

C.P.W.D

2266. { Shri Kaswara Iyer:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what is the work load on the 'B' Division of the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether the work load justifies the existence of this Division; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to merge this Division with any other Division?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The workload of this maintenance Division for the year 1958-59 is about Rs. 18 lakhs.

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Birds and Animals for Foreign Zoos

2267. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of birds and animals have recently been flown for Zoos abroad.

(b) if so, the total number of birds and animals flown separately to foreign countries during the year 1958 as compared to 1957;

(c) the names of countries to which they were sent;

(d) whether these birds and animals were sold or sent as gifts; and

(e) if sold, what was the total amount received from each country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (e). Trade statistics do not show separately birds and animals flown for zoos. A statement showing country-wise exports of both birds and

animals during 1957 and 1958 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 68]. Such birds and animals are mostly sold and only a few are sent on an exchange basis

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION RE: AMENDMENT TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No GSR 398 dated the 4th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1342/59.]

CORRECTION OF REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION No 12

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of statement correcting the reply given on the 10th February 1959 to a supplementary by Shri V. P. Nayar on Starred Question No. 12 regarding Dyes for Handloom Industry [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1343/59]

12.08 hrs

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—contd.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Out of 8 hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 7 minutes now remain.

How long does the hon. Minister propose to take for reply?

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): One hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I propose to call the hon. Minister at 1.17 or 1.20 p.m. After his reply, the cut motions will be disposed and the Demands put to vote.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh may continue his speech.

Shri Goray (Poona): Does the time of 8 hours include the time for Minister's speech also?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I have only a short time left and I will not touch upon any very new points. I will merely give more information about some of the points that were raised yesterday.

At the outset, I admit that my mathematics is unable to keep pace with the calculations of my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He equated one lb. of milk with several chicken, and then gave the estimate of what we are losing in not utilising cow dung properly. I believe that at least so far as the value of cow dung is concerned, his figures are likely to be probably nearer the mark. But, so far as conservation of cow-dung is concerned.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): With regard to the consumption of milk.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There are so many voices that nothing can be heard. I do not know what difficulty the stenographers might be experiencing. I would expect hon. Members just to listen to what is being said here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I came to know yesterday that a seer of milk is equal to 9 eggs. I want to know how many chickens can be equated with one seer of milk.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am trying to get this information and I hope, before I conclude my speech, I would be able

to supply some information to my hon. friend.

So far as conservation of cow-dung is concerned, as also compost making, Government has a very big plan, and, I am glad to say that we have also achieved some results. The number of places operating the schemes of composting increased from 260 in 1944-45 to 2252 by the end of 1957-58. The total number of urban centres in the Indian Union having some sort of a local organisation for the collection and removal of refuse is about 3,000. It is aimed to cover all such towns under the urban compost scheme to increase the existing compost production of 2.2 million tons to 3 million tons annually, and effecting an appreciable improvement in the quality of the compost prepared, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Similarly, we have not let alone the rural areas. There also we have got a scheme of intense activity. We have already covered 1,000 blocks with the appointment of inspectors for composting. These people have trained so far nearly 45,000 village leaders and farmers to prepare better compost and utilise all the waste that may be available. This will show that we have also tackled this aspect of the problem.

So far as the utilisation of cow-dung as fuel is concerned, this, as I am sure every hon. Member of this House will realise, is a very difficult question. And, I do not think any sensible man will suggest that we should ban the use of cow-dung as fuel by law. It will be a very undesirable piece of legislation. All that we can do is to persuade the people and also to popularise gas plants which we have, more or less, perfected. There is a scheme that every block should have at least 2 gas plants because, in the gas plant, we will not only get the fuel but will not diminish the value of the cow-dung so far as manurial uses are concerned.

Similarly, so far as fodder is concerned, we have taken a large number of steps and most of the suggestions

which my hon. friend Shri Govind Dasji made have been given effect to. I do not think there remains any particular important suggestion which we have not accepted and in which some steps have not been taken so far as increasing the quantity of fodder is concerned, which is very necessary, and also its development.

But, all these things take time and what is possible within the time and with the resources we have, we are trying to do. Of course, it is correct that due to foreign exchange difficulties we have not been able to supply sufficient iron and steel for agricultural purposes nor have we been able to provide as much fertilisers as there is demand. This has also come in the way of going ahead with the schemes of irrigation because the requirements of foreign exchange are not forthcoming.

But, in all these things we are making a serious effort to develop the quantity available so far as the cattle are concerned and all the suggestions which my hon. friend Shri Govind Dasji made—I can safely say all of them—are being implemented.

In order to give a few more details, I would like to enumerate the items in the scheme for the development of food and fodder in selected areas in village blocks. The important aspects of this are as follows:—

- (i) The appointment of Fodder development staff;
- (ii) Establishment of State Fodder and Grazing Committees;
- (iii) The establishment of Pasture Administration blocks in community development blocks;
- (iv) The distribution of fodder seeds, roots etc., produced by the State Farms and the Military Farms, to cultivators;
- (v) The feeding of selected cattle on balanced rations; improvement

of pastures of State Government Farms; and

- (vi) Construction of silo pits for conservation of fodder.

The Central Government also does not depend upon the initiative of the State Government alone but gives a subsidy, varying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for all the above items, to State Governments. In the same manner, so far as compost is concerned, we are giving every possible encouragement.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I just put a question? Can the hon. Minister kindly give us the details as to how much money has been spent so far and the improvements made so far in any of the areas in the last 5 years in the matter of additional production of fodder and cattle feeds.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have mentioned some of the figures in giving the details about the Town Compost Scheme and I have also mentioned....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In reply to a question which I put in this House it was mentioned that no money has been spent in the First Five Year Plan and in the 3 years of the Second Five Year Plan and only propaganda has been done. I do not know how the hon. Minister says otherwise. This was the reply given.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already mentioned that 1000 inspectors are already in position in 1000 blocks and they have trained nearly 45,000 farmers so far as better composting is concerned and composting is nothing more than better utilisation of cow-dung.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am asking about the increased production of fodder: now much money has been paid, how much has been spent and how much fodder has been added to; and I am not asking about compost.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the figures here. Probably, my hon. friend's impression may be correct that much expenditure has not been incurred. But, since we have got a scheme, I am sure, we will be able to implement it, though the process may probably be somewhat gradual.

Then, the question was asked by my hon. friend about a lb. of milk being equal to 9 eggs. According to Health Bulletin No. 23, which gives the nutritive values of Indian foods and was published by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratory, in 1941, the calorific value of cow's milk, buffalo milk and eggs is 18, 33 and 49 per oz respectively. This means that the calorific value of one lb. of cow's milk is 288, and buffalo's milk 528. The weight of eggs which give the same calories would be 5.9 oz compared with cow's milk and 10.47 oz. compared with buffalo milk. Taking the average weight of an Indian egg (of Desi type) to be 1½ oz, nearly 5 eggs would equal a lb. of cow's milk and 8 eggs a lb. of buffalo milk.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I take it that the reply given by the hon. Minister of Food was wrong. I put a question No. 2971 on the 27th September, 1958 to the hon. Minister and he was pleased to give the relative values of all these things as against 1 seer of milk. Was that reply wrong because what the Minister has said is quite different from the one which the hon. Food Minister gave me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This might be heard and then, because the hon. Minister has also to speak, he might be confronted with this contradiction when he is speaking.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as buffalo's milk is concerned, there is, it seems, a difference in the calculation of my friend and my calculation of one egg only. So, both of us are very nearly correct.

सोड बोचिब दास (बबलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता था कि कैबोरी बेल्यू के प्रतिरिक्त भी दूध में कुछ गुण दोष होते हैं और उस दृष्टि से क्या साननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात का विवेचनों से पता लगाया है कि भैंस के दूध में कितने गुण दोष होते हैं और गाय के दूध में कितने गुण दोष होते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is some question of details. I have not examined it and I will certainly get expert opinion so far as my hon. friend's contention is concerned. But, I think it is somewhat vague and not a scientific opinion that buffalo milk creates some sort of dullness in the brain. It may be, probably, good to have cow's milk. But we know the comparative intelligence of peoples sitting in this House also—those who confine themselves to cow's milk and those who happen to have the misfortune of having to take buffalo's milk. (Interruptions) I am unable to distinguish one from the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We do not make comparisons all are equally good, whether we take buffalo's milk or cow's milk, everybody is equally good.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I hope my friend would not insist too much upon this preference for cow's milk so as to bring some sort of a war between the cow and the buffalo milk in this country. Both animals are useful in their own way and there are also economic questions involved. There are many people for whom to maintain a cow is far more costly than maintaining a buffalo. It is very well for us to preach one thing or the other but the economics must appeal to the common man who is to feed the cow as well as the buffalo. It is no good merely having our own prejudices. Sir, I do not wish to take more time and I thank you.

Shri I. Eacharan (Palghat): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate..

जीवन्तो सहोदरा बाई राव (सागर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष
सहोदय, कल मैं ने भी आप से प्रार्थना
की थी।

उपाध्यक्ष सहोदय बेगम भानुरेबुल
मेम्बर साहिबा ने कहा था। मगर कहने
के बाद ही वह चली गई। मैं शाम तक
इन्तिजार करता रहा, पर वह नहीं
आई।

Shri I. Eacharan: Sir, I congratulate the Ministers and the Ministry for the assistance given to Kerala State to tide over the serious food situation last year. The problem was very grave not only to Kerala but to the whole country and the Ministry tackled the problem very carefully and tactfully. The price in Kerala is very much higher than in other parts of the country. The purchasing capacity of the people is very low. So the existing price is higher than what it was existing last year in this period. So, something has to be done to reduce the price to the level prevailing in other States. Formerly, we used to get Burma rice and Tanjore rice and people were accustomed to prefer the Burma rice. But now-a-days Burma rice is not available for the Kerala State. Kerala is deficient in rice.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): They can get from Russia.

Shri I. Eacharan: It has to depend upon outside supply. According to the Kerala Government, the deficit is about 6-7 lakh tons. The southern zone is a surplus zone according to the figures available. According to the figures, Andhra has a surplus of about 10 lakhs of tons of rice and Madras has got 2-3 lakhs. With regard to the supply of rice to Kerala, it has been stated that Kerala can purchase rice from Andhra. It is all

right asking the Kerala Government to purchase rice from Andhra. But if that is to be had, the Central Government should exercise the necessary control over the purchases made by the Kerala State.

Much has been said about the Andhra rice deal. In this House itself when the matter was raised some-time back the Food Minister has said that he would await the report of the Commission appointed by the Kerala Government. It has submitted its report. On page 62 of the report, it says

"But when all the circumstances to which I have referred at such great length are taken together there are strong grounds for suspicion that the deal was not solely dictated by considerations intrinsic to the merits of the situation."

It further says

"To answer briefly the two matters referred to me, I find that the purchase of 5,000 tons of rice by the Kerala Government in August-September 1957 was justified but that the purchase on the terms of the present deal was not having regard to the food situation in the State, and that the purchase resulted in avoidable loss to the State."

That is why I have said that the Central Government should have the necessary control over the purchase made by Kerala. This purchase was made through a private firm at Madras about which also the report says on page 61.

"The present deal was for the supply of the rice of the value of Rs 25 lakhs of rupees. The Madras firm was quite unknown in Kerala and, from what I have already said, there was nothing in its antecedents to indicate that it would be able to undertake a deal of this magnitude."

[Shri I. Eacharan]

Though such an observation has been made, the Government has not taken any action and it has again entrusted the procurement work to this firm. Not only that. The report of the Commission has been totally rejected by the State Government.

Whenever the State Ministers, especially the Food Minister's and other Ministers come for consultation or conference to Delhi, they issue a statement here saying that they are getting the assistance and help required by the Kerala State. But when they go back to the State they say that they are not getting the required assistance and so there is discriminatory treatment against the Kerala State.

