

[Shri D. R. Chavan.]

poration for the year 1964-65, along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5312/65].

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Twenty-eighth Report of the Law Commission on the Indian Oaths Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5313/65].

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—North East Frontier Railway.

12.34 hrs.

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE (EXTENSION TO DELHI)* BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, to the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, to the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I introduce the Bill.

12.04 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: (i) FOOD SITUATION AND (ii) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS
—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kishen Pattnayak to reply to the debate on drought.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): At what time is the Minister going to reply?

Mr. Speaker: Immediately after him.

श्री किशन पटनायक (भम्बलपुर) : 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को पानी और साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों के लिए पूंजीकरण की सुविधाएँ जब तक इन दोनों चीज़ों के प्रति कृषि मंत्रालय का और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाएगा हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती है। यह अच्छी बात है कि कृषि मंत्री दावा करते हैं कि चौपी योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान प्रजाज के मामले में धात्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा, जितना खाद्यान्न हिन्दुस्तान को चाहिये उतना खाद्यान्न वह पैदा करने लग जाएगा। प्रजादी के 24 या 25 साल के बाद अगर हमें अपनी जरूरत का खाद्यान्न मिल जाए तो देर होने पर भी यह अच्छी बात है।

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

लेकिन क्या यह हो सकेगा ? इस में मुझे सन्देह है । मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार गम्भीरता के साथ कोई योजना इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए बना रही है । इसका कारण यह है कि कल जब मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा कि छोटे किसान को धीरे पिछड़े इलाके के किसान को लगान से, नहरी लगान से, कर भार से मुक्त किया जाएगा या नहीं तो प्रधान मंत्री ने इसके जबाब में यह कहा कि यह विषय तो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन आता है, यह तो उनके करने का है । अगर इतनी बड़ी समस्या के प्रति सरकार के सोचने की गति इस तरह की है तो मेरा यह सन्देह दृढ़ीभूत हो जाता है । अगर सरकार चाहती है कि पैदावार-वृद्धि की योजना बनाई जाए तो राज्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर योजना कमिशन की तरफ से एक कृषि नीति तय की जानी चाहिये । कृषि नीति में क्या क्या चाहिये, उसका सारा विवरण तय करके एक योजना का एसान शीघ्र ही हो जाना चाहिये । अभी तक जो बुनियादी गलती कृषि योजना में रही है वह यह रही है कि किसान को कभी भी योजना का केन्द्र नहीं बनाया गया है । कृषि पैदावार में अगर प्राप वृद्धि चाहते हैं तो योजना का केन्द्र प्रापको किसान को बनाना होगा । जब तक इस सत्य के प्रति हम लोंग ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक सारी हमारी योजना गलत हो जाएगी । इसका कारण यह है कि कृषि पैदावार की अर्थ नीति औद्योगिक पैदावार की अर्थ नीति से बिल्कुल अलग है । कृषि अर्थ नीति में सब कुछ किसान है । किसान ही पूँजी है, किसान ही श्रम है और किसान ही मैनेजर है । इसलिए अगर किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी तो पैदावार भी नहीं बढ़ सकती ।

यहां वहस में काफी मांग की गई है कि दामों में वृद्धि होनी चाहिये । अनाज के दामों में वृद्धि होगी तो किसान को कुछ पैसा मिल जाएगा, कृषि में पूँजीकरण का कोई रास्ता निकल जाएगा । लेकिन दामों को हम अनिश्चित सीमा तक नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं । इसका कारण

यह है कि खरीददार का भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा । इसलिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप में नहीं बल्कि परोक्ष रूप में किसान को सुविधायें पहुंचाई जानी चाहियें । किस तरह से सुविधायें पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये, इसके लिए मैं कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रापके सामने रखूंगा ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि किसान पर लगान बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सम्भव न हो तो जितने पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उन सारे पिछड़े इलाकों के किसानों को नहरी लगान से बिल्कुल मुक्त कर दिया जाए, लगान से और नहरी लगान से मुक्त कर दिया जाए ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि किसान जो शहरी बीजों खरीदता है, जो मैनूफैक्चर्ड फर्टिलाइजर खरीदता है उन्के दामों को घटाना बहुत जरूरी है ।

अगर इन बीजों को हम हासिल कर सकते हैं, किसानों का लगान माफ कर सकते हैं, नहरी लगान बिल्कुल माफ कर सकते हैं, शहरी बीजों की कीमतें घटा सकते हैं तो किसान की प्राधिक हालत कुछ अच्छी हो सकती है । अगर उसकी प्राधिक हालत अच्छी हो जाएगी तो वह ज्यादा पूँजी कृषि पैदावार में लगा सकता है ।

क्या कारण है प्राखिर कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्रति एकड़ पैदावार है वह जापान या अमरीका या और देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ? उस का कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारे किसान कम मेहनत करते हैं । हमारे किसान उतनी ही मेहनत करते हैं, या शायद ज्यादा मेहनत करते हैं, जितनी दुनिया के और स्थानों पर किसान करते हैं । किन्तु हमारे किसान के पास दो बीजों की कमी है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था । एक तो खेती के लिये पानी का अभाव और दूसरे खेती में लगाने के लिये पूँजी का अभाव । अगर किसान की

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

सेती के लिये पानी और किसान के घर के लिये पूंजी इन दोनों चीजों की व्यवस्था प्राप्त कर सकते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि की पैदावार की प्रगति बहुत जल्दा बढ़ सकती है। इसी लिये मैंने कहा कि 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को पानी देने की व्यवस्था और साढ़े तीन करोड़ किसान परिवारों के लिये पूंजीकरण की व्यवस्था, इन दो कामों के लिये धाप के पास क्या योजना है। खास और कृषि मंत्री इस बात को अपने जबाब में बतलायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्राज जो योजनायें बन रही हैं वे किस ढंग से बन रही हैं। मेरी राय में धाप की योजनायें बिल्कुल जिलेवार होनी चाहियें। ताकि सब को पता रहे उस के बारे में कि धाप सारे देश के लिये जो पांच साल की योजना बना रहे हैं उस पांच साल की योजना में उस के जिले में धाप कितनी पैदावार की वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं। इसी तरह से हर जिले के प्रतिनिधियों को मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि उनके जिले में इतनी वृद्धि होने वाली है और उस वृद्धि के लिये धाप ने क्या व्यवस्था और क्या इंतजाम किया है।

इसी तरह से एक और बात के ऊपर धाप की नजर जानी चाहिये कि कोई न कोई अफसर आखिर में जिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा या नहीं। अगर धाप पांच साल की योजना बनाते हैं और उस योजना में मान लीजिये कि मेरे जिले में इतनी वृद्धि की योजना धापने बनाई है, तो पांच साल के अन्त में या एक साल में इतनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिये अन्त में यदि उतनी वृद्धि न हो तो उस के लिये धाप किस को जिम्मेदार ठहरायेंगे। धाप को उस जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति को भी तय करना चाहिये। वह या तो बी० डी० धो० होगा या फिर जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट होगा। अगर उस योजना में उतनी वृद्धि नहीं होती है या योजना ठीक तरहसे नहीं चली है तो पांच साल के बाद उस जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट को या उस बी० डी० धो० को दंड देने की

कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जब तक धाप दंड देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करेगा तब तक धाप की सारी पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बिल्कुल बकवास बन कर रह जायेंगी। धाप दंड की व्यवस्था जरूर कीजिये चाहे धाप जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट को दंडित कीजिये चाहे बी० डी० धो० को दंडित कीजिये, या चाहे किसान को ही कीजिये।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा सिचाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर करीब डेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है सिचाई के ऊपर। सरकार की पांच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की सिचाई की योजना छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं के द्वारा थी। यह धाप का लक्ष्य था। लेकिन मुझे सन्देह है कि एक करोड़ एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन को छोटी सिचाई योजना से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। उस का कारण यह है कि जितनी भी छोटी सिचाई योजनायें बनती हैं वह बेकार हो जाती हैं या बहुत गलत ढंग से बनाई जाती हैं। या फिर जो लोग उस के जिम्मेदार रहते हैं वे पैसा खा जाते हैं। पैसे का इस्तेमाल ठीक तरह से नहीं होता और सारी की सारी छोटी सिचाई योजनायें बरबाद हो जाती हैं।

पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर कितनी छोटी सिचाई योजनायें हुई हैं और उन से जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए उतना क्यों नहीं मिला इस के ऊपर मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक बड़े पैमाने पर जांच समिति बिठाई जानी चाहिये, और उस जांच समिति के जो नतीजे निकलें उस हैसियत से प्रगती योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये और पिछली योजनाओं में जो गलतियाँ हुई हैं उन में अपराधी व्यक्तियों को दंडित करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् से उम्मीद करूंगा कि वह इस के बारे में बतलाये कि वह 26 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई के लिये क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं; दूसरे गरीब किसानों के घर पर पूंजीकरण हो सके इस के लिये वह क्या

व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। और तीसरे यदि योजना के क्लेयोर हो या योजना की पूर्ति न हो तो उस के किस को दंडित करेंगे ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a marathon debate; in spite of the fact that we had three full days this House had to sit overtime.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You will win the marathon race.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even then, many hon. Members who were anxious to participate in this debate could not get the chance. This only shows how much this House is concerned over the food situation in the country.

Mr. Speaker: 75 Members have taken part, and at least 75 Members wanted to speak.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You have been pleased to remark that 75 Members had participated and 75 more wanted to participate in the debate. With regard to the assessment of the current situation which I made in the opening speech, some criticism have been made by a certain section that I have attempted to exaggerate the deficit. Another set of criticism is to the effect that I have under-estimated the shortfall. In dealing with a situation like this, there is always a conflicting pull: one is to under-estimate the deficit so that a panicky situation may not be created in the country; the other approach to the problem is to place before the country the real situation and call upon the people to make the necessary sacrifices, to observe the necessary discipline, so that it might be possible for us to get over this difficult situation. I chose the second alternative and therefore it is that I tried to place before this House and the country as realistic a picture as it was possible for me. Even though various points of view have been put forward, it has been accepted that we

are facing a difficult situation, a situation which never existed before, because of the failure of the monsoon. It is easy to find fault and throw the blame on this or the other, but what is important with regard to the present situation is that the country will have to pass through the next seven or eight months where the food availability will not be sufficient to meet the entire needs of the community. And that is why I emphasise this aspect: for the purpose of meeting the situation, it is necessary to take all possible steps to increase the availability. That availability can be increased firstly by intensifying our effort within the country to produce as much more as possible, utilising all the resources available.

