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'."

**DEMAND NO. 39—FOREST**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,11,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,70,93,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,74,28,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

**DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,30,61,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Sir, Government has considered the wheat policy for 1966-67 and decided that the existing zonal restrictions should be modified by constituting the present Punjab wheat zone, U.P. and the adjoining rural areas of Delhi into one zone within which there should be no restrictions on the movement of wheat and gram. In arriving at this decision, Government has taken into account the views expressed by the Chief Ministers concerned at the recent discussions held in Delhi on the

alternative courses of action possible in respect of wheat policy, namely—

(i) the continuance of the *status quo*;

(ii) the complete removal of all zonal restrictions; and

(iii) the formation of larger wheat zones.

The merits and demerits of each of these alternatives were carefully examined. There was a consensus of opinion that if zonal restrictions on movement of wheat were completely removed, it would be difficult to predict the behaviour of prices and supplies. In view of the drought conditions, Government had not an adequate buffer stock to exercise sufficient command over a situation of shortage and consequent high prices which may arise. Procurement of even minimal quantities of wheat would be rendered difficult to meet the needs of public distribution which must continue to be an integral feature of food policy for the next few years.

2. The continuance of the *status quo* was favoured by some States by Government came to the conclusion that under the single State zone there were practical difficulties in the way of the surplus States procuring a substantial portion of the marketable surplus at prices which would be remunerative to the producer. In its view, the paramount consideration in deciding upon a wheat policy for the future would be to ensure that the producer, as distinct from the trader, actually received an adequate price. Unless special measures were taken to step up wheat production, we would not be able to narrow the gap between the demand and supply of wheat even at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and our dependence on imports would not be reduced. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that in the principal wheat producing States, the pricing of wheat should be such as to activate quicker development of wheat production and the propagation of the high yielding varieties which require considerable inputs.

3. A larger wheat zone composed of four or five States would undoubtedly have assured the producer of more than an adequate price, but it was feared that prices would have stabilised at a level which would have caused much hardship to the consumer. It is necessary, therefore, to balance the demands of the producer and the needs of the consumer to obtain supplies at a reasonable price and it is in this context that Government has come to the conclusion that a suitable arrangement to achieve the objectives in view would be to watch the working of a limited zone composed of Punjab and U.P. in which the risks involved in the removal of all zonal restrictions or the constitution of such a larger zone would be minimised. At the same time, a better price for the producer could be assured in the interests of achieving the higher targets of wheat production. The present decision, therefore, has a limited purpose and should not be regarded as a recantation of Government's food policy objectives which will be reviewed in due course in the light of the recommendations to be made by the Foodgrains Policy Committee which has been recently appointed.

4. In the zone now proposed to be established the Food Corporation, with the assistance promised by the State Governments concerned, would make purchases of wheat and gram to meet some of the needs of the deficit areas. During the last year the prices of wheat in the Punjab tended to stabilise at levels which did not contain a sufficient incentive element for the producer. In the light of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission, Government has now decided that it would be prepared to make purchases of wheat on Central account either through the Food Corporation or State Agencies upto a price of Rs. 54, Rs. 58 and Rs. 62 for the Red, Common White and Superior varieties in the zone now proposed to be estab-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

lished. This is round about Rs. 7 more than last year's price.

5. Government has also decided that in view of the present low prices of maize in the Punjab, the existing restrictions on the movement of maize from that State should be removed.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** I am moving the various cut motions standing in my name.

The unprecedented food crisis the country is facing today is the culmination of the disastrous economic policies persistently followed since our independence. A false order of priorities in planning, neglect of agriculture and irrigation, excessive taxation, the suffocating control with attendant corruption and waste—all these have brought the national economy to a perilous state by this involving over-dependence on foreign aid including food, of course. At the beginning of every Plan, the promise was given parrot-like that self-sufficiency would be achieved at the end of the Plan, but it has remained a complete moonshine, and reliance on imports has been steadily increasing from Plan to Plan. From an annual average of 2.4 million tons in the First Plan period, it has gone up to 12 million tons this year. This over-dependence is bad, but it becomes inevitable in the present context, and we are grateful to the United States of America for the timely help in the shape of P.L. 480, and the other countries which have responded to the appeal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Director, F.A.O., in giving substantial food aid to this country.

But at times we are also shocked. It appeared the other day in the *Times of India* that the Israeli food offer was refused by the External Affairs Ministry on the pretext that this would embitter our relationship with Arab countries. These diplomatic dogmas should not stand in the way of realities. On the 15th Febru-

ary the Food Minister was making a personal appeal to the Ambassadors here for aid, for fertilisers and pesticides, but on that very same day the External Affairs Ministry rejected the Israeli offer of pesticides and fertilisers. These are two incompatible things, and I cannot reconcile to them.

We fulfil our monetary targets and squeeze the taxpayer more and more, but all these things go to the gutters because the physical targets remain unfulfilled. In each successive Plan, like a gambler we spend more and more in the hope that this time we are going to make up for the entire loss, but instead of retrieving our economic health, it is going to ruins. Inflationary tendencies have brought in the consequent depreciation of the rupee, and the rupee today stands at 14 paise of the pre-war rupee. The price of foodstuffs has been skyrocketing beyond the purchasing power of the people. Taking 1952-53 as 100, the index figure for cereals in March, 1966 stands at 153, and edible oil at 247. The ECAFE Economic Survey has made some startling revelations. At the present rate of growth, we shall reach the Japanese level of today in 137 years and that of New Zealand in 205 years. This is our achievement.

A veteran Congressman, Mr. Santhanam, on the 29th March, has said at Madras that our achievement is just like the game of climbing a greasy pole; for every foot of height gained, we lose three feet. Last year's total production including pulses was 88.4 million tons, and this year it is 75.9 million tons, showing a shortfall of 12.5 million tons, of which rice contributes nearly 7 million tons.

In a predominantly agricultural country like India, agriculture has been mostly neglected. Nitrogenous fertiliser production reached only 6 million tons against a target of 10.2 million tons. So far as additional areas to be covered by major and

medium irrigation projects are concerned, in the Third Plan period we have reached only 6 million acres against a target of 12.2 million acres. Still, 2 million acres of irrigation potential have remained unutilised. If you go into the crux of the problem, you will be convinced that this non-utilisation of the irrigation potential is mainly due to the excessive water rates and arbitrary assessment which is being done without assessing the accruing benefits and the paying capacity of the kisan.

Every year our population increases by 12 million, which is equal to the entire population of Australia, and for them we require an extra one million tons of foodgrains, for which 2 million acres of land more should be brought under irrigation. Dr. K. L. Rao has very rightly stated that for every child born we should earmark Rs. 100. But in these grandiose plans, the crop yield in this country has been the lowest in the world. In the case of wheat, we produce only 898 kilos per hectare, while in U.K. it is 3,930 and in the Netherlands 4,230. So far as rice is concerned, we produce 1,074 kilos per hectare, while UAR produces 5,470 and Spain 6,270.

In this regard I beg to state that our diplomatic dogmas should not stand in the way of procuring the special hybrid paddy seeds from Taiwan, where the production is the highest in the world. Cheap slogans like Jai Kisan only stimulate ridicule because when electricity is available to the industrialist for his aluminium plant at 3 paise per unit, the poor kisan has to pay 19 paise for electricity for pumping much needed water to his thirsty land.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana):**  
Now 12 paise.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In the various reports the Ministry has tried to place the blame on providence, on weather, on various matters over which they have no control; at the same time,

however they have admitted administrative lapses. But I am very sorry to state that they have not traced the real cause of the malady, i.e. the so-called socialist planning, the so-called land reforms.

In USSR, the biggest land mass in the world, where 42 per cent of the people are employed in agriculture, they have been importing millions and millions of tons of foodgrains from the western countries. The failure of land reforms in USSR tells only half the story. The other half is the success of farming in private plots which comprise only 3 per cent of the cultivated land in that country, but contribute more than 34 per cent of the total agricultural output.

In this regard, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a publication *Komsomovskaya Pravda* which says that collective farming has to be broken up and private ownership has to be revived. In that statement they have more or less accepted the success and the efficiency of private management which is so linked with the natural law of incentive. So, it is high time that the Ministry gave thought to this and scrapped the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution which is expropriatory in nature and which robs the kisan of freehold and tendency rights and takes away all the initiative.

We fix the ceiling and the ceiling fixed at the sweet will of the government is not final; it is changeable. every time the government changes, ceiling also changes. What more disincentive could be there? I cannot reconcile when the government says in one breath that there should be fragmentation due to ceiling which will ultimately lead to non-mechanisable and uneconomic holding and in the other breath they speak of consolidation of holdings I would like to quote a line from Rajaji's article in the latest *Swarajya* wherein he says:

"Any amount of fertilisers may be bought or distributed even

[Shri P. K. Deo]

free but without the great psychological fertiliser of ownership incentive and harmonious co-operation, the chemical fertilisers by themselves will bear no fruit."

Because of the political tie of the party in power with the sugar interest in the country, the ceiling does not apply to sugarcane plantations. That is why all the people have taken to sugar and all the paddy fields have been converted to cane fields; that is why there is no progress.

Coming to distribution, just now the minister spoke of zonal restrictions; he intended to widen the wheat zones. I submit that zonal and belt area restrictions are not necessary at all. They not only check the normal flow of trade; they open the flood-gates of corruption. I come from an area which is a border area, border of M. P. and Orissa State. Even though the price of paddy is fixed at Rs. 35 per bag at Kalahandi, in Madhya Pradesh it is Rs. 45. However rigorous measures you may take, you cannot stop the illicit smuggling that goes on. *Chana ka dal* is available at Raipur market for Rs. 75 per quintal but it is sold at Khariar Road at Rs. 95. Truckloads are allowed to pass by the checking staff because they get their share of *bakshis* of Rs. 500 or a thousand but to justify their existence the enforcement staff catch hold of the headloaders who carry a few measures which they get by way of wages or their own grain which they take to the other side for milling purposes, and they could not bring it back. The minister has stated that he is going to refer the matter to an expert committee. In the AICC he has given a solemn promise; in this House he has given a solemn promise. But in the Chief Ministers' conference he comes out and says that the *status quo* has to remain. This is a complete breach of faith and I charge him with breach of faith. Most respectfully I submit that it is time that the restriction goes. Unless and until supply keeps

up with the demand, the vulnerable and poorer sections of society would have to be fed with subsidised food-grains.

There is need to prescribe remunerative prices to the agriculturists and helping such prices to be maintained by the Foodgrains Corporation offering such a price for its purchase in competition with the private trade. We are against all sorts of monopolies; we are also against the monopoly procurement by the FCI. If they are to collect or procure grains, let them go in the open field and compete with the private trade also so that the agriculturist is assured of the maximum price. Government has to abandon compulsory procurement also to avoid punishing peasants who are accused of being hoarders. We protest against the government policy which says that the peasants are also hoarders of foodgrains. The levy system has to go. We have seen our selves what catastrophe the levy system led to in Bastar. Bastar is a tribal area and grain was procured forcibly and in Jagdalpur which was a town area, one kilo per head per month was given. We all know the sorry state of affairs there, firing and all that. I do not want to go into the merits of the case. We all feel so ashamed of the Bastar episode and we also protest against government's policy of giving priority to the Food Corporation. I also suggest that we supply fertilisers and insecticides at fifty per cent of their prices, at subsidised prices, to the agriculturist. In all famine and scarcity areas, free distribution or cheap supply should be made through non-governmental social organisations such as the Ramakrishna Mission; political institutions ought not to be allowed to interfere. I am sorry to state that in my own area the relief work that is done is done through the Bharat Sevak Samaj. We know what the Bharat Sewak Samaj is; it is a political organisation; it is the other side of the same coin of the Congress

Party. It is being used for political purposes. I am sorry to say that the party in power wants to take political advantage of the adversity and suffering of the people. There should be an end to it. As early as December, 1965, I had appraised this House about the failure of crops in the western district of Orissa, Kalahandi, from which I happen to come. I cautioned the Government that unless they took early action, the Bengal famine was likely to be repeated. Events that unfolded proved the correctness of my statement. Had the Government taken timely action and had they provided adequate relief work, had they provided a large number of fair price shops, these things would not have happened. The Minister in his statement stated:

"A study team led by an adviser to planning commission which visited the state has reported that the main problem in the state is one of finding employment for the low income groups than of finding food."

Our people are ready to work but no work is provided to them. Whatever relief work was done was done by the rural engineering organisation, through bureaucracy and it is the complacency and indifference of the Government which has led to the miserable state of affairs. The panchayats were not entrusted with this relief work. Whatever relief money was given, it went into the pockets of the favourite contractors of the ruling party. It is a shameful state of affairs. The Food Minister should personally pay a visit to that place. Kalahandi used to be a surplus district and it used to export 50,000 tons of rice every year. There the people are dying like flies. No action is taken to give any sort of relief. There might be some difference of opinion on the terminology, whether it is a starvation death or death due to malnutrition. But whatever it may be, I charge this Government and this Ministry of culpable homicide amounting to murder so far as the deaths in my constituency are concerned.

Nine people have died of starvation in Deodarha in Kalahandi district and nine have died in Damkipali in Bolangir district. If you go there, you will see only the bones and skin. The famine and scarcity condition there is the worst in living memory. It is a man-made famine due to the callousness and incompetence of the Government. I request you to appoint a Parliamentary Committee which should go into the question and report the actual state of affairs and suggest what should be done.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** May I ask one question? Is the mortality there above the ordinary mortality rate?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Yes. More people are dying because there is no foodgrain at all. (Interruption). The Chief Minister of my State came out with a statement that if the Centre is not going to give adequate financial help and other help in the shape of food supplies, he is going to resign. I should think that it is the worst joke to the dying man. The Minister here stated that the Chief Minister returned satisfied. What was given to them? Some vitamin tablets, some biscuits and some milk powder. It is adding insult to injury. I beg to submit that the whole thing has to be re-examined. The Minister boldly stated that for every ton of rice procured, two tons of wheat will be supplied, but so as far as my district is concerned, I know that every year 50,000 tons of rice were to be procured, and this year also, there has been some procurement. I would like to know how much wheat has been sent to that area. I got a telegram from Bhawanipatna that no wheat is available there since the last 15 days. Rice has completely vanished from the market. So, he should himself imagine the state of affairs there. Even the Adivasis are completely denied the privilege that they used to enjoy; they used to collect the mahua flowers and boil them and then eat them. But now they cannot even collect the mahua flower, because the country liquor contractors, with the help of the excise staff, prevent them even from collecting the mahua flower.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Taccavi loan is said to be given most generously. How much is given? Rs. 20 per cultivator. For that Rs. 20, the cultivator has to spend Rs. 10 for coming and going and also by way of *baksheesh*, etc. Rs. 20 per agriculturist is the taccavi loan that is being distributed in my district. I request the Food Minister to go there and see for himself if his statements are correct.

I beg to submit that the Central Co-operative Bank there cannot give any loans because they were not able to realise the repayments because all the short term loans are to be converted into medium term or long term loans. There is no hope that the people will be able to repay these short term loans. At the same time, to help the agricultural operations, some fresh financing has to be done. In this regard, the report of the Ministry says that sufficient measures at the co-operative institutions have not yet been adequately built up. Then, with regard to the agricultural credit stabilisation fund, even though the Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended that an agricultural credit stabilisation fund should be established in the Reserve Bank and at the State level, nothing has been done. Now, the problem has come to a head and the monsoon will break on the 15th June. Unless the seeds are supplied and unless loans are freely given, there is no prospect of effective agricultural operations being started.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Immediately.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Yes. I cannot understand those who swear by socialism, those who swear planning, if they allow such things to happen in different parts of the country. What happened in Panchmahal, in Gujarat? For the relief work the Adivasis were paid 20 paise per day as wages. They wanted to fish in the tank because they cannot get any food, but they were shot at like dogs. This is hopeless.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee** (Burdwan): Only for fishing?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Yes. What is happening in the surplus States? My colleague

Shri Gulshan has been there on hunger strike for seven days because of the police atrocities. Huge wheat stocks have been destroyed by the police by pouring kerosene oil over them. Huge ghee stocks have been destroyed by mixing them with cowdung. This is what is happening in the surplus States.

We hear of the various bundhs; we heard of the Kerala bundh; we heard of the West Bengal—Calcutta—bundh. Today, we are passing through the Delhi bundh. There is some bundh somewhere. So, in this regard, I beg to submit that they should have a self-analysis of themselves and see what is wrong in them. There is a very thin line of difference between hunger and anger. Constitutional and formal channels for expressing public discontent seem to be futile in the face of an unresponsive and arrogant government who tend to ignore the Opposition. It is a sad day for democracy that the effective centres of decision seem to be gravitating from within the Parliament to the streets and to the market square. People have been losing faith in the institutions of democracy or parliamentary form of Government. The people have been losing faith in the free and fair elections. It is because of the attitude of the Government. If the Government cannot give two square meals a day, they have no right to rule. As the country is tending towards a one party State, there is mass frustration which does not find any outlet. The safety valve provided in the free and fair elections is blocked by all unfair means adopted by the Government, by the party in power. These occasional eruptions of violence, though regrettable, become spontaneous, and we never know when they will turn out to be a volcano by which it will topple down all the democratic institutions from the pedestal, and which is so dear to us.

I am here reminded of the saying which Prof. Mukerjee used to quote, and I repeat it:

मुहूर्तं ज्वलन्तं श्रेयं, न च घमा-यितं चोर ।

Sir, if such things happen, if democracy is buried in this country, then, Shri Kamraj has to blame nobody but his partymen. Unless the Government realises the realities and mends its ways, the days of democracy are numbered in this country. The writings are very clear on the wall.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to lift the ban on movement of foodgrains from one State to another (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide at cheap rates the irrigation facilities such as power seeds and fertilisers to Kisans (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve working of the Food corporation of India (3)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the minimum price of sugarcane (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of setting up of a corporation for advancement of loans at a nominal rates to farmers (5)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Cooperation, be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to find out a suitable colour for Vanaspati Ghee (6)].

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal):**

I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for removal of zonal restriction on foodgrain movements (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply foodgrain to all States to stop starvation of the poor people in the country (8)].