The southern zone was working well and so it has to be retained as it is. Reports have appeared in the Press that the Madras Government had represented to the Centre that each State should form a separate zone and the requirements of Kerala should be met on a State to State basis. The reason advanced is that there is a lot of movement of rice and paddy from Tanjore to Kerala. I think that there is not so much movement as is stated. The movement was less in 1958 than in 1957. Even this year the movement is very restricted and it is very low. Kerala was the market of Tanjore paddy and rice and that was the normal trade market and this has to be retained. Even now, the Government of Madras has controlled the movement of paddy and it issues permits to take lorry loads from Tanjore to Kerala. The south zone has stood the test of time. On the whole it has benefited the people not only of Kerala but the whole of that area. So, this should be retained as it is.

As regards agriculture, Kerala is utilising the maximum available lands for cultivation. The total area under paddy cultivation is about 13.25 lakhs acres. There is no scope for extending the area further or reclaim further

area. Whatever area is available it has been taken for cultivation. The average yield per acre, according to the State Government is 1557 lbs. of paddy. This has to be improved considerably by improved means of cultivation. Chemical fertilisers are not available for the use of our cultivators and we have to import them. But whatever is available is not made available to the cultivators at a time when it is required. Our agriculture departments have not changed their policy and procedure. The ordinary cultivators are not aware of the procedure. They require these things only at the time of their use and then only they will approach the agriculture department. There are some difficulties of this kind and they are to be minimised. In the same way improved varieties of seeds are also to be made available when and where they are required.

Malabar which was a backward area is still neglected. Even also in the appointments to service under State Government there is mismanagement. There is large scope for increasing the yield by extending the irrigation facilities.

In the Palghat District there is a scheme which was investigated and recommended by the previous Government. The Planning Commission has not sanctioned that scheme. I am referring to the Kanjirapuzha scheme. That is a big scheme which, if undertaken, will yield double the quantity of foodgrains that is now produced in that area of about 80,000 to 90,000 acres of land. This scheme was investigated even before the First Five Year Plan and was found to be very useful. I do not know whether the Kerala Government has recommended it to be included at least in the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, there is no use of having so many big schemes which will produce results only after some long period. Especially in the case of Kerala the serious food situation that is prevailing there can be solved by giving more

irrigational facilities which will yield quick results I would request the Planning Commission to take this aspect of the matter into consideration and give priority to these things

With these remarks, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the annals of history our country has always been a land of plenty attracting invaders from outside right down the centuries The Indo-Gangetic Plains with our snow-fed perennial rivers and the coast line of Gujerat have all been famous in the world Yet today we are faced with the food problem, with a bad situation in which we cannot feed our teeming millions Today the yield per acre here is the lowest in the world

Yet Sir when we speak of or when we consider questions like land reforms, and when we talk of trading in foodgrains and other matters, I sometimes wonder why we have not given more thought, or why we do not consider the main, the most crucial, aspect, namely, to increase the yield per acre and to produce more food It makes me wonder why we side-track leave the most important issues

I admit that land reforms and other problem that come before us are important in their own way, but surely we should not side-track from the problem, the most forceful problem which is in front of us And in doing so, if we consider the demands and wants of the agriculturists, we will find that what they want is more water, seed fertilizers and the like

To me, Sir, it appears that the main problem is of providing more water Our water potential has often been talked of in this House I wonder why we do not give more emphasis and devote our entire attention to the better utilisation of our water potential

I am sure brother Members will agree with me that in any part of India, in any corner of India, if an agriculturist is asked as to what his want is, how he will increase his yield his demand will be for water It is not a hidden fact If that is so, should we not pay more attention, should we not devote our energies more towards this Demand

In Bihar, today, we have schemes of the Gandak, the Kosi, the DVC and the Sone The Gandak scheme is still in the offing The Kosi scheme is being worked at the moment The DVC had given large promises but as yet no irrigation facilities has been released in Bihar So far as the Sone is concerned it is the oldest canal system in Bihar feeding the division of Patna, especially the District of Shahabad which is the only surplus district in Bihar At the moment the Rihand will be discharging greater supply of water into the Sone If we do not harness this in time we may have difficulties later on A substantial amount of money has already been sanctioned for renovation of canals. But until preliminary work is done on the new barrage which, I believe—I have reliable information—would amount to Rs 3 crores, we will not be able to achieve good results May I therefore, urge upon the hon Minister of Food and Agriculture to use his good offices for the allotment of this amount If these Rs 3 crores could be sanctioned and if preliminary work could be done on the new barrage—Rs 3 crores is only one-fourth of the total amount for the new barrage—we can ensure better results This should be done before the Rihand waters go into the Sone In that case, I think, we can proceed in a better way and we can also save some amount of money in the long run

Apart from this,—my experience is confined to Bihar—I have been going round the villages and I do not think there is any part, any corner where there is no demand for a tube-well, a pumping set or for some other minor irrigational facility But the de-

[Shri Kamal Singh]

mands are not met because, according to the reply given by the State Government, they are short of money. It is true these matters are within the purview of the State Government, but should we not, in this House, try and find out what are the actual requirements of the peasants? It is through the peasants that our yield could be increased.

Again, I would like to make a mention about the "usar" land, which in U.P. comes to about 20 lakh acres and in Punjab about 30 lakh acres. I happened to visit the National Botanical Gardens in Lucknow. I was given a pamphlet there by the Director, Professor Kaul of the National Botanical Gardens. He has experimented on the reclamation of usar lands at a fairly reasonable cost. I think, when we are faced with a food shortage, and the question is how to increase our food production, we should take into consideration such schemes which would bring in without very much cost an additional output of grains.

Fertilizer is the second item in the long list of requirements of the peasants. The general complaint is that the prices are a bit high which do not go home to the cultivators. In view of the fact that the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has been making profits and in view of the fact that our State Trading Corporation is also left with a certain surplus, may I humbly submit that it may be considered whether the prices could be lowered a little bit so that it could come within reach of cultivators?

On the question of improved seeds, I am afraid I am one of those who are rather critical of the scheme of seed multiplication farms. My reason for that is that we could have achieved the same result by having a more aggravated form of registered growers. That would have eliminated so many things. It would have eliminated the question of acquiring land. You are going to spend Rs. 4 crores as aid to the States in three years time

for getting, I think, 3000 farms. The achievement till September is 1,702 farms already installed in all the States at a cost of Rs. 82 lakhs. I think we could achieve better result by having registered growers. We need not have all this paraphernalia staff etc., and we need not deprive the cultivators of their land. About land acquisition, I am sure the House must be aware of the long process that is taken for the acquisition of lands in the States. At the same time, there is the necessity of the cultivator of the area for getting a particular kind of seed. But the emphasis today is mostly on growing paddy because it is the easiest thing to grow. There is no dearth of paddy seeds. The dearth of seed, say in my area, is in respect of the Kharif seed; the dearth is for good maize seed, the early varieties of maize and good jowar, and other grains like that. The seed multiplication farms in my area do not concentrate on those seeds. They would rather have either wheat or paddy because paddy especially is so easy to grow. That is why I am against this. I thought that we would have saved a lot and that the registered growers and the big cultivators in various parts of India could have grown for us and it could have gone to the NES blocks where we could have seed-grain stores. It would have been much simpler.

In this regard, I would like to pay a tribute to the very fine work done by our Agricultural Research Institute and the ICAR, the work they have done in agricultural research. I would like to mention specially Dr. Pal and Mr. Randhawa, especially the latter who has brought out a very fine book on agriculture which I hope many of my hon. friends here have had the opportunity to go through.

In this connection, I would like to mention that this fine piece of work that is being done by our Agricultural Research Institute is being

wasted and does not percolate down to the masses. This could be done if we have journals in regional languages, in Hindi, etc. At the moment there is the journal called *Indian Farming*, which is published by the I C A R. If we have more journals in Hindi and in regional languages, the masses could take the benefit of it. Leave alone the State Governments, for, as a matter of fact, the State Governments at the moment are not in a position even to inform the people on various matters. For instance, I had personally made some enquiries about improved variety of date tree and the ginger seed. But I was not able to get much information or assistance.

I would also like to say a few words on the report of the Agricultural Administration Committee. The Agricultural Administration Committee have made certain very pertinent remarks and I would just mention three points out of them. First, they suggest the replacement of 30 to 40 per cent of the administrative staff because they do not consider that our agricultural administration staff is up to the mark. This is a very major point worth consideration. The second point is that the service conditions are inferior to those of other services in the Government. If we wish to improve our agriculture, the service conditions in the agriculture departments should not be inferior to those in other services. The third point is that the service rules have not been revised in some States for as long as 25 years. These points, I think are important and should be considered. I do hope that this report of the Agricultural Administration Committee would be gone into and steps taken in respect of the recommendations.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in our endeavours to increase our food output, we must realise that the most important thing is to give incentive to the cultivators. They are not given that incentive. I have no

time at my disposal to make out my case but there are so many things which are important. The most important thing is that they should be left alone. They need not be told of the mysteries of land reforms. Let them grow, and grow more. The fundamental basic amenities that they want are roads and good administration on the part of the State Governments, so that if our agriculturists have to go for a loan, they could get it on the same day and not spend time and money and wait there for days and days for getting a loan. At present, at every step, the agriculturist has to give, what is known as gratuity. So, the humble request that I would like to make is, let the agriculturists have fundamental, basic amenities such as roads and hospitals. Though they are not directly connected to agriculture as such, they are most necessary.

While we are discussing the subject of food and agriculture here in Parliament or in Consultative or other committees, the major issues come before us. What are they? The major issues are land reforms and so many other things. But then we are side-tracking the most important thing that is how to increase our food yield which is the lowest in the world. I can only hope that the transformation in our approach could come before it is too late.

Shri D A Katti (Chikodi) Sir, looking to the food situation in the country, I am rather forced to say that unfortunately our Government, headed by an eminent person like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has failed to solve the food problem even though his Government has been vested with all the powers, and if need be, with dictatorial powers. On the contrary, in recent years, the food situation has been worsened and especially this year the situation is hopelessly horrible. In spite of this situation our hon. Minister in charge of the Food and Agriculture Ministry says that this year it has been possible to get a

[Shri D. A. Katti]

bumper crop and that the food situation is quite all right. But what is the fact? The Minister, it seems, believes in the figures supplied to him and he is satisfied with the figures. But I think he is not concerned with the real situation. He is not concerned with the lot that has befallen the people.

Today, as we see, the situation is tense. Never before have the prices of foodgrains gone so high. They are so exorbitant that the poor people and even the middle classes are not able to purchase the foodgrains or that quantity of foodgrains which they require. These people are living rather in semi-starvation conditions. Whether the people are happy and whether they get sufficient food is not to be judged by the figures nor by seeing the care-free birds roaming about Connaught Place. But you must visit the villages; go to the villages and see the life. You go to any humble cottage of any humble citizen and see what he eats there and then the Minister will come to know about the position. I have seen. People are actually starving. But our Ministers refuse to go to the villages. They have no courage to see the real life. They are afraid of seeing the real position.

Today, in respect of food, the people are facing such hard times that we must all thank and especially the Minister should thank his stars that hunger marches are not storming this Parliament. This food problem is a basic problem and unless this problem is tackled successfully it will never be possible to achieve success in any other thing. You can never make the Plan successful otherwise. The basic need is food, and you must be able to satisfy the need. But the Government which is not able to feed the people, which is not able to solve the problem of food, is incapable of doing anything that is great, and as such the Government is not fit to rule even.

I do not say that the Government is not making any attempts. It is making attempts to improve the food position, but there is no sincerity in those attempts; there is no purity, there is no vision. For example, delegations are sent to foreign countries to study agriculture. Again, agricultural research is being carried on. But the knowledge made available and the suggestions made by the delegations, I think, are not made use of. Secondly, the peasants are aided by way of loans to improve their land. But according to my information and experience, the money is not spent properly. There is mere waste. First of all it becomes very difficult for the peasant to get the money. Secondly, if he gets the money, he spends that money not on the improvement of land, but on marriages of his children and so on. This is how money is wasted and there is no improvement at all.

