

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

**Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received a representation from 15 Members that the time may be extended. Eight hours were allotted, but 8 hours and 30 minutes have already been spent, and the Minister has yet to reply. That means another Ministry will be guillotined. I have no objection of they want to extend it, but they should realise that ultimately it is they themselves who will suffer.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Night sitting.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot.

**श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए टाइम जरूर बढ़ाया जाये ।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल हम लोगों ने फूड मिनिस्ट्री एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज के लिए टाइम बढ़ाया, लेकिन आपोजीशन के एक अनरेबल मੈम्बर ने कोरम का सवाल उठा दिया । उन्होंने ऐसा पांच बजे के बाद किया । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं और फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर में इन्ट्रेस्ट लेते हैं, कमेटी के भी मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन हम को इस पर बोलने का टाइम नहीं मिला है । इस लिए हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप दया कर के इस का टाइम बढ़ा दीजिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बात अफसोस की है । कल मेरा डरावा था कि मैं यहाँ पर मौजूद रहूँ, लेकिन मुझे जाना पड़ा । जब ऐसा मौका हो कि बहुत से मेम्बर साहबान की यह इच्छा हो कि वे डिस्कशन में भाग लें, तो हम यही कर सकते हैं कि हम लैट सिटिंग करें, ताकि जितने मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं,

वे बोल सकें । लेकिन अगर कोरम का सवाल उठाया जाये और मेम्बरों को बोलने का मौका न मिले, तो उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? आखिर मेम्बर साहबान खुद ही ऐसा करते हैं । मेम्बर साहबान खुद ही सोच सकते हैं कि ये दोनों बातें एक साथ कैसे हो सकती हैं ।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती (अजगर) :** मेम्बरों को अवसर मिलना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं टाइम को एक्सटेंड करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन एक और मिनिस्ट्री गिलोटिन हो जायगी ।

**श्री न० प्र० यादव :** कुछ भी हो जाय, लेकिन हमें बोलने के लिए अवसर मिलना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो मैं दो घंटे टाइम और बढ़ा देता हूँ, लेकिन हर एक मेम्बर सिर्फ पांच सात मिनट ले ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Including the reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister would reply after two hours, at 3.30.

**Mr. S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** When the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I want him to reply to this point.

There is a news item in the *Times of India* of today at page 4, which reads:

**P. C. SEN'S RATION CARD  
CANCELLED**

The ration card of Mr. P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, has been cancelled as he did not draw his ration for two consecutive weeks.

Mr. Sen did not draw his ration for the first week of April and he could not draw it last week being indisposed while in New Delhi. The rationing authorities cancelled his card under the rationing rules.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The ration card of the Governor, Mrs. Padmaja Naidu, had similarly been cancelled some time back."

My information is that this Chief Minister and the Governor did not want to get rations from the ration shops because the ration is so bad. So, I want a definite reply from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He can pass it on.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta): I am sorry to intervene, but I want as an ordinary Member to find out what the position is. The usual programme to be pursued has been upset. You have been pleased to say that this debate will continue for another two hours and then the Minister will reply, which means 5 O'Clock. At 5 O' Clock there is the calling attention.

Mr. Speaker: At 5 O'Clock we will conclude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: At 5 O'Clock the calling attention will be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some of us wanted to speak on the External Affairs debate. If in this kind of way the routine is upset, we never quite know at any point of time where we stand. After all, the calling attention will go on from 5 till 5.30. External Affairs is important enough to be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: One two Members can speak. Let them speak. Then I will call him tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case, the whole point is that the seriousness of the discussion is lost.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Let it be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: That we can decide.

Mr. ChandaK had been called yesterday.

श्री चांडक (छिदवाड़ा) : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ इसलिए कि आज तक एग्रीकल्चर को हेय दृष्टि से देखा गया था, लेकिन आज उस दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हुआ है। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि उनकी कितनी ही योजनाएँ हमारे सामने आई हैं। जो एग्रीकल्चर को एक तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेटस दिया जा रहा है और उस दृष्टि से उसकी तरफ देखने का परिवर्तन हुआ है, तो यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है।

13-21 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पिछले 18 सालों में, जब से यानी सन् 1943 में बंगाल में अकाल पड़ा उसके बाद से, द्वितीय महायुद्ध के पश्चात् सब से पहले सवाल इस मुल्क के सामने जो पैदा हुआ था, वह था शो मोर फूड कैम्पेन और उस समय से अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में अनेकों योजनाएँ बनाई गई, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ, खेती की तरफ और देहातो के कृषकों की तरफ देखने की जो दृष्टि चाहिये थी, वही नहीं थी। उस व्यवसाय को, उस उद्योग को एक हल्के दर्जे का देहाती उद्योग समझा जाता था, अगर उसी समय इस उद्योग की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता और एक लक्ष्य के ऊपर उसको रखा जाता तो आज जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा न होती। 18 साल के बाद भी आज हमें जो अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, यह स्थिति न होती।

अब यह कहा जाता है कि एग्रीकल्चर में, फूड प्रोडक्शन में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे किसानों ने इस मुल्क में 18 सालों के अन्दर पूरे साधन न होते हुए भी, पूरी एजुकेशन न होते हुए भी काफी

प्रगति की है। यह आपको दिखाई देगा और इस तरह से दिखाई देगा कि आज आपको जो फीरेन एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त होता है, वह लगभग 65-70 फीसदी केवल एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन से है।

एक दूसरी चीज की ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लाखों एकड़ जमीन बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं में और औद्योगिक योजनाओं में चली गई, उसका जिक्र नहीं किया जाता, इसके बावजूद भी पिछले वर्ष 88.4 मिलियन टन घनाज इस मुल्क में पैदा हुआ है जो कि 1954-55 के मुकाबले 50 फीसदी ज्यादा है, बल्कि 60 फीसदी तक है। इससे आप अन्दाज करेंगे कि एग्रीकल्चर खेती में काम करने वाले किसानों ने खेती के उत्पादन में काफी प्रगति की है, भले ही इस देश की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है, लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ा है, यह निर्विवाद बात है यहां कई बार कहा जाता है कि इस समस्या को सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न और दूसरे पैटर्न के अनुसार हल नहीं किया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कैपिटलिस्टिक फार्म हो, चाहे सोशलिस्टिक फार्म हो, उत्पादन बढ़ाने का तरीका न कैपिटलिस्टिक सिस्टम है और न सोशलिस्टिक सिस्टम है, वहां तो साइन्टिफिक तरीके से ही उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। अब जहां तक इस कार्य में साइन्स और टेक्नोलोजी के उपयोग करने की बात है, इन दो युद्धों के पश्चात् से, चाइनीज आक्रमण और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाद से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की दृष्टि इस ओर तीव्रता से गई है। मैं आपको यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे किसानों ने इस चैलेंज को स्वीकार किया है। आज खेती के सम्बन्ध में जिस पद्धति से ध्यान दिया गया है और जितनी योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं, यदि उनका पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा तो हम पीछे नहीं रहेंगे, बहुत जल्दी हम इतना घनाज भी पैदा करेंगे कि शायद कुछ वर्षों के बाद हम दूसरे

मुल्कों को दे सकें। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ये जो सारी योजनाएँ हैं, बहुत सुन्दर योजनाएँ हैं, नेशनल सोड कारपोरेशन भी काफी अच्छा काम कर रहा है, खेती में अच्छे-से-अच्छा बीज दिया जा रहा और तैयार किया जा रहा है, रिसर्च भी ठीक तरह हो रहा है। जिससे ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सके। मैं अभी स्वयं देख कर आया हूँ, कुछ दिन पहले मुझे आन्ध्र प्रदेश जाने का मौका मिला, वहां मैंने देखा कि किसान बड़े उत्साह से "वायचुंग नेटिव-1" बीज को प्रयोग में ला रहे हैं, और इससे उनकी प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ी है, पहले जितना होता था उससे चार गुना ज्यादा आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के किसान उस बीज की सहायता से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। नौजवान उत्साही किसानों ने वहां 'टनेज क्लब' कायम कर लिये हैं और स्पर्धा के साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ज्यादा नाइट्रोजन के उपयोग की भी व्यवस्था होने वाली है, फर्टिलाइजर की ओर भी हमारा ध्यान गया है, ये सब प्रयोग वहां पर किये जा रहे हैं, ये सब बातें ठीक हैं, लेकिन सबसे पहला सवाल आता है—पानी का। यदि पानी भरपूर नहीं है तो आपका नाइट्रोजन, आपका फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह, ये सब तो सैकड़ों प्रश्न हैं। इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि पानी की व्यवस्था, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था, जितनी अधिक से अधिक हो सके, उतनी व्यवस्था पहले करिये। बड़ी-बड़ी आपकी योजनाएँ बड़े-बड़े आपके प्लान जब बनेंगे तब बनेंगे, लेकिन आज की जो ज़रूरत है हमें उसको पहले पूरा करना है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि जिस तरह से भी हो, सर्फेस वाटर, ग्राउण्ड वाटर हो, ट्यूब-वैल के जरिये हो, लेकिन ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करना यह सब पहला काम है। मैं इस ओर मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी थी यह यह है कि...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये, प्रापका समय हो गया है, सबका पांच-पांच मिनट देना है।

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every speaker who has spoken agreed that production has to increase if India has to survive. Food production can be increased in two ways: increase in crop area and increase in productivity. The area that could be increased is very limited. India has only 2.2 per cent of the world's total land area as compared to 14 per cent of the world's population. So, we have to divert our attention to increasing production cultivation. We have to consider the steps to do this. We have discussed it times without number in this House: good seeds, sufficient amount of fertilisers and in time, irrigation facilities, credit facilities, incentive prices, marketing arrangements, plant protection through insecticides and pesticides and in increasing amount, availability of tractors that may be needed for cultivation. If we could provide these means which are required for increasing the productivity of the land, we will not only be self-sufficient but we shall be able to export food products and cash crops and earn foreign exchange. Government have taken steps to give good seeds recently. Good seeds for maize and paddy were supplied to various persons. I know from my own personal experience that the yield from these hybrid maize seeds was about 4-5 times more of what we used to get from the ordinary seeds. Good seeds of improved variety should be made available in sufficient quantities to the cultivators in time, as also the fertilisers. A number of irrigation schemes are lying half done: it is time that government saw that they were completed quickly. The amount of increase that can be achieved is seen from this fact that in our country one hectare of land gives about 1500 kgs. of rice whereas in the UAR the comparable figure is 5,000 kgs; Japan, 4800 kgs. Similarly, in our country we get about 780 kgs of wheat per hectare compared to 2450 kgs in UAR, 3560 kgs. in West Bergany. We

our country compared to 24,000 kgs. in our country compared to 24,000 kgs. in West Germany and 20,000 kgs. in, USA. If we take certain steps to increase production by providing good seeds, fertilisers, irrigation facilities, etc. I think production is bound to increase and we will be self-sufficient. Unfortunately, in some of the aspects the third Plan could not succeed because the targets that had been laid by the Planning Commission so far as irrigation is concerned, and also for other purposes, have failed. We could not produce the quantity of fertilisers that we had planned: it was one million tons of nitrogen which was planned for, whereas actuals come only to 600,000 tons. Similarly, about 12 million acres were intended to be irrigated, as an additional quantity, whereas in actuals we have only six million acres. Similarly again, I feel that we should take steps to see that the shortfalls which are responsible for the deficit should be removed, and then we should be able to give the farmers the timely help that they need.

Another thing which may be mentioned in this connection is that if we can make our lands in the different States yield what some of the other States in our own country are producing, so far as rice or wheat is concerned, I think that in itself will be sufficient, even if we cannot reach the quantity produced in other countries. In Madras, the production of rice per acre is 1,343 lbs, whereas in other States it is about 600 to 700 lbs. Similarly, in Punjab, you get about 1,204 lbs. of wheat per acre whereas in other States, it is about 600 lbs. In some other States, it is only 300 lbs per acre. Again, in States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, it is about 14 tons of sugarcane per acre approximately, whereas in the South, we get about 50 to 60 tons per acre. Therefore, if we actually take steps to see that we get proper production from all over the country, I think our troubles will be over.

There is one thing more. The Government have taken steps to produce

some improved varieties of seeds. I cannot understand the objection that is being raised about one farm that has been given to some businessman in Punjab. I am told that farm is giving improved variety of seeds to the cultivators at a very reasonable price. The people roundabout the place are very much satisfied but still politicians are raising a hue and cry about the land that has been given to them. I cannot understand the objection that was raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, that it should not be given on lease. How do you expect anybody to put in money for starting farms and spending about Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs, unless they are sure that they can continue for a number of years, especially when they say that they are doing it on a no-profit-no-loss basis, and that they are not going to make any profit. The firm, on the basis of a charitable institution, has taken up this work and it wants to supply good seeds. That is their main intention.

I could not also follow the objection that is being raised about the fertiliser deal that has been concluded by the Government. If we have not sufficient money, sufficient foreign exchange, to start a fertiliser factory of our own, when you cannot find money for meeting the foreign exchange that is required for setting up the factory, what is the objection that can possibly be put forward for allowing foreigners to put in money, to bring in foreign exchange that is required and to find other means and give us the expert knowhow? I cannot follow this dog-in-the-manger policy of saying, "We cannot do it and therefore others also should not be allowed to do it." I feel we must change our attitude in this matter.

I believe that in certain places, there is power, but that is not being given, and therefore there must be arrangement for irrigation. I feel that when the farmer needs water, it should be supplied to him.

**Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to pay my tribute to the Food Ministry

and particularly to the Minister of Food and Agriculture, for their efforts in getting the food imports from the USA; but for the arrival of these imported foodgrains, we would have been facing by this time a devastating calamity. However, he has avoided a situation wherein lakhs of people would have died on account of starvation but for this arrival, but even now, I am sure thousands of people will die of malnutrition as forecast by some expert and which was cited by Shri Nath Pai yesterday. However, this Government has put this country in a very shameful position. Especially our hon. Ministers—the Prime Minister and the Food Minister—have had to stand in the queue in Washington to get some donations of food grains, etc. It is a shameful thing for us, for this country. Even our very self-respect, but the self-respect of the whole country and that of our farmers is at stake. We have to find a way to come out of this difficulty, the food crisis, and we should find out a method to solve this problem.

The day before yesterday, President Johnson, at the time of some Congressional function, remarked—it is not only a remark, but we must take it as a warning—that India should utilise this time to produce more and that India should not depend on other countries at least in the future. It is not only President Johnson who has said so, but even the *New York Times* some days back, while paying compliments to our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, remarked that we should produce more, and they diagnosed our drawbacks in food production. One of the points stressed by the *New York Times* was that we are adopting very old methods in our cultivation; that we are adopting the 15th century methods in our country in respect of agriculture. Therefore we have to adopt modern methods. Developed countries in this world, like America, Japan or Taiwan have developed their agriculture by introducing modern methods of cultivation, whereas we find that the under-developed or the

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

developing countries, still have faith in traditional methods of cultivation, and that is why there is no appreciable increase year after year. In the developed countries, we find that the farms have increased their agricultural output due to modern methods of farming. Therefore, it is a fact that there is no other way; we have to introduce modern technical methods of cultivation.

But on hearing the speeches of many hon. Members on that side and also some speeches from this side, I find there is not so much response for these modern methods of cultivation. There are some Members who have entertained the idea that only our traditional methods, our compost and organic manures, will save us and these fertilisers or these hybrid seeds cannot do us good or they cannot work wonders. I feel and I also wish that the Ministry should implement these technical methods, the modern methods of farming, or else, there will be no solution to this problem.

I know that Shri Subramaniam is very earnest, very sincere and very serious about introducing modern technical methods in farming. During his speeches here and also elsewhere, in other institutions, he has spoken very well and from his speeches we are able to understand that he has come to the conclusion that the only way to solve the problem is by introducing modern methods in our agriculture. That is the only way, and only by that way, America has solved its agricultural problems, and it is now in a position to give all of us food. Therefore, we have to know what are the practices that are followed in America, Japan, Formosa or Israel. If we have to follow any method, it is only one method, and that is the modern method of cultivation.

Some Members expressed the view that our cultivators, our agriculturists, are not in a position to adopt the modern techniques or utilise these modern implements. That is not really so.

As far as my part of the country is concerned, and also in respect of so many farmers, thousands of farmers all over India, we have become very progressive, and even illiterate farmers and illiterate agricultural labourers also are nowadays able to handle implements like tractors, sprayers, and other things such as fertilisers, etc. They nowadays know even how to mix the fertilisers. In Madras State, we are not able to get fertilisers. In Madras State, we are not able to get fertiliser mixtures. But our agricultural labourers who are illiterate are able to mix them, according to the modern methods, according to the size of the field and according to the needs of the crops also.

They have learnt these devices. So, we need not be always pessimistic. We should proceed with confidence in our agriculturists. If the Indian farmer is given the tools, implements and the necessary advice, he is not in any way inferior to any modern farmer in other countries and he can produce anything. We have got a mania for organic manure, compost, etc. Not only fertilisers but seeds can work wonders. The ministry has realised it and seed farms are opened here and there. With these hybrid seeds, we will be able to produce two times the maize, jowar and bajra that we have produced. By introducing high-yielding varieties of paddy like ADT-27 and Taichung, we can double the produce. Seed is a very prominent factor in modern cultivation. We have to open PIRCOM centres every where. Maybe America is a capitalistic country; we do not mind that. They have started the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation and many such institutions everywhere in the country. They have helped us very much in finding out hybrid varieties in maize and jowar. In our part, we are getting nearly three times of what we were previously able to get so far as the sourgarn variety of jowar is concerned. Our agriculturists are not in any way inferior to other ryots.

Water is a problem. Wherever there are tanks and rivers, there is direct irrigation. But we cannot depend upon direct irrigation for a very long time. We should get water from some other source because tanks and rivers depend on monsoon and always the monsoon fails. We should find out a way by which we will not have to depend on the monsoon. The only way is to dig wells everywhere. We can dig crores of wells, which will incidentally solve the unemployment problem also. By well cultivation, agricultural labourers get work for 12 months, but by river cultivation, there is work for only 4 or 5 months. So, well cultivation is the only way.

I would like to say in all seriousness that this government is not helping the farmers. The price of light diesel oil in Salem is Rs. 140 whereas the controlled price is only Rs. 90. We are using diesel engines for pumping sets. In the open market, the Indian Oil Company is selling the light diesel oil at Rs. 140 not only to ordinary farmers, but to the so-called progressive agriculturists like me. This is the state of affairs in our part of the country. I have represented about this to the ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals also. I want this ministry to take some action about it.

When I see our Minister of State for Food, Mr. Govinda Menon, many things strike me. Often we hear appeals from the food department for cultivating tuber crops like tapioca to tide over the crisis. Tuber is used as food in Kerala. Salem used to get about 10 loads of tapioca from Kerala. This year, the Kerala Government has issued thousands of licences for taking tapioca from Kerala to Salem. There is famine condition in Kerala. But still daily 50 loads of 10 tons each are coming from Kerala to Salem. The people in Kerala are not able to purchase tuber, which is the poor man's food, as it is called, because the Kerala Government is very liberal in issuing permits and some merchants doing this trade have made huge money by selling it at a high price. This is still going on. If the Minister of State is

interested in saving Kerala from this very acute shortage, he should put an end to this import of tapioca from Kerala into Salem in very large quantities.