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip):**

I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take suitable measures for soil conservation (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take suitable measures for afforestation according to the national forest policy (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take steps to improve the breed of cattle, poultry and animals of other kind (12)].

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

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to allocate more than 50 per cent of the funds for agriculture sector to make country self-sufficient in food (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in the distribution of fertilizers (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of coordination between research farms and farmers of the country (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the Development Blocks to engage the officials for production purpose only (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Issue of licenses to certain cooperative sugar factories to crush sugarcane crop standing on more than 25,000 acres under Tungabhadra Project in Mysore State (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the import of food-grains from America and other countries (18)].

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more warehouses in the Malabar region of Kerala (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Operation of the levy in Kerala (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up commissioning of egg powder manufacturing plant in Kerala (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get up fodder banks in Kerala (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish agro-industries corporation in Kerala (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds to develop fisheries in Kerala (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the construction of fishing harbours in Kerala (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more cold storage facilities in important fishing centres in Kerala (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance rice ration to 12 oz. per adult in Kerala (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more sugar quota to Kerala (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop tapioca based industries in Kerala (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively tackle scarcity conditions in the country (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide security of service to employees in the Food Corporation (38)].

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of fertilisers and insecticides at subsidised prices to farmers (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate irrigation facilities to farmers. (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide foodgrains at subsidised prices to the most vulnerable section of the society. (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate relief measures in the famine-stricken areas of the country (42)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept food supplies from Israel, Italy and Taiwan to meet the food shortage (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate credit facilities to farmers (44)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for the distribution of food to the people in famine-stricken areas through

non-political social organisations (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for cattle and crop insurance (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abandon policy of compulsory procurement (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abandon the monopolistic trade of the Food Corporation (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to the existing rice mills for modernisation resulting in better output. (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to declare Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Dhenkanal Districts in Orissa as famine areas and providing adequate relief measures there (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove zonal restrictions as between State to State and district to district for the free movement of foodgrains. (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prescribe remunerative prices of the foodgrains (52)].

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate balawadis and nurseries in the rural areas (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more refrigerated road transport to facilitate quick transport of fish to rural areas. (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of mechanisation of fishing boats. (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress made in carrying out land reforms (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite legislation for fixation of fair rents and security of tenure for tenants in the Union Territories (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finalise the scheme to constitute the All India Agricultural Service (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix minimum qualifications for the post of B.D.Os. (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to educate the villagers on the cooperative movement (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for rural industrialisation (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage Panchayat industries (62)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding import of foodgrains from foreign countries. (68)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey (Rasra): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the food policy of the country a success. (69)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal policy of granting licenses to sugar factories in River Valley Project area. (70)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in granting licenses to Kamalpur and Gangawati Sugar Cooperative factories in Tungabhadra area. (71)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply tractors to cultivators on no-profit no-loss basis or on co-operative basis. (72)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of Agricultural Colleges at Raichur, Mysore and Oum Nagar, district Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. (73)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for small irrigation and lift irrigation schemes from flowing nalahs and water resources. (74)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for cooperative farming societies in the country. (75)].

**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate provision of loan to farmers for purchasing milch cattle and fodder. (76)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide loans for re-digging old and silted irrigation sources. (77)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring uniformity in the country in regard to cooperative movement (78)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference to extend cooperative farming in the whole country (79)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of cheap manure to farmers (80)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of progress in Fishing industry (81)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient irrigation facilities to farmers (82)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide foodgrains at subsidised rates to the weakest section of society (83)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient relief to famine-stricken areas of the country (84)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient credit facilities to farmers (85)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement land reforms fully (86)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement scheme regarding allotment of land to landless agricultural labour expensively. (87)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise all the rice and flour mills in the country (88)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise trading in foodgrains (89)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent participation of capitalists in cooperative movement (90)].

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to scrap the so-called a serious dis-incentive to increased food production in the country (91)]

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

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding Fertiliser Agreement with foreign firms (92)].

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The cut motions are also now before the House.

**Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh (Amravati):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, unless we achieve self-sufficiency in food, our Independence is going to be meaningless. This sentiment was expressed by our Prime Minister at the meeting of the Chief Ministers held recently in Delhi. I am really happy that the recent food crisis is injecting some wisdom into us.

We would like the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan to be a crucial year, or the turning point in our agriculture, as the Prime Minister remarked. To my mind, that will be possible only if water is made available to the cultivator, as water is what land needs first and foremost.

It is gratifying to learn that irrigation facilities are steadily improving in our country. I sincerely hope that the Upper Wardha Irrigation scheme will also soon come to fruition for that is the only irrigation project that will fall to the lot of the part of the country I come from, namely Vidharba, which is predominantly agricultural.

The mineral resources of our country are abundant. Therefore, it is natural that we should aspire to be an industrialised nation. But, considering that nature has also blessed us with an abundant and fertile soil, given us large and ever-flowing rivers and an extremely suitable climate, to neglect

[Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh]

to utilise its full potential by relying exclusively on the rains, is in my view, a criminal waste. When irrigation resuscitates this dormant potential, I am sure, we will not only be able to feed ourselves, but will have power to feed some other parts of the world too.

Until, now, we have begged enough at the doors of foreign countries for food. Now that circumstances have shaken us out of our slumber, we should put our country on a sound footing as far as food is concerned, so that this chapter of shame in our recent history is closed for good.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a warning I would like to utter, however. We are a nation of impulsive beings. We cannot sustain an effort. When an emergency crops up we are all enthusiasm and strain every nerve to meet it. But the moment tension slackens, carelessness and inertia are back with us like longlost brothers.

Let such a fate not overtake our irrigation schemes. Under no circumstances should the programme be looked upon as a measure designed only to meet an emergency. It must become a permanent feature of our larger programme of national reconstruction and must be carried out until the last acre of our land has been given its due share of water.

Now, about manure, which is the second urgent need of agriculture, we have planned to import considerable quantities of fertilisers. True, fertiliser is an important input for improving yields. But, in our country, unless a certain amount of understanding is created inputs of fertilisers alone will not give us the necessary results.

It is a disgrace that so few soil testing laboratories are available in our country even after 18 years of independence. I well recall how my late husband Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh used to worry about the situation. On several occasions, he drew the atten-

tion of this House to the vital need for maintaining soil testing laboratories. But alas, his warnings were not heeded.

Soil testing process is still in its infancy in this country. Only that agency can tell the farmer the proportion of fertilisers to be used for each particular piece of land. In the absence of such advice, the farmer may use fertilisers indiscriminately and that will do harm rather than help. I therefore earnestly appeal to the government to turn their attention to the utilisation of indigenous resources for fertilisation, and fortunately for us, they exist in plenty in our country.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on thing I would like to draw everybody's attention to. Fertilisers help only the plants. They do not nourish the soil. Organic manure, on the other hand, helps the plants as well as enriches the soil. The utmost effort, therefore, should be made to conserve cowdung.

The vast amount of this rich manure is allowed to be wasted by being used as fuel. Considering that India has a cattle population of 150 millions, and as each animal produces at least half a kilo of dry manure every day, our annual output amounts to more than 50 million tons of dry cowdung manure. That makes one ton of it for every 7 acres of our cultivated land. That is more than enough for our needs. You can therefore realise the imperative need of conserving this precious source of manure. I go further. I say that law should be enacted which makes the misuse of cowdung a criminal offence.

It is possible that a law of this type may annoy some people. The pragmatic may argue that it would be the height of indiscretion even to contemplate such a law in view of the next general elections. Maybe, we would become unpopular as a result of putting it on our statute book. Maybe we would lose votes. But, is it not better

to court unpopularity and lose votes if the measure is going to benefit the country?

But, let us look at the problem also from the people's point of view. Today, cowdung does constitute an important source of fuel for the people, especially those who reside in the countryside. One cannot deprive them of it suddenly. One must assure an alternative source of fuel for them. That alternative source does exist in our country, in the shape of coal.

As a matter of fact, for the last two years, collieries in our country have been having a lean time. One can obtain ample supplies of coal from them. The attractive method would be to exchange the coal for cowdung cakes with all advantages weighing in favour of the latter. I am sure people would gladly agree to such an exchange.

True, the charges of transporting coal to every village is going to be heavy. In that case, let the government subsidise the railways and road transport. After all, we propose to spend crores on importing fertilisers. The freight charges alone on importing foodgrains are going to cost us Rs. 290 crores. Why not divert those crores of rupees to procuring cowdung cakes and thereby save some precious foreign exchange?

One fact I would like to emphasize with all the strength at my command. If we wish to maintain a steady supply of foodgrains for all times, the farmer must receive economic price for his produce. Recently, I visited some rural areas in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. I was thrilled to notice that the farmers have taken up the cause of food production to heart and are cultivating assiduously every inch of land. I do not wish to sound gratuitously optimistic, but there is a feeling at the back of my mind that given the normal quota of water, there is going to be an abundant harvest in the next season. For example, my

290 (A) LS-7.

district, Amravati, has produced one lakh quintals of wheat in 20,000 acres grown with the help of lift irrigation and in three thousand acres maize has been sown. I sincerely hope that this effort made by the farmer is going to be a matter of rejoicing for him, and not regret, for if the abundant production contrives to bring down prices of agricultural produce, the farmer will become an embittered man and will lose all faith in food cultivation. The country will never be able to secure his cooperation again.

I suggest, therefore, that the prices of agricultural commodities be fixed now, immediately, not in terms of money alone but in their relation to prices of other commodities. That means that the government should take the responsibility to see that there is no general increase in prices of commodities. And, if such a rise is unavoidable, then, there should be a corresponding rise in agricultural prices too.

Relative price fixation is the only way in which justice can be done to the farmer. That and that alone will make agriculture an economic occupation.

Before I conclude, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the officers of that State for having given all the facilities and help to the farmers to carry out the rabi campaign very successfully. I cannot but congratulate the farmers of that State who did their best to make the campaign a success.

Lastly, I wish to thank the Deputy-Speaker for giving me time to express my views on this subject and to the House for listening to me patiently.

**Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):**  
Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate. It is now agreed by all concerned that self-sufficiency in food is the most important thing so far as we are concern-

[Shri Maniyangadan]

ed. That awareness has been felt by the government as well as the people of India. In the annual plan for the first year of the fourth plan, government has given this sector the importance it deserves. Targets have been fixed and plans have been formulated. The question is whether they would be implemented. I hope and believe that with the cooperation of all concerned, the government will be able to implement the schemes that have been formulated. In the past the failure has been not in the matter of formulating plans and schemes, but in the matter of implementation. I do not want to go into details of the plans. The spokesman of the Swatantra Party said that a government which cannot feed the people has no right to exist. In one sense I agree with him. But I ask, since independence was there no increase in food production in this country? If we have been able to increase food production by more than 60 per cent, is it not an achievement of which the government can be justly proud? In the last two or three years, there was unprecedented drought. Specially last year's drought was one which we never had for about a century. Over such things and the vagaries of the monsoon, the government or anybody else can have no control. Such a situation arose and as a consequence there was some difficulty. Is it proper in such a situation to create further difficulties by bundhs, etc.? That is the question the House and the country will have to consider honestly.

The minister has today announced the policy regarding wheat zones. I do not want to criticise it or go into its merits. I am not personally very much concerned about the existence or non-existence of wheat zones. But I am one who believes that the controls should be the least. There should not be controls which are not absolutely essential. From that point of view we have to consider the question of zones. Let us look into the position in the previous two

years. In 1964 when there was some difficulty in food supply, there were criticisms that the government had no machinery for distribution of what was available in the country. Naturally at that time everybody demanded that controls should be introduced on the trade. The minister came forward with a proposal that government should have a commanding position in the food trade. Lack of that policy was subject-matter of criticism in this House and government came forward with that policy. The Food Corporation was created. If the Food Corporation is to function, there must be the possibility of procurement or purchase by the corporation. If that is so, free movement throughout the country of whatever is produced may not be feasible. That is my view. But as regards zones, the minister himself has admitted that the State Governments were not cooperating in the matter of procurement. That is why there was failure on the part of the Food Corporation. So, the government must reconsider this policy. I do not want that all controls should be taken away. Such controls as are necessary must be retained.

Regarding rice, the southern zone should be re-established. Some years ago, the southern zone consisting of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala was established and things were going on smoothly. Now the government claims that there is informal rationing which has been brought on a statutory basis in Kerala. Government has assured the supply of a certain quantum of rice to the people in Kerala. But sufficient quantity is not available. Kerala being a deficit State, the deficit States and surplus States should be tagged together and the old system of the southern zone should be re-established. That will give some relief to the people. Otherwise, the government must be prepared to supply sufficient quantity of foodgrains to the people in all the areas. If that is not possible, if the policy is such that some quantity of

rice is available in the open market, then that must be made available and there should not be any restriction on that. The bigger southern zone of the four States should be re-established for rice. That alone will give relief to the people.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Regarding food production, so many policies have been adumbrated and I believe they will succeed. The previous speaker also said about prices. This morning the minister was saying that the price in various parts of the country depends on the circumstances that prevail in those parts, and it is not possible for the Union Government to declare a uniform price throughout India. I appreciate it and I fully agree with that policy. But prices in various parts of the country should be such that they are remunerative. I would like to refer here to a recent order by the Kerala Government prohibiting areas where paddy is being grown from being converted into areas where other agricultural operations are carried on. Here we have got in this country under the very same Ministry Agricultural Development Councils for coconut, for arecanut and for so many other agricultural commodities. The idea is to develop all these agricultural commodities. They want to increase the production of coconut; they want to increase the production of arecanut; they want to increase the production of rubber or tea. But there is necessity for preventing certain areas being converted into areas where the foodgrains are not cultivated. That is a matter which has to be gone into. If the agriculturist has the freedom to cultivate anything that he likes, he will be certainly looking to the best profitable method of cultivation. Here, in Kerala by this order it is an admission of failure on the part of the Government to give the paddy-grower sufficient price for what he grows in his land. My submission is that it is not by legislation the pro-

duction of foodgrains can be increased. You cannot increase the production of any agricultural commodity by legislation. That mainly depends on the price to be paid for such commodities. The price of paddy that is paid to the agriculturist must compare well with the price of other agricultural commodities. If that cannot be given, there is no meaning in saying that the agriculturists must be given remunerative prices. There is no use of saying such slogans.

15 hrs.

As this order has been recently passed by the Karala Government, I am making a specific reference to that. This order should be revised immediately. The agriculturist must be assured of a better price for what he grows. I have referred on several occasions to the peculiar agricultural operations in Kuttanad area. The agricultural operations are so peculiar there that the cost is much more than anywhere in other parts of India. The price offered to them is not adequate and so the people are thinking of cultivating those areas with coconuts, arecanuts and such other things. The Government must see that the people there are not forced to resort to such things by giving them better price for their commodities.

I may also refer to the question of tapioca in Kerala. There is an order which prohibits tapioca being taken out of the State of Kerala to any other part in India. In certain districts licence is being issued to the exporters who export tapioca to other parts of the country and in certain other districts it is not being done. Now there is a slump in the tapioca price. Every year this thing happens. When there is a better price for tapioca, the people will take to the cultivation of tapioca. Then, suddenly the price goes down and there is slump in the market. Tapioca is a food material and it could be used for industrial purposes also. The Government should have a sound

[Shri Maniyangadan]

policy whereby the tapioca cultivator is assured of a good price and then only the tapioca cultivation can be improved.

As regards other commodities also—agricultural commodities—Kerala is a State where we have got other cash crops like coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, cardamom and so many other things. The Government should go into all these things and see that the cultivators of these commodities are given remunerative prices. Several other aspects also have to be gone into by the Government.

One word about the fisheries and I shall finish. In Kerala recently the Fisheries Corporation has been registered. There is opposition not only from the existing exporters but also from the fishermen. My feeling is that the Government has not studied this question thoroughly. I understand that fishermen's co-operative societies which were in existence for so long are being throttled now. Certain concessions given to the poor fishermen who are going into the sea and catching fish are being slowly withdrawn for the sake of this big Corporation under the State monopoly. Fishing is an industry in Kerala for the last so many years. There are thousands and thousands of fishermen living on this. If the creation of this Corporation is going to affect the fate of these poor fishermen, my submission is that we better scrap this Corporation.

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** Perhaps it has been created to assist these people.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** If it is to assist them, I have no objection. But representations are being received that it is not to assist these fishermen. If that is true, the export itself will suffer. There is an allegation—I do not know whether it is correct or not—that the present Director of Fisheries is going to retire shortly and he is going to be the Chairman of this Corporation and this Corporation is being created at his

instance. Of course, I do not make this allegation. But such an allegation is there. I request that the Government must go into this question thoroughly, study the different aspects of the question and then only they must take a policy decision in this matter. With this I conclude.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** सभापति महोदय, आज जब इस सदन में खाद्य और दूध विभाजन के अनुदानों पर बहस हो रही है। इस समय हमारे देश की अवस्था बहुत ही संकटपूर्ण है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य जोकि कांग्रेस के हैं, ने फरमाया है कि विरोधी दलों के लोग इस स्थिति का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह सवाल उन्हीं से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश की जनता भूखों मरेगी, उसको खाने को भ्रम नहीं मिलेगा तो वह शान्ति का पाठ कब तक पढ़नी रह सकती है, कब तक उसको शान्ति का पाठ आप पढ़ाते रहेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो इस पर भी वह रोशनी डालें।

**श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल महोत्रा :** भ्रम पैदा करो।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** सब से बड़ी कठिनाई की बात यह है कि हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक आज लोग भ्रम के बिना तरस रहे हैं। जगह जगह से लोगों के भूख से मरने के समाचार आ रहे हैं। उड़ीसा के अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने बताया कि उड़ीसा की हालत क्या है। पिछली दफा इसी सदन में इस बात पर बहस हुई थी कि उड़ीसा में एक आदमी भ्रम न मिलने की वजह से मर गया था। मंत्री महोदय ने इससे इन्कार किया था क्योंकि उनकी समझ में भूख से मरने की व्याख्या नहीं की गई है।

प्रलाहाबाद से आदमियों के भूखों मरने की खबर मिली थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रसम्बली में वहां के मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को छिपाया था।

आज देश की भखी नंगी जनता के साथ यह सरकार खिलवाड़ करने पर तुली हुई है। जब जनता अनाज की मांग करती है तो उसका जवाब गोलियों से दिया जाता है और आरोप विरीधी दलों पर लगाये जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तलवार के बल पर सब कुछ हो सकता है लेकिन शान्ति से शासन नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बात को सरकार को अच्छी तरह से जान लेना चाहिये।

इस भुखमरी की हालत में मंत्री लोग विदेश में भ्रम के लिए दान मांगते फिरते हैं, हाथ पसारते फिरते हैं ...