I placed before this House the various steps which we have undertaken or which we propose to undertake for the purpose of increasing production within the country. But as I already emphasised, in view of the fact that moisture is much less than what would be necessary for the purpose of having assured crops, all our efforts would only be marginal.

In this context, some hon. Members took the posture that we should not go in for imports, particularly under P.L. 480. While appreciating the reasons advanced by them that we should be self-sufficient and particularly for a country like ours, it will not be in the interests of the economy and perhaps of our self-respect also that we should go on continuously depending upon imports, we should also be realistic with regard to the present situation. I would request hon. members to realise what would be the implications if there is a real shortage and who would suffer when there is a scarcity and short-fall. It is not we members here who would suffer. Once scarcity conditions begin to persist, it would be the people in the lowest rung of the ladder who would be affected first and it would go on progressively affecting the other sectors. So, when hon. members want me to take the risk of not importing

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

anything and carry on with what we have, they are really asking me to play with the lives of the poorer sections of the people. That will have to be realised. I am not prepared for that. Even if there is self-respect at stake, at this time I attach greater importance to the lives of the poorer sections of the people. That should be safeguarded first. Whatever might be the ideological and other issues involved in it, as Food Minister responsible for the administration of the food economy of the country, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept this advice that we should give up imports, whether under PL 480 or through other arrangements. On the other hand, it is going to be my effort to get from outside sources as much as possible. It is only by increasing our availability from outside sources that we will be able to tide over the situation. I hope the House would appreciate it, and more than that, the country would appreciate this attitude apart from other matters which are brought into the picture.

Unfortunately, some of us have an attitude that anything coming from USA is wrong, whether it is PL 480 or any suggestion whatsoever. So, we are not in a position to take a detached judgment. We always try to find out from which source the suggestion comes and condemn it immediately. I shall deal with this aspect when I come to the question of self-sufficiency. But I would like hon. members to keep this in mind that as far as we are concerned, we are motivated by what is in the best interest of our country. To the best of our judgment, we try to take decisions which we consider to be in the interests of the country. We may be wrong, but to accuse us saying that we are taking a particular decision because there is pressure from USA or somebody else is a wrong approach and if I may say so an inferiority complex approach. I want to assure the House that we are strong enough to resist any pressure and we are not going to take any decision which is against our interests

simply because there is pressure from any quarter whatever. I would like hon. members to keep this in mind. When they say there is going to be pressure, it is also an insinuation that the government is likely to yield to the pressure against the interests of the country. If that pressure is in the interests of the country, that pressure should be welcome; rather than resisted. This aspect has to be kept in mind in taking those decisions.

Since I spoke about the food situation in this House, there are a few silver linings in the dark sky. One is the widespread and heavy rains in the southern part of the country, particularly in Madras.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): I said it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know the hon. member is good in anticipating things. Only he did not anticipate with reference to himself. That is quite a different matter altogether. I am glad this rain has come about even though it has flooded certain parts of Madras State. Still in the present context, flood is welcome rather than drought.

It has improved the situation to a certain extent in that part of the country but, unfortunately, that rain is restricted to Madras and the border areas adjoining Madras. I hope and trust that it will spread to other parts of the country also and to a certain extent ease the difficult situation existing in the country. Even if the rains should come now and should be widespread, even then what we have got to realise is that we are going to face a difficult situation in the country.

Another factor which is encouraging is that in spite of the difficulties with regard to import of foodgrains under PL 480 it still continues to be coming into the country at the rate of 5,00,000 tons every month and, also, it looks as if, whether this is going to be increased or not, the

United States Administration is aware of the critical situation in the country, the situation arising out of the failure of the monsoons (Interruptions). Therefore, I am not going to make any prophesy about what is going to happen, but whatever might be the situation the Government and the country should pull together and see that this difficult situation is met and met successfully.

Sir, in the long debate that took place various points of view have been expressed, but in spite of the varied suggestions which have been made, and sometimes conflicting suggestions also, certain facts have come into focus. One thing is, with regard to the present critical situation, hon. Members from various parts of the country emphasised the need to take various measures to meet the situation, particularly in the States from which they come. The second point is that, apart from any other thing, it is necessary for us to reach self-sufficiency. Some people tried to find out some contradiction in this approach. When we say self-sufficiency, it does not mean that tomorrow or even the next year it should be possible for us to become self-sufficient. It is an impossible task. It is not as if the Food Minister at the Centre or in the State is King Canute to order the tides to recede or to advance. It is going to be a slow process about which I shall talk when I speak about the agricultural production programme. But with regard to the various measures which have to be taken to tide over the present situation, I again want to emphasise one aspect of it, that this can be tided over only with a programme of controlled distribution and restrained and disciplined consumption. That is most important.

It is in this context that hon. Members will have to view the proposal that we should have statutory rationing in the urban areas, particularly, immediately in the cities with a population of one million and above and within the next few months to see

that other urban areas with a population of one lakh or more are also brought under statutory rationing. Some people seem to think that because we are going through a difficult situation, this is also difficult. I respectfully submit that this is the only way to tide over, to meet these difficulties and the situation.

What is the implication underlying, what is the rationale behind this statutory rationing in the urban areas? If it is allowed free, whatever surplus is available in the rural areas and in the various areas, naturally, would flow to the area where there is a higher purchasing power and where they will get higher profits out of it. We all know, and hon. Members have emphasised this aspect, that in spite of our 15 years of planning the purchasing power in the rural areas has not increased to any considerable extent, it has not improved. On the other hand, whatever development has taken place it is confined to the urban areas and the industrial area. Therefore, a higher purchasing power is in the urban area and the industrial area.

Therefore, if left free, the grains, which are in short supply, will flow towards these urban and industrial areas and to that extent the rural areas and the poorer sections will be left to suffer. That is why it becomes necessary to cordon off these urban areas and high purchasing pressure pockets, control distribution there and restrict the consumption there so that greater quantities are available in the rest of the areas. That is why in the interest of the rural areas and the poorer sections of the people it becomes necessary to cordon off these areas.

At the same time, there are poorer sections within the urban areas also and even they will not be able to take advantage of the available quantities if prices should shoot up on the basis of demand and supply. Therefore a free market and free movement of all

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the supplies would only lead to increase in prices and only the richer sections being in a position to purchase at that high level of prices. That is why in the interest of the poorer sections it becomes absolutely necessary for us to cordon off these areas and that is what we are insisting on.

In spite of the difficulties which some of the State Governments are putting forward in the implementation of this programme, I am happy to inform the House that all the State Governments are now aware of the difficult and critical situation and they are trying to co-operate with us in this as far as possible. But we have also to realise that when we talk about the State Governments, after all, the State Governments have to function with a given administrative machinery and the administrative machinery does not have the same confidence and efficiency in all the States. That will also have to be taken into consideration. But, in spite of that, the critical situation requires an earnest effort on the part of every State Government to fall in line so that statutory rationing will be introduced in all the urban areas... (Interruption). Particularly in the context of sharing the surpluses and the shortages, it becomes necessary that in the urban areas, whether they are situated in the surplus State or in the deficit State, the quantum of distribution to each individual is the same whatever might be the location of these urban areas. Therefore for the purpose of seeing that there is an equitable distribution of the available foodgrains, it becomes necessary to have controlled distribution and that could happen only with statutory rationing.

As far as other areas are concerned, in the present context every State Government will have to agree to make an assessment of the present situation and to see that surpluses are shared in an equitable manner. The surpluses are not the traditional

surpluses as they existed before because of the monsoon failure. Some of the States which are traditionally surplus have become deficit and in the present context some of the States which used to be deficit comparatively are in a better position. Therefore a new assessment will have to be made and wherever there are larger availabilities, in the present context those larger availabilities will have to move to areas where there is scarcity today. This new assessment, therefore, will have to be made taking into account the production pattern that has come about in the present situation.

Therefore, we are starting consultations with the various State Governments for this purpose and the first conference is taking place at Hyderabad on the 11th when the Prime Minister has also agreed to be present and when the Chief Ministers of the southern States and the Governor of Kerala would be participating. There we hope to discuss the situation which prevails in the southern States and take concrete decisions for the purpose of meeting the situation in the southern States.

I know the problem of Kerala, but the problem of Kerala also has to be looked into in the present pattern of production. Last year when we had a record production of 88 million tonnes with rice at the level of 30 million tonnes, it was possible to assure Kerala, from outside sources, that is, from Andhra Pradesh, Madras and import sources, a supply of six ounces for every individual. That is the advantage which Kerala has and which no other State has got today, that is, every individual in the State getting an assured supply of six ounces of rice and whatever they are prepared to purchase as far as wheat is concerned to the extent of six ounces.

The rice availability is going to be much less this year. The production is at a much lower level; therefore,

Kerala also will have to make some sacrifice. They cannot go on insisting that what we have been giving them during 1965 should always be made available to them, whatever might be the situation in other parts of the country. But all these matters are subject to discussion and I hope it should be possible for us to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this problem when we meet and discuss the situation in Kerala.

In the same way, we will have to discuss with other State Governments so that region by region it should be possible for us to arrive at a satisfactory solution and on the basis of these decisions it should be possible for the various State Governments to implement the decision with regard to statutory rationing and also the other distribution programmes which will have to be evolved.

In addition to this, it is necessary, as I had already indicated, to take various measures with regard to the situation which had arisen out of the drought conditions. Not merely food scarcity but there would be other difficulties and other problems also arising out of it. I had detailed some of them during my opening speech. We are now going into these various problems in detail and are trying to take steps for the purpose of meeting and solving those problems. I particularly emphasise the problem of children.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara): Fodder.