There is also the controversy between cash crops and food crops. Cash crops are as much needed as food crops. Without cash crops, we cannot run any of our factories. 50 to 60 per cent of our foreign exchange earning comes from selling agricultural commodities. When we raise cash crops, we are not utilising those lands which are used for food crops. We cannot always go on using a particular land for cash crop only. We have to change from cash crop to food crop also. I submit that government should encourage cash crops also. Without cash crops the farmer cannot get a remunerative price. If you give a good price for food crops, there will be no need for us to go in for cash crops. The ministry should so arrange that there is parity of prices between cash crops and food crops. Then there will be no special attraction towards cash crops.

**Shri Liladhar Koteki (Nowgong):** Sir, the Ministry has given us the programme of agricultural development for 1966-67. It has set a target of 97 million tons of foodgrains for the year. I have grave doubts as to whether they would achieve this target, in spite of all the measures they have suggested there. I have this doubt because of the performance of agriculture during the third plan. For the first three years of the plan, it was static. Then there was a spurt in the fourth year. Last year it has gone down to 75.9 million tons, whereas the target for that year, the last year of the third plan, would have been of the order of 100 million tons. Inputs like fertilisers, improved hybrid seeds, etc. have been prescribed and adopted to a considerable extent. But we find that our agriculture is very much dependent on weather conditions. In spite of all this, when there is a shortfall, government take shelter under "Acts of God", namely, unfavourable weather.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

What have we done in all these three plans to make agriculture self-sufficient? In the first plan, we were assured that agriculture would be self-sufficient, but in the beginning of the fourth plan, we realise the heavy shortfall we face in the matter of food grains and other agricultural products. I would most earnestly urge the government, not this ministry alone, but the Planning Commission and the National Development Council also, to ponder as to whether we should not have a pause for 2 or 3 years and have only two things before us.

One is defence, of course, and the other is that development must be agriculture oriented. Unless you do that I am afraid, in spite of the assurances given and even the certificates given by many foreign experts including Mr. Orville Freeman, U.S. Secretary for Agriculture, recently, we will not be self-sufficient in the matter of food.

14 hrs.

This year, we have one year's pause in the Fourth Plan. That was necessitated by economic stringency. Let us have a deliberate pause of about two or three years in order to make the very basis of economic development, namely, agriculture, on a sound footing. I am sorry to find from the annual plan for 1966-67, the argument advanced by Government is that other sectors cannot wait, and even if they wait then that will not necessarily add to the increase in agriculture. I fail to understand this kind of logic. Therefore, I repeat my suggestion that the time has come when, in order to save our economy from disaster, we have to take this serious step to put agriculture on a sound footing.

Of all the inputs, Sir, I consider irrigation to be the most fundamental for agricultural development, because wherever there have been good monsoons or there is an assured supply of water for irrigation, there the production is quite normal, and wherever there is shortage of rainfall or where

there are no proper irrigation facilities the production has gone down. Last year, our sad experience was that due to the widespread drought conditions in several States the production had gone down. Therefore, irrigation is the fundamental thing. It is also a fact that other inputs will not bring in production if the basic input of water-supply is not there.

But what do we find? The Third Five Year Plan target for irrigation through major and medium schemes was 12.8 million acres. But what is the achievement? The achievement is only 6 million acres. There is a shortfall of 6.8 million acres. Again, this very Department of Agriculture in their last year's publication said that the State Governments have taken steps and the target set in the Third Five Year Plan, of the order of 12.8 million acres, will be achieved fully. Here we find from the annual report that the achievement is only 6 million acres. I fail to understand what we are doing about agriculture. If this is the kind of performance in the matter of this fundamental input, this basic input of irrigation, I am sorry to say that we are not perhaps as serious about it as the situation demands.

The other day, when I raised the question about irrigation in Assam, the Minister of State for Irrigation and Power said that Assam is so far away from Delhi and, therefore, it is a fact that they could not give attention to irrigation in Assam. We had four medium irrigation schemes in the Third Plan. Not a single one has been completed. One has been started and the other three have not even been started. Had that one project, which has been started, been completed, we could have produced 25,000 tons in terms of rice only. Assam has to feed the hill areas there and besides, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the defence services. This year's demand for the neighbouring areas is 75,000 tons of rice. Assam has been



able to supply only 12,800 tons. I am sure, if we provide irrigation facilities and other inputs, then Assam alone will be able to feed the entire North-east region there, not only the entire area but also supply some considerable quantities to Bengal also which is deficient in rice.

In this connection, I would request the Minister to consider whether the plain districts of Brahmaputra Valley should be given package district programmes immediately so that that vital, strategic and precarious region, because of the transport bottleneck, can sustain any calamity that we may have to face due to the hostilities all round.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

**Shri K. N. Pande (Hata):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture covers too many subjects and a very wide area, but I want to confine myself only to the sugar industry and the development of sugarcane.

There is an impression in the country—some people have created it—that the northern region is not suitable for sugar industry because the yield per acre is very low—that is, 14 tons to 15 tons per acre. Sir, if I draw your kind attention to the past history of sugar industry or sugarcane development, you will realise that this contention is unfounded. There was a time, up to 1920, in that area in Maharashtra where they are producing 50 tons per acre even grass was not growing till the canal was dug out of Neera river in Satara District of Maharashtra. After that canal was dug the yield per acre there has gone up. I can give you some figures to show that this contention of some of the people is unfounded. There are examples in North India where between 1956 to 1962-63 people have got prizes on the production per acre—the highest was 2,850 maunds per acre and the lowest was 1052 maunds per acre. If there is not potentiality in the soil, if the

soil is not good, it cannot produce so much cane per acre. What is lacking is that there are no irrigational facilities. Whereas in the south hundred per cent of the cane area is irrigated, in Bihar it is 6 to 8 per cent and in Uttar Pradesh it is 3 to 6 per cent. That is the reason why the yield per acre is so low. Similar is the position in the matter of utilisation of fertiliser. Whereas in these areas in the south 64 pounds of nitrogenous fertiliser is used per acre, in the north it is only 16 pounds and 14 pounds in Bihar. This is the position. Therefore, do you think it is the cultivators who are responsible to give such low yield. They are not responsible. The low yield is there because you have not given them proper facilities. If you provide the proper facilities there you will find that here also even 80 tons per acre are produced. The potentiality is there. The cultivators require only the support of the Government.

There was a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I am very thankful to them. It was headed by an expert in sugar industry, Dr. Gundu Rao. He was the Director of the National Institute of Sugar Technology. In his report he says:

"The East U.P. region has alluvial and bhat soils which are fertile and have moisture retention capacity and some areas are in the Tarai (sub-montane) tract which have a high water table. Rainfall and humidity are fairly good and because of these reasons sugarcane grows even without much irrigation. As such sugarcane has been grown in the region for centuries. The sugar industry came to be established here because of ready availability of sugarcane and cheap labour."

Apart from this, the Gundu Rao Committee has recommended that as the sugar industry has been working for the last forty years without any

[Shri K. N. Pande]

improvements there should be modernisation. Because, if we produce better type of cane there should be better extraction of juice. So, the industry requires to be modernised. He has made certain recommendations in that respect. I would strongly urge upon the Ministry to consider those recommendations and give effect to them. One of his recommendations was that the Government should financially and otherwise help the factories for modernisation. I hope that recommendation will also be countered.

Coming to co-operative factories, which is dealt with by Shri Misra, co-operation means initiation of co-operatives by the cultivators. Here the position is quite different. Government initiates it. Government gives the entire loan to the factory and gradually the kisans are made members of the co-operative by their purchasing shares. In that case, it is not the co-operative sector. If the Government is giving money, it is the public sector, not the co-operative sector. Unless that feeling is created in the cultivators, it will not be a success.

What is happening now? The factories in the co-operative sector do not follow the laws of the Government. Even the labour laws are not being followed. So, many cases are going to courts and the workers are being harassed. In Maharashtra, where there are so many sugar factories in the co-operative sector, the condition of labour is very bad. The cultivators are running those factories because they are the shareholders and directors. They increase the cane prices, because they are interested in it as cultivators, but they do not care for the workers. Therefore, the co-operative sector requires examination and scrutiny from this point of view.

Coming to controls, as sugar is being produced in very substantial quantities, the time has come when it should be de-controlled. In Maharashtra 25

per cent irrigation facilities have been cut out this year. Similarly, in Mysore the sugar crop is going to be poor next year as compared to this year's production. Therefore, unless you assess the production of sugar in the coming season, you cannot come to any conclusion as to whether sugar should be de-controlled or should remain under control.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते कि किसान के पास इतनी भूमि होनी चाहिए, जिस पर वह अच्छी तरह से खेती कर सके। इसलिए जो किसान परिवार नहीं हैं और भूमि की मांग करते रहते हैं, उन को भूमि नहीं देनी चाहिए। केवल किसान के लिए भूमि होनी चाहिए, जो कि अन्न बोता है।

खेती के लिए सब से पहले अच्छे बीज की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि किसानों को बहुत बढ़िया, छांट कर, समय से पहले बीज दिया जाये, जिस से वह बुवाई कर सके।

अगर बीज अच्छा भी हो, लेकिन खेती की जुताई ठीक न हो सके, तो अच्छा बीज भी काम नहीं दे सकेगा। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि मंत्रालय को दस बार्ते लिख कर दी हैं कि किस ढंग से अच्छी जुताई की जाये, जिस से थोड़ी जुताई करने पर भी अधिक अन्न उपज सके। एक महीने से ऊपर हो चुका है, लेकिन उस की तरफ से कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। मालूम होता है कि वे नहीं चाहते कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाये। सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जुताई इस ढंग से की जाये कि कम जुताई से साब अधिक हो।

जहाँ तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक है कि सरकार बड़े बड़े बांध बना रही है, जिस के लिए उस को धन्यवाद है। मैं उस का

खंडन नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन सिंचाई के लिए देसी कुंओं पर भी जोर देना चाहिए। जहां बड़े बड़े बांध नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं, वहां कुएं बनाए जा सकते हैं, जिन पर चरसा चलाया जा सकता है। सरकार इस काम के लिए किसानों को ऋण दे। इग के प्रतिरिक्त छोटे छोटे बांध भी बनाए जाने चाहिए।

जहां तक वर्षा का सम्बन्ध है, ग्रामीण हाल ही में कांग्रेस के प्रधान, माननीय श्री कामराज, ने एक बात कही है, जो कि पत्रों में भी आई है, कि कृषि मंत्री वही हो, जो वर्षा ठीक समय पर करवा सके। यह बात बहुत ठीक और बढ़िया है। मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल में यज्ञादि ऐसे उपाय किये जाते थे, जो कि वैज्ञानिक उपाय होते थे, ताकि समय पर वर्षा हो। आज भी इन्धौर के पंडित श्रीरसेन वेदश्री निश्चयपूर्वक यह कहते हैं कि अगर सरकार मुझे आवश्यक साधन दे, तो मैं ऐसे उपाय कर के दिखा सकता हूं कि देश में समय पर वर्षा हो और हमारी खेती अच्छी हो। सरकार उन से अपेक्षा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करे।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** क्या वह पूजा से उपाय करेंगे ?

**श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** पूजा से क्या मतलब है ? क्या पूजा से खेती होती है ? वह वैज्ञानिक तरीके बताते हैं।

**श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा (सरधना) :** वैज्ञानिक तरीके साइंटिस्ट बतायेगा—पंडित क्या बतायेगा ?

**श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** इस तरह बात करने से मेरा समय खत्म हो जायेगा। खाद उत्तम होनी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में गाय, भैंस और बकरी आदि का गोबर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि किसान लकड़ी जलायें और गोबर न जलायें। इस के लिए

यह आवश्यक है कि गोरक्षा पर बल दिया जाये और ऐसा उपाय किया जाये कि हर एक गांव में जंगल छोड़े जायें, जिस से जमींदार और गैरजमींदार लकड़ी ले सकें और गोबर केवल खाद के काम आ सके।

किसान के लिए दाल सब्जी, गन्ना आदि जो अन्य आवश्यक चीजें हैं, उन के उत्पादन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारी बहुत सी भूमि पर तम्बाकू आदि अनावश्यक वस्तुओं की खेती होती है। पिछले साल में मद्रास की ओर गया। मैं ने देखा कि हजारों एकड़ भूमि तम्बाकू के लिए लगी हुई है। पता नहीं, जिस तम्बाकू को गधा भी नहीं खाता है, उस के लिए क्यों भूमि बर्बाद की जाती है।

**श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा :** भ्रादमी खाता है।

**श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** उस भूमि को इस प्रकार बर्बाद न कर के उस में गन्ना और अन्न बोना चाहिए, जिस से लाभ हो।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि बाग और बगीचे लगाये जायें, जिन में फलों का उत्पादन हो और लोग उन का उपयोग कर सकें।

जब चीनी का इतना झगड़ा रहता है, तो गांव वालों को यह प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए कि व गड़ और शक्कर अधिक बनायें। अगर नस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो, तो चीनी की बहुत मांग नहीं रह सकती है।

आज इस बात पर बहुत बल दिया जाता है कि मछलियां अधिक पैदा की जायें और मृगियां अधिक पाली जायें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां तालाबों में सिंचाई बोया जाता है, जो अन्न, मिठाई, फल और सब्जी के काम आता है। मछली की वजह वह बराबर बोया जाना चाहिए।

कृषि, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामचर मिश्र) : कोई रोकता नहीं है। सिंचाई भी बोया जाये।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** लेकिन मछली पर क्यों इतना जोर दिया जाता है ?

यदि लोगों को घी और दूध अधिक मिलेगा, तो भ्रष्ट कम खाया जायेगा। दूध और घी की उपलब्धि के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गाय, भैंस और बकरी आदि दूध देने वाले पशुओं की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये। सरकार का यह काम है कि वह हर एक किसान को बताये कि अगर उस के पास पचास बीघ जमीन है, तो वह दस बीघ जमीन गोचर भूमि के लिए छोड़ दे और उचित जुताई और अन्य साधनों का उपयोग कर के चालीस बीघे जमीन में उतनी पैदावार करे, जितनी कि पचास बीघे में की जाती है। अगर हमारे पशु अधिक होंगे, तो हमें अधिक खाद मिल सकेगी और अधिक दूध और घी मिल सकेगा, जिस से भ्रष्ट की खपत कम हो जायेगी।

मैं इस बात पर बल देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये कि खेती के लिए भूमि को ज़रूरी कैसे किया जाये। आज-कल खाद पर ही अधिक जोर दिया जाता है। लेकिन इस के दूसरे जरिये भी हैं। ट्रैक्टरों से बहुत पुराने जंगल तोड़ जायें, लेकिन देसी हल के द्वारा, जिस में सुधार किया गया है, खेती की जुताई पर ही हमें अधिक बल देना चाहिए 'सट्ट सेवें गाजरों, सौ सेवें कमाद, बारह शैं कनक'। गेहूँ की जुताई के बारे में सेताया जाता है—जिस को किसान लोग बानते हैं—कि किसान की धर्मपत्नी खेत में अपने सिर पर पानी का भरा हुआ घड़ा खेत में गिरा दे और तब भी घड़ा न टूटे, तब कहा जा सकता है कि गेहूँ के लिए खेत की जुताई ठीक हुई है। इस तरह से यह सरकार को यत्न करना चाहिए। उन को वह साधन दे जिनको ले कर वे अपना अच्छा काम कर सकें।

जो जंगली पशु भाते हैं और खेती को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं उनका भी प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। उनको भगा दिया जाये जिससे कि वे पहाड़ों और जंगलों में चले जाएँ और खेती

को नुकसान न पहुंचा सकें। तो इस प्रकार खेती की रक्षा करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

तो मैं ने अपनी मूल बातें बता दीं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ कि परसों आपने मेरा नाम लिखा और आज समय दिया। चार घंटे जो आपने समय बढ़ाया उसके लिए भी मैं आप को बधाई देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं आज अपने फुड मिनिस्टर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि सुबह का भूला अगर शाम को भी घर लौट आये तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं जयपुर कांग्रेस के उन कार्यकर्ताओं को भी बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने जोनल सिस्टम के विरोध में प्रस्ताव पास किया। इससे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर के कान पर ज़ं रेंगी और अब पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलाकर एक बड़ा जोन बन रहा है। अब आप उस तरफ आ रहे हैं। Coming events cast their shadow before. उम्मीद है अब आप को ज्ञान हो जायेगा। आज भ्रष्ट की कमी नहीं है देश में। मैं किंगान का बेटा हूँ। यह मैं जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूँ, फुड मिनिस्ट्री कान खोल कर सुन ले और बड़े बड़े अफसर कान खोल कर सुन लें। अगर आफिशियलहम की मैशिनरी ठीक से चले तो देश में फुड की कमी नहीं है। हम को शम आती है जब हम वैगिंग बोल ले कर अमरीका से भीख मांगने जाते हैं।

रहीम वे नर मरि गए जो कहुं मांगन जाएं,  
उन से पहले वे मरे जिन मुख निकसत नाहि।

हमें भ्रष्ट के लिए जा कर भीख मांगनी पड़ती है। यह अपमानजनक है। देश के अन्दर भ्रष्ट की कमी नहीं है। जो आपने स्कावट भ्रष्ट के साने ले जाने में डाल रखी है वह हमारा सब से बड़ा रोड़ा बना हुआ है। मैं मरहूम रफी अहमद कदवाई साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से उन्होंने यह

मसला हल किया था। आज मद्रास के फूड मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से इस हाउस में रफी अहमद किदवाई साहब ने एग्जाम्पल पेश की थी। उन्होंने टेलीग्राम का जवाब वायरलेस से दिया कि 100 wagons of wheat are proceeding. और भेजा कुछ नहीं और समस्या हल कर दी, नेहरू जी और पंत जी आदि देखते रह गये। उस वक्त उन्होंने ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स और कैपीटलिस्टों को चकनाचूर कर के रख दिया। मैं उस फूड मिनिस्टर को बधाई देता हूं। मुझे विश्वास है कि देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है, आप फारिन डिगनेटरीज के हाथ में न खेलें। मुल्क में अन्न की कमी नहीं है। अगर आप उन लोगों के हाथों में खेलते हैं तो आप जानें। मैं किसान का बेटा हूं और कांग्रेस का पक्का वरकर हूं। और सही बात हाउस में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं मिश्र जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो रूरल मेन पावर स्कीम जारी की है उस में हम को और रुपया दीजिये। हमारे जिले में आप ने दिया है लेकिन कम दिया है, उसको और बढ़ा दीजिये। आप हम को मीन्स आफ कम्प्युनिकेशन्स—मट्टे—दें ताकि हम रचनाथपुर में जो भालू भादों में पैदा करते हैं उसको बस्ती में ला कर उचित मूल्य पर बेच सकें। ऐसा करने से किसानों की समस्या हल होगी, केवल समाजवाद का नाम लेने से उनकी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती।

गांवों में जो तालाब पहले राजा महाराजाओं ने बनवाये थे वे भर गये हैं। आज आप भी जमींदार हैं। आप के बापदादों ने जो तालाब खुदवाये थे वे भर गये हैं, उनको आप को गहरा कराया चाहिए तो लोगों को सिंचाई के लिए भी पानी मिल जाये और मछली पालने की स्कीमें भी चालू की जा सकें। आपको इन तालाबों से लाखों मन मछली मिल सकती है। और यदि आप ऐसा करें तो जो बंगाली मछली भात का नारा लगाते हैं उनको हम लाखों मन मछली दे सकते हैं।