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :** आप बताओ क्या किया जाय?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** मैं बताऊंगा जरा आप धीरज रखें। बाहर के मुल्कों से हम अनाज मांगते फिरते हैं। कांग्रेस शासकों का यह सबसे बड़ा अपराध है और मेरा यह उन पर आरोप है कि पिछले अठारह वर्ष की अजादी के बाद भी वह भ्रम की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके कांग्रेस सरकार को आज कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है कि वह ऐसी हालत में शासन करती रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हया होती तो लाजमी तौर पर जो लोग सरकार चला रहे हैं उनको चाहिये था कि हट जाते दूसरे लोगों को, भ्रवसर देते कि वे मुल्क को चलायें, लेकिन आप तो बेहया नम्बर एक हैं। आप समझ लें कि देश की जनता आप से परेशान है।

यही नहीं कि देश की जनता परेशान है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वभौम सत्ता भी आज खतरे में है। सारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि जब पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर आक्रमण किया था तब अमरीका ने सीधे तौर पर कहा था कि काश्मीर पाकिस्तान को दान और अनाज हमसे लो। आज बड़ा गुणगान हमारी शासक पार्टी के लोग उसका करते हैं। उसने सीधा साधा सवाल यह किया था। उसने सीधे साधे शब्दों में यह कहा था, आज भी

हिन्दुस्तान की अजादी को हड़पने की पूरी तरह तैयारी वह कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे देश में कांग्रेस में ऐसा लोग भी हैं जो आज भी अमरीका की तारीफ करते हैं और कहते हैं कि जिसका भ्रम खाते हो उमके साथ सीधी भाषा में बात करो। जिस देश में भ्रम लेते हो उस से अकड़ कर मत बोलो। यह उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिये कि अमरीका ने चांग काई शेक की सरकार की मदद की, और मुझे याद है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि जब वह चीन के सफर पर गये और चांग काई शेक का नाम अपने भाषणों में लेते थे तो चीन की जनता खड़ी हो जाती थी। उन्होंने द्विभाषिये से पूछा कि यह क्या बात है कि जब मैं चांग काई शेक का नाम लेता हूँ तो लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। द्विभाषिये ने बताया कि देश में चांग काई शेक का प्रभाव इतना है कि जब आप उस का नाम लेते हैं तो उस की इज्जत के लिये लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। लेकिन अमरीका के भ्ररबों और खरबों डालर चीन को नहीं बचा सके और चांग काई शेक फारमोसा में निर्वासित हो गये। आप भी याद रखिये आप बाहरी देशों की सहायता से देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। आप को यह बात खुले तौर से समझ लेनी चाहिये। यह बात अकेले मैं ही नहीं कहता, यह सिर्फ हमारी तरफ से नहीं कही जाती, पिछली दफे विनोबा भावे जी ने भी कहा था कि अगर देश के बच्चे अमरीका का भ्रम खायेंगे तो वह देश के अच्छे नागरिक नहीं बन सकते, वह भारत माता की जगह अमरीका माता की जय बोलेंगे, और इस के लिये पूरी तौर से आप ही जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आखिर आज इस का उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है। वह कहते हैं कि उपाय क्या है। अगर हम सुझाव देंगे तो क्या आप वैसा करेंगे। आज सारे देश को इस भ्रमस्था में ले जाने की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है।

\* आज आप के पास प्रोग्राम क्या है। देश की अनाज की कमी को पूरा करने

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

के लिये, आप के पास पहला प्रोग्राम है कि बाहर से अनाज मंगाओ, दूसरा प्रोग्राम है देश में जितना अनाज पैदा होता है उसे चोरबाजारी में भेजो, तीसरा प्रोग्राम है देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के नाम पर भारी संख्या में अफसरों को नियुक्त करो, चौथा प्रोग्राम है कि खाद का कागजी प्रचार करो और खाद किसी को मिलने मत दो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के पास क्या प्रोग्राम है ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं बतलाऊंगा । पांचवां प्रोग्राम आप के पास यह है कि अगर इस से काम न चले तो एक हफ्ते में दो दिन भूखे रहो, छठवां प्रोग्राम है कि गमले में अन्न उपजाओ और अगर इस से भी काम न चले तो किचन गार्डन बनाओ । आज देश की जनता के साथ यह मजाक चल रहा है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1956 से ले कर अब देश में पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत जितना अनाज आया है अगर उस का आधा रुपया भी देश के कृषि उत्पादन पर खर्च किया गया होता तो आज देश की हालत यह नहीं हो सकती थी । मैं आप को इस के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत कितना अनाज हमारे यहां मंगाया गया :

सन् 1955-56—	423 हजार टन
1956-57—	2717 हजार टन
1957-58—	1929 हजार टन
1958-59—	3177 हजार टन
1959-60—	4297 हजार टन
1960-61—	2122 हजार टन
1961-62—	2699 हजार टन
1962-63—	3898 हजार टन
1963-64—	5253 हजार टन
1964-65—	3300 हजार टन

अब बतलाइये कि इतना अनाज आप ने बाहर का मंगाया और अरबों धन राशि विदेशों को भेजा । अगर यह कृषि पर खर्च किया गया होता तो देश की कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती थी । मगर आप देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते । आप यह बात भी याद रखिये कि जब तक आप बाहर से अनाज मंगाते रहेंगे तब तक कभी देश आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता । आज कांग्रेस के लोग भले ही आप की तारीफ करें, उन का तो पेशा है कि बाहर जाते हैं तो कुछ और कहते हैं और सदन में कुछ और कहते हैं, विरोध आप का करते हैं लेकिन वोट आप को ही देते हैं यह किस तरह की पार्टी है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, यह पार्टी है या तमाशा है, जिस बात को आप नैतिक तौर से गलत कहते हैं, उसके पीछे ईमानदारी से आप को हाथ नहीं उठाना चाहिये, लेकिन आप उस के लिये भी हाथ उठाते हैं । यह एक जादूगरी है और कांग्रेसी शासक सारे देश को अपने जादू मक्कर में फंसाये हुए हैं, सारे देश में अपना वाग्जात फैलाये हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि अगर आप ने अनाज उगाया होता देश में तो क्या आज आप इस सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर न होते । लेकिन आत्मनिर्भर देश को बनाना आप की नीति नहीं है, आप चाहते नहीं हैं कि देश आत्म निर्भर हो, आप सिर्फ झूठे नारे में मुल्क को फंसाये रहते हैं । आज चोरबाजारी चलती है ।

सभापति महोदय : पाजिटिवली भी कुछ कहिये ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : पहले यह कह लेने दीजिये । आज चोरबाजारी से हमारे देश में अन्न की कमी है । मुझे याद है कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने एक बार उत्तर प्रदेश में कहा था कि आज भी हमारे यहां से चोरबाजारी से चावल बाहर जाता है जब कि हमारे यहां लोग भूखों मरते हैं । मुझे मालूम

है कि बिहार में हमारे यहां के मजदूर काम करने जाते हैं, उन को तो पकड़ कर बिहार सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश बार्डर पर बन्द कर देती है। लेकिन पैसा लेकर पुलिस अधिकारी भी चोरी करने वालों को छोड़ देते हैं। आज भी देश से चोरी से चावल निव्वत जाता है, चीन जाता है और देश के इन देशभक्तों पर आप भरोसा करते हैं। अगर हमारे मुख्य मंत्री . . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** चीन कौन भेजता है।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** आप के व्यापारी भेजते हैं, वह देशभक्त लोग जिन पर आप भरोसा करते हैं। खुद उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन को मालूम है कि चावल चोरी से नेपाल के रास्ते चीन को जाता है। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि जब कहा जाता है कि चोरबाजारियों के घर से गल्ला निकालो तो व्यापारी सरकार को धमकाते हैं। हमारे देश के व्यापारियों ने इस बात की धमकी दी थी कि अगर नन्दा जी अपना कदम पीछे नहीं हटाते हैं, अगर उन पर हाथ लगाते हैं, तो वह याद रखें कि उन की सरकार नहीं चलेगी। मिनिस्ट्रों के सर सड़कों पर लोटते हुए नजर आयेंगे। हमारे देश के व्यापारियों ने धमकी दी थी और उन की धमकी के सामने सरकार झुकी और आज भी जमाखोरी करने वालों से, चोरी करने वालों से चन्दा लेती है और उन से राज्य चलाती है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि हम करें क्या। मुझे याद आता है और सब हम बात को जानते हैं कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में चोरबाजारियों और मुनाफा-खोरों को क्या क्या सजा देंगे, सड़कों पर फांसी देंगे, लेकिन आज चोरबाजारिये आप की गोद में बैठे हुए हैं। आप उन की बात नहीं करते हैं, उन को पकड़ने का नाम कर के

गरीब हलवाईयों और बनियों को और छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को जेलखाने में बन्द करते हैं।

आप अफसरों के ऊपर बहुत भरोसा करते हैं। अफसरों का आप ने एक जाल बिछा रखा है वैज्ञानिक खेती के नाम पर और ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामसेविकायें, ग्रोवरसिद्धर, बीसों किस्म के अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। मैं आंकड़े दे कर कह सकता हूँ कि ग्रामसेवकों की तादाद दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है, ग्रामसेविकाओं की तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है, मगर यह काम कुछ भी नहीं करते। सिर्फ एलेक्शन में वह कांग्रेस का प्रचार करते हैं। इसी लिये ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामसेविकायें, समाज सेवक आदि बीसों तरह के अधिकारियों का जाल बिछाया गया है। मैं आप को सरकारी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बतला सकता हूँ कि मन् 1964 में ग्रामसेवकों की तादाद 49,628 थी और सितम्बर, 1965 में वह तादाद बढ़ कर 52,213 हो गई। पूछो यह काम क्या करते हैं जनता का। कुछ नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज उन के ऊपर इतना धन क्यों खर्च किया जाता है। आज बी० डी० ग्रो० को जीप दी गई है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वह तो खत्म किये गये हैं।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** कहां खत्म किये गये। देश में संकट का बड़ा नाम होता है। जितने भी बी० डी० ग्रो० ब्लाक प्रमुख विभिन्न जिलों में हैं, वे सिर्फ एलेक्शन बाजी के लिये हैं। यह ब्लाक प्रमुख और बी० डी० ग्रो० जनता को परेशान करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन बी० डी० ग्रो० को जीप देने की क्या जरूरत है। वह जीपों में चढ़ कर कहां जाते हैं। वह जीपों में सिनेमा

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

जाते हैं, नाच तमाशे देखने जाते हैं और जनता पर खुल्लम खुल्ला अत्याचार करते हैं। यहाँ पर सवाल पूछा गया कि किस की मर्जी से यह बी० डी० ओ० रखे गये हैं यह सरकार क्यों नहीं बतलाती है, क्या उन का काम है, तो उसका कोई जवाब नहीं। आज अफसरों की तादाद बढ़ाना सरकार का पेशा बन गया है। आज अफसर लोग गांवों में भ्रष्टाचार के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं।

मैं एक मिसाल गाजीपुर जिले की आपको दूँ। सैदपुर एक मुकाम है। वहाँ पर हरिजन लोगों से कहा गया कि तुम लोग घर बनाने के लिये रुपया ले लो। वह तैयार भी हुए कि वह घर बनायेंगे। लेकिन उनको रुपया नहीं दिया गया। कहा गया कि पहले घर बनाओ फिर रुपया देंगे। वह बेचारे गरीब लोग कहां से घर बना सकते थे। रुपया जो था वह डाकखाने में जमा कर दिया गया। एक साल तक वहाँ जमा रहा। उसके बाद वापस कर दिया गया। उन लोगों से कहा गया कि चूँकि रुपया जमा रहा है इसलिये उसका सूद दो। अजीब कमाल है। इसीका नाम आज विकास है।

मैं एक गांव में गया तो देखा कि हरिजनों के घरों में धुंआंकश बनाये जा रहे हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यह क्या बनाया जा रहा है तो बोले धुंआंकश बनाये जा रहे हैं। मैंने उन गरीबों से पूछा कि तुम्हारे यहाँ खाना कितने दिन पकता है तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हफ्ते में दो दिन हमारे यहाँ चूल्हा जलता है। उनके लिये सरकार धुंआंकश बना रही है। अजीब पागलपन है। अरे पहले रोटी दो, काम दो फिर धुंआंकश बनाओ। यह तो समझ में आता है। लेकिन खाने का नाम नहीं है

धुंआंकश बनाया जा रहा है। यह हमारी योजना का तमाशा है।

इसी तरह से आप देखें कि यह सरकारी अधिकारी किस तरह से जनता के ऊपर रासायनिक खाद थोपते हैं। मैंने पहले भी इसी सदन में अपने जिज्ञे की मिसाल रखी थी कि खाद के बदले में सफेद कंकर बेचा गया, उस खाद में नमक मिला कर बेचा जाता है। यह सारे के सारे अधिकारी जो बैठे हुए हैं वह योजना को चलने नहीं देंगे। यह कसम खा कर बैठे हैं इसके लिये। यह जो कोआपरेटिव और वी० डी० ओ० वगैरह हैं यह लोग खाद में नमक मिल कर बेचते हैं, खाद और को देते हैं और वमूली दूसरे से करते हैं। मैंने पिछले साल कहा था कि जबदस्ती किसानों को खाद दी जाती है। मुझे मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में लिखा कि यह आरोप झूठा है। उनके पत्र में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"I get the matter enquired into by the State Government who have now informed us that no case of any farmer being compelled to purchase fertiliser had come to their notice."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस से एम्बायरी कराई गई थी। मैं इसे सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ। आज भी जो आदमी कर्ज लेने जाता है उसको 100 रु० के कर्ज पर 25 रु० की खाद जबदस्ती दी जाती है, चाहे खेती हो या न हो। अगर आपको हिम्मत हो और साहम हो तो चलिए, मैं आदमियों की गवाही दिला सकता हूँ कि यह चीजें वहाँ हो रही हैं या नहीं। रासायनिक खाद का तो यह आलम है कि जिनको जरूरत है उनको देंगे नहीं और जिनको जरूरत नहीं उनके गले लगाते हैं। यह सरकार

कोम्प्रापरेटिव का बड़ा नाम लेती है और मेरा तो कहना है कि यह सरकार स्वयं कोम्प्रापरेशन की दुश्मन है। मेरा कहना है कि यह सरकार कतई नहीं चाहती है कि कोम्प्रापरेटिव इस देश में चले, इनका पक्का इरादा है और इनके आफिसर्स बिलकुल नहीं चाहते कि कोम्प्रापरेटिव चले। कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज बिलकुल डिफ्रंट पड़ी हैं। एक धादमी भी भ्रमर कर्ज नहीं देता तो सारी सोसाइटी को कर्ज नहीं मिलता। लेकिन पेपर में देखिए तो कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज का बड़ा शाईनिंग और खुलता हुआ रोल दिखाते हैं।

कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात की गई। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां स्टेट में कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग है। मेरे पास एक किताब है। इसके पेज 6 पर कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात कही गई है जिसमें कहा गया है कि 719 सोसाइटीज चल रही हैं। 1967 में 87 लाख रुपया इसके लिए दिया गया है। मगर कहां यह काम कर रही है? यह कहीं नहीं कहा गया है। मुझे मालूम है कि एक कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी देवरिया जिले में है डेहरी में है जिसको अन्नपूर्णा कृषि सहकारी समिति कहते हैं। वहां के गरीबों ने मिल कर के कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाई थी और उसकी तारीफ इतने सारे पेपर्स ने की, "भाज" और पूर्वी टाइम्स ने लिखा है कि वह कितनी अच्छी कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी है। मगर आज वह कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी बन्द है। इसलिए कि देवरिया के एक ए० आर० ने कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्म वालों से गाय मांगी। कोम्प्रापरेटिव सरपंच विश्वनाथसिंह का पत्र मेरे पास मौजूद है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच कराई जाय। कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी वालों ने गाय देने से इंकार किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो सबसे अच्छी कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी चल रही थी वह खत्म हो रही है और वह बेचारे सारे लोग जो कोम्प्रापरेटिव में खेत दिए,

पैसा दिये, वह गली गली में रोते फिर रहे हैं। यह है कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग।

सामुदायिक विकास योजना जिसका मैंने जिन्न पहले किया उस सामुदायिक विकास योजना के ऊपर जो भी सरकार रुपया देती है वह सब बेकार जाता है। इस बजट में 4137.44 लाख रुपये का प्राविजन इसके लिए किया गया है। इस सामुदायिक विकास की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि क्या जरूरत है सामुदायिक विकास योजना की? इसका क्या काम है? इसका क्या फंक्शन है? यह विभाग क्या करता है? क्यों नहीं सरकार इसको बन्द करती है? टैक्सपेयर का सारा पैसा लेकर रंगरेलियां मनायी जाती हैं, मेले किये जाते हैं। यह डॉम कब तक मुल्क में होता रहेगा? किस धादमी ने किस मेम्बर ने राय दी है? एक कांग्रेसी मेम्बर भी बताये कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना के सपोर्ट में कभी बोला है? मगर सरकार बजिद है कि हम तो योजना चलायेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना आपकी बिल्कुल बोगस है। इसको श्रीमान् जी, खत्म कीजिए। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वह जितने ग्राम सेवक वगैरह हैं इनको कोई और काम दीजिए। कारखाने में लगाइए, मिल में लगाइए यह तो बात समझ में आती है।