Shri C. Subramaniam: First I would deal with the problem of children to which attach the greatest importance. We had a preliminary discussion with the Finance Minister also with regard to this problem and I am glad that the Finance Minister, in spite of the difficult resources situation, has agreed to give high priority to the children's programme and with the co-operation of the various international agencies also we hope to launch a large programme of

children's welfare. Though we are starting this under this critical situation, my hope is that this looking after our children, will become a permanent feature of the country. Also, the problem of nursing and pregnant mothers will have to be tackled along with it. This will be a composite programme.

Then, with regard to fodder and drinking water also, within the last few days, we have taken concrete steps by alerting the various Forest Departments for the purpose of collecting fodder in the various forest areas and also for the purpose of tidying over the difficult drinking water situation which might arise in the various parts of the country. These areas will have to be identified and concrete steps will have to be taken. We are on the job.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): यह प्रबन्ध सारा कागज पर ही हुआ है। राजस्थान में या पंजाब में कहीं भी पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: When the hon. Member is in charge, perhaps, he will be able to produce water out of paper; but I am not able to do it. That will be the job left to the leader of that party.... (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ। कहीं पानी पहुंचाया हो तो कहो।

Shri C. Subramaniam: In this context I want to make this assurance, particularly to the Members coming from the various States, that when I mentioned the names of certain States, it was not as if I am unaware of the difficult situation existing in the other States. It was as an example that I gave that I mentioned a few names. I found Andhra Pradesh, particularly, taking offence against the non-mention of Andhra and their State not being in the roll of honour with regard to the deficiencies and these difficulties. I can assure that I

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am very well aware of the situation which exists in Andhra. As a matter of fact a large contiguous area in the various States has developed this scarcity in an intensive way. Those are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and the adjoining area of Rayalaseema in Andhra and the adjoining areas in Mysore also. This is the large basin which has developed intense scarcity.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Bihar also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if in the other States there are no scarcity pockets. There are scarcity pockets in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Therefore, when I say this, I say it with reference to the intensity.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Which State is left out after mentioning these names?

Mr. Speaker: Only mine is left out.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Punjab and Assam have been left out.

Therefore, it is not a question of names being mentioned; it is a question of taking sufficient measures to meet the situation in the various scarcity pockets. We are aware of these pockets and we shall try to do as much as possible. While we are tackling this short-term problem, the current situation, this is a warning to us that we should take care of long term problems also to increase our production potential and produce more, so that we become self-sufficient as early as possible.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The Prime Minister and the Food Minister promised that self-sufficiency would be reached by 1965. What efforts were taken?....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is with reference to this I want to speak to

the House in some detail because ultimately it is not the talk of self-sufficiency which is important, but what are the concrete steps that we are formulating for the purpose of reaching self-sufficiency that is important. Whether the steps we are contemplating are adequate or whether they fall short of the requirements is a matter which, I am sure, not only now but in future also, this House and the various State legislatures and the country as a whole will have to concentrate upon. That is why I think I should place before this House the programme which we have in mind for the purpose of reaching this self-sufficiency. We have fixed a target for this purpose, i.e., by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan we hope to become self-sufficient. When I mention this, I am sure the hon. members will say, "Oh, this is a very familiar term; by the end of the current Plan we are going to achieve to self-sufficiency." I do agree that it is not a new desire which I have expressed. At the start of every Plan we have stated that we should have these agricultural problems solved and reach some stage of self-sufficiency by the end of that Plan; it is inscribed there in the First Plan document; it is stated in the Second Plan document; it has been declared in the Third Plan document also. But in spite of this desire—not that we did not allocate resources for that purpose; we have allocated the resources also, we did not reach the goal of self-sufficiency, which has been eluding us—what is important is that we should learn the lessons of these Three Plans and find out where we had gone wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Prime Minister Nehru promised in 1951 that we would be self-sufficient in five years. Nothing has happened; 15 years have gone by.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a continuous process. As a nation, if we cannot learn on the basis of past mistakes, on the basis of past failures, then there is no redemption for our

country; then we have to write off ourselves. What is important is whether we are making a realistic assessment of our past failures and past mistakes and whether we are proceeding in the correct way.

Shri Priya Gupta: All the statistics are wrong.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member may sit down. He can now listen to what the Minister says. We had been mis-sing the hon. member for a few days.

Shri Priya Gupta: He is giving all false figures.

12.45 hrs.

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

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure he will have sufficient occasions to ventilate his views on the floor of this House and more than that, before the people and seek a verdict. What is the use of interrupting me here?

Shri Priya Gupta: Let him reply correctly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I cannot go on like this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the exhibition of this behaviour will solve the problem, then I am prepared to give him full freedom to make a full exhibition here. But that is not the question. We are considering a national problem.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय जो मन में धाया, वही बोल रहे हैं। उन को करेक्ट फ़िगर्स देने चाहिएं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member may please sit down.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि देश धारम-निर्भरता से दूर भागता चला जा रहा है। धायात बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इसका कोई जवाब दें कि इस स्थिति में धारम-निर्भरता कैसे धायेगी। धारम-निर्भरता का उद्देश्य तो दूर भागता जा रहा है।

Shri Priya Gupta: Let him give the target date. Let him give concrete proposals. Otherwise, what is the use of this 17½ hours' debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. member want me to adjourn the House? He cannot go on like this. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हल्ला माननीय सदस्य नहीं मचा रहे हैं, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय हल्ला मचा रहे हैं।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स बूनों मर रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : धान ए पायंट धाक धांडर, सर। क्या माननीय सदस्य को इस प्रकार कार्यवाही में रुकावट डालने का अधिकार है? धाप मंत्री महोदय को बन्द करा दीजिए। बस, जवाब हो गया।

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): He is interrupting the proceedings of the House.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am not interrupting the proceedings. I obey you, Sir.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. member has been pleased to obey the Chair.

Shri Priya Gupta: Why should he remark like this? I have obeyed your order. He can continue his bluffing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member goes on disturbing the proceedings.

Shri Priya Gupta: Why should he make this comment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is all in the game. It cannot always be a one-way traffic. (Interruptions).

Shri C. Subramaniam: While this House and the country are seized of this problem—they are naturally concerned with this—some hon. members think that, by merely interrupting the proceedings of the House and by shouting, they will be able to solve this problem. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : प्राप देश को भूखों मार रहे हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप पहाड़ छोड़कर घुहा निकाल रहे हैं और वह भी मरा हुआ ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) : यह बाघ मंत्री नहीं भ्रकाल मंत्री हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I want to make this point clear. As for the purpose of carrying on the business of the House certain discipline and certain regulations are necessary so even outside also....(Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । मंत्री महोदय ने कुर्सी की बंदूज्जती की है । वह यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ पर डिसिप्लिन भ्राना चाहिए । डिसिप्लिन तो प्राप को करना है, मंत्री महोदय को नहीं करना है । मंत्री महोदय तो रोटी की बात करें । देश भूखों मर रहा है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: even outside the country also, particularly to face this difficult situation, certain discipline and certain regulations are absolutely necessary. It is easy to create confusion anywhere; and particularly in the present context, if confusion is created in the country as a whole, the people who would suffer would be only the poorer sections of the people, as I have already emphasized. Therefore, it is all the more necessary for us to come together and concert measures for the purpose of getting over these difficulties and solving these problems. It is all right we can face the interruptions here; I only suppose that these interruptions and confusions would not be created outside the country because to face such a situation will be very difficult. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : प्राप कुर्सी छोड़ कर भ्रलव हो जायें । यह स... त हल हो जायेगी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I was on the point of saying how are we going to see that we succeed in the quest for self-sufficiency. That is the most important thing. It is on the basis of the experience of the past that we want to draw up a programme which is open for discussions and which is open for criticisms. As far as I am concerned, I give this assurance that I am prepared to take every constructive criticism with regard to this programme and if any changes are necessary, I am prepared to make the necessary changes. (Interruptions).

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): They are overdue.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवसा) : प्राप ने कितनी बार विरोधी सदस्यों को बुलावा है ?

श्री बागड़ी : प्राप तो बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have considered this problem for the last one year and more, not as an individual but taking into account the advice of top scientists who are available in the country, of top agricultural economists who are available in the country and of top administrators who are available in the country; they have been meeting periodically to assess the situation, to review the situation, and to find out a formula, a programme which would take us towards self-sufficiency. Therefore, it is on this basis that we have formulated this programme.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और मंत्री महोदय यह सत्य-नारायण की कथा सुना रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. member goes on like this, I shall ask him to go out. He should maintain the dignity and decorum of the House.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, it is not a mere paper programme or a paper plan. It is based on the assessment of the situation and on a

critical analysis made by the top-most people available in the country in the field of science, economics and administration.

बी बागड़ी : तभी पूछे मार रहे हैं
 बेस को ?

Shri M. E. Masani: Question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But even then, I am not prepared to say that this is something which should be accepted without any scrutiny whatsoever. The Members themselves may scrutinise it, and other experts also may scrutinise it, and we are prepared to have a look into it.

We had the experience of what we call the IADPD or intensive agricultural development programme districts. Even though we had not succeeded to the extent that we had expected in increasing the programme in these areas, this programme has given us certain concrete lessons. We have had certain experience in these districts, and that has shown that while material inputs like seed, water, fertiliser, plant protection are all important, each by itself gives only a marginal result. If we have good seed but we do not have the other three material inputs, then the benefit that we derive is only marginal. Along with good seed, if we have water also, then it is something better; if we have water alone, then also the benefit is only marginal. If in addition to seed and water, we have enough of fertilisers, then it is much better, and with plant protection, it becomes a package. It is not as if the total result of all this is equal to the sum of the individual benefits which we derive if we use them in isolation; it is not $A+B+C+D$ but it is $2(A+B+C+D)$ or $3(A+B+C+D)$ when we have it in the package. That is the lesson that we have learnt.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I ask one question of the hon. Minister in this connection?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall answer the question later on. If we want to get the optimum results with the material inputs that we have and with the resources that we have, then it is necessary to adopt this package programme. Taking these material inputs or resources in isolation, even though we may make all intensive efforts in the use of those material inputs, the return is only marginal. That is the lesson that we have learnt by the application of the intensive agricultural development programme in the various districts.