हमारे जिले के एम० एस० ए० मिस्टर सिंह एग्रीकल्चर में पी० एच० डी० हैं। उनके बाप डाइरेक्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर थे। यह उनकी कमेट है कि अगर तालाबों की मिट्टी उठाकर खेतों में डाली जाये तो पैदावार दुगुनी तिगुनी हो सकती है। आपको अमरीका के फरटीलाइजर की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी। लेकिन काम करने से होता है।

कहता तो बहुत मिला, करता मिला न कोई। गांवों में जो तालाब हैं उनमें देश भर का मैला बह कर जमा होता है और सबसे कीमती खाद मैले वाली खाद होती है। रानीखेत में यह मैला जलाया जाता है जिससे शहर भर में बदबू फैलती है और लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। इस मैले को खेतों में डलवाना चाहिए। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहता हूं कि उनको अपने अफसरों से कहना चाहिए कि यह यह काम करें और इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तिहाई भूमि में खेती की जाए, एक तिहाई में फल लगाए जाएं और एक तिहाई में जंगल लगाए जाएं क्योंकि अगर वन नहीं होंगे तो देश में पानी नहीं बरसेगा। अगर जंगल होंगे तो देश में पानी बरसेगा। इसलिए पेड़ लगाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरखा (कोटा)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम पूरा कर लिया जाए।

श्री शिव नारायण : तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पेड़ लगाने पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए। मैं एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हूं और मैंने एग्रीकल्चर पढ़ा है। गवर्नमेंट की जो मैसिनरी बैठी है वह कान खोल कर सुन ले कि अगर आप देश को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान देना चाहते हैं तो आपको पेड़ लगाने चाहिए।

मैं आपको कांक्रिट मजेशन देना चाहता हूं। सारे मुल्क में कांसालीडेशन करवा दो और चको में छोटे छोटे कुँवे दो तो हम

[श्री शिवनारायण]

चौगुनी पैदावार कर देंगे। सरकार इस और ध्यान दे और इस चीज पर भ्रमल करे। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। कांसालीडेशन इज नैसेसरी। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि मैन पावर स्कीम में और ज्यादा रुपया देकर उस पर भ्रमल कराए। लेकिन यह कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि खाद्य समस्या हल की जा सकती है। मैं जिम्मा लेता हूँ कि यदि ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सकता हूँ। अगर फूड मिनिस्टर हिम्मत से काम लें तो यह फूड प्रॉबलम साल्व हो सकती है।

मैं आप की दया से चावल के इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ पर काला नमक नाम का ऐसा चावल पैदा होता है कि उसे पकाया जाए तो उसकी सुगन्ध दूर तक फैल जाती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में आप पैकेज स्कीम दीजिए तो हम चार गुना चावल पैदा कर सकते हैं। और बंगाल और केरल को चावल दे सकते हैं। यहाँ केरल के मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। हमें पैकेज स्कीम दीजिए, हमारी नदियों को बांध दीजिए और पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। दिल्ली में हाहाकार मचा है कि पीने को पानी नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पैकेज स्कीम को कामयाब बनाइए तो देश में पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आपकी जो ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट की मशीनरी है वह बेकार है। अगर आप बी डी ग्रोज को खत्म कर दें तो कांग्रेस मजबूत हो जाएगी। लेकिन अगर आप उनको रखते हैं तो उन से काम लीजिए। आज विलेज लेबल बरकरा कुछ काम नहीं करता। मैंने कहा कि मेरा प्लाट ले लो। और उम पर खेती करो लेकिन उन्होंने की नहीं। वे तो बाबू बमे हैं। वे यह काम नहीं कर सकते। मेरा सुझाव है फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को कि जो लड़के मिडिल स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं उनको एग्रीकल्चर पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए तभी देश को सुखी बनाया जा सकता है। आज

ग्रंजेजी हुकूमत नहीं है। हम को आज क्लर्कों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम को किसान चाहिए, विद्वान् चाहिए और वैज्ञानिक चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि हरी खाद और मैले वाली खाद का इस्तेमाल कीजिए, तालाबों को खोद कर, उनको गहरा करके पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा कर देंगे तो खाद्य समस्या हल हो जाएगी और आपका नाम हो जायेगा, तथा देश को भ्रनाज मिल सकेगा। देश में भ्रन्न की कमी नहीं है, आप भ्रन्न का भूवमेंट की कर दीजिए।

Shri K. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an important subject and I was very much worried about the situation that the country has passed through. It is an old story that long before other countries learnt the art of agriculture India was famous for its plough and bullock, and fruitful ways of tilling the land, raising the crop and Indians were well fed. Anyhow, somewhere in 1750 agricultural revolution took place in England and all over Europe, but India was static. It not take to new ways and, thereafter, we have fallen on evil days. From 1750 to 1850 all over Europe and America new methods were used and three things were emphasized. First was know-how; that is, scientific knowledge of the art of production. Land colleges were established in America and in Germany. Special emphasis was laid on agricultural education. Nothing happened in India. Then comes the will to work. It is an important factor. The will to work means two things, the psychology of the man and the incentive to the tiller of the soil, the peasant. The psychology of the man cannot help the man to change to the new ways. Change is the principle of life. But Indian customs, Indian traditions, Indian way of living, tended to a static tradition of way of living, a subsistence living. There was no change. So, a new change in the mind of the people has to come and with the advent of freedom, I think, the people

The second thing is incentive which means better price for the peasant. As far back as 1900, there was an equity movement in America under which three propositions were laid. Firstly, it is no use to the farmer to raise two blades of grass where one was grown because he is at the mercy of the market man for the sale of his produce. Secondly, the farmer is the only man who is to accept the price which is given to him for his produce in the market. Thirdly, he is under no obligation, under any circumstances, to feed the non-farming people at an unfair price. Therefore, that movement got its own influence and in Ireland, an economist raised the slogan of better business which means better selling and better buying; better production which means more production and better living, that is, higher standard of life.

The third is the use of science and modern technology. As the things stand, all over the world, the farmer cries aloud for better business, better production and better life. In Japan, with a small holding, the peasant has a refrigerator, the peasant has a motor-cycle, the peasant has a *pucca makan* and he earmarks money for the education of his sons and daughters and he is well-fed. Here, in India, we can have the same sort of intensive cultivation and provide better living standard to the peasant. The only question is the will to work and use of science and technology. I emphasize and I congratulate my friend the hon. Minister, but I will point out one thing that it is a fallacy to say that an I.C.S. Officer or an Administrative Officer can do every job. In the present-day of specialisation of scientific modernisation, no one can do the job unless he knows what the job is and how to do it. Even in modern psychology, it is incumbent upon the parliamentary form of Government to choose their Ministers from amongst the people who know the art of the job they are entrusted with. It is a crime against the people to choose persons as Secretaries or the heads of the departments who do

not know the job, who have no mind to work the schemes and who cannot put in any effort to do the job. We are suffering from this. When Britishers were ruling, there was no question of specialisation because there was no question of will to work.

How is it that Japan has succeeded within 15 years and we have failed? They have the will to work; they have the capacity to work; they have the know-how to work; they took to science and technology and they have succeeded. We knew nothing. We had no will to work. Therefore, we have failed. These *bundhs*, these riots, these murders and shootings are a pointer that India stands for a change. If you change and take up the new lesson, you will succeed. If you fail, you will be thrown out. You cannot shut your eyes to the changing things. It is not a question of Ministry. It is a question of the people. You and I are as much responsible as my friend, the hon. Minister. We create that atmosphere, the will and the psychology. Therefore, I would request my friend to take the best of the lot in his Ministry and put in charge of the thing and if there is the will to do the job, the thing will be done. It is not a difficult job because the soil has no resistance. If you work with the mind of the man, he has got resistance. But the soil has no resistance. It is under your feet. You can turn it as you like provided you are capable of turning it. It is the easiest thing to do. I know the hon. Minister, he is competent to understand the job and he has the will to do the job and if he does that, I hope he will succeed.

श्री उडके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में 45 दिन दौरा करके लगभग 105 मीटिंग्स कीं, जिनमें पांच से लेकर 50 तक गांवों के ग्रामीण एकत्रित हुए और उनसे मुझे 665 दरखास्ते मिलीं। उनके आधार पर मैंने जो कुछ वहां देखा है और जो काश्त-

## [श्री उदके]

कारों ने कहा है, मैं भ्रष्ट, कृषि और विकास मन्त्री के सामने अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ और जिस कांस्टीच्युएन्सी में घूमा हूँ, उस कांस्टीच्युएन्सी में भ्रष्ट की समस्या एक बहुत कठिन समस्या है। जहाँ भी गया, जहाँ भी लोगों से पूछा, तो कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूर कहीं नहीं मिले, वे मजदूरी के लिये कहीं न कहीं चले गये थे। जो काश्तकार मिले, हर जगह खाने के लिये भ्रष्ट और मजदूरी, दो चीजों की मांग हर गांव ने की, वैसे पानी की भी दिक्कत है।

यहाँ पर मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस आदिवासी इलाके के लिये जितने भी वे काम खोल सकते हैं, जितनी भी सहायता वे भ्रष्ट की कर सकते हैं, उस क्षेत्र को दे सकते हैं, उसको देना मुझे बहुत अनिवार्य मालूम होता है। यह जून महीने के पहले ही आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हो जाना चाहिये। आदिवासी इलाकों में बाचाल लोग नहीं हैं, वे मांग नहीं करेंगे, भले ही भूखे मर जायें, उनको मजदूरी मिले, उनके लिये सरकार की ओर से बारिश के पहले भ्रष्ट की व्यवस्था हो जाय। वहाँ पर पंचायत भवन बने हुए हैं, जिन के भ्रष्ट भ्रष्ट एकत्रित किया जा सकता है।

वर्तमान भ्रष्ट परिस्थिति ने उनके भ्रष्ट जान पैदा कर दी है, विकास अधिकारी जो दस साल से उनको समझाते रहे और वे नहीं समझ सके, पर इस भ्रष्ट ने उनके भ्रष्ट जान पैदा कर दी। मुझे अपने पिछड़े इलाके में यह देखने को मिला कि सूखी जमीन में पम्प लेकर पानी डाला और फिर उसके ऊपर गेहूँ लगाया। इतना उनके भ्रष्ट उत्साह पैदा हो गया है और वे उन्नत कृषि काम करने को तैयार हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के काश्तकारों की क्या हालत है। मध्य प्रदेश में 46 लाख जोत हैं, उनमें से 39 लाख जोत ऐसी हैं जो अपने भ्रष्ट पर नहीं चल सकतीं, केवल 7 लाख

ऐसी हैं जो अपने भ्रष्ट पर चल सकती हैं। लेकिन पुराने जागीरदार जमींदार माल गुजारा लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी 50 लाख एकड़ जमीन परती पड़ी है, मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट भ्रष्ट उन पर जुर्माना लगाने वाली है।

भ्रष्ट मैं कृषि के सम्बन्ध में और भ्रष्ट के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक बात यहाँ पर स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्ट मन्त्री यदि मध्य प्रदेश के फूड-जोन को तोड़ना चाहते हैं तो उनको मध्य प्रदेश के लिये गल्ले का पूरा पूरा इन्तजाम पहले से करना होगा। भ्रष्ट ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो नतीजा क्या होगा? मध्य प्रदेश की जनता की खरीद की शक्ति ऐसी नहीं है, जितनी कि बगल के महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रान्त की जनता की खरीद की शक्ति है, तथा जोन्ड के हट जाने से सारा गल्ला महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रान्त में चला जायगा और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी, हरिजन और गरीब लोग भ्रष्टों मर जायेंगे। इसलिये भ्रष्ट जोन्ड का तोड़ना अनिवार्य है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहाँ पर गल्ले का इन्तजाम जगह जगह पर करना होगा, खास कर उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ की फसल बिगड़ गई है।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो मुख्य रुकावट अपने क्षेत्र में मुझे दिखाई दी, वह लैंड रिफार्म की दिखाई दी। माल गुजारों के पास भ्रष्ट भी चार सौ और पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन है। दूसरों से वे इसकी जुताई करवाते हैं। जब कोई खुद जुताई नहीं करता है तो वह उसके उत्थान पर, उसके सुधार पर ध्यान नहीं दे सकता है। उन्होंने कई और प्रकार के फायदे भी उठाये हैं। तकावी ले करके वे इसको दूसरे कामों पर खर्च कर देते हैं। ऐसी भ्रष्ट में उस जमीन का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते लैंड रिफार्म की तरफ आपका मबसे पहले ध्यान जाना चाहिये जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये।



अब मैं फटिलाइजर के बारे में, खाद के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी विशेष आवश्यकता है। किसानों को खाद मिलनी चाहिये। जहाँ जहाँ फटिलाइजर किसानों ने डाला है वहाँ वहाँ देखा गया है कि दुगुनी फसल हो गई है। इस लिए आपको चाहिये कि आप काश्तकारों को फटिलाइजर देने का प्रवृत्ति प्रबोध करें।

आपने तीन प्रकार की सिंचाई योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया है, बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएँ, छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएँ और मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई योजनाएँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दूसरी प्रकार की सिंचाई योजना को कृषि विभाग को भ्रमल में लाना चाहिये और जोरों से भ्रमल में लाना चाहिये। काश्तकार को खुद अपना कुआँ खोदने के लिये मदद मिलनी चाहिये। अगर हर एक किसान को ऐसी सुविधा आप नहीं दे सकते हैं तो दस पाँच काश्तकार मिल कर कुआँ खोद लें या तालाब बांध लें तो उसका फायदा यह होगा कि उनका स्वामित्व उस पर बना रहेगा और वे जब चाहेंगे और जितना चाहेंगे उसमें से पानी लेकर अपने खेत को दे सकेंगे। जहाँ पर इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज़ आपने दी हैं, वहाँ पर नाप तौल कर किसानों को पानी मिलता है। उसके जो कायदे कानून हैं वे भी बड़े भजीब हैं। इस वास्ते आपको चाहिये कि इस कुओं की योजना पर आप ध्यान दें।

पिछले साल हम महारौली विकास खण्ड में गए थे। वहाँ हमने देखा था कि टैंक कब बँल बने हुए हैं जिनमें सौ एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जाती है। यह प्रथा बहुत अच्छी है। इस प्रथा को देश में चालू किया जाना चाहिये। इस ढंग की सुविधा अगर किसानों को प्रदान की जाए तो इससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

एक बात यह भी है कि कंटूर बॉडिंग की आज निहायत आवश्यकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जमीन समतल नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सारी मिट्टी बह कर

चली जाती है। नदी नाले बन रहे हैं। आपको चाहिये कि आप कंटूर बॉडिंग पर भी जोर दें। अगर मई जून में इस ओर ध्यान दिया गया और जोर दिया गया तो इसका एक लाभ यह भी होगा कि लोगों को मजदूरी मिलेगी, खाने को मिलेगा और लोग बच सकेंगे।

वनो के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति है, वह बदलनी चाहिये। आदिवासियों के जीवन का भ्रग ये जंगल हैं। एक तो छोटी छोटी उपज उनको जंगलों से मिलती है और दूसरे जंगलों में शिकार करके वे अपना गुजारा चलाते हैं। जंगल आदिवासियों के जीवन का भ्रग है। इनके सम्बन्ध में आपने जो नीति बदली है उसका फल यह निकला है कि यह जो एक भ्रग उनके जीवन का था यह टूट गया है। मैं कृषि मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जंगलों के बारे में जो उनकी नीति है उसको इस तरीके से बदलने की आवश्यकता है जिससे जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासी जो हैं उनके जीवन का निर्वाह उन से न छिन जाए, वे अपनी जीविका चला सकें। जंगलों से जो छोटी छोटी उपज होती है वह उनके लिए माफ़ है, यह ठीक है। लेकिन जो बेरोजगारी उनके अन्दर फैली हुई है उसको दूर करने के लिए जंगलों के ऊपर और कृषि उपज के ऊपर जो जो गृह उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं, उनको आप वहाँ स्थापित करें और उनके लिए आप ट्रेनिंग स्कूल भी जगह जगह खोलें। अगर आपने इन उद्योगों को मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दे दिया तो एक करोड़ के करीब जो आदिवासी वहाँ हैं, उनका उद्धार हो सकता है, उनकी आर्थिक समस्या हल हो सकती है।

पशु पक्षियों को भी वे लोग पालते हैं। वहाँ पर आदिवासी इलाकों में खास तौर पर सूधर, मुर्गी और मछली पालन का काम होता है। उसके कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं कि इतने यूनिट देंगे, इससे अधिक नहीं देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन नियमों को आपको छोड़ देना चाहिये। आप आदिवासियों को ज़मीन

## [श्री उद्देके]

नहीं दे सकते हैं, रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं, दूसरे धंधे नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम उनको यह सहायित तो आप दें कि मूअर और मृगियां वे पाल सकें और तालाबों में मछलियां पाल सकें।

आदिवासी इलाकों में आपने ट्राइबल ब्लक्स बनाये हैं और उनको आपने काफी पैसा दिया है। लेकिन वहां पर इस पैसे का सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। जो धन दिया जाता है उसका उसी तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है जैसे जनरल ब्लक्स में होता है। आदिवासियों के रीति रिवाज, इनके रहन सहन का ढंग अलग है, उनका अपना एक तरीका है और उसके अनुसार ही इस रकम का उपयोग होना चाहिये।

आज मध्य प्रदेश में जगह जगह कर्ज समझौता बोर्ड बन गए हैं। इनके होने की वजह से आदिवासियों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जगह जगह ग्रेन गोले आप खोलें ताकि उनको वहां से ग्रेन मिल सके, बीज वहां से मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। अफसोस की बात है कि अठारह साल के भीतर भी हम अनाज के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो सके हैं, हम विदेशों से भीक मांगते फिरते हैं, उनके आगे हाथ पसारते फिरते हैं। भारतवासियों को सरकार ने धाय की गोद में डाल दिया है। ऐसा वातावरण सरकार ने तैयार कर दिया है कि अगर अमरीका अन्न नहीं देगा तो हम भूखें मर जायेंगे। इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी सरकार देश को आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बना सकी है। जमीन तो भारत की है लेकिन बीज अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और जापान का आता है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी सरकार विदेशी चुंगल से कब देश

को राहत दिलायेगी। जमीन हमारी और बीज विदेशी यही एक कारण है कि हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इनसे यह पता चल जाएगा कि हमारे प्रान्तों में किस हद तक पैदावार गिरी है और कितने लोग भूख के शिकार हुए हैं। खरीफ की फसल के आंकड़े मैं दे रहा हूं। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर 58.49 लाख से घट कर 37.75 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और वहां पर 60 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। उड़ीसा में 44.83 लाख टन से घट कर उत्पादन 34.62 लाख टन हुआ है और 33 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। गुजरात में 20.37 लाख से घटकर 12.67 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 46 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। राजस्थान में 25.46 लाख टन से घट कर 17.48 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 56 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 3.31 लाख टन से घट कर 2.12 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 1.44 लाख आदमी भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश में 75 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। जम्मू में उत्पादन 3.63 लाख से घट कर 2.56 लाख टन हुआ है, काश्मीर में 2.56 लाख टन से घट कर 2.37 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और पंजाब में 73,000 से घट कर 61,000 टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 40 लाख आदमी भूख का शिकार हुए हैं। 325 करोड़ का अनाज आपने विदेशों से मंगाया है। कितने शर्म की बात है कि किसान तकावी के लिए तरसता है और आप उसको तकावी नहीं देते हैं। वह कुएं के लिए तरसता है, आप उसको कुआं नहीं देते हैं, पानी के लिए तरसता है आप उसके लिए पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं। जब वह फसल बीज चुकता है तब उसको आप बीज देते हैं। कितनी यह शर्म की बात है। राजस्थान के अन्दर सरकार ने वादा