Thirdly, rice zones are created. My constituency in Belgaum District comes in this Zone. Before the zone was created, rice was available at 7 or 8 annas a seer. But after the creation of the zone one seer of rice, costs 11 annas. The reason is every-day hundreds of trucks are crossing the boundaries for the police are so horribly corrupt. I have never seen such corrupt police; every-day they are making hundreds of rupees. In a public meeting I had condemned this. Then, under the grow more food scheme, unnecessarily money is wasted. There is an attempt to irrigate the land too by spending crores of rupees. Irrigation potential is made available, but that irrigation potential is not made use of and fully utilised for getting more food. So, every attempt made in this direction has defeated the purpose.

When the situation goes beyond the control of Government, they condemn the hoarding tendency, profit-making tendency, etc. Sometimes they curse the "blind God" for no rains. In spite

of all this, the fact remains that there is food problem in the country and food is very costly. The situation is tense and beyond the control of Government. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to re-examine the whole issue and to adopt some wise, practical and more powerful remedy. All this trouble has started because we are not having more production. More food production and equitable distribution of the produce are the remedies to raise the standard of life of the people.

Now, after failing in all the attempts, Government have decided to adopt another measure, viz., co-operative farming. This method is considered very novel and effective. After the Nagpur resolution, the subject has become a burning problem in all circles and the subject is being discussed at length. Some people oppose it. Even in the Congress there are people who oppose co-operative farming. There are some who support this. Those who oppose it say that it is something coercive. They feel that it affects individual liberty and it is not consistent with democratic institutions. Some express the fear of bloodshed, this and that, as if the heavens would fall if co-operative farming is brought into force. Those who support it feel as if they are doing something miraculous and it is going to make this country immediately सुजला, सुफल

But I feel this is not so miraculous as it is propounded to be. As a matter of principle, I support co-operative farming. As a matter of principle, nobody will oppose co-operation whether in the field of farming or in any other field. My party, the Republican Party, supports co-operative farming. But at the same time, we feel that as it is propounded, it is rather a half-hearted measure. We feel there is no socialistic and scientific approach in it, rather a blind trial and error method is adopted. The main objective is to get more food and, I believe, to create a sense of co-operation among the peasants. But the question is

whether it will be possible to get these things by this scheme.

I feel that co-operative farming, about which so much is talked about, does not tell us whether land reform will precede co-operative farming and, if so, what will be the nature of the land reform. To me it appears that land reform must precede co-operative farming and that land reform must be such as to ensure a fair deal to the actual cultivators and prevent exploitation. Without land reform, any attempt to have co-operative farming will simply be a farce and will ultimately fail. The Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives have suggested that in order to form Agrarian Co-operative, it is necessary to create a favourable atmosphere and that atmosphere should be one of equality and non-exploitation. In creating this atmosphere, land reform will play a vital role. They further say that land reform should have two objectives, firstly discouragement of cultivation by hired labour and secondly availability of land to those who want to live by working on it. The scheme behind these suggestions, I believe, is to make the tiller the owner. But the members of the delegation were not bold enough to state that but that is the spirit behind it. I also feel that the land should belong to the tiller.

But mainly cultivation is done through hired labour. The disparity in land holdings will show how it is true. The data collected in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry in regard to mal-distribution of land are reproduced in the report of the Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives: 13.6 per cent of the people are having upto 1 acre; 17.3 per cent have 2.5 acres; 17.0 per cent have 2.5 to 5 acres; 15.5 per cent have 5 to 10 acres; 13.1 per cent have 10 to 25 acres and 4.5 per cent have more than 25 acres. These figures show that about 17 per cent of the people are holding about 67 per cent of the land and 83 per cent of the people are

[Shri D. A. Katti]

holding 33 per cent. of the land. Those 17 per cent of the people are not able to cultivate by family labour 67 per cent of the land They cultivate this land through hired labour If you want to check cultivation through hired labour, 67 per cent of the land will be made available to the actual workers on the land. 50 per cent of the people are such that they are either landless or hold 1 or 2 acres only If that land is made available to these people, they will willingly join the co-operatives and the co-operatives will be successful

So, my submission is, to make co-operative farming successful to have equitable distribution of wealth, to avoid a probable bloody revolution, because the people are no longer prepared to be beasts of burden any longer Let not socialist pattern of society be an empty slogan This land can be redistributed to those people who are prepared to cultivate it Compensation should be paid to the persons who are holding this land If this remedy can be adopted, I am sure co-operative farming will be successful, otherwise, it will miserably fail So, don't unnecessarily hanker after that and don't lull people into false hopes

13 hrs.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That one minute is gone

Shri D A Katti: I will conclude just now.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry Now Shri K. S Ramaswamy.

Shri K S Ramaswamy (Gobichettipalayam) Mr Deputy-Speaker, agriculture is the base of the Plan and top priority is to be given to agricultural production But I find that top priority is given to the distribution of foodgrains than to the production of foodgrains That is the defect of our system If we really want to attain self-sufficiency, if we

want to increase our food production, we should adopt the method of intensive cultivation, and intensive cultivation depends on the fertility of the soil. What have we done to improve the fertility of the soil Here I want to quote certain figures of the anticipated requirements and actual supply of ammonium sulphate for the past few years. In 1956 the actual supply was 6.39 lakh tons as against the requirement of 6.75 lakh tons; in 1957 it was 7.20 lakh tons as against the requirement of 8 lakh tons, in 1958-59 it was 8.22 lakh tons as against the requirement of 9 lakh tons In 1959-60 we expect to supply only 50 per cent of the actual requirement of 18.8 lakh tons

Then, if we look into the area under food crops, whereas it was 25,22,69,000 acres in 1952-53 in 1957-58 it was 26,73,72,000 acres, an increase of 1,51,03,000 acres But increase in the supply of fertiliser is only 2.49 lakh tons during the course of the five years

In this connection, I would like to quote the relevant portion from the Report of the Fourth meeting of the working party on fertiliser held at Bangkok in 1953, where they say:

"There is also a steady decline in paddy yields in India from year to year and this is attributed to the low organic matter and nitrogen contents of the soil Intensive cultivation of land without proper replenishment of the nutrients removed by the rice crop. lack of irrigation facilities and uncertain rainfall conditions have also contributed to this decline ..

On the whole an increase of 225 lbs per acre of paddy is found to be possible by suitable combinations of Nitrogen and Phosphates in the various States

At present only a small fraction of the total area under paddy in India gets the benefit of fertil-

izers. The indigenous manures are in short supply and there is possibility of increasing fertilizers usage if the fertilizer is made cheaply available through Government agencies."

Then they say:

"In Japan the yields have been steadily increasing since 1890 as a result of efficient fertilizer practice. It is estimated that the production of paddy in Japan would fall by 20 to 30 per cent, if chemical fertilizer is not used."

Now when we want more fertilizer to be given to the agriculturists, the Government say we have shortage of foreign exchange and so we are not prepared to import much of fertilizers. I am told that by using Re. 1 worth of fertilizers we can get Rs 3 worth of foodgrains in return. If that is so, then, instead of spending crores and crores of rupees on the import of foodgrains—we are spending Rs. about 140 crores on import of foodgrains—if we import more of fertilizers, then I think we will be able to increase the food output enormously with the result that next time the import of foodgrains will be less. It will even result in surplus in food production.

Here I want to refer to the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee:

"The Committee has pointed out that there is a general feeling in the States that not only sufficient fertilizers are not being allotted by the Government of India, but the fertilisers allocated are not received by them regularly and in time for application to crops. The Committee has further recommended that centrally administered godowns, which are conveniently situated in several parts of the country should be established to receive and store fertilisers for supply to the consuming areas. The Committee has also recommended that the payment of interest charges of

fertiliser loans advanced by the Centre to the States may also be deferred till such time the fertilizer is actually required for use of the land."

The fertility of the soil is going down. That is why for the last 4-5 years the output of foodgrains is decreasing, as can be seen from the following figures:

	Tons
1953-54	6,82,34,000
1954-55	6,64,02,000
1955-56	6,52,62,000
1956-57	6,81,88,000
1957-58	6,15,30,000

So, it is going down every year. Unless we improve the fertility we cannot increase the production. So, I am surprised to find that proper attention is not given to this aspect. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is not co-operating with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the matter of supply of fertilizers. I would say that the Food and Agriculture Ministry should emphasize and fight its case with the Planning Commission and the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the setting up of more factories. Whenever any question on this subject is asked they say "it will be considered". Even today the hon. Deputy Minister said that plans for the factories will be finalised soon. I do not know when it will be finalized. A production committee was set up in 1954 with the object of setting up a factories the target of which in 1961 will only be 1,71,000 tons of fertilizer. When we need 15 lakh tons of fertilizer and when our indigenous production now is only 4.02 lakhs, the target for this factory in 1962 is only 1,72,000 tons. I do not know why planning is done in this way in the matter of agriculture.

Then it is curious to find that when we are in short supply of fertilizer, a lot of fertilizer is being exported. For example, take the case of oil cakes. Here I would like to give

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

some figures about the export of oil cakes. The figures are as follows:

	Tons
1954-55	39,397
1955-56	1,62,702
1956-57	56,344
11 months of 1958	65,659

Oil cake is a very valuable fertiliser in our country; it is also a part of the food of animals. So, this valuable oil cake should not be exported. Its export should be stopped immediately. Because of its export, the price of oil cake has gone up from Rs. 18 per bag to Rs. 25 per bag. The Minister for Agriculture stated two days back that farmers were not educated in the use of fertiliser. But because we are not using fertilisers, a big portion of our foreign exchange is being wasted for import of foodgrains. Therefore, I would suggest that immediate steps should be taken to survey the soil, examine the soil and to educate the people on the best use of fertilisers—what fertiliser should be used and how. That can easily be done within one year or six months by the agricultural departments in the various States if a proper machinery could be set up.

The Agricultural Administration Committee has again recommended:

"The purpose and functions of the Agricultural Departments, according to the Committee, should be not only to provide facilities for education and training the personnel required for manning the services connected with agriculture. The Agricultural Departments should demonstrate to the farmers better methods of cultivation and disseminate knowledge about these methods through various audio-visual channels and organise farmers for adopting the improved techniques of crop production and working together for purposes of common benefit in activities such as land development, protection of crops, market-

ing and organisation of self-help programmes. The supply of seeds, fertilizers, implements, agricultural machinery and plant protection equipment etc. is not considered to be the legitimate role of the Department of Agriculture though this is certainly the function in the opinion of the Committee, of the Welfare State. The Committee has recommended that it is necessary for the agricultural extension staff to concentrate solely on educating and organising the farmers to produce more; in other words, the department should deal with technical knowledge and education rather than trade in supplies."

But this is not what the department is doing. It is concentrating more in trading in foodgrains and supply than on production. Not only that. Fertilizer is not supplied to farmers. We are not given other materials. Take, for example, iron and steel. In 1957-58 the supply of iron and steel was 60,000 tons as against the requirement of 3 lakh tons. In 1958-59 the supply was 1,00,300 tons as against the requirement of 3.64 lakh tons. In the case of scrap iron the supply was 12,000 tons as against the requirement of 60,380 tons. Because of this shortage of iron and steel the price of agricultural implements are going up. Not only the price of agricultural implements but even the prices of fodder, bullocks, wooden implements have gone up. So, the cost of production of foodgrains has gone up. But when there is a demand for fair price I hear the Minister saying that fair price has been fixed after taking into consideration all these factors. I would say that the farmers should be given a higher price.

These people in the towns and urban areas, workers, Government servants, etc. I am afraid, are exploiting the agriculturists. They are able to voice their opinions well.

They have got the papers in their hands; they have all sorts of means of publicity with them. Poor peasants and farmers are not able to press their views that the price of their produce should be based on the cost of production. I do not know if the price of any other article is not based on the cost of production.