What we are now trying to see is whether by a larger and more intensive application of this package programme it would be possible for us to reach a level of production and have additional production which will meet the requirements. It is from this point of view that our scientists and our technicians and our administrators reviewed this programme and on that basis they have given us advice that if we concentrated our efforts in a given area where we have assured water supply and we have the necessary extension services also concentrated in that area, then it should be possible for us to achieve much better results than by merely dispersing our effort in a thin way throughout the country. It is not that no effort would be made in the other parts of the country. The general programme of development will go on, but we shall be concentrating our efforts in a definite area, in the intensive development area which we are trying to take up. For that purpose, they have given us an idea. It is no use trying with our traditional varieties which we have here. Even with the best of practices, with all the resources put in, the potentiality for yield of these traditional varieties is limited. For example, if we take up our traditional varieties of paddy even though they may stand on the field for five to six months, their maximum yield is limited to 3000 to 4000 lbs, whereas there are varieties available which give greater yield; those varieties can

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

be evolved here also. If those varieties are used and the same agronomical practices and resources are given to the optimum extent, then the minimum production is at 6000 lbs. and we are able to reach even 8500 to 9000 lbs. With a new variety of paddy, I am glad to say that my own colleague the Deputy Minister in his own farm has been able to achieve a production of 8200 lbs. in one acre; this has been done with a new variety, with all the agronomical practices which are available for this purpose. Even in the worst of the farms, the minimum production has been round about 4000 to 5000 lbs.

I am glad to say also that another hon. Member of this House, Shri Karuthiruman is now growing this paddy in his fields. He is an experienced agriculturist, and he tells me that during the long course of his experience he has never come across a variety of this sort and it is likely to give him 100 maunds per acre when he is going to harvest it. Therefore, what we are trying to find out is to identify the varieties of foodgrains which would have this high-yield potential. I am glad to say that we have identified varieties for six major grains, namely paddy, wheat, maize, bajra, sorghum and ragi. We are now in the process of multiplying the seeds of these varieties. Our programme by the end of the fourth Plan is to reach 32.5 million acres or 35 million acres, and these 35 million acres represents about 50 per cent of the assured water supply area now or one-tenth of the net sown area. In these areas we are going to concentrate. These 32.5 million acres would require production of seeds and the fertiliser for this variety in order to yield the maximum would be in the range of 80 to 120 lbs. of nitrogen per acre. These would require plant protection also. These would require assured water supply also. Now, we are trying to identify each of these material inputs in order to ensure that

they would be available in sufficient quantity and quality for these 32.5 million acres.

The seed programme is the most important thing. Without that, all the other measures would not give results. Therefore, we are trying to produce these seeds. We have had a seed farm programme during the Second Plan and the Third Plan also. I myself was responsible to have a large number of seed farms started in the Madras State with 25 acres and 50 acres. Our experience has shown that in the small areas it had not been possible for us to give sufficient technical attention to that, and sufficient technical advice for that purpose and the foundation seeds coming out of those seeds have been found to be below standards and the quantities also were limited, and, therefore, the multiplication of these seeds has become very difficult. That is why even though we have reached the distribution of these better seeds to a certain extent, still the quality has not been maintained and the quantities envisaged in the Third Plan have not been reached. It is because of this that we want to have larger farms where technical assistance can be concentrated, where the various equipment required for this purpose could be obtained. We are going in a big way to start many State seed farms. For this purpose, we have already appointed one Director-General of State farms with practical experience in farming and also with administrative experience. On this basis, immediately in Suratgarh we want to see that, that farm is put into proper form and shape and is used in a big way for the purpose of producing quality seeds of the various grains. But that alone will not be sufficient. That is why our intention is within the next one or two years to have at least one State seed farm with round about 2000 to 5000 acres in each State, and to have seed multiplication of a sufficient order, which would give the foundation seed for the purpose of multi-

plying to the registered growers, for the purpose of having quantities which would be adequate to meet the requirements of these 32.5 million acres by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The process has started already. Even now, the multiplication of seeds is going on. During the next year we have fixed targets with regard to the areas to be covered by each variety of grain such as paddy, wheat and maize etc. I am assured that the programmes for the multiplication of seeds are going on according to schedule, and sufficient quantities of seeds will be available for the next year's programme. But during the next year, the area will on the whole be only about 4000 to 5000 acres. This will have to be multiplied four or five or six times by the end of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, a continuous effort will have to be made for the purpose of seeing that sufficient seed programme is undertaken in the country for the purpose of reaching the targets. But I can give this assurance that every effort is being made for the purpose of reaching these targets. If at a particular stage it becomes evident that foundation seeds are not adequate but suitable seeds are available outside the country, we shall not hesitate to spend foreign exchange for the purpose of getting this small quantity of foundation seed from outside, because this seed could be multiplied 20 or 30 times, and ultimately the yield from the farms would be 300 to 500 times the foundation seed which we would be acquiring from other countries. Therefore, a decision has been taken that the seed programme will be undertaken, and if any foreign exchange is necessary for this purpose, it would be made available in order to see that the seed programme goes through. This foreign exchange would also include foreign exchange with reference to seed processing equipment and the various other equipments which might be necessary for such State seed farms. Particularly, the USSR has expressed interest in equipping these State farms,

and I hope to get massive assistance as far as these agricultural equipments are concerned, from these countries, and I hope that it should be possible for us to intensify our effort in this direction.

13 hrs.

Then, the seed will have no effect if we do not have sufficient fertilisers. It is here that the traditional approach has to be broken because I know even hon. Members were asking, Why go in for new-fangled fertilisers? Why not have our green manure? Why not have our traditional compost? We will have these organic manures and we will use them. But we know the limitations of compost manure and green manure. The best compost will give you only one per cent nitrogen. Now, consider this aspect. These varieties require at least 80—100 lbs. per acre per crop. For having 100 lbs. of nitrogen with compost with a one per cent nitrogen content, we should have at least 5 tons of compost for every acre. First of all, the physical quantities will not be available. Even if they are available, it would be able to cover only about one-hundredth of the area in any particular village. These huge quantities cannot be transported from one area to another.

This is one factor. Another technical factor which will have to be taken into consideration is that this nitrogen cannot be fed all at once. The compost manure could be put only in the initial stages, and once they have been put, you cannot go on dumping this compost manure into the field; whereas for the purpose of getting the maximum results, at two other stages nitrogen will have to be fed to the plants, the tillering/flowering stage and the grain forming stage. Certainly you cannot go and dump these two-three tons of compost manure into the field. You will only perhaps spoil the whole field and submerge the plants entirely in that.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

That is why when we have to take to new varieties which require 80 to 100 or 120 lbs., to think in terms of compost manure is an impossible task. It is physically impossible to do. The quantities are not available. The application of nitrogen also becomes impossible. That is why it has become necessary to go in for concentrated fertilisers of the inorganic type. Therefore, if we want to take to these new high-yielding varieties, there is no option but to go in for artificial fertilisers. Hence even in our programme of an increased 32.5 million acres, we have to apply this; depending on compost manure will only lead to marginal increases. If we want to have a massive increase in production which will meet the situation, it can be only on the basis of use of fertilisers.

We may look into the experience of other countries which have reached these high levels of production. Leave alone the developed countries, the industrially developed countries where there is full literacy and all that. But even in backward economies like Mexico, Taiwan, Sudan....

Shri M. R. Masani: Taiwan is not backward.

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are instances of a backward economy where people are backward . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: Taiwan has attained self-sufficiency. It is a comparison which should put us to shame.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Let him kindly hear me. Just because I mentioned Taiwan, he need not stand up and interrupt.

Shri M. R. Masani: You must face facts.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have cited Taiwan as an instance of a country which has made considerable progress in the last few years. If that would not satisfy him, I do not know what would.

Shri M. R. Masani: They have the highest per acre yield of paddy in the whole world. Nothing backward about it. Let us learn from them.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Anyhow, a few years back, they were in the same position.

Shri M. R. Masani: Now you are right.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why I am citing these economies, to show that it is not only the USSR and US economies which have agricultural production at those high levels. There are other countries also which have done the same. How have they attained those levels of production? Not by using compost manure, cowdung. They are using that also. But it is only by the intensive application of fertilisers and the use of these new varieties that they have achieved these results.

Even in our own country, there are progressive farmers who have attained levels of production comparable to the best in any part of the world. How have they attained it? It is on the basis of these new varieties, new fertilisers, better plant protection programme and proper use of water.

Therefore, fertiliser is the key to an increase in production today. Once we ignore this, whatever other efforts we may make, it would only result in marginal increases. We will continue to be always dependent on others for feeding our people. Therefore, I attach the greatest importance to fertiliser availability. That is why this matter has been considered by the Planning Commission and by the Cabinet recently. We have taken certain decisions with regard to availability. If we have to put through this programme successfully, what would be the order of fertilisers required for the purpose—that has also been indicated in the paper circulated to hon. Members. Even in 1966-

67, we would require 1 million tonnes nitrogen and corresponding P205 and K20. The package programme has also to be based on this consideration. Fortunately, the Planning Commission and the Cabinet after full discussion have accepted the target of fertiliser required to put through the programme in the Five Year Plan.

Therefore, as far as that is concerned, the doubts have been removed. Some people had doubts whether this quantity of fertiliser would be required for the purpose of achieving the results. Fortunately, those periods of doubts are gone. Now a positive decision has been taken that we should see that availability reaches to the levels indicated for the purpose of putting through this programme. By the end of the Fourth Plan, we should reach 2.4 million tonnes of nitrogen and corresponding P205 and potash. A total quantity of nutrients of 4 million tonnes is absolutely necessary for the purpose of fulfilling this programme.

How to get this quantity of fertiliser is the next question. We already have factories within the country producing these fertilisers. Unfortunately, most of them are not working to full capacity; particularly this year, the capacity could not be reached because raw materials were not there. Raw materials were not there because foreign exchange was not available. One leads to another.

Therefore, now a decision has been taken that the existing factories and the factories which will come into production would be worked to full capacity, and the foreign exchange necessary for the purpose of importing the raw materials for running these factories to full capacity will be made available, taking into account the overall availability of foreign exchange.

In the interim period, it will not be possible to reach this level of pro-

duction within the country. How to have the full availability of fertilisers? Therefore, the balance will have to be imported, and whatever foreign exchange required for this purpose will have to be found, even as foreign exchange will be found for all the defence needs. Food is as important as the defence of the country. Some people say it is more important because a hungry nation can never defend itself.