किया था कि हम चार सौ कुओं की खुदाई करेंगे लेकिन 137 कुएं खोदने के बाद जो मशीन थी उसको गुजरात भेज दिया गया। राजस्थान की हालत जैसी थी वैसी ही रह गई। सारे का सारा रेगिस्तान पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री मुखार्डिया कहते हैं कि राजस्थान हरा भरा हो जाएगा। मैं आपको कोटे का उदाहरण देता हूँ। गांधी सागर डैम पर आपने 96 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। आप देखें कि उत्पादन कितना हुआ है। आपने कहा था कि 1 लाख 29 हजार एकड़ जमीन में आप पानी देंगे लेकिन 80,000 एकड़ में ही आपने पानी दिया है। 96 करोड़ रुपया आपने खर्च किया है और इतनी भारी धनराशि खर्च करने के बाद यह आपका रिकार्ड है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री हैं या वाद मन्त्री हैं या वादा मन्त्री हैं। कागजों में तो इन्होंने काफी कुछ दिखाया है, सब्ज बाग तो इन्होंने बहुत दिखाया है और कहा है कि खेत हरे भरे हो जायेंगे लेकिन हुआ कुछ भी नहीं है। सब नदारद है। सभी जगह सूखा ही सूखा है। इतना रुपया जब आप बांध पर खर्च कर देते हैं, नहरों पर खर्च कर देते हैं तो उस राज्य के अन्दर आप अगर कृषि कालेज नहीं खोलते हैं तो उस राज्य का कैसे उद्धार हो सकता है। कोटे के अन्दर जब आप 96 करोड़ का बांध बना चुके हैं तो वहां आप कृषि कालेज नहीं खोलेंगे तो कृषि की उन्नति भी नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोटा, राजस्थान, के अन्दर आप सब से पहले कृषि कालेज खोल कर वहां के कृषकों को कृषि के उन्नत साधनों की शिक्षा दें।

टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर भी अमरीकी एड से आपने चार खोल रखे हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि उनमें लड़के आकर पढ़ें। वे आते नहीं हैं। पढ़ेंगे उनको एक हजार रुपया जमा कराना पड़ता था और अब इस राशि को बढ़ा कर आपने 1440 कर दिया है। साठ लड़के पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि चालीस

ही बैठे हुए थे। आप कहते हैं कि पैसा खत्म हो गया है। लेकिन आपके पास पी० एल० 480 का डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया बचा हुआ है। उसको आप क्यों इन पर खर्च नहीं करते हैं। तीन चार महीने हो गए हैं जितनी मशीनें अमरीका से आई थीं वे सारी की सारी बिजली के अभाव में बन्द पड़ी हैं। अगर आप कृषि की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, उन्नति के रास्ते पर अग्रसर होना चाहते हैं तो कालेज आप खोलें और इन सेंटर्स को ठीक तरह से चलायें।

कितने शर्म की बात है कि हाई स्कूलों के अन्दर आपने जो कृषि के कोर्स लगाये जाते थे उनको बन्द कर दिया है। कृषि उन्नति का आप नारा लगाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ स्कूलों से इन कोर्सों को आप हटा देते हैं। किस तरह से कृषि का उत्थान हो सकता है।

लेवी के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन गरीब लोगों के यहां अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ है उनको कपड़े बेच बेच कर लेवी देनी पड़ रही है, जेवर बेच बेच कर देनी पड़ रही है उनको सरकार तरह तरह से तंग कर रही है। सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिये। अनाज उसके घर में पैदा न हो फिर भी उसको मजबूर किया जाए कि तुम्हें इतना गेहूं देना है, इतना चना देना है, यह शर्म की बात क्या नहीं है।

सुधार कर भी आपने लगाया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी नहीं मिला है और सुधार कर का नारा लगा कर उनको बचकाया जा रहा है। उनके घरबार नीलाम किये जा रहे हैं। सुधार कर के लिए जो नोटिस दिये गये हैं, उनको बन्द किया जाए, उनको वापिस लिया जाए।

गरीब किसान को साधन समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, समय पर बीज नहीं मिलना

[श्री श्रींकर लाल बेरवा]

है। इसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। पुराने अकाल कोड के मातहत जो अकाल प्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं उनको राजनीतिक आधार पर ऐसा घोषित किया जाता है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। राजस्थान में ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कुओं का निर्माण होना चाहिये। अकाल कोड को नए सिरे से बनाया जाए ताकि लोगों को राहत मिले। सब से ज्यादा जोर में कोटा में कृषि कालेज खोलने पर देता हूँ। वहाँ यह जरूर खुलना चाहिये।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विकास, कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्री को उनके इस एलान पर कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली एक जोन में कर दिए जायें, बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं उनसे यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनका दूसरा एलान यह भी होगा कि विकास खण्डों की सीमा में जो परिवर्तन होने जा रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में फिर से उनकी रीशफॉलिंग हो रही है उसको रूकवा देंगे। यह विकास की योजना या प्रसार सेवा क्षेत्र की योजना इसलिए सफल नहीं हुई कि उसका कोई मजबूत जरिया नहीं था, कोई भी उसका मन्त्री नहीं था जो कैबिनेट का मेम्बर हो। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसकी बड़ी अच्छी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब जो एक बड़े मजबूत मन्त्री हैं, कर्मठ मन्त्री हैं, वह इस विकास की योजना को सफल बनाने में सहायक होंगे और जो इस तरह की रीशफॉलिंग होने जा रही है उसको रोकने का एलान करेंगे। इन विकास खण्डों में सब से ज्यादा कमी तो

यह हुई कि जो आदमी नियुक्त किये गए सीधे कालेज और स्कूल से निकले हुए लड़कों को लिया गया जिनकी पहले से कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं थी। तो आपकी योजना सफल कैसे होती? यह योजनायें सफल हो सकती थीं यदि आपने उनको कुछ ऐसी ट्रेनिंग पहले से दी होती। फिर आपने जो रुपया रखा था प्रसार सेवा योजनाओं के लिए उसमें से लाखों रुपया इमारतों और तनख्वाहों में चला गया। बाकी में से चाहें कि समाज-कल्याण भी हो जाय, शिक्षा का प्रचार भी हो जाय, खेती की उपज भी बढ़ जाय, खेती के साधन भी बढ़ जाय तो वह कैसे बढ़ सकते हैं? आज आप सिंचाई की योजनाओं के सिलसिले में कहते हैं कि रुपये की कमी है। कल मिश्रा जी ने कहा कि हम इस खेती की पैदावार से करीब करीब 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया भ्रन कर चुके हैं और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि यदि सिंचाई की योजना सफल करनी है तो इतना ही रुपया हम को चाहिए। 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया आप भ्रन कर चुके और करीब करीब 14 करोड़ रुपया हर साल भ्रन करते हैं इन फैक्ट्रियों को कच्चा माल देकर इसी खेती की उपज से, तो फिर किसानों ने क्या अपराध किया है कि उनको पानी का साधन देने के लिए इस रुपये का उपयोग न करें। आप फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्ट्रियाँ लगाने की बात करते हैं, ट्रैक्टर की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आप यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि यह कैसे काम में आ सकेंगे उस खेत में जहाँ पर कि पानी नहीं पहुँच सकेगा। हर जगह पानी नहीं पहुँचा सकते तो आपकी योजना फर्टिलाइजर की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्री बनाने की और बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने की यह सफल कैसे हो? आपको तो इन्टीरियर में हर एक खेत में पानी पहुँचाने की बात सोचनी चाहिए और यह भारतवर्ष तो देहातों में और खेतों में बसा हुआ है। 85 फी सदी से अधिक लोग यहाँ देहातों में हैं। उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। आप अगर इन खेतों में कुओं की

व्यवस्था करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजाओ योजना सफल हो सकती है। अभी मैंने देखा पिछले तीन महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 3 हजार कुओं को तीन महीने में बिजली दी। दो लाख कुएं पिछले वर्ष बनाये और साठ हजार कुएं इस वर्ष बनाने की योजना है लेकिन अगर उनको बिजली नहीं मिली तो पानी कैसे आयेगा? इसलिए कि उनसे पानी निकालने के लिए दो बैलों की एक अच्छी जोड़ी जो दो हजार रुपये में आती है, वह पानी निकालने में लगे तो एक साल में खत्म हो जाएगी। इसलिए उन कुओं को बिजली मिलना जरूरी है। और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार चाहती है कि प्लान के बाहर 11 करोड़ रुपये उनको मिले तो उससे आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो एक तरह से डेफिसिट स्टेट आज है वह भी सरप्लस स्टेट हो जायेगा। यह प्रोग्राम वहां चल रहा है। जहां आपने यह किया है कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला कर एक जोन कर दिया है वहां मेरी आपसे यह भी प्रार्थना है कि कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वह भाग जहां पानी नहीं पहुंच सकता है और जहां पानी है, जहां पानी की सुविधा कुओं के जरिये हो सकती है उनको बिजली लगाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को रुपये वह दें। कल उपमंत्री श्री मिश्रा जी ने रूरल मैन पावर का जिक्र किया। रूरल मैन पावर के सिलसिले में जो उत्तर प्रदेश ने मांग की तो उसको दो करोड़ रुपये बड़े रोककर मिले। उत्तर प्रदेश चाहता है कि उसमें कम से कम 5 करोड़ रुपये रूरल मैन पावर स्कीम में उसको दें। उस पांच करोड़ रुपये से आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत में आमूल परिवर्तन हो जायेगा।

इन देहातों में अगर आप यातायात की सुविधायें नहीं पैदा कर सकते तो कैसे आपका फटिलाइजर पहुंचेगा, कैसे अच्छा बीज पहुंचेगा, कैसे वहां की उपज मंडियों में आएगी, कैसे आपकी योजनायें वहां

सफल होंगी। इन देहातों को एक दूसरे से मिलाने वाली रोड बना कर अगर आप नहीं मिला सकते तो आपकी योजना सफल नहीं सकती। आप चूकि विकास मंत्री हैं इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इन देहातों को आप मिलाइए, एक दूसरे से मिलाइए और फिर उनको बड़ी सड़कों से मिलाइए और उसके लिए आप प्रयास करिये। जो उत्तम बीज की बात आप कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन देहातों में जितना अच्छा बीज को मल्टीप्लाई करने का प्रयोग हो सकता है उतना बड़े बड़े फार्मों में नहीं कर सकेंगे। नहीं तो यह होगा कि जो अच्छा बीज मंत्री जी देंगे देहातों में उसमें मिलवट होगी, लोग उसमें मिलायेंगे और बरबाद करेंगे और फिर योजना आपकी सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप देहातों के नक्शे को अपने सामने रखें और जब इस तरह के नक्शे को सामने रखेंगे तभी उसका सफल उपयोग हो सकता है।

आपने ख़ास की बात कही। मैं आपसे जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोसंवर्द्धन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अच्छे बैल नहीं मिल सकते, ट्रैक्टर आप उनको दे नहीं पाते तो दूसरा उपाय क्या है? दूसरा उपाय यह है कि आप पावर टिलर बनाने के लिए एक फैक्टरी उत्तर प्रदेश को दीजिए। इससे किसान अपने आप उसको लेकर बिना बैल के मदद के अपना छोटा खेत जोत सकता है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 लाख किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास केवल 10 एकड़ जमीन है और उसको जोतने के लिए उसके पास उत्तम साधन नहीं हैं। वक्त पर आप पैसा नहीं दे पाते और आप पैसा देते भी हैं तो वह किसान तक पूरा पहुंचता नहीं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो-तीन दिन से बराबर उठक बैठक लगा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो मिनट और दें आप मुझ को। खैर मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

15 hrs.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने समय दिया। उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं आपके द्वारा कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश की ओर ले जना चाहता हूँ। आज खाद्य की ऐसी स्थिति है और वितरण की जो व्यवस्था है देश में, दिल्ली शहर में बिरला जैसे आदमी, डालमिया जैसे आदमी तथा दिल्ली बलाय मिल के मालिक उन लोगों को भी उचित रेट पर आप भ्रष्ट देते हैं लेकिन देहात में जो हमारे किसान हैं उनको भूले हुए हैं। देहात में हर एक ब्लाक में सरकार की ओर से चिट्ठी भेजी गई है कि जिन किसानों के पास तीन एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है उनको राशन का गेहूँ और चावल न दिया जाय। श्रीमन्, शहर में रहने वाले जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति भी हैं जिनके मकान शहर में भी 50 किते हैं उस मकान से हजारों रुपये आमदनी होती है और उसके साथ साथ उनकी हजारों एकड़ जमीन देहातों में भी होती है जिसके जरिये उनको काफी पैसा मिलता है। और श्रीमन्, आज देश के जो कृषक हैं जो हर प्रकार से बरसात में कठिन परिश्रम करने के पश्चात् भ्रष्ट पैदा करते हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया है। मैं अभी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में जहाँ से आता हूँ, प्रखण्ड की मीटिंग में गया हुआ था और वहाँ के किसानों ने मुझसे प्रश्न किया कि क्या आपकी सरकार का ध्यान शहर में जो बसने वाले हैं उन्हीं की तरफ है? इसका क्या कारण है? लोगों ने मुझ से स्पष्ट पूछा कि आज देहात में जो गरीब किसान हैं जिनके पास तीन एकड़ जमीन है उनको उचित रेट से गेहूँ चावल देने का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? श्रीमन्, मैं आपका ध्यान देश के जो गरीब किसान हैं उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो देहात के किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं उनके लिए आप भ्रष्ट की व्यवस्था उचित रेट से कीजिये तभी लोगों में विश्वास आपके प्रति और इस सरकार के प्रति होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा पुनः खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम का ध्यान कृषि व्यवस्था की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। तीन उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर समीक्षा करने पर हमारी कृषि नीति बुरी तरह असफल रही है। ये तीन उद्देश्य हैं—भ्रष्ट में आत्म-निर्भरता, कृषि पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष निर्भर व्यक्तियों के लिए उन्नत जीवन स्तर तथा ग्रामीण आर्थिक जीवन में समानता। आत्म-निर्भरता के सम्बन्ध में मैं आगे कहूँगा।

पहली बात कृषि पर निर्भर लोगों के जीवन स्तर में उन्नति के विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जापान का उदाहरण सामने है। देश के जो कृषक हैं उन की स्थिति मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सिर्फ कृषि की उन्नति से चाहे पर एकड़ की मात्रा कितनी भी बढ़ जाय, कृषि पर निर्भर व्यक्तियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा नहीं उठाया जा सकता। आज से पाँच साल पहले का जापान का आंकड़ा है कि जापान के 40 प्रतिशत निवासियों ने कृषि के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पैदा किया। इस के बाद भी आज जापान में नव युवकों के बीच कृषि पर निर्भर रहने के लिए कोई आकर्षण नहीं रह गया है। आज हमारे देश में जो किसान हैं यदि उस के परिवार में चार भाई हैं एक खेती करता है और दूसरा विश्व-विद्यालय में पढ़ता है तो जब उन की शादी करने की जरूरत पड़ती है तो जो भाई विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता है उसकी शादी के लिए अधिक आदमी आते हैं और उसको ज्यादा पैसा दहेज आदि मिलता है लेकिन जो उसका छोटा भाई कम पढ़ा लिखा होने के कारण खेतीबाड़ी का काम करता है उसकी शादी के लिए बहुत कम लोग उसके पास आते हैं हमारे यहाँ यह बात हो रही है कि जो भाई कम पढ़ा लिखा है या कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाला है उसकी शादी के लिए लोग कम आते हैं जबकि नौकरी और दूसरे धंधों

में जाने वालों के लिए आते हैं। देश में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि आज जो कृषक हैं वह खेती छोड़ कर शहर की ओर आ रहे हैं। इस तरह से प्रतिभा का गांवों में विसर्जन होता जा रहा है। यह एक स्वाभाविक खतरा खेती के ऊपर है। अगर खेती पर निर्भर रहने वालों का जीवन स्तर भी बढ़ गया तो यह खतरा है जिसकी कि ओर मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूं। कहा जाता है कि कीमतें बढ़ गईं। लेकिन कीमतों से किसान के जीवन स्तर को नहीं आंका जा सकता क्योंकि किसान जो पैदा करता है उस की सारी उपज का विनिमय मूल्य नहीं होता। एक किसान जब अपनी जरूरत से कम पैदा करता है तो बाहे उसका दाम कुछ भी हो जाय उसके लिए तो उतना ही है जितना कि अनाज का वजन है। ऐसे से उसका मूल्य नहीं आंका जा सकता क्योंकि उसका विनिमय मूल्य में तो नहीं होता। सिर्फ दस प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे हैं जो अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं और मूल्य वृद्धि से अधिक से अधिक लाभ वही उठा सकते हैं। 90 प्रतिशत किसानों के जीवन स्तर को उठाने के लिए मूल्य वृद्धि कोई उपाय नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

**श्री न० प्र० यादव :** मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया जाये।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** पांच मिनट नहीं दिये जा सकते। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अभी बोलना चाहते हैं। समय नहीं है आप केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दें।

**श्री न० प्र० यादव :** अन्त में मैं समयाभाव के कारण और अधिक न कहते हुए देश के कृषकों की तरफकी के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय आपके द्वारा कृषि, खाद्य, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री के सामने प्रस्तुत कर देना चाहता हूं :

1. जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने का प्रभावशाली उपाय अपनाया चाहिये।

2. कीड़े-मकोड़े तथा चूहा-बन्दर एवं अन्य आवार पशुओं से फसल की रक्षा का प्रभावशाली कदम।
3. दूध, फल, सब्जी, मछली, मुर्गी तथा सुधर पालन का व्यापक कार्यक्रम।
4. भोजन की आदत में परिवर्तन।
5. चावल मिलों का शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण।
6. खाद्यान्नों का पूर्ण राजकीय व्यापार।
7. एक लाख तथा इस से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में कानूनी राशनिंग।
8. कृषि बीमा जिसमें फसल तथा पशु दोनों शामिल हों।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री न० प्र० यादव :** बस खत्म हो रहा है।

9. कृषि योग्य भूमि को खेती में लाना। इसके लिये भूमि सेना का प्रबन्ध।
10. उर्वरक तथा कम्पोस्ट हरी खाद का कम से कम वर्तमान उत्पादन से तीन गुना अधिक उत्पादन।
11. सुघरे यंत्र की आपूर्ति।
12. समय पर उन्नत बीज का वितरण।
13. सिंचाई के लिये व्यापक पैमाने पर सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध किया जाना एवं बिजली की दर अधिक से अधिक 9 पैसे प्रति यूनिट हो।
14. बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा उत्पादित सिंचाई क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग।
15. लघु सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता।
16. हो सके तो बिना सूद अथवा नाम मात्र के सूद पर पर्याप्त ऋण व्यवस्था।
17. अलाभकर जोत पर से लगान हटे।
18. क्रांतिकारी भूमि सुधार।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Yashpal Singh. I have called another speaker. Please sit down.