I wish to say a few words on State trading in foodgrains. State-trading in foodgrains will never be a success. It will completely end in failure. Don't repeat a mistake of the past. Let us not do something which would need a Kidwai or Rajaji to come to our rescue. It will fail. If there is increased production, there will be no question of distribution. If there is enough production of foodgrains, if a free market is allowed, the law of supply and demand would work and prices will go down. Prices rise if Government go and purchase. If there is any hoarding or if any merchants are hoarding, if the Government ask them to sell the produce in the open market at the market price, the price will go down. Instead of spending crores in warehouses and setting up an administrative machinery, you can spend the money in increasing production of foodgrains. Then the problem of the prices going up will be naturally solved.

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसदा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि साक्षात् मंत्रालय जो अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करता है, वह बड़े नाटकीय ढंग से करता है। पिछले दिनों माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से कहा गया था कि हमारे देश में साक्षात् इसलिए महंगा है कि लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ गई है और लोग ज्यादा गेहूँ तथा चावल इत्यादि खाने लग गये हैं। इस साल जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें कहा गया है कि साक्षात् इसलिए महंगा है कि देश में गल्ले की कमी है और प्राकृतिक कारणों से देश के कुछ हिस्सों में भनाज कम पैदा हुआ है। इसके साथ ही साथ आबादी

के बढ़ने की भी बात इसमें कही गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि १९५६-५७ के मुकाबले में १९५८-५९ में गल्ला एक तो कम पैदा हुआ और जो गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया गया वह सिर्फ १२० करोड़ रुपये का ही मंगाया गया जबकि पिछले साल में ज्यादा का मंगाया गया था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अधिक खेती के लायक जमीन है और यहाँ पर भनाज की इस तरह से कमी हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मेरा विचार है कि मन्निमडल अपनी जिम्मेदारियाँ छिपाने की बड़ी चालाकी से कोशिश कर रहा है और देश को यह दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि जितना बड़ा भन्ना का संकट हमारे देश के सामने है उसमें कहीं ज्यादा हम उसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं।

पिछले दिनों यह कहा गया था आपकी रिपोर्ट में कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें और दूसरे लोग फिंगर्स को बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर देते हैं और जितना संकट प्रान्तीय सरकारें और दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि देश में है, उतना नहीं है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में गल्ले का बहुत गम्भीर संकट है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई शक वाली बात नहीं है। पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने बड़े संकट को मन्निमडल उस हिसाब में देखने की कोशिश नहीं करता जिस हिसाब से वह विद्यमान है। इस बाबत पहली बात जो मैं मन्निमडल से कहना चाहता हूँ यह है विरोधियों के ऊपर इस बात का लाइन लगाना कि वे लोगों की बरगलाते हैं, गलन है यह ठीक नहीं है। पिछले दिनों यू० पी० के छन्दर एक आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था और सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया

[बी सरजू पाठे]

कि यह सिर्फ एक राजनीतिक चाल है और ये लोग लोगों को बरगला कर देश में गड़बड़ी पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इस मसले पर इस सदन में बहस भी हुई थी। जब कभी भी कोई इस तरह का सवाल उठता है तो एक राजनीतिक चाल कह कर और यह कह कर कि कुछ बिरोधी दलों के लोग जनता को बरगलाते हैं, अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने की कोशिश की जाती है, जो ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सकट है उसको दूर करने के लिए आप कदम उठावें।

इसको दूर करने के लिए पहला तरीका यह निकाला गया है कि जोनल सिस्टम लागू किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जोन के जिस हिस्से में गल्ले की कमी थी वहां गल्ले के दाम एक दम आकाश पर चढ़ गये और जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चोरी से तमाम गल्ला उस जगह भेजा गया जहां पर रोक लगाई गई थी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जोनल सिस्टम जिस चीज को देखते हुए जारी किया गया था कि गल्ले के भाव ठीक से कायम रहे उसका उल्टा ही असर हुआ और जगह जगह पर लोग भूखो मरने लगे। कहा जाता है कि एक भी भुखमरी की घटना नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अधिकारीगण हैं वे गलत तरीके से रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं? अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मैं सैकड़ों इस तरह की घटनायें उनके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ। गाजीपुर, बलिया, आजमगढ़, गोरखपुर, देवरिया, गोडा इत्यादि जगहों पर कई भीत की घटनायें इस कारण से हुई हैं। अगर कोई भी कमेटी इस बात की जांच करे तो यह बात सिद्ध हो सकती है और मैं आपको इनबार्ड कर रहा हूँ कि आप इसकी जांच करवा कर के देख लें। वहां के लोग

साबो पर जिन्दा हैं, धाम की गुठली की रोटी, सामू के बीज की रोटी और दूसरी चीजों को खा कर जिन्दा हैं। लेकिन आपको तरह से कहा जाता है कि ये सभी पोलिटिकल चालें हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भूख से मरने की घटनायें हैं, वे आप भी बतलाई जा सकती हैं।

इसके बाद आपने एक उपाय यह किया कि बैंको पर रोक लगा दी कि वे कर्जा न दें। इसका क्या असर हुआ, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कोई बड़ा असर नहीं हुआ है।

पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के लाख मंत्री ने कहा था कि हमारे सूबे में जल्दियेवाजी होती है, लोग गल्ला जमा करने हैं और अगर सरकार चाहे तो गल्ले को निकलवा कर बाहर लाया जा सकता है, बाजार में लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने उस ओर न ध्यान दिया और न ही इस बात की कोशिश की कि वहां से गल्ला निकाला जाय और बाजार में लाया जाय। हमने अपने जिले में इस चीज का पता लगाने की काशिश की और अधिकारियों को बताया कि फलां जगह पर जल्दियेवा है गल्ले का मगर अधिकारियों ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उल्टे कह दिया वहां गल्ला जमा नहीं किया गया है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एक एसोसियेशन बनाई गई है जिसका मील फार मिलियन कहने हैं और उसका एक लाख रुपये की घाट दी गई है। इसी तरह से बहुत सी घान्ट्स दी जाती हैं जिससे बनावटी किस्म का भनाब पैदा हो, मिले जुले साबाब तैयार हो और लोगों को इन चीजों के बारे में समझाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कतई तौर पर पैसे का दुरुपयोग है और अगर यही पैसा सही मानों में गल्ले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में खर्च किया जाता तो ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा हो सकता था जिसमुकाबिल इसके कि कुछ एक्सपर्ट और

कुछ कमेटियां बिठा कर के उनको आप पैसा खिलायें और उनसे रिपोर्ट हो तैयार करवायें और उन से यह बताने को कहें कि हम ने कितने खाद्यान्न पैदा किये हैं । इससे जो समस्या है वह हल नहीं हो सकती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इस तरह के कामों के लिये आप घाट देने हैं, वह घाट गल्ला किस तरह से ज्यादा पैदा हो, उसके लिये दें ।

गल्ले की पैदावार किसान ही बढ़ा सकते हैं । अगर किसान को इसका कुछ फल नहीं मिलता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर चाहे आप जितनी भी कोशिश कर लें, पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती है । पिछले दिनों यह कहा गया था कि ऊख के दाम बढ़ाइये और कई माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से यह माग की गई थी कि इसके दाम बढ़ने चाहिये । आपकी तरफ से कहा गया था कि अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये गये तो लोग गन्ना ज्यादा बोने लग जायेंगे, इसलिये वे बढ़ाये नहीं जा सकते हैं । अगर आप गन्ने के दाम नहीं बढ़ाने हैं और गल्ले में किसानों को पैसा मिलता नहीं है ना किम तरह में किसान ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकता है । किसान लाजिमी तौर पर यह सचता है कि काम भा किया जाये, तो उसका फल तो उसे श्रव्य मिलना चाहिये और अगर फल नहीं मिलता है तो क्यों ज्यादा मेहनत की जाये । एम० दशा में जब तक उसको उसकी पैदावार का बाजब कीमत नहीं मिलती है पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है ।

बहुत शोर मचाया जाता है कि डबलर से खेती करो, तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है । इस का प्रचार करने के लिये सैकड़ों और हजारों आदमी आप ने रखे हैं जो गांव-गांव से जा कर प्रचार करने फिरते हैं । यह डबलर लकड़ी का एक औजार होता है जिस से जमीन में खेद कर के एक-एक दो-दो दाने डाले जाते हैं । अब जिस के पाम १०-१५ बीघे जमीन हो और वह डबलर ले कर बैठ जाये तो बेरा-खयाल है कि वह एक बीघा भी जमीन में

बाई नहीं कर सकेगा । साथ ही साथ बलर से खेती करने के लिये पानी की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है । जब पानी मांगा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि इससे हमारा ताल्लुक नहीं है, इसके लिये आप सिंचाई विभाग से पूछिये । वहां से भी पानी मिलना बहुत मुश्किल होता है । इस सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान इसको कर नहीं पाता है ।

अब आपकी तरफ से जापानी ढंग से धान बोने के ऊपर बहुत खर्च किया गया है । मैं ने देखा है कि इस ढंग में खेती करने के लिये लोग रूमिया ले कर मेड पर बैठ कर धान लगाते हैं । इस तरह में एक आदमी थोड़ा सा ही धान लगा पाता है । जब वह थोड़ा धान लगा पाता है तो दूसरे खेतों का जो पानी होता है वह बह जाता है । इसलिये आदमी सोचता है कि एक खेत में धान बो दिया इस तरीके से तो बाकी खेत का क्या होगा । इसके साथ ही साथ यह बात भी है कि खेत मजदूर को बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है और कोई भी मजदूर जापानी तरीके में धान लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है । मैं ने अपने यहां पर कृषि छायेरेक्टर से पूछा कि आप बतायें कि जापानी तरीके से अगर धान बुवाया जायें तो खेत मजदूर को कितना गल्ला मिलेगा ? उन्होंने कहा कि ये मुश्किलता तो जरूर है लेकिन हमारी सरकार की राय ऐसी ही है । हमारा किसान नहीं बोयेगा तो हम बी० डी० प्रो० सेक्टरों इत्यादि से यह काम करवा लेंगे । मैं ने देखा है कि कितने ही ग्राम मेबर खेती पर खर्च हो कर धान लगा रहे हैं ।

श्री प्र० प्र० जीन : बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री सरजू बाई : तब तो यह चीज उन्हीं तक सीमित रहेगी किसान इसको नहीं अपनायेंगे ।

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

हमारी सरकार जमीनों के सुधार की बहुत बात करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऊपरी तौर पर छोटे-मोटे रिफार्म्स कर के अगर यह समझा जाता है कि पैदावार बढ़ सकती है तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।

खडसारी का मसला हमारे सामने है। भारत अखबार में रिपोर्ट निकली है जिसमें कहा गया है कि ५० पी० के लोगो ने यह तय किया है कि हम खडसारी के उद्योग को बन्द कर रहे हैं। सरकार का मशा भी यही प्रतीत होता है कि यह बन्द हो जाये। हमसे करीब एक डेढ़ लाख लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। पूरे ५० पी० के अन्दर बरेली ही एक ऐसा सेंटर है जहाँ पर खडसारी तैयार होती है। इसे गरीब लोग ही अधिकतर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आज उनका पूरे का पूरा रोजगार मारा गया है और इससे बेकारो की सख्या में और वृद्धि हो गई है और एक समस्या आपके सामने खड़ी हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस और भी ध्यान दें।

कोओपरेटिव्स की बात भी कही जाती है। हमने और हमारी पार्टी ने इस बात को माना है कि कोओपरेटिव के जरिये से हिन्दुस्तान में खेती होनी चाहिये और उसमें तरक्की हो सकती है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि अगर सरकार का यही रबैया रहा जो आज है तो शायद कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के नाम से लोग डर कर भाग जायेंगे, इसके नाम को भी सुनना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि कई एक कोओपरेटिव फार्म हमारे जिले में हो गये हैं लेकिन उन से किसानो को कोई मुनाफा नहीं हुआ है बल्कि उल्टे घाटा हुआ है पंजाब के अन्दर मैंने देखा है कि लोग कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के नाम से घबराये हुए हैं। वे इसे बहुत भयानक सी चीज समझते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार इसके पक्ष में जनमत तैयार नहीं करती है लोगो को इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं करती है कि वे

कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग को समझें और, अपनाये बल्कि उल्टा इसका विरोध करती हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर कोई दूसरी मकनमेंट होती तो उसे भी इस चीज को समझाने में सी बरत लग सकते थे। कुछ जगहो पर वहाँ कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग शुरू किया गया है, वहाँ के लोग हम से कहते हैं कि इसको हम देख चुके हैं और वहाँ पर कोई मुनाफा नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ पर किसी को तो मछली मारने के लिये रख दिया जाता है, किसी को कह दिया जाता है कि बैल हाकना तुम्हारा काम है, या खाद डालना काम है, तीसरे को कोई और काम करने को कह दिया जाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कोई मछली पकड़ने का काम करता है, कोई दवा छिड़कने का काम करता है और कोई और काम करता है, लेकिन किसानो को कोई लाभ होता ही है। वह कह उठते हैं कि ऐसी कोओपरेटिव्स में तो भ्रष्टा है कि कोई कोओपरेटिव न हो और ऐसी कोओपरेटिव्स से हमें बचना जाये। अगर आपको वाकई में कोओपरेटिव्स खाना है तो उसके लिये लाजिमी तौर पर और मही मायने में आपको उसके लिये जनमत तैयार करना होगा। आपको किसानो को कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के लाभ बनवाने चाहिये और उस पद्धति को प्रयोग करने के लिये किसानो को तैयार करना चाहिये लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक सरकार की ओर से इस दिशा में कुछ विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है और यही कारण है जो हम देख रहे हैं कि उसके प्रति किसानो में आज कोई उत्साह और विशेष दिनबस्ती नहीं है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसानों की रूझान इस ओर हो तो आप खुद कोओपरेटिवफार्मिंग कर के उनको यह सिद्ध कर दीजिये कि यह लाभप्रद है। अन्त में मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो आपने बड़े-बड़े एक्सपर्ट्स के बास्ते घाट्स रखी है और जिन से कि आप मूँचकनी का घाटा तैयार करवाना चाहते हैं शककरदी

धीर चौकर का घाटा बनवाना चाहते हैं अब इन चीजों पर आप इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बजाय अगर किसानों को कुछ सुविधायित्व पहुँचाते तो वह कहीं अच्छा होता। किसानों के लिये कम से कम आप ऐसी मुसीबत पैदा होने का मौका न दें कि उसका प्रभाव खेत में लड़ा है और भूमि उनसे घर में बमूली के लिये पहुँच जाये बल्कि जो उसके खेत में प्रभाव पैदा हुआ है उसको बेच कर वह रुपया खर्च करे लेकिन आज बूँक किसानों के लिये यह व्यवस्था नहीं है और उनको बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है इसलिये किसान सोचता है कि अगर ज्यादा न हो तो बेहतर है।

ट्यूबवैल्स का प्रालम्ब यह है कि जिस किसान की १६ बिस्वे जमीन सीधी गई उस पर ३८ रुपये का बिल आया। अगर आप इस सम्बन्ध में जाच करना चाहेंगे तो मैं आपको इस के प्रमाण पेश कर के मिट्ट कर दूँगा कि आज इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है कि गांवों में कोई आदमी न तो नहर में पानी लेना चाहता है और न ट्यूबवैल्स से लेना चाहता है। अगर आप इसमें सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि आप इन खराबियों को पढ़ने दूर करें।

एक निवेदन मेरा और है और वह यह कि गन्ने के दाम जरूर बढ़ाये जायें। कम से कम इस बात को तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इसमें किसी भी विरोधी पार्टी का कोई हित नहीं हो सकता कि महज किसानों को लड़ाने और भड़काने के लिये यह गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने की आवाज उठाई जा रही है। सही बात तो यह है कि जब तक किसान को उसकी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं मिलेंगे वाजिब दाम नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक किसान सतुष्ट नहीं होंगे और पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी और आप हमेशा देश में आशा की पैदावार न बढ़ने के लिये इधर-उधर बगलें झाँकते रहेंगे और कभी प्रकृति ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया वह कह कर या

और कोई दूसरा बहाना बनाने पर मजबूर होंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों पर विचार करें और जो विभिन्न पार्टों पर हम भारी रकमें खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उनको बन्द कर दें और मग विश्वास है कि यदि ऐसा हम न किया तो वह देश क दिन में ही होगा।

श्री बि० चं० सेठ (शाहजहापुर) .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उसके सम्बन्ध में कल और आज सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर प्रादरणीय खाद्य मंत्री महोदय मेरी दो एक बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो उनका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भ्रम होगा

पहली बात जो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सीलिंग की भावना जो सारे देश में फैल गई है, जो रेपयुजीज पंजाब और दूसरी जगह से आये और जो स्टेटे पूरे देश में खत्म हुई उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स बनाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा तक व्यवहारिक बात होगी अगर आप सारे देश के उन बड़े-बड़े फार्मों की भावनाये नष्ट-भ्रष्ट कर देंगे जिनमें कि बड़े-बड़े टैक्टर्स और मशीने आदि मौजूद हैं प्रश्न उठता है कि उन्होंने अपनी सारी जायदाद बेच कर कितना सारा रुपया इनवैस्ट किया, पंजाब और दूसरे प्रदेशों में जो कि पाकिस्तान के रूप में आज बिगड़मान है वहाँ के आदमियों ने यहाँ आ कर बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स बनाये और इन सीलिंग को लेकर आज उनके मन में एक हलचल भी पैदा हो गई है और वे घबड़ा कर अपनी खेतिया बेच रहे हैं। इसका सामूहिक प्रभाव सारे देश पर पड़ रहा है। मैं यहाँ पर यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि मैं बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स रखने के फेवर में नहीं हूँ मगर मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम १५० एकड़ की सीलिंग रखी जाय ताकि

[श्री वि० ब० सेठ]

वे लोग जिनके कि पास ट्रेक्टर्स बचीरह हैं वे बेस्ट न जाये बर्बाद न हो जायें। इसके साथ ही कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो आपकी धारणायें हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन करने के लिये आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि हमारे और मित्रों ने कहा और विशेषतः यह लोग जो विरोधी पक्ष के कहे जाते हैं, उन्होंने उस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाया मैं भी इस अवसर पर आपका ध्यान उसी ओर दिलाते हुये कहना चाहूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग के सम्बन्ध में लोगों में एक दहशत और परेशानी सी पैदा हो गई है और मैं उस सिलसिले में कुछ सुझाव मंत्री महोदय और सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप यह कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग उन बड़े-बड़े फ़ार्म्स का जो कि हजारों एकड़ के हैं उनमें १५० एकड़ की सीलिंग करके शेष एरियाज में आप इस तरह के नये कोआपरेटिव फ़ार्म्स बना कर एक्सपैरीमेन्टल बेसिस पर चलायें तब तो भविष्य के लिये यह कल्पना की जा सकती है कि सारे देश में उसके प्रति एक विश्वास का भाव पैदा होगा और दूसरे लोग भी इस सहकारी ढंग की खेती की पद्धति को अपनायेंगे। अन्यथा नहीं।

मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ जैसे कि हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि सरकार के हृदय में भोजन के सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता नहीं है। बिला शक मैं तो विरोधी पार्टी का हूँ तो चिन्ता न करने का सीधा अर्थ यह है कि दूसरे चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी को भाना नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जहाँ कि जीवन-भरण का सम्बन्ध हो और कांग्रेस पार्टी आज जब कि शासन कार्य देश में चला रही हो तो मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि उनके हृदय में इस बात के लिये दर्द नहीं है। दर्द तो उनके दिल में बिला शक है लेकिन

उसका बाइरेक्शन ठीक तरीके से जैसा कि होना चाहिये था वैसा नहीं हुआ है।

सारे देश के शूगर मिलप्रोन्सर्स असोसियेशन की धोग में अनेक प्रकार के प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ पर यह बताना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि मिलप्रोन्सर्स की ओर से जो प्रोपेगेंडा हो रहा है वह केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के खंडसारी उद्योग को गिराने के लिये ही हो रहा है। खंडमानी उद्योग के गिरने से सारे के सारे गांव के लोग एफ़ैक्टेड होने परन्तु जब चीनी मिल मालिक आपके सामने यह प्रश्न रखते हैं कि इतनी मिलें बंद हो गई तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है और यह पूछने में संकोच नहीं होगा कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली और मेरठ डिवीजन, इनके अतिरिक्त अन्यत्र यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं के बराबर हैं फिर भी मिलप्रोन्सर्स का यह प्रोपेगेंडा कहा तक सरकार और मंत्री महोदय के दिल पर प्रभाव डालता है। अब मैं यहाँ पर उपमा की तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि शाह-जहापुर जहाँ का कि मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ और बरेली यह दोनों खंडसारी के खास क्षेत्र हैं और उसकी सीमा हरदोई से लगी है और हरदोई में एक भी खंडसारी नहीं है। फिर वह मिल क्यों बंद हो गई हरदोई की भी बंद हो गई और अन्यत्र भी बंद हो गई। वास्तविकता यह है कि इस साल देश में गन्ने की कमी रही और गन्ने की कमी के कारण कुछ इस किस्म की धावाजें लगाई गई कि अगर आप खंडसारी को नहीं बंद करते हैं तो मिल बड़ी परेशानी में पड़ जायेंगे। अब मैं आपके सामने यह प्रश्न रखता हूँ कि यह जो खंडर बनाया जा रहा है उसमें ३ अने सबसिडी सरकार की ओर से पीने १६ रुपये सैकड़ा दी जा रही है। पीने १६ रुपये की सबसिडी दे कर इस उद्योग को जीवित रखने का सीधा-साधा मतलब यह है कि

ग्रामीण जनता जिनके कि हाथ में यह उद्योग है वह नष्ट न होने पाये। यहां पर एक उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि अगर आप १ सेर रुई का खहर बनाते हैं तो कितना ऐरिया कपड़े का बनता है और अगर उसी एक सेर रुई में हम महीन कपड़ा बनायें तो कितना ऐरिया बनेगा, इसको क्या कभी आपने कैलकुलेट किया? इसके बरअक्स खडसारी के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी मनगड़बट कल्पना हमारे आदर्शवादी मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखी गई है और उमे वे शायद सब भी मान रहे हैं जिसके कारण देश की बड़ी भारी हानि हो रही है। वास्तविकता यह नहीं है कि परसेटेज आफ शुगर कम बनती है। बड़ नगरो का छोड़ कर अगर आप ग्रामीण जनता को देखें जिनसे कि मंत्री महोदय निश्चित रूप में अपरिचित नहीं हैं, तो आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि सारे देश में ११ परसेंट खडसारी में यानो शुगर बनती है जिसको कि मैडिकल प्लांट आफ थ्यू में डाक्टर्स अच्छा बतलाते हैं और मिल शुगर यानि मरुद शुगर केवल १० परसेंट ही बनती है। जहां तक फूड सप्लाई और भोज्य पदार्थ के सप्लाई का सवाल है वहां पर एक मन खडसारी ह्वाइट शुगर के मुकाबले अधिक फूड वैल्यू सप्लाई करती है।

अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय हमारे देश में बड़े-बड़े बाघ बन रहे हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी चीजे बना कर सारे देश में बिजली भेजी जायगी, भारत के एक-एक ग्राम में बिजली पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है, तब अगर किसी गांव के एक आदमी ने तीन हास पावर की मशीन लगाकर मेट्रो-पगल के साथ शुगर बनाई तो उसने क्या पाप कर लिया? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे मंत्री महोदय के हृदय पर खडसारी शक्कर के बारे में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा दिखालाई पड़ता है वह शुगर मिलमोनर्स एसोसियेशन के उस साइडिफिक प्रोपेजेंडा का मतीजा है जो कि उन्होंने खडसारी को