Therefore, after taking into account the indigenous production, the balance will have to be imported. Some people have criticised this approach and said, 'Why go in and spend foreign exchange in the import of fertilisers?' I tell them, the choice is whether you would starve and starve the millions of the people or give high priority to fertiliser, get it, and also produce it within the country to feed the millions of the people of this country.

Shri P. K. Deo: On a point of order.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not yielding.

Shri P. K. Deo: An hon. Member is reading newspapers. He is learning English by reading them.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am just preparing for the next Bill. I am not reading newspapers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such interruptions should not be there.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree that import of fertilisers would mean utilisation of foreign exchange continuously. Therefore, it becomes necessary to build up capacity within the country which would produce enough of fertilisers to meet our needs. That is why the establishment of fertiliser factories is of the highest importance.

I am sure some of the hon. Members would immediately say: here is again US pressure for fertiliser fac-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ories. It is not US pressure or anybody else's pressure, it is the pressure of circumstances here that needs more fertilisers to meet the situation. Therefore, if we are not in a position to produce the fertilisers in the present context, we have to create a situation in which the investment would come into the country for the purpose of producing the fertilisers within the country.

Shri M. E. Masani: Somewhat belated.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You have to choose between the two. Suppose foreign investment comes in and suppose they are able to make certain profit and it goes out of foreign exchange, what that would mean and also what it would mean to import fertilisers that we do not produce here, or if we do not produce fertilisers, what are the consequences of not having fertilisers and not having production also—all this will have to be seriously gone into. Therefore, every attempt will be made by the Government to see that more fertiliser factories come in as far as possible in the public sector and to the extent necessary in the private sector for the purpose of filling the gap, and whatever policy decision is necessary for that purpose is under the consideration of the Government of India, and I hope early decisions would be taken for the purpose of seeing that we establish more and more fertiliser factories within the country which would ultimately save foreign exchange and save the people also from starvation.

Dr. L. M. Singhi (Jodhpur): The newspapers tell us that the decisions have already been taken yesterday.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can ask the people to starve on the basis of ideology, but ultimately ideology and everything else is for the purpose of feeding the people. If on the basis of ideology we reach a stage where we are not in a position to produce enough, then that is the surest con-

demnation of that ideology. Therefore, today what is important is to have more fertiliser factories within the country. That exploitation will be much less than the import of fertilisers from outside the country, it will be much less harmful than asking the people to starve.

After all, in life various alternatives are available. The best alternative will have to be chosen. We cannot make ideal conditions and ideal choices.

Shri M. E. Masani: Very belated.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, these decisions have always been taken, and therefore this will have to be taken and fertiliser is the key to the production, and this will have to be emphasized, and for this the House will have to make its choice, the country will have to make its choice, and that is the only way to go forward.

Then, along with this we have to have plant protection also because when we have these new varieties and high fertilisation, they are also susceptible to diseases and pests. (Interruptions). I will answer all of you later on.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What about irrigation?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I want to know from the hon. Minister what fertiliser can do without irrigation. What we need is irrigation, not fertiliser. You want to make the surplus areas surplus and the deficit areas deficit.

श्री बागड़ी : एक सवाल मेरा भी मुन लीजिए . . . (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान को पानी देकर पंजाब को प्यास मार रहे हैं . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not yielding. Afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री बागड़ी: पाकिस्तान को पानी दे रहे हैं, पंजाब प्यासा मर रहा है ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding.

श्री त्रिव शुक्ल : लकमीबाई मुंह चुमाकर खड़ी होती है ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Particularly the chemicals required for plant protection will also have to be produced within the country. Fortunately, we have already established sufficient capacity to meet the present needs, but it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the expanded programme when we go through the Fourth Plan, and to the extent fresh capacity will have to be established, we are already taking steps for the purpose of establishing fresh capacity, and therefore in the interim period if any chemicals have got to be imported, it has been decided by the Government that high priority will be given with regard to allocation of foreign exchange to import these pesticides also.

I now come to the point about which Shri Azad was very much perturbed, about water.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I am also perturbed.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree that all this will have no meaning if there is no water to back this up, it will be only throwing it into the waste. Therefore it is not merely making available water that is important, but making available water in sufficient quantities. Unfortunately, we have had very many irrigation projects which are only protective, which do not have sufficient capacity to have intensive cultivation. That is the main drawback in many of our irrigation projects. Not only that.

The method of irrigation also, particularly the ancient systems of irrigation, was all right at that time, but for the new techniques the flow of irrigation from field to field is not beneficial for cultivation with fertilisers, and unless you have controlled irrigation, you will not be able to get the maximum out of it. And not only that. On the basis of this programme, it is not by taking one crop alone we would be able to go forward. Intensive agriculture would mean that wherever water is available, wherever we are having one crop we should have two crops, wherever we have two crops we should have three crops. It is from this point of view that we are trying to analyse—for which a cell has been formed in the Agriculture Ministry—to review the position of each irrigation system, to find out the water availability there, whether with that water availability it would be possible to have this intensive agricultural programme approach, and also to have multiple cropping in this area.

We find in many of these areas not only modernisation of the existing irrigation system is necessary, but development of minor irrigation sources within this command area also is important, so that a water balance would be reached for the purpose of having this multiple cropping. Therefore, we have already made certain investigations with regard to the existing irrigation systems in the Tanjore area and also in the Andhra area, and we have come to the conclusion that apart from building up field channels for every field so that it could be controlled, in these very areas minor irrigation will have to be developed so that the water balance is reached.

There is another problem which Shri Bagri raised. I do not understand his language, but still I suppose what he is worried about is this, that in the Punjab in spite of water being given, what has happened is this. Water is not only a creator, but also

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a destroyer. Whereas 3 million acres have been brought under irrigation, 3 million acres have gone out of use because of waterlogging. So, we have to be careful particularly about our irrigation systems. It is not as if you just throw water and get production out of it. It can also be a destroyer. There also it becomes necessary for the purpose of avoiding this waterlogging that we should develop these tube-wells in an intensive way in this area so that once we use the canal water, later on we pump out the water from underground and use it for another crop. In this way, the balance is got.

Therefore, these are all matters which require to be gone into with regard to the existing resources alone, leave alone new resources which my friend is building up. I am sure he would have sufficient opportunity, sufficient resources, to build new sources, and we will give every support, but are we utilising the existing irrigation resources to the best advantage? No. Therefore, looking at the existing resources for the purpose of seeing that water-logging is avoided, for the purpose of seeing that water balance is reached for multiple cropping, will have to be gone into, and in the fourth plan period mainly irrigation will be concentrated in these areas for the purpose of building up water balance so that more and more land will come under multiple cropping instead of being content with one crop alone.

श्री बागड़ी : सौ बिजली के कुर्छों को कनेशन नहीं दे रहे हैं और रिक्वैट मांग रहे हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: These new varieties, fortunately, are possible of this multiple cropping also; whereas the existing varieties can give long-term crops, these are fortunately short-term crops. Therefore, if lands are released early and resources also are released earlier for the purpose of planning another crop and water balance is reached and new varieties are used

which are of shorter duration, it should be possible for us to have multiple crop in these very areas where there is assured water supply. Instead of one crop we should be able to get two crops and in places where we are able to get two crops, we can get an additional cash crop vegetable and so on. That is how the intensive effort will have to be made....

श्री बागड़ी : ट्यूबवैलों के कनेक्शनों के बारे में तो बताओ ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Investments of this order will have to be made. New seeds would mean higher cost for the farmer; fertiliser of this order would mean higher cost for the farmer, using plant protection methods would mean higher investment and regulating the various channels would also mean higher investment. Unless sufficient credit is made available to the farmer to meet this investment programme, all these will be only paper plans. Therefore, we are trying to find what could be the source of credit for the purpose of meeting the massive requirement of investment by the farmer to put through this programme. I am glad my co-operative colleague is here. After a full assessment we have come to the conclusion that co-operatives alone will not be able to meet this amount of credit which would be made available to the farmer. Therefore we are in the process of finding out what other alternative arrangements should be made to supplement the effort of the co-operative sector not for the purpose of displacing the co-operative sector but to take care of the transition period. Co-operatives also may be able to gain sufficient strength and later on to take over the entire programme of credit. But in the interim period we are thinking in terms of an agriculture credit corporation to finance the needs wherever co-operative movement is weak so that there will be a supplementary credit agency available for this purpose. It is this package approach which we are trying

to formulate and implement: better seeds, heavier fertilisers, plant protection, water availability and credit. This is the main idea and it will have to be further formulated. The farmer should be ensured that his heavy investment could be borne by him even in a natural calamity and here crop insurance becomes inevitable. It is this package approach which I am trying to work out which ultimately would mean an intensive approach to have a minimum additional production of 25 million tonnes. We could have only marginal increases in the other areas and that effort we are bound to make. We are bound to have new irrigation sources. These ideas would spread to other areas also. Therefore, the other areas are not going to be stagnant and they will also progress to a certain extent. But this intensive approach alone would lead us to results... (Interruptions). For the purpose of seeing that extension services are also available in an intensive way we had to concentrate our efforts on better trained persons, better oriented persons and extension officials.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about anti-flood measures?

श्री बागड़ी : झारखण्ड वैली के कनेक्शन के बारे में भी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Extension also will have to be intensified and we are giving higher training for some of the village-level workers who would be located in those areas and who would be able to assist the farmers with higher-level techniques. That is the package approach which we are trying to make. In the same way in the production of fibre, of oil-seeds, etc. it is this package approach which we are trying to evolve.

Mere production of grains alone is not going to meet our food problem. No doubt we will be able to fill our stomachs. If we want to have a balanced, healthy diet, other protective foods would also be necessary.

Therefore, cattle development, poultry development and fisheries development—all these become important. Even with regard to cattle development and the key-village schemes which we have worked we have come to the conclusion that there also intensive approach is necessary. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकूम खन् कश्वाय : मक्खी पालन, मुर्गी पालन, मछली पालन ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what they gain by shouting so much. If that pleases them, it really does not lend respectability to the proceedings of this House. If the hon. Members do not like my speech they are at liberty to get away and not to listen to my speech. Since they are here I would respectfully plead with them to listen. If there are any doubts I am prepared to answer questions to the best of my ability... (Interruptions). Later on, not now. Therefore, kindly do not interrupt.