**श्री न० प्र० यादव :** 19. चौथी योजना में 9 सौ करोड़ से शुरू कर 15 सौ करोड़ तक वार्षिक ऋण का प्रबन्ध ।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय रफी ग्रहमद क़िदवई की कामयाबी का राज यह था कि सबसे पहले उन्होंने रैस्ट्रकशंस हटाई थीं । वह कहते थे कि कंट्रोल और करप्शन साथ साथ चलते हैं । मैं माननीय श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को इस बात के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, आत्मिक रूप से उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने पंजाब और यू० पी० के बीच की दीवारें तोड़ कर देश की अखंडता का परिचय दिया ।

उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं वह यह हैं कि जब तक ट्रैक्टर मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री और इरिगेशन एप्लीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत नहीं आयेंगी और यह अलग अलग खिचड़ी पकाती रहेंगी तब तक देश की उपज का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है । इस बात को कृषि मंत्री समझते हैं कि कितने ट्रैक्टर की ज़रूरत है या उन्हें कितने नाइट्रोजन की ज़रूरत है या कितने फर्टिलाइजर्स की ज़रूरत है ? यह फर्टिलाइजर्स किस के हाथ में हैं, ट्रैक्टर मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री किसके हाथ में है और इरिगेशन किसके हाथ में है ? यह चीज़ अच्छी तरह से समझ लेनी चाहिए कि अकेली एप्लीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री हरगिज हरगिज इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकती है । यह हमारे देश के लिए सब से बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है । यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है कि जहाँ हमारे देश के अन्दर 85 फीसदी आदमी खेती करते हैं और अमरीका के अन्दर सिर्फ 12 फीसदी लोग खेती करते हैं तो अमरीका दोनों हाथों से अनाज बांटता है जबकि हमारे 85 फीसदी

खेती करने वाले लोग पर्याप्त अन्न पैदा नहीं र पाते और बाहर से हमें भीख मांगनी पड़ती है । इसके लिए हमें कोई हल निकालना पड़गा । सब से पहली ज़रूरत तो इस बात की है कि जो गांधी जी ने कहा था उस पर हम अमल करें । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था :—

“That Government is best which governs the least”.

हमारे कारीगर लोग हमारे इंजीनियर्स 4000 रुपये में ट्रैक्टर पैदा कर सकते हैं, 4000 रुपये में ट्रैक्टर लाकर खड़ा कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज इस ट्रैक्टर इंडस्ट्री का फायदा कौन उठाता है ? इसका फायदा सरमायेदार उठाते हैं पूंजीपति उठाते हैं । प्राइवेट फ़र्म्स के इंजीनियर्स चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर में हों या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हों इसको देखें और रोकें । उसका फायदा पूंजीपति को न पहुँच सके बल्कि हमारी जनता को पहुँचे । सब से बड़ी दिक्कत जो आपके सामने है और जिसको श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब नहीं समझते हैं वह यह है कि जिन लोगों ने अच्छा काम किया है, अपने प्रदेश के अन्दर अच्छा काम किया है उन्हें इंसेंटिव देने, प्रोत्साहन देने उनका उत्साहवर्धन करने के लिए कोई आपके पास एजेंसी नहीं है कोई मशीनरी नहीं है । यह दुनिया का कायदा है । मानव धर्मशास्त्रकारों ने लिखा है :—

“अपूज्या यत्र पूज्यन्ते,  
पूज्यानां च व्यतिक्रमः ।  
दीणि तत्र प्रवर्तन्ते  
दुर्भिक्षं मरणं भयम्” ॥

(मनुस्मृति)

जहाँ नालायक लोगों को नाकाबिल लोगों को तरक्की दी जाती है और काबिल लोग नोचे रह जाते हैं वहाँ तीन नतीजे पैदा होते हैं । दुर्भिक्ष होता है, अकाल पड़ता है और लोग मरते हैं । पब्लिक हिरासा हो जाती है । पब्लिक टैरर स्ट्रिकन हो जाती है ।



अब मैं आपको बतलाऊँ 52 जिलों का मेरा सूबा है। ५० पी० में 52 जिले हैं। उनमें मथुरा के जो डी० पी० ओ० हैं उन्होंने सबसे अच्छा काम किया है। 52 जिलों में सबसे अच्छा काम मथुरा के डी० पी० ओ० ने करके दिखाया। मथुरा जोकि रेगिस्तान कहा जाता था उसमें आज उन्होंने चमन खिला कर दिखला दिया। क्या आपके मंत्रालय का कोई शख्स उसकी हिम्मत अफजाई के लिए दो दिन के लिए वहां गया था उसे शाबासी देने के लिए यहां बुलाया गया? किसी देश में यह हालत नहीं होगी कि लोग रुपया बांधे फिरते हैं और उन्हें ट्रैक्टर नसीब नहीं हो रहे हैं। मैं 15 हजार किसानों को जानता हूँ जोकि रुपया बांधे करीब दो साल से फिर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें एक छोटा सा ट्रैक्टर नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह ट्रैक्टर मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री जब तक एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत नहीं आयेगी और अलग अलग रहेगी तब तक यह काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकता है।

मैं स्वयं एक छोटा सा किसान हूँ। मुझ से 16 रुपये मन गेहूं खरीद किया गया था पिछली फसल में लेकिन जब मैं गेहूं बोने के लिए लाया तो मुझे 40 रुपये मन के भाव से दिया गया। मेरा कहना है कि अगर दाम बढ़ते हैं तो उसमें किसानों को कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है उस बड़होतरी में किसानों को कोई हिस्सा क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? लेकिन इसके विपरीत अगर मिलमालिकों की पैदावार का मूल्य 10 साल के बाद भी बढ़ता है तो उसका हिस्सा मिलमालिकों को मिलता है। अब मेरा तो गेहूं 16 रुपये मन खरीदा गया लेकिन जब मैं बोने के लिए लेने आया 6 महीने बाद तो मुझे उसे 40 रुपये मन खरीदना पड़ा। उसके भावों में जो बड़होतरी हुई उसमें कोई हिस्सा मुझे नहीं मिला। माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम का इस बारे में सबसे पहला फर्ज यह है कि वह किसानों के हित की हिफाजत करें और उसके लिए वह यह कानून बना दें कि जिस भाव से हम किसानों से

फसल खरीदेंगे उस के ऊपर दो रुपये मन से ज्यादा नहीं जोड़ सकते हैं। आज किसानों के साथ नाइसाफी हो रही है। होता यह है कि यह जमाखोर और नफाखोर किसानों से अनाज खरीद लेते हैं 14 रुपये मन और बाद में वह उसी गेहूं को 32 रुपये मन के भाव से बेचते हैं। तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बारे में कानून बनाया जाये।

इस देश में जमीन की कमी नहीं है। यहां पर फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में तो इतनी कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन कम्पोस्ट कैपेसिटी नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है, काऊडंग से जो खाद पैदा होती है, उस को नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है और ग्रीन मैन्यूर को भी नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने "कृषि पंडित" की उपाधि ली है, उन्होंने कम्पोस्ट और ग्रीन मैन्यूर का उपयोग कर के अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाया है—फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग कर के नहीं। इसलिए फर्टिलाइजर का नारा बन्द कर के किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने दिया जाये। आज हमारे बागात के पेड़ों की लाखों टन पत्तियां बेकार जा रही हैं। उनको खाद के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

ग्रीन मैन्यूर, कम्पोस्ट कैपेसिटी और काऊडंग की खाद को बढ़ाया जाये। ऐसा करने पर सरकार को फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):**  
First of all, I would congratulate the hon. Minister on taking two important policy decisions, first, the introduction of modern technology in agriculture, one of the right steps in the right direction, and second, acceptance of the principle of the remunerative prices. These are two important things which will go a long way in solving our problem.

In the last two days, several Members who have participated in the

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

discussion have spoken on agricultural production and the need for having minor irrigation, major irrigation, fertilisers, pesticides, tube-wells, electrification. All these things are important for production. But an important decision taken is as regards hybrid seeds. The question is how all this philosophy is to be implemented. How are the States to be made to fall in line with central policy? This is also an important problem. Decisions should be taken on these matters for implementation.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister talked of rural credit and formation of group societies. In the rural credit survey report of the Reserve Bank, it was stated that group societies would function. But our experience in the last five years is that these group societies do not function. Now a new approach is necessary. It is not useful to go back to the same policy in regard to group societies as non-viable units, but there should be a common cadre of district banks and apex co-operative banks. They will have to evolve a policy and implement it for the distribution of credit for integrated long-term, medium-term and short-term credit. If this is done, the purpose will be served. This is on the production side.

As far as distribution is concerned, the main problem is psychological and of creating confidence. Therefore, unless we tackle it on the psychological level, our effort will not be successful.

Day before yesterday the hon. Minister announced the formation of a bigger zone comprising UP and Punjab. Here also I would like to draw his attention to the fact that unless this matter is tackled on an all-India level, taking into account the magnitude of the problem, our effort will remain incomplete. The States do not follow the line of the Centre even in distribution. There should be a uniform policy. Why have we failed to evolve a national food

policy so far. We have taken a decision to cordon off cities? How many States have implemented it? Most of the cities have not been cordoned off. So far as rationing and distribution is concerned, there is no uniform policy.

The Centre raises objection to abolish zones on the grounds that procurement will not be done in the surplus states. If you take the question of wheat, there is no procurement problem now. The season is over. When procurement is over, there is no necessity for keeping the zone. When you decide on a procurement price and subsidise the consumer price, automatically the zone problem will be nullified. So my request to Government is to consider further and go a step further. When you have taken a right step in the right direction, I want Government to go further in that direction and abolish the zones and give a procurement price which will be a remunerative price. The remunerative price and the consumer price should be different. Government should subsidise the consumer price so that the main problem of black-marketing, corruption and administrative betheration will go.

As my time is limited, I want to urge only one more point. That is with regard to rural expansion of rural credit. The present rural credit arrangements are not sufficient. We have not been able to reach the farthest villages. If we want to expand credit facility, we have to allot more money for rural credit.

**श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि बहुत से मेम्बरान बोल चुके हैं, इस लिए मुझे ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं कृषि मंत्री को बघाई देना चाहती हूँ। . . .

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** इसलिए कि देश को भूखा मार दिया ?

**श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय :** श्रीर साब उन को कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह हर एक प्रदेश में जा कर सर्वेक्षण करके कृषि के सम्बन्ध में और गल्ला देने और लेने में क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं और फिर उन तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठायें।

इस समय जो जोन बने हुए हैं, उन को तोड़ देना चाहिए और सारे भारतवर्ष में अन्न का आना जाना खुले रूप से होना चाहिए। सरकार ने सीमेंट के कंट्रोल को तोड़ दिया, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप अब हर जगह सीमेंट मिलता है, जब कि इस से पहले लोग सीमेंट के लिए चिल्लाते थे। इसी तरह शक्कर का कंट्रोल तोड़ देना चाहिए, ताकि जनता को हर जगह सुविधा से शक्कर मिल सके।

अभी हाल ही में मैं सागर, दमोह क्षेत्र में गई थी। वहां हमारे कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री, शर्मा जी, पधारे थे। वहां पर लेबी का झगड़ा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि चूंकि किसानों के पास कम गल्ला है, इसलिए लेबी कम लेनी चाहिए। उनको ऊंचे भाव दिये जाने चाहियें घाज किसानों पर इतना कर्ज लदा हुआ है कि सस्ते दाम पर अनाज लेने से वे कर्ज अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। घाज उनको 58 या 60 रुपये बोरा मिलता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि उन को कम से कम 70, 72 या 75 रुपये बोरा जरूर दिया जाये, ताकि वे सही तौर पर और सुविधा से काम कर सकें।

हमारे किसानों को साल भर केवल काशतकारी पर भरोसा होता है। उन के पास आमदनी का कोई साधन नहीं है। क्योंकि वहां पर न बिजली, है, न पानी है, और न किसानों के पास बैल हैं। सरकार की ओर से उन चीजों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जिनकी किसानों को आवश्यकता होती है, ताकि वे उत्पादन बढ़ा कर अपना निर्वाह कर सकें।

सरकार पक्षपात से काम करती है। मद्रास और दूसरी जगहों में वह अच्छे किसानों के काम में मदद देती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। अगर कोई योजना चालू होती है, तो उसको मैसूर या बंगाल ले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग-धंधे सही तौर पर चालू नहीं हो पाते हैं, जिस के कारण मध्य प्रदेश एक बैकवर्ड एरिया बन गया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वह ऐसे उचित और कड़े कदम उठाये, जिस से हम कृषि-उत्पादन में अपना हाथ बंटा सकें और हमको अमरीका से भीख न मांगनी पड़े और ऋण न लेना पड़े। मध्य प्रदेश की जमीन अच्छी है। वहां गल्ला अधिक पैदा हो सकता है। इसलिए कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए उस को हर तरह की सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

गुजरात के लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश हम को अनाज नहीं देता है। मैं गुजरात के भाइयों को कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में जर्दा और मूंगफली की जगह गेहूं और ज्वार बोये। घाज स्थिति यह है कि वे अपने यहां जर्दा और मूंगफली पैदा करके अच्छी रकम कमाते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश को कहते हैं कि अनाज दो। यह कहां की नीति है। उन को चाहिए कि वे अपने यहां अनाज पैदा करें, क्योंकि हमारे प्रदेश में दो साल वर्षा न होने से अनाज कम हुआ है। पानी न बरसने के कारण इस साल छत्तीसगढ़ जिले में धान की फसल सूख गई है और त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, मंत्री महोदय जोन और कंट्रोल हटा दें, ताकि गल्ला पूरे भारतवर्ष में आजा सके और सारे देश की जनता को अमानी से खाने पीने की नीजे मिले। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति का परिणाम यह है कि जिन के पास पैसा है, जो धनी और पूंजीपति हैं, वे तो चार पांच रुपए किलो के

[श्रीमती महोदय राय बा.]

भाव पर भी गेहूं खरीद सकते हैं, लेकिन जिन को केवल डेढ़ रुपया रोज मिलता है, उन को गेहूं नसीब नहीं होता है। बड़े बड़े लोग ज्यादा भाव पर खरीद कर मनों गल्ला अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। लेकिन, जो मजदूर दल है, जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट है आज उनको गल्ला नहीं मिलता है, वाहि वाहि मची हुई है, इस लिये वहां पर सही तरीके से बटवारे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आपके जो जमीन की व्यवस्था करने वाले लोग हैं सही तरीके से व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि इस में घूस खोरी भी चलती है इस बारे में मैं कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहती, क्योंकि हमारे देश में इस समय संकट का समय है, इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जहां जमीनें पड़ी हैं, उनका सही तरीके से बटवारा हो, उनको सही तरीके से पैसा मिलना चाहिये ताकि किसान ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काश्तकारी खेती में हमारे मजदूरों को कम पैसा मिलता है, इसलिये मजदूरों की मजदूरी निर्धारित होनी चाहिये, उनको उचित पैसा मिलना चाहिये। काश्तकारी के काम में हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग ज्यादातर खेती के काम में रहते हैं। महिलायें इस में काफी हाथ बटाती हैं, उनको एक रुपया प्रतिदिन दिया जाता है, जब कि पुरुषों को डेढ़ रुपया मिलता है, इस लिए मजदूरी में यह भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। मजदूरी बराबर की मिलनी चाहिये, चाहे वह पुरुष हो या महिला।

हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में कई जगहों पर ऐसी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं जिन को ट्रैक्टर से जुतवाकर काम में लाया जा सकता है, ऐसी जमीनों को प्रायः हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दिया जाता है, मेरा

सुझाव है कि यह केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ही न मिले, बल्कि ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य, सब को मिलनी चाहिये। हमारे यहां ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर और अन्य भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो भूमिहीन हैं। क्योंकि जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाती हूं तो लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमारा भाग्य बड़ा दुर्बल है, आजकल तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों का भाग्य खुल गया है, आजकल ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रियों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। सब का हक बराबर है, इसलिये सब को मिलनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार का आदेश आपकी तरफ से कलैक्टर और तहसीलदार को जाना चाहिये। आज होता क्या है, जो उनको रुपया देता है, उसका काम सही तरीके से होता है, उसको सही तरीके से जमीन देते हैं, और जो रुपया नहीं देते हैं, उनका काम वे उलझा देते हैं। इसलिये इस संबंध में कोई कड़ा कदम उठाया जाय और आदेश भेजिये कि सही तरीके से जमीन का बटवारा हो और उसका कार्य चले। आपने बहुत सी फालतू-फालतू चीजें बनाई हुई हैं। उनको तोड़िये, क्योंकि इन में पैसा लगता है, जैसे आज परिवार नियोजन पर फालतू पैसा खर्च होता है, ऐसी ही और भी चीजें हैं, जिन में फालतू पैसा जाता है, जैसे भारत सेवक समाज है, लाखों रुपया पानी की तरह से इन पर बहाया जाता है, इसको बचा कर काश्तकारी में लगाया जाना चाहिये, ताकि हम को बाहर के देशों से गल्ला न मंगाना पड़े। मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आपको सारे भारतवर्ष को एक निगाह से देखना चाहिये, खूब काम करना चाहिये, जिस से सब को राहत मिले।

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): I am grateful to you for giving me time.

What I want to impress upon the Food Minister is only this. Either he does not happen to know how to improve the food production, how to

distribute the food and how to make the country self-sufficient, or if he knows it, his plans and programmes are not being allowed to be operated properly, there being some difficulty at the Central level or at the State level. He must first decide where the fault is. He is a catalytic agent in a chemical mixture, and he must make himself anti-corrosive, anti-magnetic and anti-non-conductive, so that he will not be swayed by the prejudices, political or otherwise, of the different interests, capitalists and the different States and the Centre. He must decide what his policy is, because this is a vast country with resources, and it is only a question of permutation and combination of the resources, making proper utilisation of irrigation and power. We cannot say that this country cannot be self-sufficient. That is about production.

Regarding distribution, we have seen the difficulties. You have created the Food Corporation of India to have a socialist approach, to eliminate the intermediaries between the producer and consumer, but there also there is the human factor; the workers there are very much affected. They are feeling insecure. In the southern region they have been taken over, and they are frustrated because their terms and conditions have not yet been settled.

Yesterday myself, Shri Vidyalkar and Mr. Asru Bose, General Secretary of the All India Central Government Food Employees' Association met Mr. Chaudhury and Mr. Subramaniam on 18th April 1966, and I am grateful for that opportunity. Mr. Subramaniam agreed in principle, and on 11th April, in reply to a calling attention motion in this House also it was made clear in reply to Mr. Dwivedy, Mr. Kamath, Mr. Nath Pai and myself, that the Government employees in this FCI would continue to get their rights and privileges. He asked us to talk to Mr. Chandy, the Chairman of the FCI to crystallise these accepted principles and see if it can be expedited.

I would suggest one thing. In the Food Corporation Act, we propose this one thing only:

At page 5, under Section 12,—  
add the following as Sub-section 4—

"Subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government from time to time in this behalf, the Government of India may transfer on Government level the willing officers and employees from the Department of Food, Government of India, to the Food Corporation of India in consequence to the transfer of functions from the Department of Food to the said Corporation.

"Provided that in so transferring, the Central Food Department Officers and Employees shall continue to have the same status and service conditions, rights and privileges, including pension, gratuity, leave, provident fund, allowances and other matters as also their constitutional rights as Central Government employees with production of pay scales and present avenues of promotion, as they would have had if their services had not been transferred and shall continue to do so."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What has this to do with the food problem?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The Food Corporation is the distributing agency, and the change in its structure has necessitated change in the service conditions to make it work all right and discharge its distributing function very nicely.

"Provided that the Government may by order determine the rules in respect of *inter se* seniority and other conditions of service of these transferred officers and employees taken over by the said Corporation on different dates."

This is the proposed amendment to the FCI Act.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

Secondly, we propose that the draft memorandum dated 8th December, 1965, issued by the Food Department, Government of India to Employees' Associations for their comments be recast in the light of the above amendments of the FCI Act, as follows:

"2(b). The Form I (Enclosure to Draft Memorandum), wherein employees have been asked to resign from their present service in Food Department before transfer to the corporation be rescinded.

"2(c). The Draft Memorandum shall provide for arranging at Government level transfer of such officers and employees as do not opt to be transferred to the Corporation, in other Central Government establishments, protecting their existing pay scales, status, promotion avenues, seniority and other service conditions as earned by them as Central Government employees."

We talked to Mr. Chandy, the Chairman. He agreed in principle, but he says that article 311 will bring complications. I believe that Mr. Subramaniam will again think about it, finalise it and carry out the promise given in this House itself. Lastly, in respect of food I would request the Food Minister to consider the drought areas and flood areas of North Bihar and specially north-eastern parts of Bihar and extend Central assurances at par with the other drought affected areas. These are flood affected also. Thousands of acres of paddy lands and standing crops are affected every year by these things. I am grateful to the irrigation minister Dr. K. L. Rao who recently in a meeting in which I was called and where the chief engineer of Bihar Irrigation department and the chief engineer of the CWPC were present agreed to take up the Rs. 237 lakhs project parallel to Mallor Bandh in Bengal to protect the flood affected areas from the floods of Ful-

har (Mahananda) and the river Ganges in Katihar, Manihari and Azamgarh areas. I request that the planning Minister be impressed upon by the food minister to take up this work at the initial stages of the Fourth plan so that in the coming years we can save foodstuffs and other standing crops from the floods and droughts. I hope the hon. minister would consider these suggestions given by me and I am grateful for the time you have given me.

**The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam):**

At the outset I express my thanks to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and I am particularly grateful for the smooth course which the debate has taken on this occasion. Much light has been shed on vexed problems but without generating much heat in that process. Perhaps this reflects the food situation in the country generally. In the discussion many hon. Members were naturally concerned with the present food situation in the country and how we would be meeting the situation which might arise in the country in the coming few months. I should be thankful particularly to my esteemed friend Shri Humayun Kabir. I am sorry he is not here. But he made very many constructive suggestions and also criticisms and I am glad now at least I have the benefit of these suggestions and criticisms even though I was denied the benefit of these things when we worked as cabinet colleagues.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Let more members go out of the cabinet and give you good suggestions.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Generally there is an impression, which is voiced I think by Shri Humayun Kabir, that I was responsible for creating a scare in the country. I was trying to find a simile for this and I could not find one from our own. Therefore, I

am borrowing a simile which was given in a foreign newspaper. I am in the position of a boy who cried 'wolf' after seeing the wolf. Because aid came for the purpose of driving away, and the wolf is being driven away, if the boy is accused for having cried wolf, then who is to be blamed. I do not know. I can claim a certain amount of objectivity in judging even my own decisions in retrospect. I feel I have done my duty and if I have not taken that stand I would have failed..... (Interruptions.)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): फँसिन कांड को ...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बैठो ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाटें घाटें ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह झुंड बकवास कर रहा है है । इसको रोकिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding. You please sit down. You cannot talk like this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will deal with the problem which the hon. member has referred to.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने खुद कहा था कि फँसिन कोड को सभा पटल पर इन से रखवायेंगे । उसको घाप रखवायें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to take action if you go on like this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would have failed in my duty if I had not warned the country of the situation it was faced with at that time and not merely warning the country but also taking anticipatory action for the purpose of preventing a catastrophe which would have otherwise come about in the country..... (Interruptions.) I have the satisfaction that I have done my duty by the country and let history decide whether my action was correct and justified or not.

328 (A) LS—8.

श्री बागड़ी : सब से ज्यादा दलित वर्ग के प्लोग और मादिवासी लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Fortunately for us we are getting aid from various countries and it is because of that we have the confidence today that we are in a position to meet not only the present situation but also the situation which might develop in the coming lean months and it is that confidence perhaps which has made the debate also smooth here. I would like the House to imagine what would have been the position if I do not have with me a lakh or 750,000 tons of wheat which I am able to give every month to West Bengal today. What would be the situation if I do not have with me imported wheat and milo which I am delivering to Maharashtra every month at the rate of nearly 175,000 tons or a little more than that? What would have been the situation if this was not available to me for distribution in the various states. We are pumping into the market round about 700,000 or 800,000 tons of imported wheat. Somebody characterised it as 800,000 or 12 million tons of poison which is being injected into the country. I would like to know what would have happened to the country as a whole if this quantity of foodgrains imported, aid grains were not available for us.

श्री बागड़ी : सारा देश भूखा मर रहा है । घाप भूख मंत्री और अकाल मंत्री हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not merely the question of hunger, not merely the question of starvation deaths. The whole system would have crumbled and, therefore, whatever might be the personal criticism I am prepared to take it. I have no doubt in my mind that this was necessary, this was inevitable. Even now we are not out of the woods because everything depends upon this—even though we have laid a programme of production, everything depends upon how the monsoon is going to fare this

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

year. I hope and trust and I pray to God, because I am a believer in God, that we should have at least the normal rainfall during the coming monsoon. That alone would take us out of the woods. My friend Shri Bagri got agitated that I may not touch that subject with regard to the functioning of the famine code or taking over scarcity works. Unfortunately the learned doctor is not here.

श्री बागरी : मैं बैठ हूँ। आपकी तरह से हम झूठ नहीं बोलते हैं। फॅमिन कोड है ही नहीं और कह दिया है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** A worthy representative of the doctor. I would like to point out that the rules and procedures for famine relief and scarcity relief works are formulated in the states and after independence the state governments have taken steps to revise that famine code. I need not go into every state code, but I will give you a few examples. In 1959 the West Bengal government issued revised rules, what they called manual, for relief of distress in place of the old famine code. The preface to that is important because it brings out all the points which I have stated with regard to the old famine code and I shall quote it:

"While the Bengal Famine code, 1913 and the Bengal Famine Manual 1941 are excellent codifications based on long experience,"

"they are shot through and through with ideas which have become outmoded owing to a swift shift of administrative emphasis from law and order to social welfare, which has brought about a radical change in the concept of relief. In the past, the obligation of Government was only confined to preservation of life, and when life was once secured, the responsibility to the afflicted ceased. Under modern conditions, how-

ever, not only preservation of life but maintenance of economic health of the people has devolved upon the State. It is no longer the policy of Government "to wait upon events" but to fashion events, so that scarcity or famine does not occur. The mounting annual expenditure on relief during the past several years is due to this responsibility which Government have taken upon themselves. This expenditure for relief is more in the nature of social service payments. This issue of multiple *ad hoc* becomes necessary to cover all deviations from the rigid structure of the Famine Code and the Famine Manual. This very often creates administrative confusion. With a view to obviate the difficulty, the present manual is being published."

In the same way, Rajasthan took up the revision of the Famine Code, and brought into existence a new code, a new set of rules, in 1962. It is not merely the State Governments. Today, the Central Government also takes a good deal of responsibility for the purpose of dealing with scarcity conditions. In the past the responsibility of the Central Government was only to get reports from the various provinces or States. But now it plays an active role in giving assistance to the State Governments for the purpose of providing relief. It is not only that. As a matter of fact, in the old Famine Code, and even later on, there was a rule even with regard to our own Government, that contributions from the Central Government would be given to the State Governments only if they took up for relief works an unproductive scheme, and if they took up any productive scheme, they would be denied the contribution. Therefore, for the purpose of getting the contribution, the State Governments were forced to take up unproductive schemes. That has been scrapped. In the same way, in the past, I am sure some



hon. Members also would know what sort of relief was given. Gruel centres were run. Those days have gone. Today, we think in terms of distributing milk. We think in terms of distributing vitamin tablets; processed food; protective food for nursing or expectant mothers. These are the new concepts. I am sure even Dr. Lohia would agree that this is something radically different from what existed in the British regime. It is this aspect that I have been emphasising. I do not know why Dr. Lohia could not understand this and why he could not have got at these revised codes from the various State Governments. I have mentioned this only for the purpose of explaining the matter.

It is on this new basis of a new approach with regard to social welfare in times scarcity that relief measures are being undertaken by the State Governments and we do not want to shirk that responsibility of the Central Government. I am prepared to say that we are also responsible to see that the scarcity relief works are run adequately and in an effective and efficient manner to meet the situation. We are not going to shirk that responsibility simply because some people rise and ask 'on the basis of responsibility what have you done. We are responsible to this Parliament; we are responsible to the country and we shall do our duty to the satisfaction of the people and the satisfaction of the country.'

श्री बागड़ी : आपकी केन्द्रीय अकाल संहिता जो है वह पटल पर क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? आप राजस्थान की बात करते हैं ... (व्यवधान) अकाल संहिता है तो सभा पटल पर रखिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं ।  
..... (व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइये ।

Order, order. Please sit down. After he finishes his speech, he may

put one or two questions if he likes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Apart from dealing with the situation, what is important and what is being realised as important in this House by the hon. Members here and also by the people today is the building up of agricultural production in the country. I think it is being realised by everybody today, and no progressive patriots are required for that purpose, that we should not and we shall not depend upon imported foodgrains for long. It is necessary that we should become self-sufficient as early as possible. But that does not mean we should not treat a situation which exists today. Therefore, what is more important than merely saying that we should be self-sufficient and we should not depend upon imported foodgrains today, is that we should have an agricultural programme which would ensure that we become self-sufficient as early as possible. It is that awareness and it is that consciousness in the country about which I am very happy. Because of this, agriculture is being given new importance. Agriculture is being given the role which ought to be given to it. Even in planning today, it is being realised and it is being recognised that agriculture should get the highest priority, equal to defence; not even next to defence but equal to defence because this is the most defensive measure.

An hon. Member: He should have given the incentives before.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

श्री बागड़ी : श्रीमान् जी, अकाल संहिता इनके पास है या नहीं यह तो बता दें ?

सभापति महोदय : आप उनकी तकरीर सुनिए, बाद में पूछ लीजिएगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अकाल संहिता इनके पास है या नहीं, यह बतला दें ।

समाप्ति महोदय : बागड़ी साहब, मेरी बात सुनिए। देखिए जवाब जब खत्म होजाय तब पूछियेगा ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Therefore, this itself, to a certain extent, if I may say so, is the result of the crisis through which we are passing. But whatever it is, we have now to draw up a programme, a programme which would not only be good enough on paper but which would, if implemented properly, take us to the goal of self-sufficiency.

In dealing with the agricultural programme, I want to look upon it from two aspects. The first aspect is one of short-term approach, and in that short-term approach I include the fourth Five Year Plan period. The other is the long-term approach—15 to 20 years—and even in taking measures with regard to the short-term, that is, the fourth Five Year Plan our programmes should be such that they fall in line with, and are in implementation of, the larger perspective and the larger objective. That is why I want to place before this Parliament and before this country what we have got to achieve in the agriculture sector during the next 15 to 20 years.

First of all, and the most important thing about which we are now talking, is that we should reach the stage of self-sufficiency. When we say self-sufficiency, in my view, there are two stages of self-sufficiency. One stage of self-sufficiency is with regard to the foodgrains which we are importing today and we have to depend upon imported foodgrains; that dependence has to be got over as quickly as possible. But that is not the whole story, because foodgrains do not constitute the whole food which is required for the human system. It requires a more balanced diet; it requires a protein food; it requires various protective foods. So, we have to move towards all this complex of nutritious food, a balanced diet, being available to the whole community. It is not merely vegetables; various

other things such as the agricultural products, perhaps animal protein also, cattle and milk products, poultry, etc., have also to be taken care of. In this process, no doubt fish also would come into the picture. This is one thing. The second thing is, we have got to see that through agriculture we produce all the raw materials which are required for our industry. There are the fibres, oilseeds and forest produces for the purpose of meeting the requirements of raw materials for our industries. My colleague gave figures of the contribution which agriculture is making in this regard. It is of the order of Rs. 1500 crores every year. This is not enough. Not only food, but we are importing even now some agricultural raw materials. We have to become self-sufficient not only with regard to the stage of development that we have reached, but also with regard to the future developed stage which we will be reaching in the next 15 years. That will have to be kept in mind.

There is another aspect. Agriculture has also contributed to our foreign exchange earning which is necessary for this country becoming self-reliant. Even now agriculture is making a sizeable contribution, which is much more than the contribution by any other sector. It is about 60 per cent. But this has got to be much more.

The fourth aspect to which I attach much greater importance is the social aspect. We are thinking in terms of a society in which at least the basic minimum will be provided to every individual in our country. Who are the people who are denied the basic minimum today? Statistics show that it is the small farmer, the agricultural labour forming about 40 per cent of our population who are denied this. When we talk of providing the basic minimum and raising the standard of life of the people in the lower rungs of the ladder, those people are the uneconomic farmers and agricultural labourers who are striving hard,

finding themselves in the most unenviable position. If this picture is to be set right, what is to be done? When we say that rich has become richer and poor poorer, it is really saying that the agricultural sector is becoming poorer and poorer and the non-agricultural sector is becoming richer and richer. It is a fact. Therefore, the agricultural section will have to be pulled up. We cannot do it unless we put in new life and new vigour into it.

**Mr. Chairman:** What about the working class in the industry?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** They are much better off compared to agricultural labour in this country. You can compare the earnings of an industrial labourer and a person who owns even 5 acres of ordinary land. The industrial labourer earns at least twice as much as the owner of land. The urban-oriented people think only in terms of industrial labour. It is the agricultural labour who form the poorer sections of the community. Even my friend, Mr. Malaviya, will agree that it is this section which requires treatment more than anybody else.

**Mr. Chairman:** Why Mr. Malaviya alone?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Because he was walking in.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti):** Let him ask me the question and I will give a concrete answer and satisfy him.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Our agricultural programme should be such that it gives new economic strength to these poorer sections. How to do it is the question. These are the four aspects which will have to be taken into consideration. It is not as if by a marginal increase of 5 or 10 per cent we would be able to bring about this change. If we have to produce, for example, protective food like vegetables, fruits, milk, animal meat or

poultry meat, we are not going to achieve the standard which would be required for meeting the minimum requirements of the millions of our people by having a marginal increase of 5 or 10 per cent on our lands. It is only by a massive increase in the productivity of our land that we would be able to meet our requirements and also diversify our land for the purpose of producing vegetables, fruits and other things like fodder, etc. We should in a small area of land produce the foodgrains required and release the other land for growing vegetables, fruits, etc. If there is only a marginal increase of 5 per cent every year, we will continue to be in the same famished position as we are. Therefore, we have to see that we are in a position to produce much more than what we are producing per acre and also limit the acreage which we would require for the purpose of foodgrains, so that the other areas are released for other purposes.

It is not only growing of vegetables and fruits. Today even our forest balance is getting upset, because we are bringing into use forest lands. In more industrially developed countries, after restricting the area of cultivation by improved cultivation and by increasing productivity, they are growing new forests for meeting their industrial requirements. I have no doubt that we also want to reach that stage of development when we would require all these forest products.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** This is all an exercise in day-dreaming.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Dreamer's dreams will have to come true. Otherwise how can it be done? I think he is also a good dreamer.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I share your enthusiasm for massive production. But your rate has been 3 per cent. We want 6 per cent. You make a promise of 20 per cent.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have a programme for it. Why are you impatient? What is important to realise is, it is not this marginal increase in productivity which would solve our problem, but only a massive increase, by 100 or even 200 per cent. Is it possible? That is the question.

**Shri Nath Pai:** It is possible.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am glad he says it is possible. Fortunately to day developments have taken place in science which make this possible. That is what I want to place before the House and the country. There are two important developments which have made this possible in the agricultural sector, just as various scientific developments have made it possible in the industrial sector. With regard to agricultural development, if I may say so, I can identify two factors which have contributed most. One is the artificial fertiliser and the second is the science of genetics which gives the power to purposefully alter the architecture of foodgrains for giving us greater productivity and the required quality we want. It is the combination of these two which has brought about a revolution in agriculture. Are we prepared to use this scientific revolution which has taken place in the agricultural field for our benefit or not? Or shall we say, as pointed out by Mr. K. C. Sharma, that we have been an agricultural country for thousands of years and we will continue in the same old method? That is the challenge before us, which has got to be faced by everybody. I have no doubt that unless we are in a position to take advantage of this scientific discovery and scientific revolution which has come about, whatever else we might do, we may be limping. Unfortunately, we have got to take into account the existing state of affairs in the country. We are a growing population. With all our massive effort with regard to population control, I have no doubt very soon we will find ourselves in the figure of 600 millions

and perhaps before the end of this century, as some say, we will get doubled and reach the respectable figure of 1000 millions.

16 hrs.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Man-power is wealth.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** What is the land factor? What is the man-land ratio here? That will have to be kept in mind. I have got some figures here to show that as far as we are concerned we are an over populated country. When compared to any other country in the world, I find we are in a disadvantageous position as far as land to man ratio is concerned, and that is why it becomes important for us to keep this in mind. I tried to find out some figures about land to man ratio with regard to developed countries and also with regard to some of the developing countries. I find our land to man ratio is very adverse. There are nearly 142 persons per square kilometre of land in India, compared to 10 in USSR, 72 even in China, 20 in USA, 85 in France, 74 in Yugoslavia. Then I looked to the developing countries. Argentina has 88, Brazil 9—the point that I am making is that these countries have got more scope for expanding their cultivation—Gambia 30, Ghana 31, Kenya 15, Nigeria 60, UAR 28.

**An hon. Member:** What about Japan?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am coming to that. That is why we cannot, for example, follow what the other developing countries are adopting. Those methods cannot be adopted by us. Even taking into account the cultivable area, we have the worst land to cultivable area ratio. It is the most adverse ratio here. The only country which compares and which stands below is Japan (*Interruption*). Therefore, what is important is, if we have got to solve our agricultural problems we have to follow the methods which have been adopted in

areas where they have got limited land for the purpose of meeting the requirements. We cannot think in terms of expanding the cultivation in an unlimited way. What we have now is only a marginal land, and if we have to bring it under profitable cultivation the investment required for the purpose of bringing this land under cultivation is enormous. Whatever is easily possible we have already done during the First Plan, Second Plan and Third Plan periods. Therefore, the area available for tackling is limited.

**Mr. Chairman:** What about intensive cultivation?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am coming to that. Therefore, what is important now is that we have to see that we increase our productivity on land, we increase our per-acre productivity by intensive cultivation. That is the intensive cultivation which I am referring to by using these new strains and new fertilisers. It is not merely one crop which will be important. We have to make a multiple crop pattern. That is important. Otherwise, if we are not able to bring up, particularly where irrigation is available, at least two crops, we will not be able to solve the problem.

I was in the Pant Nagar University recently. I also visited some of the areas in Andhra and some of the areas in Punjab also. There I found that whereas in the past they were getting about 20 to 30 maunds every year, on the basis of one crop, per acre, wherever they have taken to the new form of cultivation with new strains and new fertiliser, the production has gone up to 100 to 120 maunds per acre per year. This is the advantage which we are getting. It is not as if this has been achieved somewhere in some fairy lands and therefore we want to incorporate it here. This has been achieved by our own farmers, in our own country, in various parts of our country and not in any one place of the country alone. Unless we are able to spread this new

agriculture, I have no doubt in my mind that it would not be possible for us to have a balanced agricultural development, leave aside even reaching self-sufficiency in foodgrains which is going to be impossible. Therefore, this new strategy which we have put forward—no doubt it is easy to put forward a strategy, it is easy to plan something but it is much more important that we implement it—has to be implemented. It is not merely an investment plan, it is also a plan of implementation which is more important for this purpose about which I would like to deal.