गिराने के वास्ते किया और यह उसी प्रोपेजेंडा का असर है जो कि वे हम लोगो की बात तक को सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं दिखालाई पड़ते।

यहां पर मैं एक चीज आपसे और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सात करोड़ रुपये का बजट इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने खडसारी के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए बनाया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप गांव की खडसारी को देखने के लिए किसी सज्जन को भेजें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि गांवों को तोड़ने से लेकर उसे बेचने तक बहुत से परिवार उसको खाने हैं। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि कितना बड़ा फुड का प्राबलम तै होता है। जिन दिनों यह शक्कर का कार्यक्रम होता है उन दिनों एक परिवार नहीं, न जाने कितने परिवार केवल मीठा ही खाकर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। शहर में इसका चलन नहीं है। परन्तु देहात में लाखों-लाखों आदमियों का निर्वाह चार महीने तक इस पर होता है और इसके साथ ही साथ हम आपको ११ परसेंट शुगर भी देते हैं। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस चीज से किसी प्रकार जी देश की हानि हो सकती है।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में मुझे पढ़ने से यही मालूम हुआ है कि जिस इंडस्ट्री में पांच लाख रुपये की लागत हो और सौ आदमी अगर पावर न हो और ५० आदमी अगर पावर इस्तेमाल होती हो, उसमें काम करते हो तो वह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री होती है। लेकिन आज गांवों में जो लोग यह काम कर रहे हैं उनके यहां तो दस पन्द्रह बीस आदमी ही काम करते हैं और वह केवल १०, १५ हास पावर की शक्ति इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ऐसी इंडस्ट्री पर इतना बड़ा टैक्सेशन का बोझ लादा जा रहा है। एक और तो हालत यह है कि हम विदेशों से गल्ला मंगा-मंगा कर देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो कि हमारे

[श्री बि० च० सेठ]

लिए एक कलंक की बात है, और दूसरी तरफ जो किसी हद तक हमारी खाद्य समस्या सुलझ सकती है उसमें भी आप झंझा लगाना चाहते हैं। यह कहाँ तक उचित है। मैं माननीय श्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इसकी तरफ से उदासीन होना देश के लिए बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा। यदि हम देश में खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें पैदावार करने वाली जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के उपायों को बिस्तारित नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या अब बहस समाप्त हो गयी ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनिये।

Shri A. P. Jahn: We have passed through a very bad year, a year of scarcity, the like of which did not occur during living memory. Statistics have been given in this House more than once, but I would like to repeat them because they are very telling statistics. In the year 1956-57, the total production of foodgrains was of the order of 68.8 million tons. As against that, in the year 1957-58 the production was of the order of 62.1 million tons. In other words, in the production of foodgrains, there was a shortfall of 67 lakhs tons. In the year 1957, Government had released either from the Central godowns or from the State godowns a quantity of 30 lakhs tons for being sold through fair price shops etc. In other words, it means that as compared to the year 1957, in the year 1958 there was a deficit of 1.07 crores tons. Now, that was a very big deficit. And we were faced with a very difficult situation. I need hardly say that our foreign exchange position would not permit us to import foodgrains from abroad to meet this deficit cent per cent. Yet, we did our best to import foodgrains

from abroad to meet this deficit to the extent possible.

In order to meet this huge deficit, the Government of India supplied to the fair price shops either directly or through the State Governments—in this, I am also including the foodgrains supplied to the mills—a total quantity of 38.82 lakhs tons. Out of this total quantity of 38.82 lakhs tons, the quantity of rice procured internally was 5.59 lakhs tons, or we distributed 33.32 lakhs tons of the imported stock in order to meet the shortfall.

Now, it was natural that in the period of such great shortage, when we could not make up the total deficit that had occurred in the country, the prices could not be kept within reasonable level. The prices did go up, and the prices did go up to a level which was quite unprecedented.

Taking all the cereals together, the prices in February, 1958 were 95, treating 1952-53 as the base with 100. About the end of September, these prices went up to 114.6. Now, at the end of March, they have come down to 100.8. So, there was an unprecedented rise in prices, but fortunately now, there has been a substantial fall in the price of cereals.

Similarly, the price of pulses in February, 1958 was 76, and it went up to 127.3 in the beginning of February this year. Now, they have come down to 115.9. While dealing with pulses, I would like to inform the House that it is possible to import wheat or rice from abroad, but pulses do not figure to any substantial degree in international trade. We could not import pulses from abroad. On the other hand, even in spite of the shortfall, we had to allow a small export of pulses for the Indians living in Ceylon, Mauritius, and other countries. So, the prices of pulses went up even higher than the prices of cereals.

Rice is about 50 per cent of the cereals grown in India quantitatively,

and the price index of rice rose from 90 in February to 118.2 in September. It has come down now to about 92 and the price of rice is now lower than what it was in the corresponding period of last year. There has been a substantial fall of 16 per cent in the price of wheat as compared to the peak price in the beginning of February. Jowar prices have also gone down, and with the arrival of the rabi crops, which will be shortly coming to the markets, I hope that the rabi cereals will further show a downward trend.

बी अर्जुन सिंह बढौरिया (इटावा)
हर साल होता है।

बी ए० प्र० जैन - हर साल होता है
तो इसमें घापकी खपती क्यों है।

Then in fact, some people are apprehending that as a result of the formation of the zones, the prices of wheat etc. may come down too low in certain areas. We have been giving thought to it as to how we may not allow the prices to drop too low. I think we will be shortly announcing our policy in that respect.

I said that we have passed through a very bad year, but while the prices did shoot up, the supply line was maintained, and I can say with some suggestion that in spite of the fact that such huge quantities had to be moved in all parts of the year, and even during the rainy season and in far-flung parts of the country, the supply line could be maintained. That our people could stand such a difficult period is an indication of the soundness of the Indian economy. It is also a proof of their courage and fortitude to put up with difficulties, and while there may be difficult situations created in future both in regard to food and other things, yet it should give us confidence that if we are determined to achieve certain things, we shall achieve them. The nation has a sound mind and a sound body.

Hon. Member Shri Asoka Mehta referred to page 4 of the Food Ministry's Report and pointed out that there had been wide fluctuations in prices. That is perfectly correct. There have been wide fluctuations. Another hon. Member, Shri Nagi Reddy, said that the Report had said that the prices had not gone up as high, on account of certain actions taken by the Government, as they should have done. That can be anybody's conjecture. We did do certain things, and I am sure, that as a result of the steps that we took, the prices were arrested at a certain level. That does not show any sense of complacency, it speaks of the reality.

Shri Asoka Mehta said that we had not done enough to stabilise the prices. In the White Paper that was issued in August 1958, in principle we had accepted the policy of price stabilisation. I will read out a portion of the White Paper.

"The Government agree with the view that the parity of prices between foodgrains and other related commodities is of very great importance, and in fact, the different Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission have been constantly reviewing the position, and have been taking steps from time to time to control the prices and to maintain the parity to the extent feasible.

"The Government have come to the conclusion that while the committee of the economic Secretaries which is a body similar to the one suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee can continuously review the price situation and put forward ideas to Government, the ultimate policy decisions must rest with the Government at the highest level. The problem of prices is a complex one, and admits of no solution. It is basic to the economy of the country, and the Government cannot leave the policy decision to any official or non-official body."

[Shri A. P. Jain]

In his speech yesterday Shri Asoka Mehta again emphasized that the question of fixing prices should be left to a body which is isolated from pressures.

Shri Goray: Insulated against pressures.

Shri A. P. Jain: Insulated from pressures.

In the context of planning, when we have to maintain a certain level of prices, there are so many complex factors and there are so many conflicting considerations which have to weigh in the fixation of prices that a matter like that cannot be left to any body except the Government. That is what we said before, and that continues to be the view of the Government. That is, the Government will take upon itself the responsibility of fixing prices as best as it can, it will consider all the various interests, all the different aspects of the problem, and then fix the prices. We cannot absolve ourselves of that responsibility. It is not that we did not do anything to stabilise prices. I have already said we stepped up imports

As a result of certain recommendations made by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, we started internal purchases, procurement of the stocks inside the country. The House is well aware that after controls had been lifted, there was no purchase made by the Government inside the country except as a measure of price-support in 1955 when we bought some wheat and a little coarse grain. After the recommendation of this Committee had been accepted, we started it as a matter of policy to make purchases

In 1957-58 our purchases were nominal. In 1958 we purchased 5,50,000 tons of foodgrains, mostly rice—I am converting paddy in terms of rice. In this year, our operations have been on a much wider scale, and up to the 1st of April, that is the end of

March, we have purchased nearly 9 lakh tons of rice and paddy on Central and State Government accounts. It will be observed that our operations in the internal market which are for the purpose of stabilising prices have been increasing, and increasing on a big scale. We have also taken other regulatory measures like zonal restrictions, limitations on advances by banks, licensing of trade, price controls, requisition of stocks, fair price shop operations etc., with a view to stabilise prices. I admit that in spite of all these efforts, prices went up very high, but it was a period of scarcity, a scarcity the like of which we had not seen before, and therefore while these regulatory measures did produce an effect on the prices, they could not fully control the prices. There is a limit on the effectiveness of these measures because ultimately it is the law of supply and demand which regulates prices, and when the supply falls far short of the demand, then all these regulatory measures may produce some effect, may influence the price but they cannot totally control the prices.

It is with that object that we have taken a decision to undertake wholesale trading in foodgrains by the State. Now Government's provisional decisions about State trading have been placed before the House. Some hon. Members have been critical of them. Shri Asoka Mehta accused me of watering down those proposals. He said that since the National Development Council took decision to the effect that the State should undertake wholesale trading in foodgrains, we had in framing the detailed scheme very much watered down the intentions or the proposals of the NDC. In fact, he said that our approach had been halting and we had not proceeded with sufficient speed.

Now I will prove from the text—and phrases—of the decisions of the National Development Council that all that we have done and all the main

features of our scheme are based upon the proposals of the NDC. The first point I want to emphasise is that the National Development Council used the expressions 'socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains' and 'wholesale trade in foodgrains by the State', as interchangeable terms. That is, they mean the same thing. In certain parts of their conclusions and recommendations, as published by the Council, they have used the expression 'socialisation of the wholesale trade'; in other parts, for the same thing they have used the expression 'State trading in foodgrains'.

Now, the first decision was that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. For that purpose, they had in mind a final scheme and a provisional scheme.

Let us see what was the final scheme:

"The National Development Council emphasised that the programme for setting up 1900 primary marketing societies serving mandi areas should be completed during the present Plan. Marketing societies should be linked with village co-operatives which should serve as agencies for the collection and sale at assured prices at the village level. This should make it possible not only to get larger supplies of foodgrains for meeting the needs of the urban areas but also to expand greatly the credit facilities in the rural areas".

Now, what do we say? We say:

"The scheme, therefore, falls into two parts, the ultimate pattern, and the interim scheme to be worked till the establishment of full-scale trading. The ultimate pattern of State trading in foodgrains will consist of a system which provides for the collection of the farm surpluses through the service co-operatives at the village level and the channelling of the surpluses through the marketing co-operatives and apex marketing co-operatives for distribution

through retailers and consumers co-operatives".

So in working out the ultimate pattern, we have borne in mind the directions of the National Development Council.

Then I come to the interim pattern. They say:

"The wholesale traders in every State should be licensed and they should undertake operations on behalf of State Governments who would take from them such portions of their purchase as might be considered necessary".

That is, they contemplate two things, one, the licensing of the wholesale traders and second, authority to Government to take a portion of the stock bought by the traders for distribution through the Government agencies, leaving the rest to them. What do we say:

"In the interim period, the wholesale traders will be permitted to function as licensed traders, who will make purchases on their own behalf but shall pay a specified minimum price to the farmer. While Government will have the right to acquire the whole or portion of the stocks from the licensed traders at controlled prices, the traders will be at liberty to sell the remaining stocks to the retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices".

An elaboration of the same thing. Further, they said:

"The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission should work out a scheme of State trading in foodgrains which should be sent to the State Governments".