With regard to cattle development also we have evolved a package programme and have taken about 42 intensive cattle development areas where higher milk yielding new breeds would be developed. In the same way we are taking intensive steps to develop poultry and for development of fisheries also. I cannot go into all those aspects now, and when the plan is formulated and is placed before the House I am sure they would be satisfied that we are trying to make an intensive effort in all these directions to solve the problem.

I do agree that all this would mean reorganisation of the administrative machinery to meet the needs of the country. We are quite well aware of it. That is why even though some hon. Members might think that a minister is going out of the way to criticise the existing system, but in the interest...

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: References were made to it with commendation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We support you; you have at least the courage to say those things... (Interruptions).

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the interest of making these schemes a success, reorganisation and reorientation of the administrative machinery at the Central level and the State level and the District level is necessary. I may give this assurance to the hon. Members that it is from that point of view that we are trying to reorganise my ministry here. We have gone a long way in reorganising it and I will be able to present a picture some time, because this reorganisation is not so easy as I have to get over many hurdles and many sanctions will have to be obtained. We are in the process of satisfying the people that this is in the right direction. In the same way we are trying to have this new approach applied in the state machinery and at the district level. All these are under consideration. When I place before this House the new picture of the administrative machinery which we are trying to evolve subject to constructive criticisms, I hope it will give some satisfaction to the hon. Members that we have made an attempt in this direction also. Therefore, I fully agree that this will have to be taken into account. This scientific and technological approach will have to be backed by a massive research programme also. That is why we have reorganised the ICAR and we have made a scientist the head of that organisation. Scientists particularly in the agriculture sector have to be given proper remuneration and proper status for the purpose of improving agricultural research programmes. That also is under implementation. I say that all these efforts will produce some effect and will lead to better implementation of the programmes which we evolve because however good the plan might be on paper, ultimately it depends upon the intensity of the application, and the successful implementation of it will depend upon it. We are trying our best to make care of this also. Therefore, for people

who are accusing us in this House as to why we are depending upon PL 480, for the satisfaction of those who are taunting us 'how long are you going to depend upon others for feeding the people' I can give this assurance that we have decided, the government have decided and the Prime Minister has declared on the floor of this House that agriculture will get the highest priority with regard to resources allocation even if there should be shortfall in the other sectors; the cuts may be applied to other sectors.

As far as the agricultural sector is concerned, the allocation will not be cut down. On the other hand, we want to go a step further; if further resources are necessary, that would be allocated even to the detriment of the other programmes which we might make. This is the decision which has been taken by the Government; not individual decision, but a decision taken by the Cabinet, taken by the Government, taken by the Planning Commission, and I am sure this House and this country will endorse it. It is on that basis that we proceed.

With regard to allocations, it is not merely the internal resources which are important, but the foreign exchange component also is important, and it has been decided that even with regard to foreign exchange allocation, the highest priority will be given to agriculture next only to defence or equally with defence, whatever it might be. Once the importance is given, then there is no question of any programme falling for want of resources as such. Therefore, the material resources which would be made available should be matched by the man-power resources, with regard to quantity and quality. That is what we have got to attempt as far as this programme is concerned, and I want to make the position quite clear that we shall see that during the fourth Plan we concentrate our efforts on the agricultural sector and go forward in implementing this programme which, I feel confident, would lead us to self-sufficiency. But in the

interim period, I agree we are bound to go through—

An hon. Member: Individual (Interruption).

Shri C. Subramaniam: This will not depend on any individual; once it is decided that this is the Government's programme, once we decide that this is the programme, we have the confidence that we are going in the right direction. The transitional difficulties, the interim difficulties, will have to be met in a bold way, and I would request this House and the country today to realise that while we are formulating this plan, I do agree that the present is a bleak prospect. My view is that while it looks bleak, if only we undertake all the measures which we have indicated, I am quite confident that we will be able to meet this challenge and meet it successfully too.

I know I have undertaken a difficult task, an unpleasant task and perhaps a thankless task, because, for anything happening anywhere, the Food Minister here will be blamed. I am not afraid of taking those blames. I want to give this assurance to the House that it will be my endeavour, in this difficult situation, to see.....

श्री श्रीकार ल. ल. शेरवा : प्रगर यह काम पूरा न हुआ तो , क्या प्राप मंत्री का पद छोड़ देंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I stated in the opening speech of mine, it will be my attempt to see that the distress is minimised; I say it shall be my endeavour to see that disaster is averted; if any disaster should happen, that will be my failure. While I know that there are various agencies involved in it, representing the State machinery and the Central machinery, I being the Food Minister in charge of it, am prepared to take the entire responsibility if anything should happen, and I am not prepared to throw the blame either on the State Governments or any machinery. I am prepared to take

it as a personal failure, and therefore, it shall be my endeavour to take all the steps.....

श्री बागड़ी : उन के जाने से कुछ बिगड़ने वाला तो है नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why, when I say we should increase the availability of foodgrains by whatever measures they might be, I hope my hon. friends will have some patience with me, because, we should see that disaster is averted at any cost. (Interruption). Therefore, now that we have discussed the whole matter and the Government are fully aware of the challenges of the day and the challenges of the future, we are trying to take all steps for the purpose of meeting this challenge. I hope the House will agree with me when I say that I know speeches will not solve problems, debates will not solve problems, and I request that everyone should co-operate with the Government and create conditions in the country whereby it would be possible for us to implement this programme successfully to reach the stage of self-sufficiency.

I know many substitute motions have been tabled: not that I do not agree with some of the ideas mentioned in them, but I also tried to find out whether I could accept any one substitute motion, but there are some things which I am able to accept and some things which I am unable to accept. Therefore, it is not that I am throwing away the suggestions made in the substitute motions, but only I am unable to accept any substitute motion. But, in view of the explanations which I have given and in view of the programmes which I have set out and which I have formulated, I hope hon. Members who have moved substitute motions will be kind enough to withdraw their motions and accept the motion moved by me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification.....

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We had a marathon debate lasting for over three days, and 75 Members have spoken. I will allow one question for each party; major parties only.

श्री मधु लिमये इस में पार्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है, कि यह प्रश्न पूछने का मौका इस लिए दिया जाता है कि बहस के दौरान मैं मंत्री महोदय से जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, वह उन का जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं, उन को टच ही नहीं करते हैं। अगर वह अपने जवाब में उन बातों को टच कर दें, तो ये सवाल पूछने की आवश्यकता ही न रहे। इसलिए एक दल की ओर से एक प्रश्न पूछे जाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. One question for each party. **Shri Narasimha Reddy.**

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): The hon. Minister, the day before yesterday, while he was at Chandigarh, listed certain disabilities under which he is labouring, and this has been published in *The Hindustan Times* dated the 6th instant. He said that the Ministers are nothing but rubber stamps to the department, that he is not in a position to choose his own Secretary and that 75 per cent of his staff....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I am putting the question, and I want to know how he is going to answer it,—that 75 per cent of his staff have no agricultural or rural background; in other words, they are numskulls so far as agricultural knowledge is concerned. How is the Minister going to correct this defect?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): In view of the Food Minister's very forceful reiteration that the country must continue to depend on

imported supplies indefinitely—that is what I understand.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is misleading on what I have said; this is just the Indrajit way of doing it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know his reaction and the Government's reaction to the latest report appearing in the press that the American authorities had said that for the future supplies of PL 480 foodgrains—a substantial part of it—the payment must be henceforth made in dollars?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान में हर साल अकाल पड़ता है। वहाँ पर ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं और न ही केन्द्र राजस्थान कनाल को अपने हाथ में ले रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अकाल को मिटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और वहाँ पर ट्यूबवैल लगाने तथा राजस्थान कनाल को हाथ में लेने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जो खेती लायक बंजर भूमि है, उस को तोड़ने के लिए क्या कोई भूमि सेना बनाने की योजना है और क्या सिंचाई के लिए कोई लघु-सिंचाई योजनाएँ तत्काल कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री से यह सुन कर मुझे ख़शी हुई कि वह पांच वर्षों में अन्न समस्या को हल करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में आज तक जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और सभी मंत्रियों, यहाँ तक कि पुराने प्रधान मंत्री और मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री, ने जो आश्वासन दिये हैं, उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन पांच वर्षों में अन्न समस्या हल नहीं हुई, तो क्या जिला-स्तर, राज्य-स्तर और केन्द्र-स्तर पर कोई लोग इसके लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराये जायेंगे, क्योंकि मेरी राय में मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वे गलत हैं, और शासन की सारी मशीनरी ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक भ्रष्ट है और लाल-क्रीताशाही में हाराबोर है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister has told us something about the crash programme. I hope the crash programme will give us food and neither the programme nor the Ministry will crash. Now, may I ask the Minister whether he remembers the promise that he and the Prime Minister gave as far back as September, 1964 at a conference of Opposition parties that they would shortly convene—both of them said; he was present and the Prime Minister was present—a larger conference of Opposition parties to discuss long-term measures of food production and distribution? They were reminded in December last and again I reminded him this year but up to now the conference for discussing long-term measures is still hanging fire. May I know why it has not been called and when he is going to call that conference, if he means business?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems the Minister is unable to make timely payment in terms of performance, but has taken this opportunity to renew the old promissory note. I should like to know whether there is any scheme for seeking and enlisting Israeli cooperation on a large scale for reclaiming wastelands and arid zones in this country, whether the government propose to use Israeli collaboration even in the work of the Desert Development Authority, which I am told is under contemplation and whether the government have considered Dr. Martin Jones' idea in respect of laying pipelines of water from water-logged areas to water-scarce areas. I also want to ask the Minister in respect of the statement that has appeared in the press today in respect of the foreign exchange outlay for improved seeds and fertilisers. He has not given us that figure; he should have given it when it has appeared in the press. It is said that only Rs. 30 crores have been sanctioned against Rs. 75 crores he had wanted. He should also tell us about the machinery for fertiliser distribution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question need be answered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These are questions raised which are unanswered. Otherwise, the debates are pointless if questions are raised and there is no answer. He is bound to answer all of them.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): The realisation of levy directly from the cultivator is a sort of disincentive while cash crops are an incentive to him. What does the minister propose to do so that the cultivator may have an incentive to produce food crops rather than cash crops?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Does the government know that in West Bengal, the procurement price of one maund of paddy has been fixed at Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16? Does the government know that for producing one maund of rice the peasant has to spend at least Rs. 21 per maund and this has been admitted by the Chief Minister of West Bengal on the floor of the Assembly? The State Government say that under the direction of the Central Government, they have fixed the price of paddy this way. What is the reaction of the government in this matter? The levy has been fixed not on the actual production, but on the ownership of the land without any concern regarding actual production. So, there is great dissatisfaction among the peasantry. Already an agitation has been started. What is the reaction of the government to this?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: While I appreciate the statement that the government has decided that there will be not only no cut in the proposed allotment to agriculture but if necessary it will be increased, may I know from the minister if they have also decided on a deadline by which they would make the country self-sufficient and free from the stinking PL 480 imports or whether the imports will only increase and in the end they will say, "Sorry, the monsoon has failed"?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain.

An hon. Member: Why are you allowing more than one member from the Congress Party to put questions? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are three times the strength of the opposition. I have allowed 9 opposition members to put questions. I can call 27 Congress Members.

Shri Sheo Narain: Is it a fact that the greatest hindrance to the solution of the food problem is the zonal system? Are you going to remove it or not?

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Yesterday I referred to press reports in Kerala that the rice quantum of the ration there will have to be reduced to 4 oz. because Andhra and Madras will not be able to supply rice. I want to know what the position is in that regard.

Shri A. P. Sharma rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing any more. Shri Subramaniam.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When I interrupted the minister during his speech, he was prepared to answer, but you did not allow me. He said he will answer questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed 11 members. I am not allowing any more.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I was entitled to interrupt at that time. He assured me he would answer questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow any more.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): This is not fair.

Shri A. P. Sharma: We come from a deficit area.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : हमें भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाए । मैं दस बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

Shri Priya Gupta: What shall we tell the people who have elected us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have spent 18 hours on this debate and as many as 78 members have taken part. I have allowed 11 members to put questions. I cannot allow anybody else.

Shri Priya Gupta: He did not touch on our points and you are not allowing us to put questions. This is not democracy.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The minister was prepared to answer . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I cannot understand a Congress Member interrupting like this. The minister is replying for the government.

Shri A. P. Sharma: It is not a question of party. We are facing difficulties in the field.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must maintain some decorum here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : जनता भुखों मर रही है और घाप हमें सवाल तक नहीं पूछने देते हैं । हमें भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाए । हमारे क्षेत्र में भ्रकाल पड़ा हुआ है ।

श्री सचु तिवारे : उन को सवाल पूछने दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आपने खुद बचन दिया था कि उनको सवाल पूछने की आप इजाजत देंगे । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बाद में वह उन के सवाल का जवाब दे देंगे । अब वह अपने बचन से मुकर रहे हैं । और बचन बंगी बन रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing; there is no point of order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: At the outset, I apologise to the members for not dealing with every point which has been raised here. I thought it would be physically impossible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : बहस धापने पूरी सुनी ही नहीं । बहस के समय धाप यहां रहते ता सब कुछ धापकी समझ में धा जाता । धाप यहां रहे ही नहीं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : I have dealt with it in my own way. When the hon. member comes to my position, he will be able to deal with it in a better way, but that is a different thing. People have to decide about it.

Sir, I apologise to the members. I should have mentioned it earlier that in the time given it would not be possible for me to deal with every useful suggestion that has been made here. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam : That does not mean that I do not attach importance to those suggestions. I have been greatly benefited by some suggestions. For example, Dr. Singhvi made a suggestion that we should use pipelines. I agree it is the best way of transporting water without evaporation, but that would mean so much of pipelines being available. If we want to import it, foreign exchange difficulty comes in. If we want to manufacture it, there is the question of industrial capacity for that. We can go on arguing every point. I agree there are some points which will have to be taken note of for implementation with advantage.

Shri Priya Gupta : The minister did not touch upon the service conditions of the employees of the Food Department.

Shri C. Subramaniam : We are discussing the difficult food situation arising out of the drought. No doubt there are other individual matters. He can raise them during the budget debate or through questions.

The question was raised with regard to administrative machinery. My criticism is not against individuals of the administrative machinery. As a

matter of fact we have got first-class human material in the administrative machinery. But the system is such that we do not utilise the human material available in the best way. That is why I have been a severe and consistent critic of the existing system of administration. That will have to change quickly if we want to be benefited. That is why perhaps the talk of administrative reforms commission is there. I hope something will be done about this.

As far as the question raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta is concerned, I am sorry he distorted my entire speech. Perhaps, I cannot blame him—I do not know whether he is a lawyer.....

An hon. Member: He is.

Shri C. Subramaniam : Then I am not surprised.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : May I inform him that I am not a lawyer, I have not studied it.

Shri C. Subramaniam : As a lawyer I appreciate the point of view put forward by him.

Sir, I never said that we are going to continually depend upon PL-480. On the other hand, I thought I emphasised the aspect that we are to reach self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. With reference to that Shri Azad was naturally anxious to know how long it is going to be. I thought I had mentioned in the papers circulated to hon. Members that our attempt should be to reach self-sufficiency at least by the end of the Fourth Plan if not earlier. We should make every attempt even in the interim period, if it is possible, to reach it. It is not our intention to continue this import. Therefore, we shall try to see in any event we fulfil this target and every attempt will be made for the purpose.

He raised the question with regard to dollar payment. I have also seen

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a paper report in this connection. I have also seen another counter report saying that this will not apply to India. But I am not in possession of any official information. If such a situation arises we will have to review the position and find out what should be the position that the Government of India will have to take.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Have you not made enquiries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Rajasthan situation is concerned, not only there is Rajasthan, there are very many other areas where the situation is critical. I thought I gave the assurance that we would take note of this situation and we shall try to meet the situation and relieve the distress as far as it lies in my power.

With regard to the point about fallow lands and minor irrigation schemes, we have been discussing it. When I did not mention about a particular programme, it does not mean that the programme is not there. I thought I should highlight the new programmes and not the old ones which we have all along been doing. I thought I should tell about the new approach which would lead us to self-sufficiency. That is why I concentrated my speech on this. It does not mean that there is no effort to bring the fallow lands under the plough. Similar is the position with regard to our minor irrigation programme. As a matter of fact, minor irrigation programmes, medium irrigation programmes and major irrigation programmes, all of them would go through to the extent resources are available.

Then, as usual, Shri Kamath intervened and asked whether we would crash or the Government would crash.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "I hope" I said. I said: "I hope the programme would not crash".

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope it is a genuine hope and not a wish the other way. Anyway, that is quite a different thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the conference to discuss long-term measures?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, in fulfilment of the promise a committee of the Parliament has been formed to discuss the Plan. It has been announced, and therefore those members will discuss the Plan in full. In addition to that, I am sure the House also will have an opportunity to discuss the whole programme.

About Israeli collaboration something was mentioned. All knowledge and experience are not confined to Israel alone. As a matter of fact, similar experience is available in USSR, similar experience is available in other countries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why exclude Israel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, there are certain political difficulties in seeking Israel's collaboration, I want to make the position quite clear. We cannot just ignore this political consideration.

Shri M. R. Masani: Shame!

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not a question of shame, it is a question as to whether the technical know-how is available in any other part of the world. I should like to assure the House that this technical know-how is available in various other parts of the world and we are trying to take advantage of that.

An hon. Member: It will be rather expensive.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad this question was raised by Dr. Singhvi about the foreign exchange for fertiliser. As I have already stated we have accepted these targets of

availability for the various periods. As far as 1966-67 is concerned it is more important because 1967-68 can be taken care of a little later. Even in 1966-67 the *kharif* season is more important than the *rabi* season, because for *kharif* season unless we place orders now we would not be able to get fertiliser for the *kharif* season. Therefore, every effort has been made and additional foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 20 crores has recently been made available so that for the *kharif* crop a minimum quantity of 450,000 tonnes of nitrogen will be made available. The foreign exchange position is very difficult. Particularly those countries who want us to progress in agricultural development have hit hard against our agricultural production by denying aid at the critical moment. For the purpose of fertiliser we have depended upon US aid. As a matter of fact, it has been earmarked and we have called for tenders also. At this critical moment the aid has been cut off and they still talk in terms that we should have more fertiliser. We cannot produce foreign exchange at a moment's notice. In spite of that we are trying to be self-sufficient, as far as possible, with regard to foreign exchange. Therefore, we have scrapped everything and the Finance Minister has been good enough to make available foreign exchange sufficient enough to have 450,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the *kharif* season. I have no doubt that we will review the situation with regard to the *rabi* season also. I hope economic aid also would be available from other sources. Even if it is not available, we are not going to fall below the target on that account. We shall try our best to see that out of our available resources we make fertiliser available for the country to go forward with its production programme.

Then there was the question with regard to levy on the producers, whether it is a disincentive or not. That is why we have assured a minimum remunerative price. We are not going

to push the price below that. We are not satisfied with that. That is why procurement is always fixed at Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 over the minimum support price. Of course, sky is the limit as far as price is concerned. We can go on increasing the price, but there should be a reasonable level also, because we have to take into account the consumer's capacity also to pay. Therefore, that is the only answer I can give.

With regard to West Bengal prices and West Bengal situation, I am sure hon. Members, perhaps some persons belonging to that school, are trying to create difficulties there for a Government which is trying its best to put through a programme which they have been advocating. I know no system can be perfect and there are likely to be some deficiencies. The best thing would be to take it up with the West Bengal Government to see that if there are defects, if there are deficiencies, they are removed. Instead of that, they take an agitational attitude and by that they would only see that a beneficial measure, a progressive measure which has been taken up by the West Bengal Government, does not work and they will see that it fails. That will be a failure of a policy which they themselves are advocating. I hope this will be kept in mind.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: What about the price? The Government of West Bengal says that it is under your instructions that they have fixed the price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not under any instruction from me.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: The Central Price Commission.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We discussed the situation and we came to an agreement at what level the price should be fixed. If there is a case for any increase in price I am sure the West Bengal Government will be as solicitous of the producer's interest as

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the hon. Member; I hope they will take it up with the Central Government and then we can come to a different conclusion with regard to prices.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): What about land reforms?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think, Sir, I have answered all the points that have been raised. If any other point has been left out, I will look into it and take the necessary action. Everything is important. I want to make this position clear. I do agree there are many things which have got to be done, but my point is that I am not going to plead the excuse that land reforms have not been done, new irrigation resources have not been developed and therefore I have not reached the target. That is why I am formulating a programme utilising the exchange reserves, utilising what we have already, to reach this level of production. Therefore, it is not as if we are ignoring other things. They will also come through. Whether they come through or not, it will be my endeavour to see that by this new programme we reach a level of production which will take us to the stage of self-sufficiency.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: My point was....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be looked into. Substitute motions 1,11,10 and 13 are motions for disapproval. Can I put them all together?

Shri M. R. Masani: No. 11 may be put separately.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, disapproves of the food policy of the Government of India and is of opinion that in order to end the

over-dependence on imported foodgrains, following measures be adopted—

- (a) highest priority be given in all Plans to allocations for water, credit, roads and for providing incentives and facilities to farmers like the availability of fertilizer, good seed, electric power, implements, diesel oil and kerosene at reasonable prices;
- (b) end compulsory procurement, and accept the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed;
- (c) abolition of all zonal and local restrictions on the sale and movement of foodgrains, gur, groundnut and all edible oils and the re-establishment of a common market throughout India;
- (d) a price support policy be evolved, where under the Government will be an unlimited buyer of foodgrains from producers at remunerative prices, determined according to clearly stated principles to be enunciated by an Agricultural Prices Commission, functioning not as a departmental organisation but as an independent statutory commission;
- (e) as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidized by Government, and for this purpose grain be purchased by Government from big farmers at remunerative prices; and
- (f) the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act be repealed." (11).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10]

AYES

[14.8 hrs.

Bede, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Dandekar, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gosham, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kesbi Ram

Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukan Chand
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Maharanda, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mate, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Tao Singh, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Aasad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barmen, Shri P. C.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brabm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotak, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotna
Chandrika, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chendhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Durai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elaysperumal, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaris, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Kindar, Lal Shri

Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shanker, Shri
Lakshminthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyaganadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari
Mehta, Shri Jaashant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Munzani, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nigaman Lal, Shri
Paana Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodara Ba
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaewamy, Shri V. K.
Ramashekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Raut, Shri Bhole

Ravandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Ramula
Reddler, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sainal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samatak, Shri Nardoo
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramchand
Sho Narain, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subharaman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyasankar, Shri A. N.
Wadwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes.. 22; Noes..133.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put

2135 (A) LS—7.

Substitute Motions Nos. 1, 10 and 13 regarding "Food situation" to the vote of the House.

The Substitute Motions No. 1, 10 and 13 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put Substitute Motions Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 to the vote of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why all together? I want No. 9 to be put separately.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा 12 नम्बर प्रश्न से लिया जाय और उसे पढ़ा जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I shall put Substitute Motion No. 9 first to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, deploras the continued dependence of the Government on import of foodgrains, its failure to introduce effective State trading in foodgrains, to implement radical land reforms, and to check the antipeople activities of food hoarders and speculators, and calls upon the Government to implement immediately the following measures on an emergency footing:—

- (a) monopoly procurement of foodgrains by State agencies from the farmers at economic prices;
- (b) statutory rationing for all towns with a population of 1 lakh and above, and extension of fair-price shops in all rural areas;
- (c) ban on bank advances against foodgrains to private parties, and liquidation of rural indebtedness and provision of cheap credit for cultivation;
- (d) introduction of crop and cattle insurance schemes;
- (e) distribution of fallow and waste lands to peasants, and proper enforcement of tenancy laws;
- (f) crash programmes for provision of seeds, fertilizers and water, and development of large-scale mechanised farms in the public sector, on the Suratgarh model, at least one for each State; and
- (g) special relief measures and concessions for the drought-affected areas." (9)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11]

AYES

[14.12 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinesh
Elisa, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kohor, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Pattnayak, Shri Kishan

Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yellamanda
Utiya, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Bebunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Bhawant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.

Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dandekar, Shri N.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dixit, Shri G. N.

Darsi, Shri Kashinatha	Minimata, Shrimati	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
Elaysaperumal, Shri	Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Morarka, Shri	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Gulshan, Shri	More, Shri K. L.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Haq, Shri M. M.	Mungni, Shri David	Shankaraiya, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Murthy, Shri B. S.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Himmatsinhji, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	Shaahi Ranjan, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Nanda, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Niranjan Lal, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Jamuna Devi Shrimati	Panna Lal, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Jayaraman, Shri	Paramasivan, Shri	Shivnanajappa, Shri
Kamble, Shri	Patel, Shri N. N.	Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Kappen, Shri	Patil, Shri D. S.	Siddanajappa, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri	Patil, Shri J. S.	Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Patil, Shri T. A.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Kindar Lal, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Singh, Shri S. T.
Kisan Veer, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Koujalgi, Shri N. V.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai	Sivapraghasan, Shri Ku.
Kripa Shankar, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Lakshmi Bhawani, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.	Subbaraman, Shri
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati	Rambekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Lalit Sen, Shri	Rane, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Rao, Dr. K. L.	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Malaichami, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Swaran Singh, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Tan Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Maniyangan, Shri	Raut, Shri Bholi	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Mantri, Shri D. D.	Rawandale, Shri	Tripathi Shri Krishna Deo
Marandi, Shri	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Tula Ram, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri	Reddiar, Shri	Tyagi, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.	Reddy, Shri Narasimha	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Valvi, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jaywant	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Wadiwa, Shri
	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Yadava, Shri B. P.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने 'हां' में बोट दिया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be recorded. The result of the division is: Ayes.. 16; Noes.. 135.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government have miserably failed to solve the food problem, that they have put the country in the position of humiliating dependence on US PL-480 food supplies and that the Government should adopt a com-

prehensive food policy based on the following:—

- (a) a food army to bring cultivable waste lands under the plough and execute small irrigation projects on a small scale (wells, tanks, small dams etc.) be raised, and free irrigation facilities to small peasants for growing foodgrains be provided;
- (b) total prohibition of evictions from land be enforced and a ceiling on land holdings at three times of the economic holding be fixed;
- (c) land revenue or land tax on profitless agriculture be abolished;
- (d) parity in industrial and agricultural prices be maintained;

(e) liberal loans to the peasants against the security of crops be granted, and whole-sale trade in agricultural commodities be nationalised;

(f) an equitable system of distribution of foodgrains and es-

sential commodities, especially in the famine-stricken areas be evolved; and

(g) on big landholders who have marketable surplus compulsory levy be imposed." (12)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12.]

— AYES

14¹⁴ hrs.

Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinesh
Bhaa, Shri Mohammed
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmur, Shri Sarkar
Pattnayak, Shri Kishan

Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Utlys, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Bahunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Baai Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda Shrimati Jyotana
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandraseni Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda Shrimati Johrabai
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kesariba
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Hoq, Shri M. M.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri,
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Shahaswaz

Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankari Shri
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmbai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehetra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jaahvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Munzini, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeswar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rao, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaawamy, Shri V. K.
Ramahekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi

Rao, Shri Rama
Raut, Shri Bhole
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddier, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Seigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanatak, Shri Nardeo
Sajni Rupji, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shaastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shaastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shivanappa, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singhi Shri K. K.
Singhi Shri S. T.
Sinha Shrimati Ramdulari
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ka.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shree Dutt
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes. 15; Noes; 129.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put substitute motions 5, 6, 7 and 8 regarding "food situation" to the vote of the House.

The substitute motions Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 were put and negatived

The substitute motion No. 2 re. "Food Situation" was also put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now put substitute motion No. 1 of Shri Krishnopal Singh to the motion regarding the situation arising out of drought, to the vote of the House.

The substitute motion No. 1 was put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So we shall now proceed to the next item of business.

14-16 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL— Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the motion to refer the Delhi Administration Bill to a Joint Committee. Two hours had been allotted. I am told the Business Advisory Committee has increased it by one hour. So one hour and 15 minutes are left. How much time will the hon. Minister require?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I will require half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So we have got 45 minutes for discussion. Shri Balakrishnan may continue his speech.

Shri Balakrishnan (Kollpatti): In our country one-sixth of the population belong to scheduled castes. We have more than 2,000 municipalities and hundreds of Panchayats, Unions but I do not find even half a dozen Municipal Chairmen or Panchayat Chairmen belonging to the scheduled community. If at all scheduled castes occupy high positions, it is only through nominations that they have acquired those positions.

My request, which is just and reasonable, is that at least one member from the scheduled community should be appointed in the Executive Council. Regarding reservation of seats, Government is going to locate places for the reservation of seats for scheduled caste. I only request that the seats should be located in places where scheduled communities are living in majority. In regard to Panchayat elections, I notice that seats are located for scheduled communities in places where there are no scheduled communities living. It is, therefore, no use locating seats in places where harijan communities do not live. I request the Government to see that seats are reserved in places where scheduled communities live in majority.

Regarding Clause 6 of the Bill it, fixes the age limit as 25 for a person to stand for elections to the Metropolitan Council. When the citizen has the right to be a voter at the age of 21, he has no right to stand for elections to the Metropolitan Council, according to this Clause. This Clause deprives the right of a voter to stand for elections. In the case of municipal elections and panchayat elections, every voter is eligible to stand for elections. So the same procedure should be adopted in the case of elections to the Metropolitan Council also.

Clause 17 deprives the right of Parliamentary members from holding membership of the Metropolitan Council while they are Members of Parliament. I know there are so many Parliamentary members who are, even at present, holding high positions as Chairmen or are Chairmen of Zila Parishad while holding the position of Parliamentary membership. I do not, therefore, understand why only the Parliamentary members belonging to Delhi should be deprived of holding the membership of this Council.

Regarding removal or Chairman from the office, the Municipal Chair-