Then, I hope you will agree that it is not merely fertiliser and seed which would do the trick. This will have no meaning unless we have water also. Even with regard to water our ideas have got to change because in the past our irrigation projects have been on the basis of protective water supply and not water supply for intensive cultivation. That is why even in the old ayacut areas we have to develop underground water resources for the purpose of getting a balanced water supply which would enable, where one crop is grown to raise two crops and where two crops are grown to raise three crops. That is where minor irrigation has to come in a big way. That is what we are doing, in the old ayacut areas, wherever it has been possible, to have tubewells, surface wells and, wherever it is possible, to form surface water tanks. This will have to be done because it gives controlled areas of water supply for the purpose of irrigation.

It is not as if we have neglected minor irrigation. Some people seem to think that simply because I am emphasising new strains, simply because I am emphasising fertiliser, I am ignoring the irrigation aspect. I can tell you that nobody is more conscious of the necessity of water for putting through this programme than I. Without that you cannot just throw the seeds and fertiliser and ask the farmers to produce. They cannot. That is why, while I am trying to take

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advantage of the assured water-supply areas available, we have to go on developing other areas also, particularly, if we want to bring about a balanced development in the whole area.

Therefore, I would like to give some idea with regard to what we have done about minor irrigation and what we intend doing. I am glad to say that there has been a very good response from the States to the minor irrigation programme. During the current Plan period, as against the original Third Plan provision of Rs. 176 crores for minor irrigation, the final allocation for the Third Plan are Rs. 260 crores. The tempo of construction has gone up to 77 crores in 1965-66. This tempo is being maintained in the Fourth Plan. Certain priorities have been laid down for the minor irrigation programme in the States. Completion of all the minor irrigation works already taken up in the various States is Priority No. 1 for the allocation during a year. A certain portion of the allocation is also reserved for renovation of old tanks and irrigation sources. In this programme of renovation, I accept that we have a large leeway to make up. Because of the change-over in the tenancy system and rights, there has been some amount of neglect in maintenance of these sources in proper order in particular the zamindar area. A lot of work has been done in identifying the problems and preparing plans and estimates for these renovation programmes. Systematic work is now in hand with a priority approach on the basis of maximum return for money spent, to get through the renovation programme on a phased basis. We have also emphasised the necessity of providing annual maintenance charges for minor irrigation sources and this has now been accepted, as a liability in State planning and the Finance Commission has also taken note of this demand in their allocations to the States.

Particular mention has been made of the programme in Bihar. Many hon. Members complained about programme in Bihar. It is also not as bad as it was put. Even though it is not comparable, to other States, in 1965-66, an allocation of Rs. 2.90 crores was accepted for Bihar. During the year, an additional allocation of Rs. 1.85 crores was made in favour of Bihar. It will not be correct, therefore, to say that Bihar is lagging behind in minor irrigation. Bihar has also got other irrigation problems to tackle. 14 lakhs acres under the Kosi Ayacut and 6 lakhs acres in the Sone Ayacut have to be developed for intensive cultivation. This is being given priority. If it is left to me, I would pressurise them to the extent possible to take up more minor irrigation works. I am sorry, Shri A. P. Sharma is not here. I hope he will find that his claims are also taken up. Bihar has appointed a Special Commissioner to deal with the Kosi development. Various programmes are under way. It is our expectation that all these measures will rapidly develop the infra-structure for intensive cultivation in Bihar.

Great emphasis has been laid on supplementing the irrigation in various irrigation projects for intensive cultivation. Systematic work has been done, particularly in Uttar Pradesh where protective irrigation through the canal system is now being transformed into intensive cultivation by intensive location of open wells, provision of filter points and the State deep tubewells. Rural electrification is being substantially pushed up. As against an allocation of Rs. 22.41 crores for the Rural Electrification Programme in 1965-66, an additional outlay of Rs. 8.81 crores has been given to the various States. In spite of this, there is a great hunger for rural electrification, particularly for lift irrigation. This is a healthy sign, in my view.

Meanwhile, in areas where electricity cannot be extended in the near future, large-scale diesel pumping has found favour with the agriculturists. A special programme for subsidy for diesel pump sets has been announced recently. As a result of this, demand for pump sets during the year 1965-66 is also rising. Steps have been taken, in consultation with the States, to see that sufficient pumps are produced in the country to meet the demand.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): How much of it goes to the cultivator and how much of it goes to the contractor? It is very good that money is being provided. But how much is received by the actual cultivators?

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: This matter was further discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference. There also we laid emphasis on minor irrigation and we agreed to send a team of officials consisting the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, Planning Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry to every State to find out what is the further potential available for the purpose of taking steps for implementation, not only during this year but during the next five years. I have mentioned it to the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister that, as far as minor irrigation programmes are concerned, provided they are technically and economically feasible, finance should not stand in the way of their implementation.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): It is standing in the way.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: To the extent it is possible for me to exert pressure in the Cabinet, I will see to it that this is accepted as a principle, particularly with the massive support of the Members here. Because, it is not merely a paper programme but it is an absolute necessity for the purpose of giving a new life to the small agriculturists and the agricultural labour.

As far as minor irrigation is concerned, I can give this assurance to the House that we will give the highest priority to the tapping of water. But this requires a little more scientific and technical work. Because, it is necessary to have the ground water survey to find out where water is available, in what quantity, at what depth and so on and, therefore, what system should be adopted for the purpose of tapping that water. We have already built up a cell for this purpose and we are strengthening the cell for the purpose of taking up this survey so that we have an all-India survey of the entire water available in the country. So, as we go on finding out new areas of underground water availability, we would also go on tapping this water as best as possible. For that purpose we do require certain equipments. I can give this information to the House that all this has been given the highest priority; even in the utilisation of the foreign exchange and in our import programmes all these materials and equipments which are required for this purpose would be given the highest importance. I have placed all the facts and figures about our programmes for minor irrigation before the House and I hope it will give satisfaction to the hon. Members.

As far as medium and major irrigation projects are concerned, my colleague has already placed before the House the facts and figures. With an energetic Irrigation and Power Minister, ably assisted by a technical Minister of State, I have no doubt in my mind that further progress will be made in the field of medium and major irrigation also because ultimately it is the water resources which would decide our agricultural programme, if all the other material inputs are available.

There is another misunderstanding which I want to clear with regard to the use of artificial fertilizer. It is not as if I am against compost manure or organic manure. It is not so. On the other hand, I feel it is necessary

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for the purpose of keeping the balance that we have to use a certain quantity of organic manure. Without that, perhaps it may not be possible to get the best out of the land. Therefore, according to soil and crop a balance is struck between organic and inorganic manure and a percentage of the mixture is used, based on experience by the farmer. In my State the farmers have come to the conclusion that 25 per cent of organic manure and 75 per cent of inorganic manure gives the maximum result. It might vary from area to area according to the soil conditions and the crop pattern. Therefore, we are laying emphasis on this. We want green manure and cow-dung to be used as much as possible. An hon. lady Member referred to the use of cow-dung. Unfortunately, it is not as if by merely wishing that cow-dung should be used it will be used. It is not so. Unfortunately, cow-dung is being used as fuel in the most backward areas. In the progressive areas, where some development has taken place, wood fuel has come into the picture. In more advanced areas they use coal, kerosene and various other things. Therefore, to change the habits in the most backward areas and introduce a new fuel for their use is a problem that we will have to take into consideration. Recently, a survey was conducted by a Committee which showed that about 20 per cent of the cow-dung is even now being burnt as fuel. As time goes along, it should be possible to tackle this problem. But all this will not give you the massive increase in fertilizer which is necessary unless along with this you have inorganic fertilizers. That is why I am laying emphasis on this aspect of the problem.

In addition to that, we have got plant protection measures. They are also being organised. In addition to fertilizer, plant protection measures and various equipments and instruments required for the purpose of our irrigation programmes, I am glad

to say that the highest priority has been given by the Planning Commission to the utilisation of foreign exchange for improving agriculture. Therefore, we are hoping that all these material inputs would be available in sufficient quantities, as far as our programme is concerned, for this year and the coming years.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Why was the Israeli offer of fertilizer refused?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Only a small quantity was offered by that country. We are living in a world where we have to take into account international politics. We cannot ignore it. Therefore, if the hon. Member thinks that I should get some petty quantity of fertilizer and get into difficulties in international politics, certainly he does not understand the world we are living in and the way in which we have got to function in this world. Therefore, I do not know why Israel and Taiwan should be mentioned every time they are talking. Are these the only two countries which can deliver the goods? I can tell you that there are much-better placed countries. We have nothing against the people of Israel or the people of Taiwan. But there are certain circumstances which we have to take into account, certain world developments which have taken place. We have to take a policy decision, taking into account the overall requirements of the country and what is in the best interests of the country, and the Government would be the best judge, as far as this is concerned.

Naturally, after this, what is important is that we should have credit facilities available to the farmer, particularly to the small farmer. Today in spite of whatever has happened with regard to co-operative development, even that co-operative credit is going only to the big fishes. The small man is neglected. Therefore we are now trying to find out what should be the methods, the procedures and the institutions which would take care of



the small farmer and give him a new life. Even if he owns one or two acres, if only we are able to give him all these material inputs, the credit backing for this purpose with water facilities available, a net income of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,600 per acre could be assured provided we go in the right manner. This is what we are trying to give him, a new orientation.

Therefore this is how we are trying to tackle it. The 1966-67 programme which we have laid down is a test for us, because to the extent we are able to implement this plan for 1966-67, not only I will gain confidence, not only will the Government gain confidence—it is only to that extent that I will be able to infuse confidence in the Opposition also, which is a very difficult thing to do—but more than that I can infuse confidence in the people. That is why I want to get committed to this target. It is not merely just a target to be ignored. It is not like a target in the next five years to come because I may not be there to see whether this target is fulfilled or not. But I have taken a target for 1966-67 when I hope I will be there to implement it. A target of 95 million to 97 million tonnes is the target which I have accepted and this is the programme that we are trying to implement.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Then you will certainly continue.

**An hon. Member.** There will be rain also.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am also entitled to some relief.

While we have mounted this programme, the way in which we have got to implement it will have to be looked into. That is where perhaps some unkind words were said about the State Governments.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Unkind or realistic?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not know. I always have great admiration for the facility with which Shri Nath Pai uses the English language. Phrases just flow as if it is just natural for

him. And I am not surprised. But when I listen to his speech, he will forgive me, I want to confess that I am always left with a feeling that he could have used this talent to a much better purpose with a much greater effect. I am sorry to say this.

Yesterday he was kind enough to quote an article. I do not know whether he read the whole of that article or he was content as soon as he read this passage. I am saying this because if he had read the whole article, it gives a completely different feeling altogether. But leave that at that. There is another thing that I would like to point out to him. I do not know whether he is aware of it that Dr. Lindblom whom he has quoted has revisited India and has even revised his views. He has published another article. For his information I would say this:—

“Dr. Charles Edward Lindblom is Professor of Economics at the Yale University. He served as Economic Adviser to US AID in New Delhi during the period 1963 to 1965. In January 1966 he revisited India for a few weeks during which he thoroughly revised this article which was originally published by “Foreign Affairs”.”

Therefore I would like him to go through it. He wrote about what was happening during 1963-64 but later on he has also taken note of what has been happening. If he attaches any value to this, he should read this. I know, some people may not attach any value at all to what is published, but since he took the pains of quoting this, I think, I should quote the same person. I hope he will find time to read this. Apart from other things, he has said:—

“Can a set of new policies sufficient for accelerated growth be imagined? They do not need to be imagined. In the last few months they have in fact been developed and almost all have been given Cabinet approval.”

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I do agree. He finally says:—

"Will the new policies persist or are they likely to disappear with the passing of this year's emergency?"

**Shri Nath Pai:** That is precisely the question I asked you.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not as if we have been static with our caste conditions and various other things which he listed first; on the other hand, he himself sees dynamic changes taking place in the Indian society and in Indian agriculture, dynamic enough to take us to the goal of self-sufficiency.

Therefore it is not as if we are all being condemned by everybody. Other people also see some signs of hope that provided we are able to implement these programmes, we would go through. That is why I plead with all the Members here that this is the programme which will lead us to self-sufficiency. Do not put obstacles. Whatever might be the obstacles and whatever basis it might be, it is my earnest appeal to all the friends here. I attach great importance to what is happening on the implementation front because it is not merely what we think here, what we speak here and what we write down here that is going to matter. Ultimately, what is happening in the States is important.

I want to tell my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, who seems to have an idea that all these Chief Ministers are people who do not know the interests of the country and who are perhaps interested only in their self-interest, in seeing their own power being maintained. Even for maintaining their own power, in their own self-interest, I have no doubt that they will see that these developments have got to take place.

For the first time we had a very useful conference as far as agricultural

production programme is concerned. Fortunately, we have agreed that it is necessary now to allocate responsibilities between the Central Government and the State Government. That matter is under consideration. Whether it is a memorandum of understanding or a list of schedule of operations with regard to the various things, this will have to come about and, I hope, a worth-while procedure will be laid down for this purpose. This understanding, this allocation of responsibilities between the two is absolutely necessary. In a federal government like ours we have got to take note of the State Governments. I do not think we can function by ignoring the State Governments. Having functioned for ten years as a State Minister I want to say that we should not think that we are supermen and we are the wise men as soon as we come to Parliament and that the members of the State Assemblies and the ministers in the States are all fools or that they do not know what they have got to do for the benefit of the country. The sooner we give up that attitude the better it will be for this Parliament's functioning. After all, we all belong to the same society. The moment we come here it does not mean that we become superior men. Therefore, particularly in a federal Constitution where jurisdiction has been allocated between the Central Government and the State Governments, particularly where the executive authority for the implementation of most of the things vests in the State Governments, if anybody should think that we can ride roughshod over the State Governments, he would be sadly mistaken. If a person does not have the leadership, does not have the capacity to persuade the Chief Ministers to carry with him the State Governments he will have to go out. That means, he does not have the leadership. There is no question of imposition of the authority of the Central Government as far as the States' sphere is concerned. It is a question of discussion, of coming to an

understanding and I have no doubt in my mind that that understanding can be brought about. That has been demonstrated now.

It is not as if this allocation of responsibilities between the State Governments and the Central Government would deliver the goods. No. It has got to seep through to the bottom-most level. Even at the Central Government level I take the responsibility but I am not going to be the implementing authority. With regard to the various things responsibility will have to be fixed on individual officials at the various levels, namely, these are the functions which they have got to discharge, this is the time schedule which they have got to observe. In the same way, it is not as if the State Governments take over the responsibility and immediately everything is done. No. They have to allocate responsibility up to the field level and see that that responsibility is fixed for the purpose of doing things in time. This is the only way to get these things done and we are trying our best to bring about this arrangement. I hope and trust that this new awareness, particularly, this new warning which has come to the country in the form of this crisis, will make us aware of this problem and we would not, after the stress of this emergency, get relaxed into a state of complacency and forget ourselves till another crisis overtakes us. I hope and trust this House will keep awake, the other representatives of the people will keep awake, the Governments responsible to these democratic institutions will keep awake because this is the only way to keep alive the democratic institutions. If we fall on the agricultural front, on the food front, it is not merely the question of facing hunger and starvation but, as I said, it is the collapse of the whole system. I hope this will be kept in view.

What has got to be developed on the agricultural front? If the farmer has to get the full advantage of his produce, the proper price incentive which

is absolutely necessary has got to be given. We have accepted this as a basic policy and while I do agree that there is scope for improvement further, I am sure there will be improvement going on more and more. Even with regard to the pricing policy, as I stated already, with regard to bringing up the agricultural sector, this pricing policy has also to be an instrument. Till now, the pricing policy has been such to exploit the agricultural sector for the benefit of the urban community. I think, our price structure should be such that something is drawn from the urban community into the agricultural sector to which they are entitled.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May God bless you.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** And that is how we can infuse the economic strength into the agricultural sector. This will have to be done. That is why we took the decision, even though Punjab wanted only a few rupees more, we said, "No". Taking into account the fact that Punjab has got to deliver the goods, we said, "You have Rs. 7 per quintal"....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There is no Punjab now.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:**... an increased price and even then, if it goes below that, we were prepared to purchase upto that level. Now, with the coming into being of a bigger zone, with U. P. and Punjab, I hope and trust, at a higher level the price will get stabilised which will give inducement to the people.

It is not merely the price which a man gets for the primary produce which is important, once it is processed, it gets a much higher profit. We should enable the producer to get the benefits of processing also. This is where the cooperation has to come to see that not merely the agricultural produce is marketed and the price is got but processing is done and the ad-

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vantages of the profits of processing also go back to the farmer. Till now, the process is exploited by the urban community, the urban sector, the mercantile community and the business sector. This is where the cooperation has to play a big role.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Are the zones to continue perpetually?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Cooperation, if it has got to play this big role, has also to realise the functions it has got to discharge. In the past, cooperation was looking after just distribution of a few rupees of credit and at the most sold some consumer articles. That is all. No. Hereafter, it is going to be the more specialised job, the more technical job of business transaction. Therefore, unless cooperation gets that managerial talent, the professional talent, the technical talent, it will not be able to discharge its duties properly. No doubt, we may have the boards of directors as in various other things but they will have to be for laying down the policy. Unless we are in a position to handover the running of day-to-day administration, particularly the business administration, the technical administration, to properly trained managers who are employed by the cooperatives, to properly trained technicians employed by the cooperatives, you will find that merely an amateurish approach to cooperation will lead to difficulties. Take, for instance, Kaira District, Anand. How has it come up? It is not on the basis of the directors there functioning as managers of that institution. No doubt, they lay down policies. But the day-to-day administration is run by technical men, by a series of professional men who are competent. In the same way, take Mchšana. This is just an outstanding example. I had the privilege of opening that dairy. What happened there? When it was being run in an amateurish way, within four months, they lost Rs. 6 lakhs. Then, a competent Manager was appointed and the board of management supervise the policy matters. Within one year, Mr. Man

Sinh P. Patel came and showed me balance-sheet that they earned Rs. 22 lakhs of profit. If cooperation has got to succeed, this fact will have to be recognised that we have to have trained managers, trained technicians, manning these cooperatives for the purpose of discharging the functions properly.

Then, in regard to credit distribution, it is not as if it is a simple thing. It requires a banking experience. Unfortunately, we have got small societies and we cannot engage trained men for this purpose. That is why a viable unit has got to be there for this purpose. Take the distribution of fertiliser. It is not mere physical distribution, anybody who wants it may come and take it. It is a technical job. Therefore, cooperatives and marketing societies and all those people will have to employ properly-trained, competent men, for the purpose of doing these things. In the same way, processing and various other things will have to come. So, I visualise during the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan, for the purpose of seeing that the economic strength is built up, particularly, for the vulnerable sections of the people in which cooperation spreads more and more, in the processing field, in the marketing field and in various other fields so that the producer will get the benefit of processing, marketing and various other operations, this will have to be taken care of.