In pursuance of this directive of the National Development Council, a Working Group was set up.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): 'Wholesale trader' means one trader in one mandi or many traders in one mandi?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will explain that.

On this Working Group were represented the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India. The Working Group worked out a scheme. That scheme was sent to all the State Governments for their opinion and comments. That scheme was also examined by the Planning Commission. It was examined on more than one occasion by the Cabinet. The Working Committee of the Congress also gave some thought to the scheme of State trading. The NDC has again examined this scheme thoroughly. All the Chief Ministers were there.

Now the scheme which has been placed before the House is the result of all these joint deliberations. Shrimati Renuka Ray called the scheme half-hearted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I said—mountains of labour bringing forth a mouse.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now these are all the mountains, the brain of the country, the Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission and different Ministries who have given thought to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which means therefore a mountain of labour.

Shri A. P. Jain: But it is not a mouse that has been produced.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: She wanted a tiger to come up.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a practical scheme.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What has the West Bengal Government to say about this scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: The West Bengal Government 'okayed' this scheme.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Did they not say that without retail control it would just not be possible to work the scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is a matter of detail.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a matter of recent experience?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will come to the question of retail trade. I can say about this scheme that all the major proposals contained in it are either unanimously accepted by these bodies or very nearly unanimously accepted by those bodies.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): There is only one body.

Shri A. P. Jain: Bodies. The National Development Council, the Planning Commission, Ministries, this and that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why not exercise your own judgment?

Shri A. P. Jain: Now let us see what the Communists have contributed to, or suggested about, this scheme.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Nothing.

Shri A. P. Jain: We sent the scheme to the Communist Government in Kerala. They sent no opinion. Have they no opinion? Is the mind of the Communist Party blank on an issue like this?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): They might have thought that there was no use in sending comments.

Shri A. P. Jain: They could have sent an alternative scheme. Or they could have said 'This is all bad. This is wrong. Do not do it. We want you to do something else which is this'. Shri Nagi Reddy said that mere licensing of the wholesale traders would not do; Government should also purchase sizeable quantities of foodgrains. I have already said that during these three or four months, we have purchased about 4 lakh tons of rice and

paddy. We are going to buy wheat also and we will extend our operations as we go on increasing our organisation. That is not a major proposal of which he can be proud and say: We have whittled down the scheme. He says that taccavi loans may be made recoverable in kind.

14 hrs.

We have also suggested that to the State Governments. Has Mr. Nagi Reddy made any suggestions? I do not know what the Communist Government had in mind. I do not know whether Mr. Nagi Reddy is representing the mind of the communist party or Mr. Dange. I do not know whether he is the leader or Mr. Dange (*Interruption*). Mr. Dange has given some proposals. I do not want it to be said that I had misquoted. When the President's Address was under discussion, he said—

"Wholesale trading in food-grains is being delayed though the policy is announced on the ground that we are not yet prepared for it. It is a funny situation."

What does he say later? He says:—

"The buying in the fields and selling in the market is done by the ordinary munims working on Rs. 50, or Rs. 60 or Rs. 100, a little commission here and there. These are the gentlemen who buy cotton, who buy grain and do all the buying in the thousands and millions of fields of the peasants. It is not the big wholesale speculators who do it. They come in only on the question of speculation, on the question of big transactions."

Now, what is his proposal?

"Why should not the Government declare that all these munims who are doing the buying and selling in the thousands of fields are taken over in Government employ in State trading

which introduces wholesale trading and buying in these lands? Very simple."

Of course, it is very simple. What Mr. Dange wants is that I should employ all the munims, the gumastas and all the crooks of the market and hand over State trading to them. Is that the idea of State trading of the Communist Party? (*Interruption*). I am sure this may be a good caricature; this may be a good cartoon; this may be good frivolity but not State trading. It is anything but State trading.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What do you propose to do with the crooks?

Shri A. P. Jain: To eliminate them.

Shri Hem Barua: How?

Shri A. P. Jain: Turn them out of the trade.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Give them to munims and gumastas?

Shri A. P. Jain: I now turn to certain observations of Shri Asoka Mehta to which I attach great value because they were not offered in the spirit of frivolity as, perhaps, the other suggestions to which I have presently referred. What does Mr. Asoka Mehta say? What he objects to is simultaneous operations being done by the State and the trade. He called it dyarchy; he compared it to the political dyarchy.

I had referred to the proceedings of the N.D.C. which had some such thing in mind. My hon. friend Mr. Munishwar Datt gave a very effective reply to Mr. Mehta, quoting from his own verses. When he was confronted by the replies of Mr. Munishwar Datt, Shri Mehta said that his scheme contemplated that the same person should not buy for Government and also trade on his own account. Now, I have looked into his Report.

Shri Hem Barua: Quoting scriptures!

Shri A. P. Jain: I am making a presentation of some of his observations to him. On page 80 of the Report he says that for the present it should ordinarily be sufficient to undertake the open market purchases and sale of foodgrains by Government as a regular measure, socialise a part of the wholesale trade, exercise control over the traders operating in the rest of the market (*Interruption*) through a system of licensed trading

What does he say: He says on page 86 that one should, of course, proceed gradually and take no action which may unduly upset the market in the future. It is a good advice. Nobody can afford to play in a reckless manner with food. It is everybody's concern. And, therefore, it is better to be cautious in the matter of food rather than take hazardous steps. He says:

"We feel that step by step conditions should be created so that in the course of 3 or 4 years the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation may be in a position to control a substantial portion of the wholesale trade in the country".

A very wise counsel and I have greatly benefited from it. In fact, it is for that reason that I want to work out a sound organisation which may not be open to risks, to dangers and that is why during the interim stage we are utilising the wholesale traders

I ask one question. Supposing today we decide that we shall not use these wholesale traders. What is the alternative? Co-operative societies are not there. The only one alternative is to employ a large number of government servants, a few lakhs of them, to make purchases in the villages. (*Interruption*). Will that be a better machinery—a few lakhs of government employees, petty employees getting Rs. 50, Rs. 75 or even Rs. 100 going about throughout the countryside and making the purchase?

We have discussed this alternative. There was not one man who gave sup-

port to the idea that in the interim period it would be better to carry on State trading through the direct employees of Government.

Shrimati Manika Ray: May I ask. . .

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry. You can ask questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Jain: Even agreeing with Shri Asoka Mehta that the same person should not be utilised for both purposes, has the scheme not provided for that? Paragraph 7 of the scheme says that Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks from the licensed trader at controlled prices. Now, it is open to us, as things develop in different parts of the country, to have some traders who may operate only on behalf of government and others not. Personally I think that if we take a part of the stocks from each of the wholesaler then we will be exercising greater control over him. We will not be accused of discriminating, that is applying a full curb on one type of trader and giving more liberty to the other. While there is provision for that, nonetheless—if it is a major difference between his scheme and ours—I am prepared to examine it. It is not such a major thing.

The real point is whether during the interim period the co-existence of an agency buying for the Government and of the wholesale trader doing trade on his own account—of course, under regulated conditions, subject to controlled prices—is essential or not.

I have tried my best and I have not been able to find any alternative. Many newspaper writers have said that it is not a scheme of State trading. Their main objection is confined to the employment of the wholesale traders. But not one of them has suggested any alternative schemes as to what we can do and how we can eliminate them. I am working in a practical and a real way. I have to face a real situation.

Therefore, I have to make the best use of the things that exist.

Mr. Asoka Mehta also said that we must acquire more and more stocks. A very wise counsel. And, if we have to make a success of State trading, Government must have more and more stocks. In fact, I am aiming at buying 2 million tons of rice and also a substantial quantity of wheat either on the Central Government's account or on the State Government's account.

Another point which was raised by Shri Asoka Mehta was that he did not agree with our view regarding the State Trading Corporation. I have given very respectful thought to his objections. I still feel that it will not be good and useful to create a corporation only for the interim period because in the ultimate pattern it will be the village co-operative society, the mandi cooperative society and the apex co-operative society which will be handling the foodgrains. So, any scheme of corporation has of necessity to be confined for the interim period. Why do we not want it? Once a corporation is created it will have a tendency to prolong its life and to the extent that the Corporation becomes powerful and works well it will postpone the establishment of the ultimate pattern and vested interests will be created. Another reason is, as the House knows, that we want to control the prices—I mean—legally control the prices and to buy at the controlled price. There will be practical difficulties in the functioning of a Corporation because its officers will not legally be competent to enforce the controls. They will not enjoy the immunities or powers which attach to a Government servant. We have not absolutely rejected the idea of setting up a corporation wherever it becomes necessary but what we have said is, let us consider that proposition after we have gained a little more experience. In fact I may inform the hon. Member that even the State

Government which had mooted this idea of corporation saw our point of view about this corporation and did not press their demand for that. What we have said is a reasonable thing. But I do not rule it out. If a need arises surely a corporation can be set up. There is nothing so fundamentally wrong about the corporation.

Another objection was raised by Shri Asoka Mehta that we turned down the recommendation about the socialisation of the wholesale trade in the month of August, 1958 and shortly thereafter the National Development Council took a decision in favour of socialisation of trade. Now, today I am in a position to explain why we took up that attitude. Shri Asoka Mehta in his report has observed more than once that Government's entry into the market in a period of scarcity is highly dangerous. It causes all kinds of upsets. Now Shri Asoka Mehta's report was submitted to the Government sometime in October, 1957. Immediately after that, there followed a period of unprecedented scarcity. If we had taken a decision for the socialisation of the trade at that time or if we had entered into the market in a big way, would it have been the proper thing? We entered into the market only in two States, that is Andhra and the Punjab. In the south there was surplus; it was not affected by scarcity. In Punjab rice is a commercial crop which is not consumed inside the State. We bought about five lakh of tons of foodgrains. But the period of scarcity was not the time when we should have launched upon a new scheme. As soon as good rice crops prospects were there, the National Development Council took the decision. Some say that it was a snap decision but this was not a snap decision. The thing had been very much in the air; it had been in the minds of the people and the National Development Council took a broad decision and asked the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Ministry of Food and Agriculture to work out details. We took the decision at a time which was a favourable time and not at a time which would have landed us in difficulties. I know that some Members may not agree with what I have said. But I want to assure the House that we did our best under the circumstances to work out a scheme which may lead to State trading without causing major upsets in the food position of the country, from what I have seen some newspapers say that this is not State trading, but have any of them said what they mean by State trading, what they want us to do? Has anybody suggested any scheme?.... (Interruptions.) With all conscience I can say that no alternative scheme has been suggested and in the circumstances it is the best scheme.

Having spoken so much about the general food situation and the State trading scheme, I would like to submit respectfully that the real solution of the food problem is to produce more, not only for meeting our requirements but to leave a surplus with us. That is the real solution of the food problem. Regulatory measures, however effective they may be, will in fact have only a limited effect. So far as food production is concerned it has been going up.

Shrimati Romka Ray (Malda): May I ask a question? Are suggestions from this side of the House not considered to be suggestions and only suggestions from the Opposite side will be considered as suggestion?..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding and so he should be allowed to proceed, uninterrupted.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Members know that the real planning started from the year 1952. Let us see what was the production of foodgrains in the country in the year 1957-58. The

total production of all the cereals in that year was 43.9 million tons. As against that—I am leaving out 1957-58 which was an exceptionally bad year—in 1956-57, the production of all the cereals was 37.3 million tons—that is, an increase of nearly 14.4 million tons. The figures for all cereals and pulses in 1951-52 was 51.2 million tons and in 1956-57 the figure was 68.8 million tons. This year it is expected to be 70 million tons. That is, there has been an increase of 36.7 per cent in the production of foodgrains in 1956-59 over the production in 1951-52. This is in spite of a number of difficulties that came in our way—difficulties of short supply of fertilizers, iron and steel, formal reduction in the targets of major and medium irrigation schemes and our own deficiencies such as want of organisation, our weaknesses both at the Centre and in the States. In spite of that, there has been an increase in production by 36.7 per cent in seven years. That is not a bad record. Compare it with the record of any democracy—of course, we get all kinds of figures about China, I do not know them and I do not want to comment on them. I can say that the record of the increase in food production is, if anything, good.