अभी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पटेल आयोग बनाया गया। उसका बड़ा रोना धोना हुआ। पटेल आयोग बनने के बाद कोई काम नहीं हुआ। उलटे कुछ हमारे अफसर और बढ़ गए। एक इंजीनियर की जगह तीन इंजीनियर, एक प्लानिंग आफिसर के बजाय 2 प्लानिंग आफिसर, एक ग्राम सेवक की जगह 7 ग्राम सेवक और काम कोई बना नहीं।

मैंने पिछली दफा भी कहा था कि एक कोम्प्रापरेटिव मिल रमड़ा में खुलने वाली थी बलिया जिले में। चार साल हां गए नगा-तार। आज तक उसका लाइसेंस नहीं मिला।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

मैं लिखते लिखते हार गया, सवाल करते करते हार गया। मेरे पास पेपर्स मौजूद हैं खाद्य मन्त्री के कि जिसमें उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि रखड़ा कोआपरेटिव मिल को लाइसेंस मिलेगा लेकिन आज तक चार वर्ष हो गए वह लाइसेंस उसको नहीं मिला जबकि वह उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे पिछड़ा हिस्सा है। अब कोई उसका जेयर लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं इसी वजह से कि लाइसेंस ही नहीं मिलता तो जेयर कौन ले ? तो मेरा कहना है कि यह वायजाल छोड़िए श्रीमान्जी। इसमें कुछ नहीं बनने वाला है। कोआपरेटिव की और बातें देखें। रिकशा यूनियन और फलों की यूनियन बीसों झूठे जाल फैला रखे हैं। हमारा एक अनुगोध है केवल कि खेती करने वाली जनता को जमीन दीजिए और जो आपने स्कीम चला रखी है स्वायत्त कन्जर्वेशन की यह सोलहों आना फाड़ है। मैं आपको जांच करके दिखा सकता हूँ। जहां तक भूमि संरक्षण का मामला है उन्हीं किमानों में भूया वसूल किया जाता है जिनकी जमीन पर मिट्टी डाली जाती है और एक मिट्टी की जगह 13 पेमेंट्स होते हैं। ठेकेदार गांवों को उजाड़ रहे हैं। मैं मिसाल दिखा सकता हूँ। चलिए चल कर देखिए कि भूमि संरक्षण का क्या तमाशा है, यह बिल्कुल गरीबों को तबाह करने का रास्ता है। देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कीजिये। सस्ती खाद का इन्तजाम कीजिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को उत्साहित कीजिए खेती में वैज्ञानिक साधनों का प्रयोग करने के लिए। रूस के ट्रैक्टर सस्ते आते हैं। लेकिन वह नहीं आने पाते। पांच हजार दरखास्ते ट्रैक्टरों के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं। कहा जाता है कि कोई कम्पनी है जिसके साथ सरकार ने कांटेक्ट किया है कि उनके महंगे ट्रैक्टरों को बहू बिकवायेगी। इसीलिए सस्ते ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिल पाते। वैज्ञानिक साधन देंगे तभी खेती की तरक्की होगी और नहीं तो न तो देश की स्वतन्त्रता बचेगी और न देश को खाना आप दे सकेंगे। आप कहते

हैं कि 67 में, 68 में, 90 में सफिशियेट हो जायेंगे, हम कहते हैं कि एक हजार वर्ष तक भी आप राज करेंगे तो भी नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए कि आपकी नीति नहीं है। आप कोई नीति नहीं रखते। आपके सारे अफसर हृदयहीन तानाशाह देश को मिटाने पर तुले हुए हैं और आपको तो भगवान् ने बुद्धि दी ही नहीं है। आपको तो बड़ी नाराजगी होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है, पहली बात कि पानी दीजिए, सस्ती खाद दीजिए, बैज्ञानिक साधन दीजिए और यह डांस और तमाशे बिल्कुल खत्म कीजिए वरना लाटियों और गोलियों से आन्दोलन नहीं दबेंगे। आज एक बन्द हुआ है, कल को सैकड़ों बन्द होंगे, आपके जो जी में आये करना, आपकी मर्जी।

**Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat):**  
Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the food debate, specially since food today is the one problem which is attracting the attention of almost the entire country. It has created a situation in the country where, unless we take measures in time, the whole edifice which we have built up may crumble.

I would like to start by congratulating my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, for some energetic measures he has taken. I would also, at the very outset, like to say that a great deal has been done in the last 16 or 17 years. It is not that nothing has been done. In the production of food between 1950 and today, the increase is over 50 per cent. 1954 was regarded as a bumper year. But even in 1954 the production all kinds of foodgrains was barely about 54 million or 55 million tons. Today if the production is less than 80 million tons, we regard it as almost a disaster. A 50 per cent increase in about fifteen years is not inconsiderable. It is true that in the mean time, there has been an enormous increase in population. But the increase in population is about 20 per

cent whereas the increase in food production is approximately 50 per cent. and it could be more.

All these are on the credit side. But at the same time, one has to admit that in spite of these achievements, food is even today perhaps the most serious problem which faces this country. And here I would submit that we are all responsible for it partly, every Member of this House; whether belonging to the side of the Government, or to the side of the opposition, the entire people are responsible for it. We have not given to the problem of food and agriculture that importance, that urgency, all the time that was needed. We should have realised from the beginning that in this country agriculture is not only the means of sustenance of a majority of the people but it is also the sector of economy which engages the largest number of people of the country. There are approximately 70 million farmer families in this country, giving an agricultural population of 350 million or so. 70 per cent of the population are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. And yet it is a matter of regret that we are not self-sufficient in food, we have not been self-sufficient in food; and the deficit seems to have been increasing.

If we look at the figures, at one time the approximate annual import of food was about 2 million tons. From 2 million it went up to 4 million tons. This year the import will be of the order of 10 million tons; may be, a little more or a little less, but the order of imports is continually increasing. All this shows that while great progress has been made, yet that attention which was necessary has not always been given to food and we have to correct some of the mistakes of the past. There is an attempt today to rectify these mistakes and to adopt measures which will enable us to solve the food problem of this country on a permanent basis.

Here I would also like to sound a word of warning to my hon. friend Shri Subramaniam. Again and again in the past certain targets have been laid down. In 1943 I remember there was great food shortage—there was famine in Bengal particularly; but there was generally food shortage in the country—and it was said that within a few years we shall be self-sufficient in food. In 1950-51 and again in 1952 when there was food shortage the same kind of promise was made to us and by us. And the promise was not kept. Again and again we have set a target but that target has not been fulfilled. Therefore, today when any targets are set, we have to take extra care to ensure that the target will actually be fulfilled and that there will be no slackening of effort on the part of Government and the people so that there may be no lessening in the production of food. What has happened in the past is that once the immediate crisis was over we have slackened. We cannot afford to do so in the future. Therefore certain measures will have to be taken.

Here I would like to refer to some of the measures taken by the present Food Minister and also offer him certain suggestions. I think, by and large, the approach that he has adopted is correct. Without what he has described as scientific agriculture, without applying some of the techniques of modern science and technology to agriculture, we cannot make any appreciable increase in food production. Unless we increase food production per acre in the country there is really no answer to the problem. If we are to increase food production per acre in the country certain measures are inescapable.

It is obvious that there must be better seeds and, therefore, seeds farms in different parts of the country in sufficient number of distributed over large areas, are essential. One of the complaints today in the rural areas is that even when seeds are

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received from Government farms, very often they do not reach the farmer in time. The question of time-lag is one of the most important factors in agriculture.

Then, there is the question of irrigation, of water supply. Unless we supply water, neither seed farms nor fertilisers on which my hon. friend has placed a great deal of emphasis, will give us the necessary results. In fact, without adequate supply of water, chemical fertilisers may sometimes prove a handicap rather than an advantage.

Here I would like to draw his attention to one point. There is an impression—maybe, right; maybe, wrong—in the country that the present Food Minister is more concerned with chemical fertilisers than with the other aspects. Perhaps, one reason may be the generalisation of his own experience. In the southern region, particularly in the State of Madras, irrigation facilities have been utilised to an extent which does not obtain in other parts of the country. In Madras I was once told with some justifiable pride by one of the Ministers of Madras that they have used almost every ounce of Cauvery waters; not one ounce goes waste and they utilise it almost to the full. Therefore, the emphasis on fertilisers in that region may be justified. But when we remember that out of the total arable area in the country not even one-fourths is irrigated today and depends on factors like the monsoon, we have to be careful that too much emphasis is not placed on chemical fertilisers alone.

I do not for a moment want to minimise the importance of chemical fertilisers. They are an immediate answer in many ways and without adequate use of chemical fertilisers we can never increase the per acre production of food in this country. It is well known that our production per acre is miserably low and if we can increase

it even by 20 or 25 per cent all our food problems will be resolved.

This brings me to another aspect and here also I have to offer one or two words of criticism to my hon. friend, the Food Minister. Essentially, the problem of food today is a crisis in confidence. Even the most pessimistic accounts do not place the deficit in food supplies at more than perhaps 10 million tonnes. That is perhaps the most pessimistic account. There are other accounts and even the Planning Commission at one time suggested that perhaps the actual deficit is only 5 million tonnes. When there is a total consumption of about 90 million tonnes and when we are importing on a fairly large scale from outside, a shortage of 5 million tonnes should not have created the present sense of panic in the country. Perhaps with the best of intentions, in order to create a greater sense of urgency, perhaps in order to see that some of the imports of fertilisers and other things may be eased, at one stage some months ago my hon. friend, the Food Minister, did speak a little too often about the deficit of food in the country. And, once confidence is shaken, a vicious process starts, a vicious spiral starts so that everyone starts hoarding food on a small scale. Hoarding is perhaps a wrong word, but those who kept 5 kilogrammes of food in their houses at one time tend to keep 10 kilogrammes; those who kept perhaps two maunds supply try to keep four maunds supply. In itself each single transaction is a very small item, but when we have crores of families in India who just double their normal holding of stock, immediately a serious situation is created. Therefore, one of the first things to do is to somehow bring back a sense of confidence. To restore that confidence in the market, import of foodgrains this year is of course, inescapable. To that extent, I think, those who criticize the import of foodgrains this year are not serving the interest of the country. In fact, they will not

help but they will retard the development of Indian agriculture. Some imports are inescapable this year, but we must learn from the past and see that these imports are substantially reduced.

In this context I would also like to suggest to him one or two long-term measures. I am very glad that he has recently talked about a food budget for India. But I feel that talking of a food budget by itself is not enough. We have to think of an agricultural budget for the country as a whole. What is happening today is that there is such disparity between the prices of foodgrains and certain other cash crops that the temptation for the farmer to go over to the cash crops is almost irresistible. I can speak of the State of West Bengal. If jute sells at about Rs. 60, Rs. 65 or Rs. 70 a maund and, at the same time, paddy sells at only Rs. 15 or Rs. 18 a maund, how can you expect that the farmer will not divert his land towards jute or similar other cash crops in other parts of the country? This is what is happening. At the same time there is no denying that we want these cash crops also. That is why I am suggesting that there should be some kind of an agricultural budget for the country. I would say that unless this budget is made, we cannot use our resources in the most effective manner.

It is not that import of food in itself is bad. There are certain countries in the world which have as a national policy depended upon import of food for hundreds of years. Take, for example, the United Kingdom. She has been importing food on a large scale because she knows that by her exports she can pay for that food and also, the best utilisation of her economic resources is not in producing food in the United Kingdom but in getting a substantial part from outside and utilising her resources in other ways. But that requires a definite agricultural budget and some kind of a relation between prices of foodgrains

and other types of crops which are produced in the country. This is necessary because we have to remember that agriculture is also the basis of industry in India. We talk of our foreign exchange earnings. These foreign exchange earnings are mainly from primary commodities even today. Whether it is tea or jute or whether it is coffee, these are primary products and for this agriculture is again immediately necessary. We also earn foreign exchange from textiles, for that also we have to go back to cotton which again is an agricultural product.

Therefore an agricultural budget with a proper balance of prices between cash crops and food crops is absolutely essential and I hope that the Government will pay greater attention to this aspect of the matter.

Along with that, I would say that one of the major reasons why Indian agriculture has not made the progress which it ought to make, which it should have made and which it is necessary in the national interest that it must make, is the uncertainty of food prices, indeed of all agricultural prices. A step in the right direction has been taken. Some prices have been fixed, but I would suggest that even though the prices have been fixed, they are not always economic. That they are not economic is seen even from the behaviour of the Government itself. In many parts of the country the Government acquires from the farmer foodgrains or other agricultural commodities at a price X and immediately sells it at a price X plus Y, where Y is a very, very substantial difference over X. I can tell you of West Bengal. In many cases, paddy has been procured at Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 from the farmer and immediately the Government has started selling at Rs. 26 or Rs. 27.

An. hon. Member: Even Rs. 14.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Such a sharp difference shows that here the Government itself has, to some extent, become a profiteer and if the Govern-

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ment starts profiteering, then it is impossible for the Government to hold the price line.

**Mr. Chairman:** He might try to conclude.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** May I have a little more time?

**Mr. Chairman:** He may have five minutes more. Will that do?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I was told that, because this is the first time I am speaking this session, I will get about half an hour.

**Mr. Chairman:** You can have ten minutes more.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I would try to be as brief as possible. There are a certain number of things that I would like to place before the House.

I would go further and say that the Government should have a definite price policy in this matter. It may be that the Government may buy at a higher price and sell at a lower price to the consumer. We are using as much as Rs. 100 crores for the import of foodgrains.

**An hon. Member:** More than that. It is Rs. 300 crores.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Rs. 300 crores in certain exceptional years. On a more modest estimate, when we are importing 2 million tons or less, it is Rs. 100 crores and it is in foreign exchange. I would prefer that this money is utilised for building up a sufficiently attractive price for the farmer. There is nothing new in this suggestion. This is happening in many countries of the world. Ever since about 1840 or so, in England, they have followed a definite food policy by which whatever the price at which wheat was imported into the country, the ordinary man, the ordinary citizen, was assured of a loaf of bread at 6 pence per lb. That price has held even to this day. There is a very small variation in price of food to the consumer and the difference is met

by the subsidy from the Government. I would suggest to my friend, the Food Minister, to devise some method by which an attractive price is given to the farmer, to the agriculturist, so that he produces more.

There is another thing to which I would like to draw his attention. This has happened in the past and it may happen again. The prices go up and the next year there is a greater effort and larger crops are produced. The moment crops increase, the size of the harvest increases, the prices slump down again. It is true that some sort of a floor price has been fixed today. But that floor price is very low indeed. I remember, roundabout 1941-42, when I was deeply involved with the peasants' movement, our claims in those days used to be that we wanted Rs. 10 as the price for paddy. I do not know what Rs. 10 in 1942 is today. Rs. 10 in 1942 should be at least Rs. 25, if not Rs. 30, in terms of modern times.

**An. hon. Member:** More than that.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Whatever it may be, but it will certainly be more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 which the price that is being offered for paddy under the floor price that has been accepted.

There is one other thing that I would like to suggest as a long-term policy. My friend the Food Minister and many others have talked of change in food habits. Change in food habits does not take place overnight. That has to be planned over a long time. I would like him to keep in mind one consideration. Recently, there has been an emphasis of going over to wheat entirely. In our country, we are almost self-sufficient in rice and the possibility of increasing the production in the rice-growing areas is perhaps greater than the possibility of increasing the production in the wheat-growing areas. Today, we are producing roughly 10 to 11 million tons of wheat and we have

to import about 5 to 6 million tons even in a normal year. Shall we ask the people to go over to wheat on a large scale and thus increase our dependence on imports? I know that measures are being taken for introducing certain kinds of hybrid grains by which the production will go up. But then another factor has to be kept in mind. Rice is a commodity which you can keep for two or three years and it will not spoil easily. Normally, the cycle of monsoons tells us that every five years, there are two good years, one exceptionally good year and one very bad year and one year which is not so bad. Therefore, if there is a proper agricultural budget, if there is proper food budget, perhaps we can manage with our foodgrains in a better way than we have done till now.

I am not against irrigation. In fact, I have said earlier that the irrigation facilities must be substantially increased. As against only one-fourth of the arable area which is under irrigation today, we must see that within the next five years, a substantial proportion is added and what that figure will be will depend on the resources that are available and on many other factors.

One other point is about agricultural credit. This is also a point which I think, is responsible for the rather unsatisfactory performance of Indian agriculture. I believe that distribution of agricultural credit per family will not be even Rs. 50 a year if you take 7 cores of agricultural families of India. But then the averages are always deceptive. Certain areas have advantages of having developed more and, therefore, in other areas the agricultural credit facilities are even less. Now, the Community Development administration has also come within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Community Blocks have been introduced almost for the whole of India. I hope certain measures will be taken so that in every block some kind of agricultural credit faci-

lity is available to the farmer because that and that alone will help to solve the food problem of this country on a permanent basis.

**Mr. Chairman:** He may conclude in five minutes.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Yes, I shall now refer to some short-term measures.

The first thing is to ensure that every kind of grain produced in the Country is fully utilised. There has been, in recent years, a tendency for people to move away from certain types of grains and ask for what they regard as a superior grain. Till even 10 years ago certain types of millets, bajra, jowar, ragi, etc. were used on a fairly large scale. Today, people want to move over to wheat. In the case of rice, people want a superior variety. This is certainly a desirable tendency. But, at the same time, we should try to see that every type of foodgrain is fully utilised because there are certain types of soil where perhaps bajra and jowar will grow but where wheat will not grow. Every soil has its own characteristic. Now, one way of ensuring is to develop the processing industry. An immediate measure to take is to see that the flour that is made is a type of a mixed flour. We have already introduced the idea of toned milk in the supply of milk. Various kinds of milk are used. Immediate steps should be taken to ensure that in any flour that is sold, there is an admixture of several cereals. We may have two or three standard qualities of flour with different admixtures of wheat, ragi, bajra jawar etc. in proportions that may be examined and which may be found most feasible. We will immediately be able to utilise a large volume of food that is not being fully utilised today.

Again, other cereals can be used for various kinds of subsidiary foods. There is no reason why some luxury items should not come out of the cereals which are often regarded as lower types of cereals. In other countries,

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barley corn has been utilised in preference to wheat for various types of processed articles, whether it is Corn flakes or it is biscuits and things like that. There are special types of bread made with different cereals. This is a sample measure but it will certainly help.

I think, the most important single measure is the abolition of zones. I know the arguments for and against the abolition of zones.

**Mr. Chairman:** Has the hon. Member heard the statement of the hon. Minister this morning?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have not heard that statement.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have taken one step.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I know the arguments for and against the abolition of the zones. Many of the surplus States are very reluctant to the abolition of the zones. But for that, I think, we are also responsible as a country as a whole. What have we done for the development of the so-called surplus States? It so happens that the two States which are surplus States, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, are comparatively backward industrially. We have not helped them to the extent in their industrial development as we should have done. Take, for instance, the Nagarjunsagar project in Andhra Pradesh. Why should it not be taken over by the Centre? This is a major project and it should have been taken over by the Centre.

**An hon. Member:** Narmada Project also.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There are a number of projects. Whenever necessary, these projects should be taken over by the Centre. These food surplus areas should feel that, while they are giving food to the

country, in the matter of industry they will not be left behind.

One other point in this connection is that these are the areas where food production can be increased most rapidly with irrigation, but these are also the areas which are the least interested in providing irrigation from their own resources; they are already surplus in food and, therefore, unless the Centre takes a special interest in the development of irrigation facilities in these areas, perhaps we will be complaining about them and they will be complaining about us. A sense of community for the country as a whole must develop and unless we do that, we will not be able to solve this food problem.

From every point of view, the food zones should go and I am glad to learn that my friend, the Food Minister, has taken a step in the right direction; I do not know how far he has gone; I only wish that it is not a half-hearted measure because in these matters, half-hearted measures do not pay.

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** Why did the hon. Member allow him to create the zones when he was in the Cabinet?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Perhaps my hon. friend does not know that whatever happens in the Cabinet is not supposed to be divulged here.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** He is giving some useful suggestions.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Yes; I am making suggestions for the future; there is no use looking to the past all the time.

There were a number of other things which I wanted to say, but since I have no more time left, I will conclude by saying that it is

ultimately a question of priorities. In spite of all that we have said about agriculture and food, we have not given to it the priority which it deserves. Inside the Ministry of Food & Agriculture itself, I have often felt that there has been a greater priority on food than on agriculture. Taking the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as a whole, the priority on industry has been greater than the priority on agriculture. Otherwise, why should we not give the same importance or urgency to the establishment of fertiliser plants and to the establishment of factors for producing agricultural implements of various models, which we give to, let us say, iron and steel? After all, nobody can eat iron and steel; nobody will feed on iron and steel. I, for one, would say that it is perhaps better in some cases to slow down from five to seven years the setting up of a particular plant rather than neglect agriculture. If we do that, if we can solve the problem of agricultural credit, and lastly if we can infuse in the farmer the feeling that the State is looking after his interests, then only things will improve. Our farmers are no fools and it is a mistake to think that they do not know where their interest lies. 35 years ago, a farmer told me something which I never forgot: "your Government and your scientific experts come and give us all kinds of advice, but wherever they prove that the advice is to our advantage, we have immediately taken it up; but they themselves cannot do the things that they say that we should do; let them first be productive; let the Government farms make a profit out of their working and we shall follow their methods." If we can release the creative energies of the people—and for doing that, we will have to decentralise on a much larger scale than has been the case till now, we will have to give a far greater sense of participation and creative response to the farmer.—it will enable us not only to meet the food and agriculture crisis which

is today facing the country, but also to convert the challenge into a victory from where we can march towards prosperity and fulfilment for the nation.

श्री नृना राम (घाटमपुर) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ। फूड, एग्रीकल्चर तथा कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की मंग का मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वास्तव में मैं मन्त्रालय के प्रबंध के लिये मन्त्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जिन विषय परिस्थितियों में हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी थी, सब लोग जानते हैं। देश के अन्दर गल्ले की कमी थी, बंगाल में 35 लाख आदमी भूखों मर चुके थे, परन्तु इन पिछले 16 सालों के अन्दर हमारी सरकार ने गल्ले की, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये काफी प्रयास किया और आज देश की पैदावार करीब 50-60 फीसदी बढ़ चुकी है, यही यह सरकार इस देश में इस तरह का इन्तजाम और व्यवस्था न कर पाती तो हो सक्ता था कि थोड़ी सी असुविधा से बंगाल के इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार के वक्त में हो सक्ती थी। सरकार ने खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास किया। इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कोशिश की कि जो गल्ले की हमारे देश में कमी है, उसको विदेशों से मंगा कर उसकी पूर्ति की जाय। हमारे मित्र देशों ने हमारी सहायता की, हम उसके लिये उनके आभारी हैं और देश को उनके लिये आभारी और कृतज्ञ होना चाहिये, क्योंकि जो हमारी मदद करते हैं, उनके लिये अगर हम कृतज्ञ नहीं होते हैं तो वास्तव में कोई किसी की वयों मदद करेगा।

लेकिन यह सब कुछ हो चुका भी जिस मात्रा में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये थी, उस मात्रा में गल्ले की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी। उसके क्या कारण हैं? उसके कई कारण हैं, एक तो यह कि हमारे यहां खेती की पैदावार के लिये जो चीजें आवश्यक हैं, वास्तव में

[श्री तुला राम]

विदेशों हुकूमत होने की वजह से देश के अन्दर बे चीजे इतनी असानी से और जल्दी नहीं जुटाई जा सकीं। तो जब तक उन चीजों का, जैसे सिचाई का इन्तजाम, अच्छे बीज का इन्तजाम, अच्छी खाद का इन्तजाम, जुताई के लिये अच्छे-अच्छे औजार और कीटाणुओं से फसल की रक्षा, ये सब जब तक ठीक तरह से नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक हमारे देश के अन्दर पैदावार उतनी ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती जितनी देश के लिये जरूरत है। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये जो प्रयास किये गये उन प्रयासों के बावजूद कभी देश के अन्दर अनावृष्टि होती है, कभी अतिवृष्टि हो जाती है। अभी पिछले साल जिस तरह का सूखा पड़ा, शायद कई दशकों में इस तरह का सूखा देश में नहीं पड़ा और और उसका देश की पैदावार पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ा। मतीजा यह हुआ कि हम को बाहर से गल्ला खंगाना पड़ा। दूसरे देशों से सहायता लेनी पड़ी। लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपसे यह बहूंगा कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर भूखमरी हुई, कुछ आदमी मर गये, जैसा अभी बेवज्जी ने बताया कि 9 अरब दमी भूख से मर गये, मैं इस चीज को नहीं मानता। हमारे देश की संस्कृति, देश की श्रमिता इस तरह की है कि जान बूझ कर अपने पड़ोसी को भूख से न मरने देंगे। आदमी एक दिन में भूख से नहीं भरता, जब लगातार कई रोज तक, या मैं यह बहूँ कि महीनों तक भखा रहता है, उस वक्त आदमी भूख से मरेगा।

हमारे यहां हम देखते हैं, मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूँ, मुझे यह अनुभव है कि यदि देहात में कोई आदमी बीमार हो जाता है और उसके पास उपचार के साधन नहीं होते हैं, तो देहात के लोग चन्दा करके उसकी सहायता करते हैं। इसी तरह से किसी गरीब आदमी की लड़की की शादी होने को होती है, जो उसमें भी पड़ोस और मुस्ल्ले के लोग और रिश्तेदार चन्दा करके उसकी मदद करते हैं।

तो भला यह बात कैसे हो सकती है कि हमारे पड़ोस में हमारा साथी भूख से मर रहा है, तड़पड़ा रहा है, हम पेट भर कर खा लें और और उसकी सहायता न करें। यह साइक्लोजिकल बात नहीं है। यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति है और कसौटी पर कसी जा सकती है। देश के अन्दर गल्ले की कमी है—यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन गल्ले की कमी होते हुए भी सरकार के प्रयास से इस तरह की परिस्थिति नहीं आ सकती है।

छेती की पैदावार बढ़ाना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए आपको चन्द एक बातें करनी होंगी। पहली बात तो यह है कि राज्य सरकारों ने भूमि सुधार कानून बनाये हैं, जमींदारी का उन्मूलन किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह कानून भी बनाया है कि जमीन जोतने वाले के पास पट्टेचनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून हैं वे केवल मात्र किताबों में ही लिखे रह गए हैं, इन पर अमल नहीं हो पाया है। अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। गोरखपुर और दूसरे जो पूर्वी जिले हैं वहां कहीं कहीं तो ग्यारह सौ आदमी एक बगंमोल में रहते हैं। बहा मुझे मालूम है कि चन्द एक लोगों के हाथों में ही जमीन है। हजारों बीघा जमीन एक एक आदमी के पास है। ऐसे लोगों के पास वह है जिन की सामाजिक व्यवस्था यह है कि उनको पता नहीं होता है कि हल का फल क्या है, जिन को हल की मूठ भी पकड़नी नहीं आती है। सामाजिक बन्धन के कारण वे ऐसा कर भी नहीं सकते हैं। जब इस तरह का वैषम्य हो कि जोतने वाले को इस तरह से समाज बहिष्कृत कर देता हो और खुद वह आदमी छेती की तरफकी न कर सकता हो तो स्वाभाविक है कि दिक्कतें पेश आयेंगी। तब लाजिमी तौर पर उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। बहूँ ज्यादातर लोग मजदूर हैं, गरीब हैं

उनको मेहनत मजदूरी भी पर्याप्त नहीं मिलती है। हम देखते हैं कि वे प्रायः दूसरी जगह जा कर मजदूरी करते हैं। कानपुर इत्यादि में जाकर मजदूरी करते हैं। इस वास्ते में समझता हूँ कि सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि भूमि व्यवस्था हो। भूमि-व्यवस्था में भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिले और जिन के पास अनाइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं, उनके होल्डिंग्स इकोनोमिक बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। कई लोगों के पास बड़ी बड़ी जेतें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि भूमिहीनों, अनाइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग वालों और और बड़ी बड़ी जेत वालों का एक ही इलाज है और वह इलाज है जिस का जिक्र पंडित जी ने किया था और महीनों उसके लिए प्रयास भी किया था और वह है कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग। इस कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के अलावा हमारे देश के अन्दर और कोई दूसरा हल नहीं हो सकता है। जमीन, जो जमीन को जोतता है, उसके पास जानी चहिये। लेकिन इसके रास्ते में मुश्किल की बात यह है कि परिस्थितियाँ कुछ ऐसी हैं कि यह होना मुश्किल नजर आता है। इस वास्ते बीच का यह एक रास्ता रह जाता है कि कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो। इस वास्ते इन भूमि सुधारों का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके अलावा जहाँ कहीं भी परतल जमीन पड़ी हुई है, बंजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, ऊपर भूमि पड़ी हुई है, उसको हमें चाहिये कि हम खेती के लायक बनायें। ऊपर भूमि को ठीक ठाक करके उसमें खेती की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। चम्बल के रेवाइंज हैं, दूसरी नदियों के रेवाइंज हैं और उनको यकतां करके उनको हल के बीच लाया जाना चाहिये। पैदावार बढ़ाने का यह दूसरा सुझाव है।

खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे खाद्य मंत्री हमेशा फटिलाइजर की बात करते हैं। पानी की बात शायद ही कभी उनके मुँह से निकली हो और अगर

निकली भी होगी तो घोखे से ही निकली होगी। हमेशा वह फटिलाइजर, फटिलाइजर ही कहते हुए सुने गए हैं। उन्हीं पर इनका अधिकतर विश्वास है। हमारे यहाँ इस फटिलाइजर की बजह से और पानी न मिलने की वजह से कुछ साल लाखों मन मटर के सूख जाने से नुकसान हो गया है, और पैदावार नहीं हुई। सबसे बड़ी चीज इस वास्ते यह है कि पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए और ऐसी की जाए ताकि किसान के हाथ में पानी हो जिससे वह जब चाहे तब अपने खेत को पानी दे सके और जितना चाहे दे सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर पानी के छोटे छोटे साधन जुटाये जायें, नलकूपों, रहटों तथा दूसरे तरीकों से पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए। पानी किसान के हाथ में होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ नलकूपों के लिए धारा देहातों में बिजली दें।

हटावा जिला कॅनाल इरिगेटिव एरिया है। वहाँ पर अगर नलकूप कोई नहर या रजबड़े से दो फरलाग के अन्दर लगाना चाहें तो उसको नो प्राबजेकशन सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नो प्राबजेकशन सर्टिफिकेट लेने वाली कड़ी-शान है, इसको हटा दिया जाए।

बीज की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये। आपकी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स में अच्छे अच्छे बीज निकल रहे हैं, हाई ब्रिड बीज और दूसरी किस्मों के बीज निकल रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों तक पहुँचाने का प्रबन्ध हो।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक और दिक्कत है। किसान कोओपरेटिव बीज स्टोर से जो बीज लेता है उसको छः महीने के अन्दर सबाई देनी होती है। इससे साल का जो ब्याज है वह पचास परसेंट जाकर पड़ता है। दुनिया में कहीं इतनी अधिक ब्याज की दर नहीं है। इस मामले में महाजन

[श्री तुना राम]

की भी मात दे दी गई है। इस तरह का क्याज उससे नहीं लेना चाहिये। सरकार उस और शीघ्र कार्रवाई करे।

आप गोबर की जो खाद है, उसको इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा दें बजाय फर्टिलाइजर के। गवर्नमेंट के पास हजारों आदमी हैं। बड़ी भारी उत्तम पात्र मगोनरी है। हजारों की संख्या में आपके पास ग्राम सेवक हैं। उनसे आप काम लें। आप लाजिम कर दें कि गोबर को जलाया न जाए और उसके जलाने के विरुद्ध प्रचार कार्य किया जाए। अगर जरूरी हो तो आप इसके सम्बन्ध में कानून बनायें और इसको कागनिजिबल आफेंड करार दे दें कि कोई भी गोबर जला नहीं सकता है। ऐसा करने से उनको आप मना कर दें।

एग्रिकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स आप उनको दें।

सरकार का जो प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन का सहकमा है वह कुछ काम नहीं कर रहा है। यह सिर्फ पेपर पर है। इसका आप एक्टिवाइज कीजिये।

ये चन्च बाँटें मीं आरके सामो रखो है। अगर इन पर मत्रात्र घमान देगा तो विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि किसान जितना गल्ला आप चाहें आपका श्रदा करके दे सकता है। हमका पानी मिलना चाहिये। पानी का सावत हमारे हाथ में होना चाहिये। बिजली हर मिलनी चाहिये। अगर इन सब चीजों को व्यवस्था हो जाए तो हम इतना पैसावार करके आपको दे सकते हैं जितने गले की कनो बूर हो सकता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : (तालगां) : सागराई मंडादय 19 साल की खतंत्रा में यह सरकार झूठे वादे करती आ रही है।

इन वास्ते मैं इन सरकार को झूठे वादों वाली सरकार कहता हूँ। 1950 में उच्च जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रेडियो पर प्रचार प्रसारित करते हुए बाँषगा की थी कि हम तीन चार साल के अन्दर-अन्दर इस के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे। लेकिन हम आज तक भी स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो पाये हैं। हमारे मुत्र प्रगन साहब ने आ कहा है कि 1971 तक हमारा देश स्वयं सन्स्था को हन कर लेता। इन वाच में मां कई प्रकार के झूठे वादे किये जाते रहे हैं। लेकिन उनको पूर्ण नहीं हुई है। कितने दिन तक आप ये भाष्य करते रहेंगे यह देखने वाला बात है।

सरकार ने ईसों पर ईस लाये हैं। बाहर के देशों से कर्ज पर कर्ज किये हैं। प्लानिंग के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा आज दीर्घा किये तक कर्ज से लदा हुआ है। इस प्लानिंग के नाम पर न तो खेतों की तयार बढ़ी है और न ही देश की खेप सन्स्था हन हुई है। इन्होंने हमारे देश की बाहर के देशों के सामन मिश्रता बना दिया है। हम भ्रम में पड़ते कि रहे हैं। बाहर से अन्दे वसूल हुई कर हिन्दुस्तान के निरु खाने के निरु प्रो है हैं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यहां पर पानी की समस्या हन हुआ जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई भी किसान धान का तान फल्लें दे सकता है। लेकिन आप ईशकार बढ़ने की पंच घात नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप देश को भूँ में डाल रहे हैं। तयार का वड़ा नहीं फि वड़ा क्या है? बड़ा है मुशर, बड़ा है बेकार, बड़ी है घुआर, बड़ा है बेरिया, बड़ा है अरक, बड़ा है अणुवार। यह अणु सौल के आप के राम राम की उपलब्धि है।

श्री राजीव लाल खड्गोषा : पापुनेगन भी बड़ा है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाव : भ्रष्टाचार हर  
 क्षत्र में चलता है प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट पर  
 आप ने दस साल में सड़े सतरह लाख काया  
 खर्च किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर  
 इस रुपये से ट्यूबवैल लग गए होते पम्पिंग  
 सेट लग गए होते तो शायद खेत की पैदावार  
 बढ़ गई होती। आप ने या सिटक यह  
 बनाया है कि एक एकड़ में अगर सिचाई की  
 व्यवस्था हो जाए तो छः मन पैदावार बढ़ती  
 है। लेकिन सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की  
 जाती है। हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों को यह मालूम  
 नहीं है कि पानी जरूर है या खाद। मुश्किल  
 साहब कहते हैं कि खाद जरूरी है फटिल इन्जर  
 फॉर्टीज खुरानी चाहिये ज.कि राव साहब  
 कहते हैं कि पानी जरूरी है। दोनों में झगड़ा  
 होता है और इस्तीफा तक देने की नीबत  
 भा जाती है। जिस मिनिस्टर को यह तक  
 न मालूम हो कि गेहूँ का पंथा होता है या पेड़  
 उस देश का यह अभ्यास ही समझा जाएगा।  
 कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि ऐसी अवस्था में  
 खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है।

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तीन महीने पानी  
 बरसता है और नौ महीने सूखा रहता है।  
 इस वारते हमारे देश के लिए इरिगेशन  
 सब से जरूरी चीज है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान  
 की खाद्य समस्या आप को हल करना है तो  
 चीप टाइमली और प्रोअर वाटर सुप्लाय  
 होगी चाहिये। सस्ते से सस्ते दरों पर और  
 समय पर पानी मिलना चाहिये। होता यह  
 है कि जिस वस्तु खेतों को पानी की जरूरत  
 होती है तो नहरों में पानी नहीं होता है।  
 जब पानी की जरूरत होती है तो ट्यूबवैल  
 बन्द हो जाते हैं। इरिगेशन के लिए जो  
 ट्यूबवैल लगे हुए हैं और जो बिजली से  
 चलते हैं उन बिजली की दर भी बहुत  
 अधिक है। पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश में उनीस वॉट  
 पर यूनिट के हिसाब से किसानों को बिजली  
 मिलती है जबकि बिड़ला साहब को तीन पैसे  
 प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली मिलती है।

ऐसी अवस्था में पैदावार किसान कैसे बढ़ा  
 सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक कम्पेस्ट खाद का हरी खाद  
 का सम्बन्ध है . . .

खाद्य, कृषि, सामाजिक विकास तथा  
 सहकार मन्त्रालय में ज़रमश्री (श्री हरिधर  
 मिश्र) : आप गुाी बात यह रहे है।  
 अब बिजली बरख पैः में मिल रही है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाव : लेकिन बिड़ला  
 साहब को तीन पैः में हो मिलती है। इती  
 दर पर आप किसान को पैः नहीं देते हैं।  
 आप सन्तों दर पर उसको पानी और बिजली  
 दीजिये फिर देखिये कि किस तरह से  
 खेती की पैदावार बढ़ जाती है। किसान  
 जानता है कि अच्छी खाद से अच्छी पैदावार  
 होती है, अच्छी जुतई से अच्छी पैदावार  
 होती है, अच्छे बीज से अच्छी पैदावार  
 होती है। लेकिन वह पानी के लिये मन मनोख  
 कर रह जाता है। हरी खाद वह कहाँ से  
 लेगा जब उस के लिये पानी नहीं है।  
 अम. नि. यम स. फंड आप किसान को देते हैं  
 450 रु० टन पर। वह बाहर के देशों से  
 200 रु० टन पर इ पाठे हती है, सिरी  
 फटिल इन्जर की खाद 370 रु० टन तदार  
 होता है लेकिन आप किसान को 450 रु०  
 टन देते हैं। इस तरह से खेती की पैदावार  
 कैसे बढ़ेगी।

अब जमीन के बटवारे की बात को  
 लीजिये। आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार  
 में उन लोगों के पास जमीन है जो अपने हाथ  
 से खेती नहीं करते हैं, उन के नीकर करते हैं।  
 लेकिन जमीन उन्होंने हथिया ली है। जो  
 किसान खेती करता है उस के पास जमीन  
 नहीं है। सरकार ने कहा कि भूमिहीन किसानों  
 को जितनी ऊसर, परती और बंजर जमीन है  
 वह दे दी जायेगी, लेकिन यू० पी० के अन्दर  
 एक इंच जमीन गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिली।  
 मध्य प्रदेश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी है

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

लेकिन वह भूमिहीन किसानों को नहीं दी गई।

खेत की जुताई के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर ट्रैक्टर बड़े बड़े बनाये जाते हैं। जो ट्रैक्टर एक जोड़ी बैलों के किसान के काम आ सकता है वह नहीं बनाया जाता है। बैलों का इतना खर्च आता है देश के अन्दर कि किसान तबाह होता जा रहा है, लेकिन उन को राहत दिलाने के लिये छोटे ट्रैक्टर देश में नहीं बनाये जाते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाये जाने चाहियें जिस में एक जोड़ी बैलों से खेती करने वाला किसान उस को रख सके।

बीज, खाद, कीटाणु नाशक सब बातें किसान जानता है। इस के बारे में कोई डर नहीं है, लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि आज देश भर में जो अन्न बाजार में बिकता है उस में खरीद और बेचने के दामों में एक घाने छेर से ज्यादा का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर इस से ज्यादा फर्क होता है तो बनिया किसान का खून चूसता है और अपनी कोठियां खड़ी करता है जबकि किसान को कोई आयदा नहीं मिलता।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि 3600 रु० पर सरकार इनकम टैक्स नहीं लेती है। इसलिये जो किसान 3600 रु० तक की आमदनी करता है उस से कोई लगान नहीं ली जानी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि पांच एकड़ तक के किसान की लगान माफ होनी चाहिये। आज यू० पी० की सरकार ने इमर्जेंसी का बहाना कर के किसानों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं किया है यही नहीं, बल्कि उस की लगान 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी है। इस तरह से जनता की खून पसीने की कमाई सरकार छीन लेती है। जब किसान तकावी लेने जाता है तब तकावी का आधा पैसा सरकारी

कर्मचारी ले लेते हैं और तकावी तब मिलती है जब कि काम खत्म हो चुका होता है। इसलिये तकावी देने के मामले में ढील होनी चाहिये।

जोनल सिस्टम भी तोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उस से छोटे गरीब लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट है। यह भ्रमसर देखा गया है कि बड़े बड़े ट्रक तो गाजियाबाद से पास हो जाते हैं, लेकिन छोटे किसान पकड़ लिये जाते हैं। इसलिये इस जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़ देना चाहिए, इस से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जो आप की दुर्भिक्ष संहिता है, उस की एक कापी वह सदन की टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करें। उन्होंने नवम्बर, 1965 को कहा था कि :

'Normally famine relief works are done under the famine code, and modified under the same by the normal revenue staff'

फिर 22-2-66 को उन्होंने कहा कि :

'This famine code has been scrapped, that is out of date. We have given it up, and we have framed various rules, for the purpose of tackling this.....'

उसके बाद तीसरी बार उन्होंने 12 अप्रैल, 1966 को कहा कि :

'The past famine code laid very rigorous conditions for relief works and also in regard to payment of wages it was almost a starvation wage. We have removed all these restrictions.'

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह फैमोन कोड है क्या। आप उस की यहां टेबल पर रखिये ताकि मालूम हो सके सदन को कि आप ने कौन सा कोड बनाया हुआ है।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि भुखमरी अर्थात् स्टारवेशन और माल-न्यूट्रिशन में फर्क है। उड़ीसा के अन्दर 9 आदमी मर गये और वह कहते हैं कि माल न्यूट्रिशन है।

मैं इस माल-न्यूट्रिशन को नहीं समझ पाता। अगर आदमी को आधा खाना मिले तो वह दस दिन में मरेगा, छोड़ा खाना मिले तो बीस या पच्चीस दिन में मरेगा। लेकिन वह भी तो स्टारवेशन डेथ ही कहलायेगा क्योंकि वह मीत भी तो भुखमरी के कारण हुई है। इस देश में बस्तर, वेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा में ही नहीं, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में भी ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जिन को दिन-दिन भोजन नहीं मिलता है। मैं इसी सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि वहाँ पर न जाने कितने लोग हैं जो बरं का गोदा, आम की गुठली और गोबर से निकला हुआ अन्न खा कर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह माल-न्यूट्रिशन और स्टारवेशन के अन्दर कोई फर्क नहीं है इस को समझें। दोनों ही स्टारवेशन डेथ्स हैं। आज अपने 18 सालों के राज्य में आप खाने की समस्या हल नहीं कर सके। अगर आप यह नहीं कर सके तो फिर और कौन इसी समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसे राम राज्य कहें या काम राज्य कहें या सुब्रह्मण्यम् राज्य कहें जिस में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

श्री हृ० अं० शर्मा : सब का राज्य है आप का भी राज्य है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह मीत का राज्य है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं आप को बतलाऊँ। राजस्थान में एक जगह नौहर है जहाँ पर राज्य में सड़ी ज्वार दी जाती थी पहले, उसके बाद सड़ा आटा दिया जाता था कंट्रोल का। और वह भी 48 ६० क्विंटल। उस के बाद नकली गेहूँ मिलता है। एक चिट्ठी

मेरे पास है और यह पैली है उस ज्वार की जो सरकार देती है। श्री ताराचन्द सुनार लिखते हैं कि :

“ऐसी ज्वार जिन को कबूतर भी नहीं खाते, 48 ६० क्विंटल सरकार राशन के डिपो पर देती है। पहले ज्वार लेना अनिवार्य, बाद में नकली गेहूँ देते हैं। आधा आधा अन्न मिलता है।”

मैं उसको सदन के टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस की जांच करवा लें ताकि मालूम हो सके उस में कौन से ऐसे तत्व हैं जिन को खा कर लोग जिन्दा रह सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस को दिखावा दीजिये जिस को कबूतर भी नहीं खा सकते हैं।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : आप यह देखिये कि राजस्थान में सरकार की बेईमानी किस प्रकार की है। वहाँ के व्यापारियों से सरकार 55 ६० में . . .

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पैली रखी है उस को मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेजना चाहिये ताकि वह खुद इस को एग्जामिन कर सकें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप भिजवा दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : वह टेबल पर नहीं रखी जा सकती।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : अगर सरकार इस की जांच करवा ले तो कोई हर्ज हो जायेगा क्या।

सभापति महोदय : इस को आप मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेजिये, वह जांच कर सकेंगे।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार स्वयम् व्यापारियों से 55 और 60 ६० क्विंटल में बना

## [ श्री बिप्रम प्रसाद ]

खरीदवाती है। उस में से प्राधा 40-42 रु० विवटल में सरकार खुद ले लेती है। उस के बाद सरकार यह आर्डर उन को देती है कि वह उस को बाहर 90 या 100 रु० विवटल पर बेच लें। यह मैंने आप को सरकारी बर्झमानी का एक नमना बतलाया कि खरीदवाया कम दाम पर और बिकवाया ज्यादा दाम पर, और आज भी इस तरह से 2 लाख टन चना आज राजस्थान में सड़ा रहा है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो किसानों के लिये सिर्फ इस सदन में ही कह देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप देखिये कि इस समय किसान को कितनी तकलीफ होती है। समय पर उसे पानी नहीं मिलता है, उसे समय पर तकावी नहीं मिलती, खाद में नमक मिला कर उसे दिया जाता है और समय पर नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप किसान की समस्या को समझने की कोशिश करें। उसे सस्ता पानी, सस्ती खाद, समय पर अच्छा बीज, अच्छा ह्यूज देने की कोशिश करें। शायद आप को पता होगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कौला राशन मिलता है। वह सड़ा हुआ होता है, बदबूदार होता है और उस में कीड़े निकलते हैं। चावल न मालूम कहां से भोगा हुआ ला कर देते हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जितना सड़ा हुआ गेहूँ था उस को पीस पीस कर के आटा बना कर दिया गया है। आज देश की हालत जो यह है वह सिर्फ केरल या बंगाल में ही नहीं सभी जगह है। आज देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं जो घास की रोटी दिन में खा कर जिन्दा रह रहे हैं। अगर किसी भी तरह से देश को देश की पैदावार को बढ़ाना है तो किसानों को बिजली और पानी सस्ता देना होगा, खाद सस्ती देनी होगी और उन के लिये अधिक से अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

बस इस से ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं लंगा।

श्री बिहारी पटनायक : क्या फ़ैमीन कोड टेबल पर रखवाने के लिये आप मिनिस्टर साहब से बहेगे।

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब भी सुन चुके हैं और आप भी कह चुके हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shinde.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is too early to call the Minister to intervene in the debate. Let the Members be given more opportunities. Then he can intervene.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He can intervene a little later.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: At the very beginning I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on the very bold and practical announcement he has made today about the removal of zonal restrictions on wheat as far as Punjab and U.P. are concerned. It is a very good beginning, and I am sure that with the kind of realistic and practical approach which the hon. Minister has developed, he will certainly take care of the other zonal restrictions which still exist on rice and other things.

On another point also I would like to pay my compliments to the hon. Minister. The last agricultural year has been a very difficult year. We have been faced with the problem of drought. We went through a war with Pakistan. There were agitations practically in all parts of the country, and there have been strikes which disturbed communications and movement of foodgrains all over the country. Taking into consideration and keeping in view all the difficulties which existed during last year, I would say that the hon. Minister has been taking very bold, very practical and very determined steps to tackle the situation.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ताली बजाने से क्या खाना मिल जायेगा ?

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** He saved your lives.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Kindly wait for two minutes. I am coming to you also.

I am also very happy to note that during the last Chief Ministers' Conference, it again fell to the responsibility of the Minister to make it absolutely clear and to devise some kind of procedure to fix the responsibility for success and failure between the Central and State Governments. I would only request him not to lose any time and to see that some practical procedure is adopted to determine where lies the responsibility for implementing the schemes which are initiated either at the Central or at the State level. It is high time the Central Government was prepared to take very severe action against human failure wherever it may exist.

It has really been the endeavour of Mr. Subramaniam to make this country realise that unless and until agriculture is put on a scientific footing, we cannot increase agricultural production to the extent we desire. In my view, in our country resources exist, the human resources are there, land is available, irrigation facilities are there, fertiliser is also available to some extent, and in my view, the main difficulty or hurdle lies in the utilisation of these resources at the proper time and in the proper manner. And the main failure has been, I would say very frankly, on the part of the State Governments and other departmental organisations which are mainly governed and administered by the State Governments. If we want to bring about a revolution in Indian agriculture, if we want to develop it on scientific lines, we have to take a very simple and a very practical step at the beginning, and that is to reorganise our whole agricultural extension service and put it on a scientific footing. Since the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has now been merged with

the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I do not see any hurdle before the Minister in reorganising the whole set-up of community development, block organisations and other such organisations which are functioning especially at the district level.

I would like to quote the example of USA. Every year they increase their per acre yield practically in all the crops, and that is mainly due to the fact that whatever happens in the laboratories and research institutes takes hardly a year or so, after the results are confirmed, to reach the farmer's field, while in our country it is a very unfortunate state of affairs. I know that good research results are there in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. By applying those methods the per acre yield of wheat can be raised to 30 or 35 maunds per acre, if not more, but during the last 19 or 20 years we have been able to do that. We have been able to increase our national average of wheat yield, and it is high time we removed the hurdles existing between the farmer and the research worker. We should take very practical steps to see that whatever research results are available with us reach the farmer's field in a very short time, in as little time as possible.

Now I would like to come to my hon. friend Shri Sorjee Pandey. Before he started speaking, I was expecting that he would make some practical suggestions, but to my utter disappointment, his contribution to this debate has been most unpractical and unrealistic. Anybody can talk that there is corruption in the country, anybody can say that food is not being made available to the people, anybody can say that there have been food agitations in this country, but I want to know who is responsible for this. If you make the Government responsible for this, I make myself and yourself also responsible for this.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** He is more responsible.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** The farmer has been discharging his responsibility. The farmer today wants that he should be helped, whatever political views an individual holds or whatever political organisation tries to do that. All these barriers are crossed when the farmer asks for improved seed, when he says that you should make fertilisers available to him. If Mr. Pandey had pointed out the lacunae which exist in making the resources available to the farmer, I would have really appreciated his stand.

**Shri Vishram Prasad** also talked about land reforms. There is only one point on which I can agree with him. It is true that we say that the farmer should be given the price incentive, but it is also very true that if you make the tiller of the soil the owner thereof, that will be the greatest incentive. The Congress Government holds a solemn promise to the farmers and tenants of this country to see that the land reforms are properly implemented in this country, but unfortunately again the State Governments have been mainly responsible for the present state of affairs, and there is hardly any State in which the land reform in the true letter and spirit has been implemented in this country.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj):** Why blame the Central Government?

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** I am coming to that, because ultimately it is the Central Government which has to give guidance. During the last 20 years we have seen that if we only give the policy guidance to the State Governments, and wait and see the results they produce in five or ten years, they never come up to the mark and up to the standard. That is why now the Central Government has got to make a more practical administrative interference in the working of the State Governments

and see that whatever policy for agricultural development is initiated and developed at the Centre is implemented at the State level.

I would like to say a few words about the co-operative movement. For the development of agriculture in this country, in future also the co-operative movement, whether agricultural co-operative or marketing co-operative, has got to play a very important role.

By and large, the co-operative movement in this country, if not unsuccessful, has been making its small contribution towards the development of agriculture. But I would like to say that it is a very unfortunate state of affairs that as far as our programme of co-operative farming is concerned, it is absolutely only on paper. When this programme was put before the country, there was a good deal of enthusiasm in the government and outside also but I am disappointed when I look to the practical results. I have been associated for two or three years with the national co-operative farming board and we were told that the main hurdle is that implementation had to be done by the state governments which are not doing it. When the centre asked a particular state government what has been your progress as far as implementation of co-operative farming is concerned, the reply is that 13 or 15 co-operative farming societies had been organised. I would like to say a word about my state also. During one of these meetings we were told that five or six societies had been organised in Jammu and Kashmir State; it was to my utter disappointment because I know that not a single cooperative farming society had been organised there. I am pointing out all these things so that we should come to a practical decision. If the climate and atmosphere in the country is not proper for its implementation on a large scale so that it can contribute towards increased agricultural production, why insist on this that this programme should be on

paper. When the climate has been created in favour of co-operative farming in this country, only then you will be able to implement this programme practically for the benefit of those who are engaged in agriculture and ultimately for the benefit of the country also. I come from a hill area and I would like to say one or two words about that. I hope the hon. minister also would have visited that project, the Indo-West German project of Mandi district. It is a remarkable feat of agricultural development, a revolution which has happened during the last three four years. The total production of that area has increased by more than 60-70 per cent. This shows, the potential is there in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. My appeal to the hon. Minister is that we should try to see that such projects are extended to Punjab hills and Jammu and Kashmir area also. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

**Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal):** Sir, I rise to make my submission in respect of a commodity which is sweet in taste. It is the embodiment of sweetness and imparts its sweetness to whatever it comes into contact with

16:34 hrs.

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

I do sincerely hope that in this debate in so far as references are made to sugar, they will be singularly free of bitterness. The sugar industry in the last year has suffered from two major calamities: firstly, drought on an unprecedented scale and, secondly, a calamity equally disastrous, the Sen commission report. In regard to drought, for the last thirty years or so that I have had experience with the growth of cane in the north, I have never seen a drought of this nature. Even when we did have some rain, it was as if one field received a few drops and the next field did not. It has affected current recoveries, at

any rate in so far as areas which are exposed to frost are concerned, it has affected sowings on a very large scale. But what is the most important is that it has affected germination even more than it has affected sowing. The point I wish to make is that for the first time or after a long time the area under cane is no indication whatever of the crop that we are likely to get next year.

The second point I wish to mention is about the Sen commission report. I believe we will get another opportunity; I am told we are getting another opportunity to discuss that document in some detail. But I would make a very brief reference to it. A lot of experts of great eminence gathered together and applied their minds, they brought such a lot of expertise to bear upon this problem that they rose to ethereal heights and lost the wood for the tree. The first and foremost recommendation made by the Sen Commission is that the price of cane should be reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1.85 per maund. After a lot of research and patient investigation they came to this conclusion. Even before the report was published in full, I raised my voice in a humble manner and stated that this part of the report at any rate was a disaster for the industry. When I talk about industry, the expression embraces cane cultivation also because sugar is after all produced in the field and the factory only extracts it. That was the first recommendation of that commission. I am glad that government did not take too long to reject that recommendation. In regard to the price of cane, I shall make a very brief submission and that is that as far back as 1947-48, the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 2 per maund; then we brought it down and we played ducks and drakes with it and plunged sugar production into a vicious circle of control, decontrol, re-control, and partial decontrol etc. A commodity which was selling in 1947-48 at Rs. 2 per maund is selling at the same price today. This great body of eminent experts sought to bring its price down. I make

[Shri D. D. Puri]

bold to state that there is no other commodity, agricultural or non-agricultural which is selling in India today at the same price at which it was sold in 1947-48. Without going into details of the matter, I would urge that if there is a case for revision, there is a very strong case for revision of the cane price upwards.

The other recommendation is that the commission wants to replace the present set up in so far as sugar is concerned by five different agencies. I will not go into details and it may well be that the five different agencies will move in five different directions; the right hand will not know what the left hand is up to and this organisation for the overall control and regulation of sugar which had been built up in a painstaking manner will be given the go-by without anything to replace it. I am not suggesting anything more in regard to the report except to repeat that the report has been a bigger calamity than the drought so far as sugar industry is concerned.

I wish to make a very brief mention of a matter which we harp upon in season and out of season, with an unceasing ardour; Crores are realised, at any rate in the northern states, as cess by the state governments and by far the greatest part of it is diverted to general revenues and very little, if anything at all, is spent on the genuine purpose for which money was originally meant, namely, cane development. This cess comes to crores of rupees. Yet, even in times when the Central Government have the fullest powers, and most of the powers exercised by the State Governments and even the Cane Commissioner are exercised for and on behalf of the Central Government, even at a time like this, the Central Government stands helplessly by, and I do make an earnest appeal, plea, that the Central Government should exert its influence and if necessary a certain amount of pressure and all

these crores of rupees which are collected as cess by the State Governments should be rightfully spent on the development of sugarcane and on nothing else.

I feel that there is a lot of controversy as to whether the northern region, as they call it—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh—is at all any more suitable for sugarcane cultivation as compared to the south. I will make only this observation, namely, if a fair part of the cess is spent on cane development, I believe that we will be able to produce sugarcane and sugar as cheaply in these areas which are the traditional areas of sugarcane cultivation, as is done anywhere else in India. But even as it is placed at present, there is a lot of misconception and I wish to remove it and state that the average cost of production, as reflected in the controlled prices of the northern region that is to say, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, is lower than the average price of sugar in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and Pondicherry. If weighted average are taken, even today the cost of production in the north is a little bit lower, and I do believe that North Bihar and east Uttar Pradesh are even today producing sugar at a cost which is as low as that anywhere else in the country. But I do maintain that if the cess amounts are appropriately utilised, the cost of production could be brought down further.

Referring to the current, immediate situation which faces the industry, on account of a very sharp decline in the prices of gur and khandasari, large surpluses of even unbounded cane are being offered to sugar factories. I believe it is the responsibility of the industry as well as of the Government to see that every stick of cane that is standing in the field today—bounded or unbounded the legalistic position notwithstanding—is sold to the factories and is converted into sugar.

There are two immediate problems arising out of the current situation. The first is the credit squeeze policy of the Government; is preventing the banks, and particularly the State Bank of India, from increasing the limits of advances against stocks of sugar. I do not want to go into the details of this matter. Credit squeeze may be an excellent policy, but when credit squeeze starts hurting industrial production, then, at that point, it starts becoming self-defeating. If all finances are cut off from the production of sugar, the only result will be that the factories will either be forced to refuse the cane that is being offered or to take it and not pay for it; both those consequences are highly undesirable and I think that the Government should persuade the powers that be, and credit squeeze should not be applied to the sugar industry at any rate for the current season.

The second problem is that we are now running into a period of very low recovery. It may well be that in some of the areas in the north, factories may have to run up to the end of May or even up to the beginning of June. I understand that only as many as 39 factories have closed crushing upto date, so far that is to say, a very large number of factories are still running. Therefore, Government will have to give some kind of concession so as to enable the factories to operate and to buy the cane even in the low recovery period and that should be devised in a manner so that the grower is not put to difficulty in the off-take of his cane for no fault of the grower. Therefore, in any concession, any scheme of concession that the Government have under contemplation, should take the form of rebate in the excise duty. As I said before, the prospects of the next season are pretty grim. After all, if we do want to get out of this vicious circle of surpluses and of shortages we have to build up a buffer-stock. We have to build up larger buffer-stocks than we have ever done before. That is the only answer to get over the seasonal

fluctuations or the cyclic fluctuations in the production of sugar. If large buffer-stocks have to be built, after all, the money for them will have to be found. For the first time, we are getting over the difficulty, and we have a comfortable stock position in the current season, I believe, but in any case, until we are able to build up a buffer-stock to the extent of, say, over a million ton, we could not be said to have really got out of the vicious circle. Therefore, if we are going to build up those stocks, Government will have to give thought to providing finances for the building up of those stocks and therefore, I think that immediate steps should be taken in that direction.

Then, a word about excise duty. In practically every budget, sugar comes in for a lot of attention in the matter of excise duty. In some of the areas, excise duty is as much as 45 per cent of the total price. The excise revenue from sugar which is of the order of Rs. 595 lakhs in 1943-47 rose up to Rs. 70.77 crores in 1964-65, an increase of 1,110 per cent; There are various aspects of the ethics of the distribution of taxes as to who should pay more or who should pay less, but I do believe that the sugar industry has been treated as the milch-cow, starting from the municipal committees who indiscriminately levy octroi on cane, and the State Governments that levy crores of rupees by way of cess, a very small part of it going to cane development, right up to the Government of India. As a matter of fact, they all draw inspiration from here, the Government of India; anyway, the excise revenue from sugar has gone by 1,110 per cent over a period between 1946-47 and 1964-65. This is an aspect to which I do wish to draw the attention of the Food Minister.

Now, whenever we run into a shortage at the very crucial stage of the shortage, the problem of diversion of the sugarcane from the sugar factories into other uses immediately starts looming large on the horizon,

[Shri D. D. Puri]

and it aggravates the shortage. It is a very serious problem to the extent that there is a differential between the duty on facto y sugar and the excise duty on khandsari. This is how the diversion will be aggravated. As I said, it may well be that at the beginning of the season, we are faced with the prospect of shortage. As a result of the current budget, this differential has risen from Rs. 11.15 to Rs. 15.50, and this is an aspect of the matter to which I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Food Minister. It may not be long when the problem of diversion may arise again.

Therefore, I will briefly summarise the submissions that I have made. There is immediate need—even though the current production and the current season's stock position is satisfactory—to give attention to the late-crushing excise duty rebate, because, otherwise, there is a serious danger to a part of the cane crop remaining unsold. Then, there is immediate need also in respect of the current crop to free sugar production from the credit squeeze. There is also an equally immediate need to consign the Sen Commission report to where it rightfully belongs, and that is, the waste paper basket. There is need also to examine, to have a second look, at the sugar excise and also to formulate a long-term national sugar policy, particularly in regard to the building up of buffer-stock, and the finance that is required to maintain those stocks.

श्री मजहरी महतो (पुरुलिया) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बंगाली हूँ, भाषा मेरी बंगला है, लेकिन कोशिश करता हूँ कि कुछ हिन्दी में बोलूँ। ९ और 10 अप्रैल को केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योग से दिल्ली में छह राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ। उनमें प्रधान मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री ने जोरदार भाषण दिये। सम्मेलन में कृषि और खाद्य के बारे में जो महान सिद्धान्त

तय किये गये, उन के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि उसके बारे में सब कोई जानता है वारतव में क्या होगा। लेकिन उस सम्मेलन में मैं केवल एक प्राथोचित सवाल की ओर सदन तथा देशवासियों का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

सवाल यह था कि खाद्य और कृषि के बारे में राज्यो और केन्द्रीय सरकार के दायित्व की सीमा सुस्पष्ट रूप में निर्धारित होनी चाहिये। उस सीमा का निर्धारण लिखित रूप में होना चाहिये। आज देश के सामने भी यही सवाल है। देश में खाद्य संकट के लिये उत्तरदायी कौन है—राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार? आज इस सवाल के साथ साथ एक गणतान्त्रिक सवाल भी पैदा हुआ है, जिसका जवाब हम चाहते हैं। भूखा इन्सान जब भूख से पागल होकर दुःशासन के घर को हिलाने के लिये ध्वंस कांड में मत्त हो जाता है, तब गणतान्त्रिक, प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री से लेकर सरकार का मिपाही तक कहने लगता है कि क्या कर रहे हो? तुम्हारी जो मांग है, उसको गणतान्त्रिक तरीके से क्यों नहीं माने हो। मगर यह गणतान्त्रिक तरीका भूखे इन्सान को बतला नहीं सकता है कि वह किम के पास जाय—कांग्रेस या केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार? देश में जो खाद्य संकट ने इन्सान को भूख से पागल बना दिया है, उसके लिये उत्तरदायी कौन है? निर्वाचन के समय कांग्रेस अपने निर्वाचन इतिहास में खुले आम आश्वासन देती है—हम को वोट दो, क्योंकि सुशासन और मुख्यवस्था के लिये देश के सामने कांग्रेस उत्तरदायी है। लेकिन वोट प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद, प्रशासन की दुर्गति और घात नीति के फलस्वरूप लोगों के पास खाद्य वस्तुएं दुष्प्राप्य हो जाय, अप्राप्य हो जाय तथा उनके प्रतिकार के लिये भूखा इन्सान कांग्रेस के पास जाय, तो कांग्रेस कहती है कि यह जो सामाजिक संस्था है, प्रशासन के पास जाओ।

उसके बाद केन्द्र सरकार के पास जाया जाय तो केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि बाद्य तथा अधि तो राज्य सरकार का विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार के पास जाओ। राज्य सरकार के पास जाय तो राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हम क्या करें, वर्षा नहीं हुई, केन्द्र से काफी चावल, गेहूँ नहीं मिला। और इस को सुधारने के बहाने से राज्य सरकार का प्रावस्थाविक कानून, पश्चिम प्रमलातन्त्र का प्रबोध वेच्छा-चार, चोर-बाजारी, और नफ़ा-खोरी की खुली लूट, भूखे इन्सान के लिये, वंचित किमान के लिये और अर्थिक प्रमहनीय संकट की सृष्टि करता है। ऐसे भूखे इन्सानों का, यरीब किमान का जब गणतान्त्रिक प्रावेदन ब्यर्थ हो जाता है, तब वह मरीया हो कर, हांग धाकर प्राय लगाता है, हिंसा का मार्ग पकड़ कर कानून अपने हाथ में लेता है और देखता है कि गणतान्त्रिक प्रावेदन से जो काम नहीं हुआ, इन तरीकों से वह काम हो जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में शासनयन्त्र शक्ति हो कर प्रमला करने के लिये हाथ बढ़ाता है। ऐसी हालत में लोग यही महसूस करते हैं कि शासक वर्ग जो गणतन्त्र की बान करते हैं, वह बिलकुल ढोखा है, वे जो भाषा समझते हैं, वह ताण्डव की भाषा।

उपान्यत्र महोदय, इस को सब से बड़ी मिसाल है—पश्चिमो बंगाल की परिस्थिति। मैं दृष्टता से कहता हूँ कि पश्चिमो बंगाल में जो लंबी और छाद्य नियन्त्रण के लिये कानून चलाया गया, वह वास्तव में एक प्रमास्तव चिन्ताहीन तानाशाही का काला कानून है। गणतान्त्रिक युक्ति की बुनियाद पर यदि इसकी जांच की जाय तो देखा जायगा कि गणतन्त्र को बरबाद करने के लिये यह एक प्रमास्तव हथियार है। बंगाल के कोने कोने से बुद्धिजीवी, अधि-जीवी, भूखे इन्सान और अशक्त किसान और हम लोगों ने युक्ति वास्तविकता समझाकर छाद्य नीति में सशोधन करने के लिये प्रावेदन किया गणतान्त्रिक तरीके से, परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने उस

गणतान्त्रिक सवाल का जवाब टोककर भार कर फेंक दिया। जनता उसके बान खबर होकर जब ताण्डव की भाषा बोलने लगी, तब राज्य सरकार ने प्रमला और प्रमला करने के लिये हाथ बढ़ाया। मैं हिंसा के तरीके का बिलकुल समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ, गणतान्त्रिक तरीके में ही मेरी प्रास्था है, मगर प्रफ़ोस है कि शासक श्रेणी हर हालत में गणतन्त्र की दहाई दे कर गणतान्त्रिक तरीकों को प्रस्वीकार कर के एक प्रजीव परिस्थिति की सृष्टि करती है और कर रही है। वर्तमान अगद्य संकट में यह प्रजीव परिस्थिति और भी प्रकट है।

षटनाशों की प्राविनता ले कर मैं केन्द्रीय विमंडल से यह प्रश्न करता हूँ कि राज्यों के कांग्रेसी मंडल के शासन के हितकार प्राय लोग भी हैं या नहीं और उनके प्रतिकार के लिये प्राय लोग भी जिम्मेदार हैं या नहीं? इस का उत्तर साफ़ तौर से दीजिये या साफ़ताफ़ स्वीकार कीजिये कि प्राय लोग भी बेबय हैं। प्रधान मंत्री या स्वगत मंत्री किसी राज्य की श्राव परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिये जाने हैं तो उनको भी प्रमास्तकारी प्रमला जाता है, क्या यह वंचित गणतान्त्रिक तराका है?

देश की छाद्य परिस्थिति भंकरप्रय होती जा रही है। लोग क्या करेंगे। शासक दल गणतान्त्रिक तरीके की बान करने हैं, क्या इसके पीछे सचमुच प्रान्तरिकता है, प्रगर है तो उन लोगों को गणतान्त्रिक पुक्ति माननी गयेगी, गणतान्त्रिक मत्य पर चलना होगा और गणतान्त्रिक मत्य को देखना होगा, नहीं तो भूखे इन्सानवपी वंचित गणनारायण के ताण्डव न्यय से गणतन्त्र के साथ शासक दल की भी समाधि रचना होगी।

मैं यही बोल कर प्राय को सन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate

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the whole ministry on doing a very satisfactory work, as my predecessor, Mr. Malhotra said. It was a misfortune, that we had the worst drought in many States, in about 50 per cent the States in the country as a whole. We had conflicts with two countries, China and Pakistan. Even then, we have been practically completely out of the whole drought situation and we can proudly say that we are in a very comfortable position at this moment.

If I may recollect, initially when the question of PL 480 agreement came before us, everybody was trying to hobnob the government regarding the renewal of that agreement and the zonal restrictions. It was criticised to such a length that if the Government had not stood by it, the Government would have been completely out of power due to shortage of food. When the situation worsens, certain decisions are to be taken much carefully and a realistic approach has to be made. I do remember, the hon. Minister was having a clear view that the zonal restrictions should be abolished outright. But I think something happened in between. His view was not understood, fully appreciated and supported even by his own colleagues in the Centre and also by many of the Chief Ministers. Since then a change has also been found in the thinking of the hon. Minister. I do understand his difficulty. The situation since then has worsened. At the same time, my feeling is that once a friend is put into difficulties by his own friends, the shadow of fear of further difficulties rise in his own mind due to which always hampering steps are taken.

17 hrs.

I was very happy to learn that at least one larger zone has been announced of the Northern States. I was expecting together with that zone, the risky step of having another larger zone would be taken—call it, Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh-Gujarat. I do understand the difficulties with the

urban towns like Bombay in Maharashtra and the urban towns in Gujarat, with rationing in certain parts of Maharashtra and no rationing in Gujarat. I know that would have created difficulties. I think the Chief Ministers are not accommodating him and he, according to me, unnecessarily takes a larger share of blame on behalf of the Chief Ministers. As I have understood his policy, I would like to give a slight warning to my hon. friend. Please beware of the senior Chief Ministers. Never take any steps that will hamper the policy that is being followed. Whenever the opportunity occurs, as is done now that when the season of rabi crop is ready a larger zone is announced, he should do away with all zonal restrictions which alone will solve the major problem.

I want to make a mention here especially about the emergency steps taken in the current rabi season by many States. I think the Central Ministry expected that there will be special measures implemented in 3.3 million acres of land. But the States and the people at large have put in special efforts and the emergency measures are anticipated to cover 3.9 million acres of land. It has indirectly created a healthy atmosphere. It has created at least a spirit of confidence where we feel that we will definitely do away with scarcity in food in the contemplated period of the next Fourth Five Year Plan.

Now, Sir, I wish to express a slight fear about the amalgamation of the departments of Community Development and Co-operation together with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This was a long-standing demand of many people. The aspects of community development and co-operation are such that they should necessarily be amalgamated. But, as I see from the report, it is a very heavy charge. I find that the same amalgamation is not done at the State level. Take, for instance, Gujarat. Even food and agri-

culture are under two different ministries. What is the real intention of amalgamating these departments under one Ministry? Ultimately, solving the problem of food is not only a question of production. There is the question of procurement, its storage, its distribution, then there is the cooperative part, the processing part through co-operatives of the agricultural products and so on. It is a complex problem. Then there is the question of the leadership to be created at the village level, the taluk level and the district level. Therefore, it is necessary that food, agriculture, community development and co-operation are all combined together and put under one ministry. If this spirit is to survive in the long range, then all these departments at the State level should also necessarily be put under one Ministry. Then only the responsibility can be assessed. I find that in some States co-operation is put with agriculture, but food has been retained separate as Civil Supplies Department. Then there is community development in the form of local self-government and panchayati raj has been retained in another form. Unless the same spirit that is shown at the Centre, in amalgamating these departments, is taken up by the States also, I am sure it will indirectly harm the work done by the Centre.

When these are amalgamated, my fear, as I mentioned earlier, is that because there are overall shortages our further programme will all be concentrated on agricultural production and the spirit of community development, the spirit to imbibe a new leadership, the spirit to create self-reliance at the village level, may die out. My fear is that the Block Development Officer may confine his activities, in this difficult and precarious position, only to agricultural production and he may forget the other part of his duties of creating co-partnership with the village youngsters, of creating the spirit of non-officials working with officials, of creating a policy of decentralisation or participation of village level young-

sters together with panchayati raj at the central level. I do desire to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect of the question. The Department of Community Development must gain that importance, the spirit of community development should be given importance, which it is found that during the last two or three years has receded to the background. Also, regarding production, food is not the only item. There are so many subsidiary items, call it dairy schemes, oil processing schemes or other schemes.

श्री किसान पटनायक : नन्दा साहब पांच बजे स्टेटमेंट करने वाले थे। वह कहाँ गये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two versions here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a notice on the Notice Board.

श्री किसान पटनायक : यह बहुत बड़ा शोका है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he will make the statement at 5.30.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, are we fools to ask for the statement at 5.00 if it is to be made at 5.30? The notice says that he will make the statement at 5.00. You will have to pull up the Minister concerned.

श्री किसान पटनायक : इसके लिए सरकार को माफी मांगनी चाहिये। या तो यह घाफकी गलती है या उनकी गलती है। अगर उनकी गलती है तो उनको सदन में माफी मांगनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will make the statement at 5.30.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: The whole tempo of agricultural production has come to be mainly on the item of food. As far as dairy schemes are concerned, only since last year intensive cattle development programmes are being initiated in 22 blocks in the

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

country as a whole. These blocks are located among the milk-sheds for the urban milk supply schemes or dairy schemes. I have the experience of the working of one such block run by the Government. That is in Gujarat. The misfortune is this. They have thought of three agencies, the Ahmedabad District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Gujarat State Co-operative Gopalak sangh and the Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union. Scheme with the result this Block is bifurcated into three Unions and functioned by the Government. I personally feel that wherever a dairy scheme is functioning, either in the public sector or in the co-operative sector or in the private sector, the work of intensified cattle development should necessarily be co-related and made directly a part of the scheme. It should not be left to be done at the State level. Unless this is done, we will not be able to carry out intensive cattle development.

Intensive cattle development scheme consists of three parts: veterinary service, fodder development and rural credit. I would like to say that very recently, in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee, they have clearly said that the question of production of fodder has remained unattended for the last ten years. They have said: "The Committee are unhappy to note that fodder cultivation has remained more or less stationary during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62." As there should be extra production of subsidiary foodgrains at the same time, this will indirectly help the food problem also. At the same time, there is the question of family planning in cattle also. It is most important. I would like to give some figures. I am told that there are 80 million cattle in the country and the overall production is hardly 60 million litres of milk. The average yield is hardly 3/4 litre per cattle. If this is the position it means a great drain on the economy of the Indian nation as a whole.

Then, there is the philosophy of religious temperament about the retention of uneconomic cattle. It may be either in the form of "against cow slaughter" or otherwise, but the problem has to be solved by the Government by devising some measures. They should have some dynamic thinking in this matter. If we allow the uneconomic cattle to live, it will be a big burden and our schemes will not be successful.

Coming to co-operation, the new policy that is evolved is that no new licence shall be given to a private person, especially so far as sugar factories are concerned. I find from the Annual Report that out of the 9 licences given last year one was to a private party. I am not very happy about it. I do not know how it happened. Probably, there must have been some mistake somewhere. Similarly, in the case of milk processing plants and baby food powder, out of the new licensed capacity of 5,500 tones a licence for about 1,000 tones of babyfood powder was given to a private party. I am of the opinion that in the sugar industry and milk processing industry, where co-operatives have been found to be successful and in a position to take further licensing capacity, the policy should be to issue licences only to co-operatives and no leniency whatsoever should be shown, either to the existing industries in the private sector or to new entrepreneurs to enter that field.

The I come to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. This Corporation is mainly intended to supply medium and long term credit for agricultural purposes. But the Reserve Bank has objected to this Corporation providing credit to primary co-operative societies of dairy processing industries on the ground that it is not agriculture. If the co-operative sector is to play a larger or dominant role against the existing capitalists who are holding or controlling so many

industries, even though a processing unit may not strictly be coming under agricultural finance, since it is processing the products of the agriculturists it should be provided with all the finance necessary for its development. But what is now happening is that it is not financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation or the District Cooperative Bank while the processing units in the private sector get assistance from the banks controlled by the private sector. In that way, the processing units in the co-operative sector are starved of finance and their progress is hampered. So, there should be a directive of the Government that the Agricultural Refinance Corporation should consider financial help to a processing unit as an agricultural loan or they should bring in an amendment to the Act so that the processing unit can become eligible for finance as agricultural loan from this Corporation.

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

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नन्दा जी को बुलवाइये । यह बहुत गलत बात है । पांच बजे नोटिस बोर्ड पर लिखा है और हम लोगों को बुलाया गया है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is making a statement at 5:30 p.m.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** नोटिस बोर्ड पर क्या लिखा है वह देखिये ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Speaker announced that it will be at 5 O'Clock. It is written in the Notice Board also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is at 5.30 p.m.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** If it is at 5.30 p.m. why was it not announced at 4.45 p.m.?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It will be made at 5.30 p.m.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This is very bad.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been listening to the debate since this afternoon. Many important and leading members have participated in the debate and they have made valuable contributions. For instance, Professor Humayun Kabir, Shri Inder J. Malhotra and a few other hon. Members have made generous observations about the functioning or working of this Ministry.

They have also made a number of constructive suggestions. I agree with Shri Inder Jit Malhotra when he says that for the first time the basic problems of Indian agriculture are being handled in a forthright and scientific manner. I say this not because I happen to be one of the Deputy Ministers in this Ministry. I have expressed this view even two years earlier when I wrote one book on agriculture in my mother tongue. I feel that for the first time Indian agriculture is getting this tempo of development and if we get the co-operation of hon. Members, I think, we shall be in a position to face the task successfully and solve the basic problems of Indian agriculture in the near future.

The time at my disposal being very limited I shall confine myself only to sugar and some of the problems of community development. At the outset I wish to say something about the remarks which had been made by Shri D. D. Puri against the Sen Commission. Shri D. D. Puri is a very knowledgeable Member of this House and he always makes some contribution as far as the sugar debate is concerned, but I do not agree with him at all when he says that the Sen Commission's Report is a useless report. In fact, I must say that Shri Sen and his colleagues have made a commendable job and they have submitted a very valuable set of recommendations for the use of the Government. It is a different thing that we may not agree with all the recommendations and perhaps we may find that some of the recommendations

[Shri Shinde]

may not be practical ones. But it is my considered view that as far as the whole set of recommendations are concerned, it is a very useful document and I really wish to thank, on behalf of the Ministry and this House, the Sen Commission for producing such a valuable document.

Sugar is a subject which was previously frequently debated in this House. Recently, it has become a less controversial subject and it is perhaps due to the proper handling of the subject that it has become less controversial. It is heartening to find that large number of hon. Members participate in sugar debates and ask questions about sugar. There are some popular doubts about the sugar policy that is being pursued by the Government of India. Some hon. Members ask why we should export sugar if we are incurring heavy losses. A few other hon. Members ask the Government of India why we should not decontrol sugar if there are adequate stocks with the factories and the sugar industry is also facing some difficulty. A few others also ask what we are doing about the arrears of cane prices. The time at my disposal is very short but I may try to touch some of the important points.

Before dealing with these specific issues, I would like to mention briefly the background and the general position of the sugar industry so that hon. Members might be in a position to take an objective view of the policies pursued by Government. As is well known the sugar year commences on 1st November. This sugar year began with a carry-over stock of 6.85 lakh tonnes and up to 7th April, 1966, that is, the current month, we have produced about 28.6 lakh tonnes. The total production of the current year is expected to be about 34.5 lakh tonnes. So, the total availability during the year is likely to be about 41 lakh tonnes or 41.5 lakh tonnes.

Past few years were rather difficult years from the point of view of sugar

production. For example, in the year 1962-68 we hardly produced 21.5 lakh tonnes of sugar, but as a result of various policies and measures adopted by Government during the last few years the position of sugar production has improved satisfactorily and that is why this year we are producing the highest quantity of sugar, that is, about 34.5 lakh tonnes. This would be a record production in the history of the sugar industry.

श्री शंभू बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :  
शुगर डिक्टोल करने पर क्या विचार करेंगे ?

Shri Shinde: I am coming to that.

It is really heartening to see that as far as sugar production is concerned, we have practically achieved the Third Plan target. At the time of the formulation of the Third Plan, we envisaged that we shall attain the target of 35.5 lakh tonnes of sugar and this year we are practically reaching it. It has been possible to achieve this target of sugar production because of the various policies pursued in regard to licensing, in regard to price structure of sugar and in regard to the price of sugarcane.

As the hon. Members are aware, sugar production also depends on the availability of sugarcane for sugar factories. Sometimes sugar factories have to obtain sugarcane in competition with manufacturers of gur and khandsari. The sugarcane crop, like any other crop, is also subject to vagaries of monsoons. So, it may be that in future there may be a temporary set-back as far as sugar production is concerned. But I feel that the happy trend of production of sugar is likely to be maintained in the years to come. Our endeavour has been to see that as far as the licensing policy, the price policy of sugar and the price of sugarcane is concerned, we shall adopt such policy which will help us to maintain the higher tempo of production so that we shall be in a position to produce adequate

quantity of sugar for internal consumption as well as for augmenting exports to the extent possible.

In the Fourth Plan, we have planned to license the production capacity to the tune of 45 lakh tonnes. As is well known, it takes three or four years to instal a factory and to put it into production. We have already licensed a sizeable capacity to the tune of 42 lakh tonnes during the last 1½ years. As far as the new units are concerned, it is well known that Government is giving preference to issuing licences to cooperative units. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel raised a question as to why a licence was issued in favour of one private party. In fact as I have submitted, we are very much interested in the cause of the cooperative sugar factories. I assure the House on behalf of the Government that it will be our constant endeavour to see that cooperative units are encouraged in every way possible. But we have also to take into consideration the fact that supposing, for any particular reasons, no cooperative unit comes forward and asks for a licence, we cannot allow production to suffer and, in the wider national interest, we have also to consider the applications even from the private sector under such circumstances. In this case, I might submit for the information of the hon. Member that during the last 1½ years, we have licensed about 18 units and out of them only 1 is private and the rest of them are cooperative units.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** How many applications have you received from the cooperative sector, how many have been granted and how many are pending? Since 1960, hundreds of applications are pending and from my area 2 applications are pending since 1960 and you have not licensed them and you have got the audacity to say that you are liberalising the licensing of cooperative units.

**Shri Shinde:** I quite realise your anxiety. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy should be satisfied by the fact that in Mysore alone during the last few months, we have issued a number of licences. But the demand for co-

operative sugar factories has grown up so much that it is not possible to accept all the applications. I learn there are more than 35 applications pending with the Government for the establishment of cooperative sugar factories. Even then, if adequate cane is available, if the applications are supported by factual information, I think, there is every possibility of their being considered sympathetically.

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar):** You have been very harsh to Madhya Pradesh. You have not licensed any unit there.

**Shri Shinde:** We have already licensed one unit but that is not coming up. We wish that it should come up as early as possible.

As the hon. Members are aware, as a part of the efforts of the Government of India to put the sugar industry on a sound basis, we have, in addition to the Sen Commission, appointed one Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gundu Rao. That Committee also submitted its Report only last year and very valuable information is available with the Government now as a result of that Report.

I might then come to the point of decontrol which has been raised by some hon. members. As far as the present release position is concerned, I may say that we have been releasing from the current month a quantity of 2.49 lakh tonnes and that is slightly more than the quantity that we were releasing during the previous decontrol period. With this quantity, which will be made available to consumers, I think the position should ease. Some hon. members raised this question in the morning also during Question Hour. I think that now at least in many parts of the country, there should not be any difficulty about availability of sugar.

**Shri E. S. Pandey:** It appears from the Press that Government are going to decontrol. Will the hon. Minister

[Shri R. S. Pandey]

please let us know precisely as to whether they are going to decontrol or not?

**Shri Shinde:** The position is like this. During the current year, as I have already submitted, we are likely to have a production of 34.5 lakh tonnes and with the carry-over stock of 6.85 lakh tonnes, the total availability would be about 41 or 41.5 lakh tonnes. According to the present scheme of release, we might require about 29 lakh tonnes for domestic consumption; about one lakh tonnes are required for meeting the requirements of Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Defence forces; we are also exporting this year about 4 to 5 lakh tonnes of sugar to various countries. So the total consumption of sugar this year would be about 34 to 35 lakh tonnes and at the end of the year, perhaps the carry-over would be of the same size, i.e., about 7 lakh tonnes. This problem was closely gone into and examined by the Sen Commission and the Sen Commission has recommended that Government should not take the risk of decontrolling sugar unless Government have at its disposal a sizable buffer stock to the tune of 12 lakh tonnes.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Do the sugar manufacturers want decontrol or not?

**Shri Shinde:** I might say something about that also.

I might add one more point. Due to the drought conditions of the current year, it is feared that plantations might not have taken place to the same extent as that of last year. I was in Bihar two days back and I was told by the officials of the Bihar Government that plantations have been adversely affected to the tune of about 30%; of course, they have still to get the final statistics. Even the hon. Member, Shri D. D. Puri, a very knowledgeable person, has expressed on the floor of the House that plantations this year are very severely

affected. We are trying to get the information and if, because of failure of rains, the plantations are adversely affected, naturally the availability of cane next year is likely to be less than in the current year and to that extent the volume of production would be less. If we now take the risk of decontrolling sugar and then if there is a spurt in price in the near future or after a few months or in the next season, then perhaps Government, in the interest of consumers, etc., might be required to re-control sugar and the hon. members themselves will say that Government was hasty in taking the decision and Government changes its policies very frequently. I submit to the hon. House that it would not be in the interest of the country to decontrol sugar at such a stage. If the prospects of crop improve, then, of course, we might consider the position and hon. members should rest assured that, as far as controls are concerned, nobody likes them.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Then why do they not decontrol? Government is in love with controls.

**Shri Shinde:** Government is not for control as far as sugar is concerned. Controls are always irksome and if the supply position improves and if we are adequately supported by adequate stocks of sugar, as recommended by the Sen Commission, then perhaps we might contemplate decontrolling sugar. We have no rigid views on the matter and we shall take decisions as and when situations improve.

Then there was criticism about the export policy that is being pursued by the Government. As far as exports are concerned, the rates are very low in the international market. It is true that we are exporting sugar at a considerable loss. But may I submit for the consideration of the House that this is not a situation peculiar to our sugar economy alone? All the sugar-exporting countries of the world export sugar at a loss, because as far as sugar is concerned, it is practically a

buyers' market. Sugar is sold in the market at throw-away prices in the various countries.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Deputy Minister may please wait for a while. Now, the Home Minister will be making a statement.

17.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI BANDH

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :

मंत्री महोदय प्रायः घंटा कहां बन्द रहें ?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** I had undertaken to make a statement at 5 P.M., but when I got the information I found that I needed some more information, and I asked for that. Therefore, I felt that a little more time was needed . . .

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister should have conveyed it to the House.

**Shri Nanda:** I had conveyed it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He had conveyed it at 5:20 P.M., I think.

**Shri Nanda:** I had conveyed it much earlier, at about 4 p.m. or so.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It had been conveyed to the Speaker, but I am sorry it was not conveyed to the House.

**Shri Nanda:** I may say that the House would be pleased to know that the city is peaceful and the day has passed peacefully. I hope that what remains of the day will also be as peaceful as it has been so far.

I may give the steps that the Delhi Administration took to maintain law and order in view of the threat of the general strike called by the various political parties for the 19th April, 1966.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** Including the Congress.

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, including the Congress. That was why it was peaceful.

On the 15th April, 1966, an order under section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated. Besides imposing the usual ban on such occasions on the assembly of five or more persons and the holding of any meetings, use of loud-speakers etc. without the written permission of the district magistrate|additional district magistrate|sub-divisional magistrate, the order also banned:

"the forcible closure of shops and commercial establishments and the use or the show of force or any attempt to intimidate the owner of a public carriage or a stage-carrier to go about his business of transporting passengers/goods within the Union Territory of Delhi."

The order came into force on 15th April, 1966 for a period of 15 days, unless withdrawn earlier. Wide publicity was given to this order.

As it was feared that the general strike might disturb the normal life in the city of Delhi, efforts were made right from the beginning to ensure that at least the transport services did not join this strike. The district authorities and the Director of Transport remained in touch with the DTU and other unions of taxis, scooters etc. As a precaution, however, alternative arrangements were also completed to maintain transport services on essential routes. The Deputy Commissioner commandeered 105 vehicles, including 40 DTU buses, and kept them in reserve at Tis Hazari to be put on the road in case of the sudden breakdown of the transport system. Besides this, a fleet of another 25 vehicles were kept in reserve to be put to use at a moment's notice. This arrangement was made particularly with a view to facilitating the transport of the large number of passengers coming to the Delhi Main and the New Delhi railway stations. For general law and