It is not merely agricultural development. Naturally, cattle development will have to come in. So, we are also making an approach whereby better breeds, with proper milk yielding capacity, are brought into existence. There also, it is a problem whether we carry on with the old traditions of having uneconomic cattle, useless cattle or we take a rational view with regard to these things. That question is a challenge of the future and as long as we stick to the old traditions, that we could touch nothing, that they should go on as they are, then it is a

question of survival as to who is to survive, the uneconomic animal or the uneconomic man. Therefore, we have taken rational views. In the same way, in various other fields also, we have to revise such old traditions.

With regard to family planning, the hon. Member there was very vehement in opposing it—I am sorry he is not here—and I may say that he is not living in 1966 and the problems with which we are confronted. We have to break away from the old traditions, the old superstitions, and then only we can become a modern nation. We cannot become a modern nation following the same old traditions, following the same old superstitions, the same old mental attitudes and it is only when the nation, as a whole, revives its attitudes and develops new attitudes, that we can expect the farmer who is considered to be the most conservative to change his attitudes. Therefore, we have got to be forerunners, we have to be pioneers, and if we ourselves stick to the old traditions, how can you expect the farmer to change. These matters will have to be taken into consideration. Ultimately, as far as agriculture is concerned, land reform is a must and I am glad the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, quoted Rajaji and I can tell him that I know Rajaji a little better than he does.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You are one of his *chelas*.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, I still claim to be his *chela* and to understand him a little better than his new followers.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** He is welcome to the Swatantra Party.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I know when to join the Swatantra Party, when to defeat it and when to get it out of existence.

I would like to read out what Mr. P. K. Deo quoted as Rajaji's philosophy for the purpose of saying we should give up land reforms. This is what he has written:

"Any amount of fertiliser may be brought and distributed even

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

That is the philosophy he has put, the philosophy of land reforms that the tiller should be the owner and unless that fertiliser of ownership is not there, the other fertiliser can never produce results. I hope he understands what Rajaji talks.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The present land reforms are expropriatory.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I would like to say a few words about what I consider important with regard to the dairy development because cattle development is linked with dairy development. Recently, we have formed what we call a National Dairy Development Board consisting of not amateurs but highly technical and competent men. Till now we have been getting every one from abroad; we have been getting engineers from abroad to erect it and give us the training. But we have built within the country as in other areas—I have some experience of the industrial sector also—competency there also, but unfortunately we seem to be neglecting them. We have built up competency within the country who will be able to give the consultancy for dairy development—for putting up dairy plants and also good engineering facility to build it up and train men for that purpose. It is for that purpose we have put it up. A band of good technicians have taken charge of this; they will be available for all the State Government for consultancy; we need not go to New Zealand; we need not go to Denmark or to various other countries for the purpose of getting the expertise. The expertise is available here and I hope and trust that they will make a good job of it. Whatever development has got to take place here, has to take place ultimately on the basis of our own expertise and in this field I have no doubt in my mind that

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

it will not be necessary to get foreign expertise.

Finally I would like to say a word about community development. As I placed before you, community development, co-operation and various institutions which are allied to agriculture have to play their role in bringing about this new change in agriculture. I am not in a position to say immediately that I have got finalised ideas with regard to the shape the community development should take. I know that all the members feel that there has got to be some change, so that it may serve the purpose for which it was intended. I will learn first I will try to analyse the problems first and after discussion in Parliament, certainly in whatever direction we have to move, whatever changes we have to make, we will not hesitate to make. But I do not want to make a hasty change because it will have to be fully studied. Many committees have gone into it. The Mathur Committee has just submitted its report with regard to Panchayati Raj and Community Development. All these will have to be taken into consideration. But I do agree that certain changes are necessary for the purpose of seeing particularly that the agricultural programme is given a particular emphasis with regard to various developments. But even agricultural development cannot take place in isolation; it has got to take place on the basis of the man being developed as a whole; he does not become a technical, scientific agriculturist in isolation. Therefore, those factors will have to be kept in mind when we want to give a new orientation, a new direction, to community development.

I have taken more time than I intended. What I want to place before this House is this. A new era is opening before us whether we like it or not. Whether we like it or not, the change is coming, not in our minds alone, but in the minds of farmers; that is what enthused me most I am sure that some of the Parliamentary

members went to the various States; they went to the Punjab; they went to the IARI research institutes, they went to the villages nearby; they went to Andhra Pradesh; and they should have seen there the progressive farmers delivering the goods and if it is possible for them to produce three or four tonnes per acre per annum, it will not be impossible for others also to produce. Mr. K. C. Sharma was speaking that a farmer in Japan was having a radio, air-conditioning and all those things. That can happen in India also even for a small farmer provided we give him the new tools of production, the new methods of production.

I want to emphasize this also. Some people seem to think that, when we have a concentrated intensified programme in 33 million acres, it would be benefiting only those 33 million acres. No; it is only a beginning and what we want is that this revolution should take place in all the 330 million acres throughout the country and revolutions are not brought about, these big changes are not brought about, in the nation as a whole. Therefore, we have got to create areas of concentration, a nucleus from which these new methods will generate to the other areas also. When a farmer gets three tonnes or four tonnes per acre every year, the nearby farmer is not going to be a mere silent spectator; I am sure he will immediately want that he should also get this. (Interruptions) Therefore, nobody should be under that wrong impression. If you look at it only in a five year span, it will appear that only some limited action is being taken, but if you look at it with a longer perspective, say 20 or 30 years, then you will see that it is a process of change which has started and which will go as a chain reaction from one area to another.

Therefore, what I want to place before this House is this. The farmer is ready and the beacon of science is

beckoning us to a brighter future. If only we are prepared to take advantage of the new tools, the new knowledge and the new equipment, I have no doubt in my mind that, not only we would be able to get over this crisis, not only we would be able to attain self-sufficiency in food, but we would be able to make available to every soul born in our country a balanced diet, which is the basic minimum in a socialist country; there can be no socialism in a hungry country; therefore, the basic minimum will have to be provided. Not only we will provide food, but we will be providing a new way of life to our agriculturists, we will be providing the various raw materials for industries and will ultimately be bringing about a new society about which we are dreaming, a socialistic pattern of society, where every person born in our country will be assured (*Interruptions.*) of the basic minimum and I hope that it would be our proud privilege to participate in this mighty challenge, in this mighty endeavour.

**श्री बागड़ी :** यह कंसी सोशलिस्ट सरकार है जिस में आदिवासी भूखे मारे जाते हैं और उन पर गोलियां चला कर प्राये दिन कत्ल किया जाता है ?

**Mr. Chairman:** He will please sit down. यह इस तरह से बीच बीच में दखल देना और रनिंग कर्मटरी करना उचित नहीं है। अगर बागड़ी साहब कोई सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछ लें।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अकाल संहिता के बारे में अक्तूबर में, उस के बाद फरवरी में और फिर अभी अप्रैल में पांच, सात दिन हुए—अध्यक्ष महोदय ने खुद कहा कि अकाल संहिता को सभा पटल पर रक्खा जायगा उस के बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने अकाल संहिता सभापटल पर नहीं रक्खी है। उन्होंने बंगाल का संशोधन और राजस्थान का संशोधन किया है कुछ बताया है लेकिन केन्द्रीय अकाल संहिता को नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है

इसका मतलब है कि कुल मिलाकर मजमूई तौर पर...

**सभापति महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। सवाल आपका हो गया बस और अधिक नहीं।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** He has not spoken a word about starvation deaths in my State, i.e., Orissa. As early as December, 1965, I brought to the notice of this House the pitiable state of affairs there, but no action has been taken. The Study Team of the Planning Commission had been there and they have reported that there have been starvation deaths.

**Mr. Chairman:** He might put only one question.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** You may call it as death due to mal-nutrition, but it is there; it is due to the fact that no relief works have been provided. So I would like to know on whom this responsibility would be squarely placed, on the Food Ministry here or at the Centre, for gross negligence in not providing adequate relief works.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister may take note of only the first part and not the second part.

**श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) :** मैं दो तीन सवाल करूंगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** केवल एक सवाल कीजिये।

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** वह मेरे तीनों सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** देखिये ऐसी परम्परा यहां बनाइये, डेवलप कीजिये कि कल को अगर आप को मौका मिले यहां बैठने का तो काम ठीक ढंग से चले इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके एक ही सवाल पूछें।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** सवाल का पहला हिस्सा यह है कि सोवियट ट्रेक्टरों की डिमांड हमारे मुल्क में ज्यादा है और हमें यह पता चला है कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के लोग उनको ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका खास तौर से कारण क्या है कि सोवियट ट्रेक्टरों की लगभग 4-5 हजार लोग दरखास्तें दिये पड़े हैं तो उनके आने में परेशानी क्या है ? नम्बर दो . . .

**सभापति महोदय :** बस एक ही सवाल रखना है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** माननीय मंत्री जी का भाषण बड़ा अच्छा हुआ है और उन्होंने अच्छे तर्क हमारे सामने रखे हैं । अपने भाषण में उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं हैं, अगर उन को कार्यान्वित किया जाये, तो ज्यादा फायदेमन्द होगा । मैंने अपने भाषण में सरकार से प्रश्न किया था कि विदेशों से डेढ़ करोड़ टन भनाज मंगाने से हमारे यहां के उत्पादन-कर्ताओं काश्तकारों, को पर्याप्त मात्रा में मूल्य नहीं मिलेंगे इसलिये, उन को अच्छे मूल्य मिलें, इसके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है । मैंने यह भी कहा था कि हरी घास और गोबर की खाद पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये । इन दोनों बातों के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला है ।

**Shri Sivamurthy Swamy (Koppal):** I have already requested the hon. Minister to throw some light about the Kamlapur sugar factory licence which has been pending since 1960, whereas a society has been given licence which has been formed recently, without the proper recommendation of the Mysore State and also proper organisation of the co-operative society. We want similar facilities and we want a licence for the Kamlapur sugar factory; under the Tungabhadra project area, 1.25 lakhs acres have been earmarked for sugarcane cultivation.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** While agreeing to and appreciating the hon.

Minister's strategy and supporting the programme and also agreeing to the fact that the tools are not there with the State Governments to implement it, may I know how the hon. Minister proposes to get this big programme, which we fully endorse and appreciate, implemented in the States where there is no administration to follow it up. How is he going to ensure that the crores of rupees that he would be giving will go into the ground to have water rather than go into the pockets of others? How is he going to ensure that?

**Some hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Before the hon. Minister replies to what has been said, I would like to suggest that he may not go into the points that he has already covered, but he may reply only to the remaining points.

**Some hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Hon. Members should resume their seats. When the Chair is on its legs, no hon. Member should be standing.

**Shri Muthu Gounder:** May I know why Government are still exporting oil-cake . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. मैं

मेम्बर साहबान को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे ऐसा मौका नहीं देना चाहिए था, लेकिन जब भी इस तरह मौका मिलता है, तो मिनिस्टर साहब से दो तीन सवाल किये जाते हैं, जिन का वह जवाब दे देते हैं । जिस तरह से आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने सारे पायंट्स को लिया, उन के बारे में इन्फर्मेशन दी और प्रोग्राम बताया, उस की मुझे जाती तौर पर खुशी है । अगर मैं नीचे बैठा होता, तो मैं यह कहता । हम चाहेंगे कि उन्होंने जो प्रोग्राम बताया है, वह कामयाब हो । इस वक्त डिस्कशन की सब बातों को रीप्रोपन करना ठीक नहीं होगा । सब मेम्बर साहबान बैठ जायें और मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब सुनें ।



**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick** (Jajpur): Please allow me. Please hear me. . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may resume his seat I am not allowing him now.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** I belong to the State of Orissa. . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee** (Nabadwip): My point has not been answered.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I think Shri P. K. Deo raised the question of. . .

**श्री बागड़ी :** पहला सवाल मेरा था, जो कि अकाल संहिता के बारे में था। पहले उस का जबाब दिया जाये।

**सभापति महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

16.54 hrs.

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

**Some hon. Members rose—**

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

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Some questions have been put which I shall try to answer. Shri P. K. Deo had raised the question. . . .

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** कुछ सवाल बाकी हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अकाल संहिता के बारे में सवाल पूछा है, जिस को आप ने सदन-पटल पर रखने के लिए कहा था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें। इतनी बहस होने के बाद और टाइम बढ़ाने के बाद क्या अब भी सवालों की जरूरत है ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** अगर समय बढ़ाया जाये, लेकिन फिर भी पूरा जवाब न दिया जाये

और सही बात न कही जाये, तो फिर बहस का क्या फायदा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और मुझे सुनने दें।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** बैठ जाइये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या मैं इस झुंड के कहने से बैठ जाऊं ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** If I have understood his question, he said there were starvation deaths in Orissa and asked who was responsible, the Central Government or the State Government. It is a subject I dealt with in a statement I have already made. It is the joint responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government. I do not want to evade that responsibility. I have explained the position already whether there were starvation deaths. I do not think I need touch upon that matter again.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** My question was why no relief works have been started.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I want to make this quite clear. I do not want to evade my responsibility by saying that it is a State Government responsibility. I take full responsibility for seeing that the situation is met fully and that there are no starvation deaths and the difficulties are minimised and removed. If I fail there, I take it as a personal failure.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I will not allow any further question.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** I had not asked the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am asking him to resume his seat.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): He was not allowed to put a question.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Then a question was asked about the import of Russian tractors.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल को तो उन्होंने टच ही नहीं किया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब मैं श्रीर माननीय सदस्यों को मना कर रहा हूँ, तब मैं आप को कैसे इजाजत दे सकता हूँ ? आप बैठ जाइये ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** आप से पहले सभापति ने मुझे सवाल करने की इजाजत दी थी । सब से पहला सवाल मेरा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उस का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं । मैंने यह सवाल किया था कि . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप नये सिरे से सवाल न कीजिए । आप जवाब सुनिये ।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** How is he being allowed to put a question now?

**श्री बागड़ी :** मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे सवाल को छोड़ कर आगे जा रहे हैं । आप उन को कहें कि वह मेरे सवाल का जवाब दें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जायें ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Mention was made about the import of Russian tractors. We have a programme to distribute 20,000 tractors during this year. We are trying to see how many could be manufactured within the country. I am sure the hon. Member will himself agree that first priority will have to be given for internal fabrication. We find it should be possible for us to produce roughly 12,500 tractors within the country for which raw materials and components would be imported. Foreign exchange is being allocated for the purpose. The balance would be imported to the extent necessary from Russia and to the extent necessary from other sources also. We are giving priority to the import of Russian tractors because they are quite popular and cheap also.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** Why not increase capacity?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Immediately it is not possible. Our estimate is that as we go along, we would produce as many as possible within the country and avoid imports.

**Shri Kachhavaia's** was not a question but some suggestion which I shall keep in mind.

A question was put by the hon. Member from Mysore with regard to a cooperative factory in Kamlapur. I am sorry he made a suggestion which, if I may say so, was not becoming of the Member. I could retaliate and say 'Let him become my client; then I will be able to give licence to him'.

Oilcakes which are not possible of consumption within the country because of certain chemicals being used for the purpose of extraction of oil are being exported. Now we are also trying to see that those chemicals are removed within the country and the oilcakes are used within the country as far as possible.

These are some of the questions asked.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल था . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं श्रीर समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अगर जवाब नहीं दिया जाना है, तो आप सवाल करने की इजाजत ही क्यों देते हैं ? आप ने खुद प्रकाल संहिता को सदन-पटल पर रखने के बारे में कहा था । मिनिस्टर साहब ने सदन को गुमराह किया है और आप के हुक्म की तामील नहीं की है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any cut motion that I have to put separately or shall I put all of them together?

**श्री बागड़ी :** जब सारे देश में प्रकाल है, तब भी प्रकाल संहिता के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैंने सब से पहले

सवाल किया था, लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं आप की हिफाजत चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या आप इसी तरह एकावट डालते जायेंगे ? मैं और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** आप ने कहा था कि अकाल संहिता सदन-पटल पर रखी जाये।

**Mr. Speaker:** What was his question which was not replied to?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think there was any question. He raised a point with regard to the famine code. I have dealt with it. I dealt with it fully and gave all the facts with regard to it. I do not know what else he wants.

17 hrs.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अकाल संहिता को सदन के पटल पर रखें।

Division No. 11]

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं अब इस से ज्यादा बरदाश्त नहीं करूंगा। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

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

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 34 to 40 and 124 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation."

**श्री चन्मनजि लाल चौधरी (महुम्रा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा स्विच काम नहीं करता है।

*Lok Sabha divided:*

[17.05 hrs.

# AYES

Alva, Shri Joachim  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Bakliwal, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Barua, Shri R.  
Bera, Shri  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Boroah, Shri P. C.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Dafle, Shri  
Das, Shri C.  
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Harvani, Shri Ansar  
Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
Himataingka, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Karuthiruman, Shri  
Khadilkar, Shri  
Kindar Lal, Shri  
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati  
Malaichami, Shri  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra  
Marandi, Shri  
Maruthiah, Shri  
Masuria Din, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra  
Menon, Shri Govinda  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
More, Shri K. L.  
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naidu, Shri V. G.  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Nanda, Shri  
Niranjana Lal, Shri  
Oza, Shri  
Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Paramasivan, Shri  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri S. B.  
Patil, Shri T. A.  
Pattabhiraman, Shri C.R.  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Raghunath Singh, Shri  
Ram Sewak, Shri  
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Ramdhani Das, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Ranga Rao, Shri  
Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
Rao, Shri Muthyal  
Reddiar, Shri  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Sen, Shri P. G.  
Shen Nath, Shri  
Sankaraiya, Shri  
Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Shri D. C.  
 Sharma, Shri K. C.  
 Sashi Ranjan, Shri  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
 Singh, Shri K. K.  
 Singh, Shri S. T.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sonevane, Shri  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Surya Prasad, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad  
 Thengal, Shri Nallakoya  
 Thimmaiah, Shri  
 Tula Ram, Shri

Tyagi, Shri  
 Uikay, Shri  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Yadab, Shri N. P.  
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

## NOES

Bagri, Shri  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Barua, Shri Hem  
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
 Dandekar, Shri N.  
 Deo, Shri P. K.  
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati  
 Gounder, Shri Muthu  
 Gupta, Shri Priya

Himatsingka, Shri  
 Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kapur Singh, Shri  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mate, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
 Ram Singh, Shri  
 Ramahadran, Shri  
 Ranga, Shri

Sezhivan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
 Sivasankaran, Shri  
 Solanki, Shri  
 Soy, Shri H. C.  
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurti  
 Verma, Shri S. L.  
 Yashpal Singh Shri

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes 105; Noes 26.

*The motion was adopted.*

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

### DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"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

"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—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"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

"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

"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**

"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 & COOPERATION**

"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, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'".

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

"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 FOOD-GRAINS**

"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**

"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 Co-operation.'"

17.07 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT**

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** Sir, I present the forty-seventh report of the Business Advisory Committee... (Interruptions).

श्री जगन्नाथी (हिसार) : प्रकाल सहिता को मेज पर रखो । (व्यवधान)

**Mr. Speaker:** I will have to take some action, if he does not sit silent. He continues speaking. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.**

17.08 hrs.

**RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—contd.**

**EXPLOSION IN RAILWAY TRAIN AT LUNDING—contd.**

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar):** Do the government feel that after the cease-fire with the Naga hostiles in the Nagaland, all the anti-national activities have been extended to other areas of Assam? What measures do government propose to take to stop all this anti-national activity?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a wider question; that does not concern the accident that has happened... (Interruptions). That is due to Nagas, they say. Because the wider question of the welfare comes, therefore that might be due to other matters that have been stated.