Now, let us take some other crops where we have made even better progress.

Shri S. L. Saksema (Maharajgaon): It will be 30 per cent. compared to 1950.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, it will be higher.

Shri S. L. Saksema: No.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let us leave it at that. I have given my figures. Now, take the case of cotton. At the time of partition India was producing 29.9 lakh bales of cotton. In 1957-58 we have produced 47.5 lakh bales of cotton, an increase of 157.2

per cent. Take the case of jute. At the time of partition we were producing 18.6 lakh bales of jute. In the year 1958-59 we have produced 51.8 lakh bales of jute, an increase of 212.4 per cent. We are now exporting jute. We have stopped the import of jute, and if we have to import jute it will be a small quantity of a specialised variety of jute. In the case of oil-seeds there has been an increase of 15.4 per cent. In groundnuts there has been an increase of 41.2 per cent. In sugarcane also there has been an increase but not, of the same order.

Shri Asoka Mehta made out another point. He said that there had been an increase in the area but not an increase in the yield per acre. I have collected the figures, and I find that the per acre yield of rice in the whole of India has gone up from 688 lbs in 1949-1950 to 816 lbs in 1958-59—a substantial increase. The increase works out to 19 per cent. In the case of some of the States the increase has been even more spectacular. For instance, take Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh was producing 815 lbs of rice per acre in 1949-50. Now it is producing 1119 lbs. Madras was producing 838 lbs of rice in 1949-50, and now it is producing 1293 lbs. Mysore was producing 771 lbs in 1949-50, whereas it is now producing 1062 lbs. Similarly, in the case of Madhya Pradesh there has been an increase.

Now, it will be seen that the yield per acre of rice has gone up considerably in most of the States as compared to 1949-50. In Andhra the increase in the yield per acre in 1958-59 over 1949-50 has been of the order of 37 per cent., in Madras of 54 per cent., in Mysore of 38 per cent. and in Madhya Pradesh of 26 per cent. Of course, much leeway, however, remains to be made up by some of the other States like Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

The yield of wheat has also gone up, though not to the same extent. For instance, in the Punjab—I am

leaving out the year 1957-58 because it was a bad year—the yield of wheat has gone up from 892 lbs in 1949-50 to 921 lbs in 1958-57—not any spectacular increase. In Rajasthan it has gone up from 401 lbs. in 1949-50 to 880 lbs in 1956-57. In Madhya Pradesh it has gone up from 384 lbs in 1949-50 to 476 lbs in 1956-57.

An Hon. Member: What about U.P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: In U.P. the yield has gone down from 706 lbs to 699 lbs. The increase has not been uniform in all the States and all have not done equally well, but taking the picture of India as a whole the increase in yield per acre has been substantial.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How do you actually get the figures of actual production?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is a very pertinent question. That is done by an operation known as the random sample survey. The operators select certain fields, not intentionally but by a process of random drawing of lots. The crop is harvested over a certain area and actual weightment is done. That is how the yield per acre is calculated. In regard to the principal crops, that is, rice and wheat, 80 to 90 per cent of the assessment is done through this random sample survey and crop cutting experiments. Therefore, we can say that our figures of yield per acre are as accurate as they can be.

Shri S. L. Saksena: They are Patwaris' figures.

Shri A. P. Jain: They are not Patwaris' figures. Unfortunately, my hon. friend has not tried to understand what I have said just now. It is done by the Statistical Department and not by the Patwaris. That is the old system. My friend is still living in the old days when there was the Patwari system. Now it is being done by random sample surveys and crop cutting experiment (Interruption).

[Shri A. P. Jain]

I am glad to note that some hon. Members have made some very valuable suggestions about the increase in the yield per acre, about the increase in the food production. My hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra has made some very practical suggestions, because he is a farmer and knows what agriculture is. Unfortunately, many people talk about agriculture without knowing even how to distinguish between a plant of barley and a plant of wheat.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): Including the Food Minister.

Shri A. P. Jain: Come along, and I will show you what I am doing about agriculture.

Now, Sir, what really we are now concentrating on is to make the optimum use of the local resources. When I go to the villages I give a very simple advice. Of course, there are fertilizers and people are using them. The House will be glad to know that farmers are working hard to increase their yield. I have seen a Harijan who owns about 1½ acres and is doing line sowing, he is sowing improved quality of wheat, he is using fertilizers and he is also tending his plants very carefully. I would like that some of the hon. Members, instead of criticising here in this House, should go and see what the people are doing

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): We do ourselves.

Shri A. P. Jain: What do I tell them? I give them a very simple advice. I say, firstly, pay more attention to better seed. In all the villages practically, at least in my part of the country where I go about a good deal, I tell them, I advice the panchayats and the bigger farmers who have improved quality of seeds, to give sufficient seed for sowing to his neighbour who has not got good seed. I do not want it to be given free or as a gift. I ask them to take his inferior quality of wheat and give him superior quality of wheat, even if they want

to take a little more of the inferior quality of wheat. In that case everybody will have good seeds.

The second advice that I give is that they should do the treatment of the seeds, which is a very simple process. If the seed is dried well during the summer it can be saved from smut. Then, if it is a case of *jowar*, take a pinch of sulphur; put it in a drum; rotate it till the surface is covered with sulphur and there will be no smut. That is the second advice which I gave them. The third advice which I gave them is, do not leave the cow-dung to go waste. Do not leave your cow-dung and other waste-products on the ground. Dig a pit and prepare composts. I can show my friends if ever they care to go and see in the villages. In my village and nearabout thousands of pits have been dug and they are preparing composts

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Good thing for the next term!

An Hon. Member: On paper.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not on paper. On the ground. Please come along and I will show it. Another advice that I gave them is, rats are a great pest. Destroy them by a simple process. Mix dal with a little poison and put it on the hole.

An Hon. Member: How does this help?

Shri A. P. Jain: These are the things that help the agriculturists. What I was trying to emphasise is that enough can be done in the countryside, by improving the practices and by saving the crops from pests and diseases and from the rats and other animals. Much can be done by exchange of seeds in the countryside; much can be done by composting the manure. These are the main things that we should concentrate upon. Not that I am an advocate of all. I am a great advocate of fertilisers. We will also use fertilisers, but they are in

short supply If you depend upon them entirely, our programme comes to a halt a standstill for some years to come So, we have to make best use of the sources we have and I can tell you that we have got ample sources in this matter

Food production has been going up Production of cash crops is going up The proper climate has been created in the country, and I think we will proceed at a greater pace I want to inform the House about two things and they may be somewhat happy news for Delhi Before the fall of the year we shall be supplying pure pasteurized or sterilized milk to the citizens of Delhi The Delhi Dairy is very nearly reaching completion It will be processing 7,000 maunds of milk per day and it has capacity to expand its processing to 12,000 maunds of milk per day It will have 30 chilling centres where milk will be collected and chilled, brought to the dairy and then sterilized or pasteurized or converted into other products That is one of the schemes which is going to help the development of cattle more than any other scheme—the cattle will become economical

Further, as part of the scheme good breeding bulls will be provided in the regions which will be extending over 30 to 40 miles round about Delhi

Shri Yadav (Barabanki) What would be the price of milk?

Shri A. P. Jain: Veterinary services will also be provided Arrangements for growing more of fodder will all be there There will be people to advice about proper fodder, the concentrates, etc The Delhi Zoo has also been completed. I would request hon Members to pay a visit to it, and I think it will give them ample recompense in the form of enjoyment

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know about introducing priorities for children in the matter of milk in Delhi May I know whether a pilot

project at least will form part of the scheme in Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: One word more and I will finish In the second Plan unfortunately agriculture was not given the pride of place that it deserved In the third Five Year Plan, as a result of the difficulties which we ran into, we have become wiser and it has been decided, as suggested by my hon friend Seth Govind Das, that agriculture should find a high priority in the third Five Year Plan it will find a high priority I have done

Shrimati Renuka Ray I want a reply to my question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can I force that out of him? He has heard the hon Member

Shrimati Renuka Ray. Earlier, the hon Minister said that he would reply to questions at the end First, he said no suggestions have been made regarding the concrete ways in respect of State trading Along with it he asked, "Do you want me to have an army of officers to purchase food-grains?" I want to know whether he has monopolised the purchase of all foodgrains or whether he purchases two million tons as he says? In the latter case from whom does he do it? Would he advocate with the Home Minister today that because sometimes law and order is not properly administered by those on the field we should withdraw from that position? That is one question

Mr Deputy-Speaker: How many more are to be put like this?

Shri A. P. Jain: The answer is contained in the statement which I placed before the House The hon lady Member may go through it

संकेत गोविन्द दास उपायमल महोदय
ने केवल एक प्रश्न करना चाहता है। मैंने

[संठ गोविन्द दास]

बच माननीय श्री महोदय बोल रहे थे,
उनको इंटरप्ट करना उचित नहीं समझा
बा.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन श्री जी
माननीय सदस्यों के सवाल होंगे, जो वे पूछना
चाहेंगे और इसमें काफी बचत लग जायेगा।
इस बास्ते इस बार मैं माफी चाहूंगा और
बै चाहता हूँ कि मुझे जाने बड़ने दिया
जाए।

Division No. 8]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I put
any cut motion specifically to the vote
of the House?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Cut motion
No. 1677.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the Demand under the
head 'Agriculture' be reduced by
Rs. 100. (Failure to implement
the State trade in foodgrains)".

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 17; Noes
119.

14.44 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Kunhan, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Shri Sarja
Patnaik, Shri U. C.

Rajendra Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Saksena, Shri S. L.
Yadav, Shri

NOES

Achar, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunugham, Shri R. S.
Arunugham, Shri S. R.
Aschamamba, Dr.
Ayyakkannu, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Barnes, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Basumtari, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhaskar, Shri
Birtal Singh, Shri
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Barooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandra Shanker, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Deol, Shri Moraji
Deekrunkh, Dr. P. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eckmann, Shri L.
Gadhwad, Shri Purnanagore
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Subman
Ghosh, Shri M. K.

Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Parthasarathy
Govind Das, Seth
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jhunjhuwala, Shri
Kannungo, Shri
Kaliwal, Shri
Kekar, Dr.
Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
Kjadar, Shri R. S.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnappe, Shri M. V.
Kurvel, Shri B. N.
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Maithi, Shri N. B.
Malithia, Sardar
Mandal, Dr. Prabhupati
Mandal, Shri J.
Manianga, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Malhotra, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Nair, Shri Kuttanathan
Nalchaya, Shri
Maidanpur, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri

Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Nayar, Dr. Sushula
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padalu, Shri K. V.
Pishada, Shri
Palanaiyandi, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pettabhi Ramani, Shri
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Rama Krishna, Shri
Ran Shanker Lal, Shri
Ran Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rangara, Shri
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhole
Reddy, Shri Ramji
Reddy, Shri Virendra
Roy, Shri Mahanath
Rungtong Saini, Shri
Sachin Rao, Shri
Saha, Shri Bhagat
Saha, Shri Ramachandra
Soman, Shri S. C.
Sundari, Shri A. K. S.

Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankarjiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri H. C.
Sharma Shri R. C.

Shobha Ram, Shri
Singh, Shri D. M.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sonawane, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Suresh Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri

Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Usha, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Vyas, Shri Radhesh

The motion was negatived

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): My vote is not recorded there in spite of my pressing the button.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not materially alter the result.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): My cut motion No 1338 may be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1 (Failure to raise the minimum price of sugarcane to Rs 1 75 a maund)."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the other cut motions are withdrawn by the leave of the House.

The other cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 36 to 41 and 119 to 121 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted

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

DEMAND NO 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 69,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO 37—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,37,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 38—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,21,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 31—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,52,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'".

DEMAND No. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND No. 120—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,56,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,39,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

Ministry of Defence

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 8 to 12 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Defence, for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the table within 15 minutes the numbers of selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order.

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,19,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'".

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum