

डा० केसकर : इस बारे में मत भेद हो सकता है। कुछ विशेष पदों के बारे में यह बात कही जा सकती है, लेकिन साधारण तौर पर यह बात नहीं है।

Shri Mahagaonkar: What is the policy regarding services in the Films Division?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more explanations. I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during year ending the 31st day of March 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 12,68,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,92,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,31,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

14.40 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 36 to 41 and 118 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for which 8 hours have been allotted.

227 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

I have always been urging upon the Opposition to sit together and concentrate upon 4, 5 or 6 cut motions so that attention may be focussed on them. They have not done so.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the

[Mr. Speaker]

Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 69,19,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 37—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,67,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,19,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,41,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 11,67,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,13,59,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 41,74,98,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने इस अनुदान पर सब से पहले मुझे समय दिया है। इन चालीस वर्षों के सार्वजनिक जीवन में तीन मेरे प्रान्त क्षेत्र रहे हैं, एक देश की स्वतंत्रता, दूसरे देश की भाषा और तीसरे देश का खाद्य और देश की तन्दुरुस्ती। लोग कहते हैं कि मैंने हिन्दी और गो-रक्षा इन दोनों को एक साथ कैसे मिलाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो चीजों का एक दूसरे से जितना सम्बन्ध है उतना शायद किसी चीज से नहीं है। हिन्दी से हमारे मस्तिष्क का सम्बन्ध है और गो-रक्षा से हमारे शरीर का सम्बन्ध है। शरीर के बिना मस्तिष्क निरर्थक है और मस्तिष्क के बिना शरीर निरर्थक है।

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : चान सकता है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसे सब जानते हैं और सदा इस देश में एक बात उठा करती है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये। परन्तु उस दिन शिक्षा के अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए जो बात मैंने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कही थी और कहा था कि भाषा के विषय पर ध्यान न देने का अर्थ यह होता है कि मूल का ध्यान न रख कर केवल शाखा और पत्र गिनते

हैं उसी प्रकार मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम गो-रक्षा पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करना मूल को : देख कर शाखा और पत्र गिनना है।

इस देश में हमारी जमीन को जैसी स्थिति है और भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जमीन की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित होने के बाद जैसी स्थिति हो जायेगी उस में भ्रष्टे बैलों के बिना हमारे देश में खेती नहीं हो सकती।

14-42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

रंडित कृ० चं० शर्मा (हापुड़) : ट्रेक्टरों से होगी।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अधिक धन उत्पादन करने के लिए हम को बैल चाहियें। उसी प्रकार यह देश निरामिष भोजी है। जितना यह देश निरामिष भोजी है दुनिया का कोई देश नहीं है। अपने शरीर को बलिष्ठ रखने के लिए हम को घी और दूध की आवश्यकता है। हमारे ऋषि मुनियों, हमारे तत्ववेत्ताओं ने एक बात देखी थी कि यथार्थ में यह सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है और हजारों वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी, इस वैज्ञानिक युग में भी इस खोज के आगे अभी तक कोई खोज नहीं गई है। मैं वही हूँ जो आप हैं, आप वही हैं जो मैं हूँ और समस्त सृष्टि वही है जो आप और मैं हैं। इसीलिए वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् हमारे यहां का, सिद्धान्त था और यदि समस्त वसुधा हमारा कुटुम्ब है फिर अहिंसा तो आप से आप आ जाती है। इसलिए कांग्रेसवादी रहते हुए भी, कांग्रेस सरकार का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहते हुए भी जब मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार मछली के रोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देती है, भ्रंडों के रोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देती है तो मैं आप से कहूँ कि सिर से पर तक मुझे आग लग जाती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे तत्व-ज्ञान, हमारी सारी परम्परा के विरुद्ध जोकि अहिंसामय

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

परम्परा रही है, जिस का आदर्श वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् रहा है, उस स्वतंत्र देश की सरकार यह मछली और ये भंडे और इन सब चीजों के रोजगारों को किस प्रकार प्रोत्साहन दे रही है

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : छी, छी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हम अधिक धन उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं । मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया बिना गोवध के बन्द हुए, बिना गाय की नस्ल सुधरे यह हो नहीं सकता है । हमारे संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट धारारें हैं और मेरे पास मेरे मित्र पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जी बैठे हुए हैं । संविधान सभा में उनके और मेरे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव थे । हम संविधान में कुछ धारारें जुड़वाना चाहते थे । उनकी धारारें जुड़ गईं लेकिन मैंने जो सम्पूर्ण गो-वध बन्दी की धारारें रखी थीं वे नहीं जुड़ीं । इतने पर भी जो हमारी धारारें हैं, उन धाराओं का जो अर्थ हमारे उच्चतम न्यायालय ने किया है उस में भी स्पष्ट है कि इस देश में गो-वध नहीं हो सकता, कम से कम गाय, बछड़ा, बछड़ी, उनका वध नहीं हो सकता । बैलों को उन्होंने उस में से अलग रखा है । लेकिन कम से कम हमारे संविधान की जिस धारा का उच्चतम न्यायालय फैसला कर चुका है उस फैसले के अनुसार तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि सब राज्यों में कम से कम उस धारा के अनुसार कानून बन जायें । पर कानून बनाना तो दूर रहा गोवध बढ़ रहा है । अभी कल ही एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए श्री सतीश चन्द्र जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि सन् १९५६ में ६ करोड़ रुपये की खालों का निर्यात हुआ और १९५६ में २८ करोड़ ७० लाख रुपये की खालों का मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये खालें अधिकतर गोवंश की खालें हैं, उनका चमड़ा है ।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल (बलोदा बाजार) : मरी हुई गायों का बा ज़िन्दा गायों का ?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मरी हुई गायों का चमड़ा नहीं बल्कि जो कसाई खानों में मारी जाती हैं उन गायों का चमड़ा है क्योंकि जो चमड़ा विदेशों में जाता है वह अच्छे से अच्छा चमड़ा होता है और अच्छा से अच्छा चमड़ा उन जानवरों का होता है जो कमाई-खानों में मारे जाते हैं ।

फिर कहा जाता है कि अच्छे पशु नहीं मारे जाते । मैं पाटिल साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह बम्बई के कसाईखाने को जा कर देखने की कृपा करें, कलकत्ते के कसाईखाने को जा कर देखने की कृपा करें, मद्रास के कसाईखाने को जा कर देखने की कृपा करें । मैं कहता हूँ कि उन कसाईखानों में जिस तरह से गो-हत्या होती है, खून उबल जाता है भरे सदृश एक अहिंसावादी का भी : आँखों से आँसू झड़ने लगते हैं, उन गायों को और उन बछड़ों को देख कर कि जो वहाँ पर मारे जाते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे से अच्छे गोवंश का वध हमारे यहाँ बम्बई में, हमारे यहाँ कलकत्ते में, हमारे यहाँ मद्रास में और दूसरे स्थानों पर हो रहा है । जो गायें, हरियाना से और पंजाब के दूसरे क्षेत्रों से बम्बई, कलकत्ते इत्यादि जाती हैं, बछड़े तो उनके तुरन्त कसाईखाने में चले जाते हैं, और गायों को उनका दूध सूखते ही, उनकी अच्छी से अच्छी स्थिति होते हुए भी, कसाईखानों में भेज दिया जाता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह काम हमारे संविधान के अनुसार हो रहा है, सरकार इसको न रोक कर क्या संविधान का पालन कर रही है, क्या सरकार स्वयं इस प्रकार का रक्तपात, जो जानवरों का यहाँ पर हो रहा है, उसको देखते हुए संविधान के विरुद्ध नहीं जा रही है ? यह चीज मैं पाटिल साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ और दूसरे मंत्रियों से भी जानना चाहता हूँ ।

फिर कहा जाता है कि खाद्य-पदार्थ नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े

पेज करना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५६ में ६ करोड़ रुपये की खली का निर्यात हुआ, १९५६ में यह १८ करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। १९५६ में जो ६ करोड़ की खली बाहर जाती थी वह तीन वर्ष के बाद आज १८ करोड़ की जा रही है। खार का निर्यात अभी भी जारी है। रेल की मुसाफिरी जब हम करते हैं तो देखते हैं कि रेल की लाइन के दोनों तरफ मीलों तक हरा हरा जो घास रहता है वह या तो गमियों में जल जाता है या बरसात में सड़ जाता है। पशुओं के लिए इस सारे खाद्य पदार्थ का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है लेकिन गोवध नहीं रोका जा सकता। इस प्रकार के खाद्य का निर्यात बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता, जो चारा हमारे यहाँ होता है उस चारे की रक्षा नहीं की जाती और कहा जाता है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक नस्ल सुधारने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सांड बनाने का, अच्छे सांड तैयार करने का क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है, जो कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम से कहा गया कि हम करेंगे। क्या यह हवा में नहीं है? प्रति वर्ष की जो योजना थी, उस के अनुसार कितने सांड इस देश में तैयार हुए यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, और बिना अच्छे सांड तैयार हुए नस्ल सुधार कैसे हो सकता है, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है।

इस प्रकार यह सारे कार्य हो रहे हैं। मैं ने यह सुना है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस विभाग के लिये जो धन रखा गया था, उस में कमी की जा रही है। तब फिर आप अधिक उत्पादन की बात छोड़ दीजिये। आप यदि अधिक उत्पादन चाहते हैं . . .

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब (हिसार) : कमी नहीं की जा रही है, ४५ करोड़ ६० के बजाय ८० करोड़ ६० दिये जा रहे हैं, मगर यह ८० करोड़ ६० भी नाकाफी है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : अभी भागंब जी ने मुझ से कहा कि जो दिया जा रहा है वह बहुत कम है। गोसंबर्दन नाम की कौंसिल

इस काम के लिए है, लेकिन उस की कितनी इज्जत है, वह मैं ने इस बार देख लिया। गोसंबर्दन कौंसिल की सालाना बैठक रखी गई थी, बम्बई में, २७ फरवरी को। हम लोग जाने के लिये तैयार थे। २७ तारीख के तीन चार दिन पहले खबर मिलती है कि वह २७ तारीख के बजाय २८ तारीख को होगी। ठीक। एक दिन बाद, यानी २४ घंटे बाद फिर खबर मिलती है कि साहब, वह तारीख तो २५ ही हो गई। अगर मंत्रियों को काम रहते हैं तो हम लोग भी इतने फालतू आदमी नहीं हैं कि हमारे कोई प्रोग्राम न रहें और हम कोई प्रोग्राम न बनायें। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गोसंबर्दन कौंसिल की इस प्रकार की इज्जत है तो उस को रखने से लाभ क्या है? समाप्त कीजिये उस को।

अन्त में मेरे कुछ मुझाव हैं। पहला मुझाव मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार गोवध के सम्बन्ध में हर राज्य में कानून बनाये जायें, तथा इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार कदम उठाये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : बिहार में कानून बन गया है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : (२) चारे का उपयोग किया जाय तथा यथासम्भव गोचर भूमि छोड़ी जाय।

(३) खली तथा गुबार आदि वस्तुओं का निर्यात बन्द हो।

(४) अधिक में अधिक सांड तैयार किये जायें। और

(५) गोवंश की खालों का निर्यात पूर्णतः बन्द किया जाय क्योंकि हमारा अधिकान्त गोवध इन खालों के लिए होता है।

यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर नहीं मानूँ मुझे कितना कहना रहता है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सब कुछ कहिये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हर वर्ष मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ कहता रहता हूँ, लेकिन चूंकि समय मेरे पास कम था और दूसरे सज्जन भी बोलने वाले हैं, मैं ने संक्षेप में आप के सामने कुछ बातें कहीं। जहां तक पाटिल साहब का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उन के मत को जानता हूँ। जिस समय वे मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, उस समय अखिल भारतीय गो सम्मेलन बम्बई में हुआ था। उस का मैं अध्यक्ष था और पाटिल साहब ने उस का उद्घाटन किया था, और बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहा था कि इस देश में गोवध बन्द होना चाहिए। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है (Interruptions)

कि जब हमारे सदस्य मिनिस्टर नहीं रहते तब तो उन की एक स्थिति रहती है, और मिनिस्टर होते ही न जाने उन का दिमाग कैसे घूम जाता है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है। जहां तक पाटिल साहब के व्यक्तिगत मतों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानता हूँ कि उन का क्या मत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो इस का एक इलाज गवर्नमेंट के पास है कि आप को मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाय।

श्री त्यागी : तब इन का दिमाग भी बदल जायेगा।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इसी लिये शायद मैं मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाया जा रहा हूँ, जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा, कि कहीं मेरा दिमाग भी खराब न हो जाय।

जहां तक कृष्णप्पा जी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानता हूँ कि उन को इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी भारी सहानुभूति है। इस के पहले भी जो इस महकमे में मंत्री रहे हैं उन की यही स्थिति रही है। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन थे, वह तो जैन ही थे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जैन रहते हुए उन का मिनिस्ट्री में यह सब

रवानात कैसे होता रहा। जहां तक किदवई साहब का सम्बन्ध है, स्वर्गीय किदवई साहब का, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आज किदवई साहब होते और वे मिनिस्टर रहते हुए इस लोक सभा में इस बात का आश्वासन दे चुके थे कि सचमुच में इस देश में गोवध नहीं हो सकता और वह बन्द किया जायेगा, मेरा विश्वास है कि यदि आज वे होते तो मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मुझे आशा ही नहीं विश्वास है कि चाहे देर हो गई हो फिर भी हमारे पाटिल साहब इस विषय को देखेंगे क्योंकि मैं ने उन से कहा कि या तो वे अधिक उत्पादन की बात छोड़ दें, पर यदि वे अधिक उत्पादन चाहते हैं तो अधिक उत्पादन हमारे गोवंश के ऊपर निर्भर है, अतः वे इस तरफ भी देखें और जो सुझाव मैं ने आप के सामने प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन सुझावों को कार्य रूप में परिणत करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shukla has conveyed to me that he is leaving this evening. Shri Shukla.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a few months back, we had the pleasure of meeting the Food Minister in a delegation from Madhya Pradesh and we were very happy to know from him his scheme to the solution of the food problem in the country. He said that the only way to solve the food problem in this country was to increase agricultural production. Of course, it is an obvious conclusion that could be drawn from the situation but lots of Food Ministers before him had missed it and were trying to concentrate on several other aspects of this problem. I hope the Ministry's entire endeavour will be directed towards increasing food production in this country. Another remarkable thing that he told us was that it was futile to expect any measures for increasing food production to succeed unless the farmers got the good, correct and reasonable prices for

their products. It is easier said than done.

At present, we see the situation as it has developed in the surplus States of our country. Of course, the price level in the country has to be maintained. While we consider the price of food-grains, the cost of living index in the country has to be reconciled with the problem of giving fair price to the cultivators. But unless the cultivators get a fair price, no other incentive can ever succeed in encouraging them to increase food production in their own fields. Although Madhya Pradesh has been a surplus State and has been feeding as large a population outside as it does inside, not a very fair treatment has been given to it. There was drought and failure of kharif crops in 1957 and to prevent the prices shooting up the Government of Madhya Pradesh and we in Parliament represented to the Minister that the export of rice and wheat from that State should be prohibited to fight famine and conserve whatever stocks of food-grains we had in the State. Fortunately, that demand was conceded and the export was stopped. Later on, next year's crop was a bumper crop and it was the highest in the recorded production history of Madhya Pradesh. Even then, the remedy that was applied to cure the famine conditions was continued.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): By whom?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Government of Madhya Pradesh, in spite of the advice of the Central Government. The Central Government, although it has the power to remove that control, did not want to do so without the consent of the State Government for reasons best known to itself. I think that was the correct attitude not to do anything against the advice of the State Government.

15 hrs.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What about the agriculturists? Prices you

can check, but what about the agriculturists, their economic condition?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is the point that I am mentioning; you should be able to understand what I am saying. My point is that if the surplus foodgrains are not allowed to be exported out of the State the agriculturists suffer because there is more supply than demand and consequently the prices come down. The price of paddy in Madhya Pradesh went down as low as Rs. 6 per maund, a thing unheard of in any other part of the country, and that continued to be so until all the agricultural produce were sold in the market. The Government did come in the market, but they came so late that the main benefit of their coming in the market was mopped up by the traders and not much benefit went to the cultivators.

Even though the Government came in the market, their purchasing apparatus was so defective that most of the farmers who brought their products to the market did not succeed in selling them to the Government. The officers appointed by the Government to test the various grades of paddy and determine the price conducted themselves during the 1959 season in a way which resulted in the wholesale rejection of the foodgrains that were brought by the cultivators to the market. The surprising factor is that most of the rejected paddy and rice were purchased later on by the Government from the traders and the *arathias*.

It has often been said that the whole country should be formed into one food zone. That is a very ideal thing. But I see lots of people in this House, not the majority but, of course, a minority of Members in this House as well as outside the House plead that the zonal system as it is, at least in Northern India, should be maintained and that is in the best interests of the country. I think these people do not see the terrible conditions of the farmers and the low price that they get for their products. This year the crops are expected to be as good as they were in the last agricultural season. Even

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

then the cultivators are faced with the prospect of getting very low prices. In the wheat producing areas of Madhya Pradesh where the crop of wheat is coming up, the prices have already begun to fall down. If no measure is taken in time to check it the farmers will again suffer very badly.

To remove this difficulty the Government of India put up a proposal to form a common food zone at Bombay. They also offered to cordon off Bombay City in order to avoid wholesale hoarding of grains and speculation in grains. Most of the Members from my State think that this is a very sensible proposal which should be accepted by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The people of Madhya Pradesh, if there was any means of judging their reaction to this proposal, will wholeheartedly support this. This particular question was also debated in the Vidhan Sabha there. Of course, the opinions were evenly divided, but most of the people from the rice area and some of the people from the wheat area supported this proposal of forming a common food zone with Bombay.

I would say, that is in the larger interests of the nation. It is apparent that in one State you cannot have a very low price for foodgrains, for the principal cereals like wheat and rice, and have three or four times that price in another State for the same cereals. It is absolutely ridiculous to suggest that this is the ideal situation that should be continued. I would, therefore, plead with the Central Government to renew their efforts, continue their efforts to persuade the Government of Madhya Pradesh to agree to this proposal of forming a common food zone with Bombay, which is going to be in the greater interest of the whole country and the people of the two States concerned.

An Hon. Member: Why persuade, the Central Government should assert itself.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There are certain misapprehensions in the minds of some people with regard to the formation of a common food zone with Bombay. One of the most frequent and oft-repeated thing that is said is that the consequent increase in the price of wheat will not go to the farmers, it will be mopped up by traders and people who are doing grain business. Sir, it is rather a vague thing to say, and I would like the hon. Food Minister when he replies to this debate to clarify what measures he proposes to take to see that the consequent rise in prices of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh is not mopped by traders but it goes to the cultivators to whom it rightfully belongs.

We were also told that in case Madhya Pradesh and Bombay are formed into one common food zone a levy of 25 per cent. will be made and 25 per cent. of the foodgrains will be collected for some central buffer stock or something. It needs clarification at what price Government propose to purchase this, what would be the purchasing apparatus, whether the purchase would be made by the medium of State Government or the purchase would be made directly by the Central Government.

Sir, there has been a certain amount of difficulty with regard to purchases by Government. As Government purchases are going to be a common and continuing factor, I want to bring a few things to the notice of the Food Minister here so that in future those difficulties might be avoided. There have been lots of complaints in Madhya Pradesh as well as in other States that equivalent qualities of foodgrains were not kept in the same grade. For instance, rice which is graded as 'super-fine' in Orissa is classified as 'Medium II' in Madhya Pradesh. Even though the quality of rice or paddy is the same, it is classified as 'super-fine' in Orissa whereas it is classified as 'Medium II' in Madhya Pradesh. That creates a sort of heart-burning and difficulties for us in the State.

Another point on which I touched in the beginning of my speech was that lots of products which were brought in the grain market were not purchased. It should be made a definite policy of the Government that when they are out in the market to purchase they should not refuse any grain that is brought up for being sold in the market. It is another thing that different prices might be given for different grades of foodgrains, a low quality rice may be given a lesser price and a higher quality rice may be given a higher price. But it should not be thrown back on the producer. He should not be made to take back all that quantity or sell it at the bidding of the trader who, seeing the helplessness of the farmers, dictates his price and takes the grains at a very low price from the producer. It is not the fault of the farmer that he has not got the required quality rice; he has to sow in his field what it will produce.

Two or three things have also to be noted by the hon. Food Minister. A lot of parboiled rice, Usna rice is produced in Madhya Pradesh. Not even one-tenth of the produce is consumed there, it is all meant for export. Therefore, whenever any food policy is formulated it should be seen that all the parboiled rice is allowed to be exported to areas where it is consumed. Similar conditions exist regarding Kanki rice. It is not consumed in Madhya Pradesh, there is a great demand for it from South India. According to present policies of the Madhya Pradesh Government lots of cultivators and traders are suffering because Kanki parboiled rice is not allowed to be exported and it is not used in Madhya Pradesh.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is allowed to be exported.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Another thing is, it will be a very welcome feature of food administration of this country if a policy statement is issued at the beginning of every cultivating season. That will enable the people

to know what is going to be the policy of the Government in the coming months so that the administration in the States as well as at the Centre can be aligned to that policy and the people may know what they can expect in the future regarding the agricultural products.

There are several aspects on which I want to dwell but since you have given your indication that I should stop, I shall take just one minute and then finish my speech. I should like to touch upon the forestry problems. There is a Board formed to preserve wild life. A National Board for the preservation of wild life has been constituted in India but we have heard nothing about it since it was constituted five years back. I would request the Minister of Food and Agriculture to see that this Board does not remain dormant any longer. The Ministry should do something to preserve the fast disappearing wild life in our country so that this valuable heritage is not lost to us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): To my mind, this Ministry is the most important Ministry today because it is the keystone upon which the entire Plan depends. As the Minister has stated earlier in one of his speeches, he was a little intrigued why there was 'in India a Minister of Food while in all other countries there was a Minister of Agriculture. It is a fact that in our country, this is a reality that in agriculture and food, although they are interlinked with each other, there is a contradiction. Today, we see the spectacle that even when there has been a record increase in production, there is the contradiction of the rise in prices. Of course, if you read through the report which has been given to us, you will find that the prices are going down. Everywhere in the report it is stated that the prices are going down. Here, there is always a trick. First they quote the pre-harvest price and then they quote the post-harvest price. First it is high and naturally so. Then the price is

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

said to have gone down. The report says that the wholesale index of rice fell from the pre-harvest peak to such and such number. It was 118 in September, 1958 but it was 92 in March, 1959. It is obvious, and it will always happen like that. I will come to that later.

I will first take the price of rice, for, after all, the majority of our States are rice-eating, and however much we may want to change the food habits, the fact is that the majority of the States are rice-eating. There, we find that always from January to February are the months when the prices go down. This year, everywhere, whether it is the surplus districts of Madhya Pradesh or Orissa, the prices have gone up and of course more so in the deficit districts of West Bengal and other States like Bombay.

Six months ago, when Shri S. K. Patil took over this portfolio he made a speech by which he did create an impression that he was Rafi Ahmed Kidwai come again almost to be able to save us from controls and he introduced the idea of free trade. Although he never said, "I am giving up State trading", in fact, what has been happening step by step is that the State trading has gone. Of course we never had full State trading, but even the limited State trading that we had has gone, and this year we find that much less has been obtained and the levy system has been relaxed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If some hon. Members have spoken already, they should not move about so as to disturb the proceedings!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The idea of a zone was put forward and when it was put forward, it was said that "we are not going to follow any rigidity." There was no ideological fad as far as Shri S. K. Patil was concerned. We were told that free trade itself by the law of supply and demand would bring about the easing of the situation.

The NDC's proposals were made roundabout October, 1959, I think, and they also said that they are not going to give up State trading and that they are continuing with it. A very significant thing is stated. It is said that the representatives of the deficit States expressed doubts whether this idea of zones should enable them to get the "supplies required if they confined to procurement operation to levy from traders." I am reading these from the Government publications. They thought that it would be necessary for the surplus States to go on to more intensive procurement and to procure not only from the trade but directly from the producers and give them a fair price and buy. That was the idea and they asked that retail prices should be fixed and that distribution should be undertaken directly. These were the proposals made in the NDC. But the record of these six months has shown us that things have been just the opposite.

We are told that the Madras Government, on the 1st October, announced the decision abandoning procurement of short term paddy crop during the ensuing kharif season. A similar decision was taken by the Mysore Government. The Punjab Rice (Procurement and Levy) Order was amended on the 12th October and the rice required to be sold to the State Government was reduced in quantity. In June, we had the removal of the West Bengal (Paddy and Price Control) Order and the procurement order. So, one by one, we see a sort of change coming in.

We had a new food zone, namely, the Orissa and West Bengal zone. My friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla had raised this point and said that he would like to see that the two areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay are integrated. I do not know and I do not claim to know what would be the result of that. But certainly we can say that the expectations which had

been roused by Shri S. K. Patil after the bringing together of the new zone—Orissa and West Bengal—have been belied. The expectations that we had, have been belied.

Actually, what has happened? He had put forward this idea of a common nation-hood, that we all must come together and so on, in his usual forceful and eloquent way. And so this zone was created. He told us that the prices in the surplus zones will go up. That was obvious, and that really meant he said that the producer should benefit. If it was meant for the producer, it would be a very good thing, because all of us from all sides of the Houses have said that there must be a proper minimum price and that proper minimum price, in spite of all the promises from Shri S. K. Patil, has not yet come about. He has not yet adumbers the policy that the Government is going to put forward before the harvest season a fair price for the producer calculating what will be the cost of production and what will be proper returns which the peasant should have for incentives, and thereby fix what actually the price will be.

The Asoka Mehta Committee put forward a proposal for the establishment of a Price Stabilisation board. That was an important suggestion. I do not know whether I will have time enough to cover all the points. But this, I think, is a fundamental point. We have the reports of many enquiry-committees. Some of them are very good and they have made very good recommendations. But after that, we do not know what happens. Action was not taken on these recommendations. After the new zone was created the prices in the surplus districts, no doubt, went up, but what was said that there will be proportionate fall in the deficit areas, namely, West Bengal did not come about. But what is it that we have found in the course of the last three months? These were the months of harvest. We are told that there has been a shortage of supply. There has been a shortage of market arrivals.

Both these informations are wrong. The question of wagon shortage also is not an important thing. There may be some shortages in some places, but factually we can prove to you that it is not an overall shortage. The facts have come out in all papers in West Bengal as to the amount of wagons that have been coming from Orissa to West Bengal. For instance, in the issue of the *Anand Bazar Patrika* of 4th March, you see pictures showing how the people from Orissa, the small traders, carry the grains. The small trader does not need to be licensed up to 50 maunds. So, the small traders carry, say, 48 maunds by headloads, and they are moved by rail also unlicensed. Huge quantities are thus moved. There are pictures published in the papers showing how they carry it in their trains and on headloads and so on. Not only are there pictures but extensive accounts as to the way in which this is done. The press reporters themselves have seen this.

We find that the Director of the Orissa Food Department came to Calcutta during the third week of February and expressed surprise at this at the press conference. He said at the press conference that he had sent 40,000 tons of rice from Orissa. Here too the Deputy Minister of Food, Shri Thomas, told us that 80,000 tons of rice had gone there. That was during the third week of February last. So, where has all this gone? Actually, that is the big question that we in our parts are asking you. We know the answer. We know where it has gone, because our papers have clearly stated. If you analyse the movement of wagons, there must have been more than 5,000 wagons which had come there. Never before have we in January and February had such a large amount of rice coming to Bengal from outside, and actually they have shown us very concretely the areas where they have gone and how they have gone and, very interestingly, how these wagons have gone not to Calcutta of course, a portion has gone to Calcutta, but a large amount of it has gone to round about Calcutta, 30 to

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40 miles round about Calcutta. It has been kept there. And what is the reason for that? Is it because the people round about Calcutta should have more rice? No. Actually it is seen that prices round about Calcutta have not come down at all. And if I have got the time to prove it I can show that the price of rice in Ranaghat, Dhubulia, Uluberia Baraset has shot up; not in one area has it come down. What is happening? This rice is being taken by the trade for making profit. I wish I have the time to give all the figures. More than 1.75 lakhs tons of paddy and rice have gone to Bengal in January and February. They have gone in and around Calcutta and they have been kept by the trade. They have decentralised its storage. Because, the situation in Calcutta is such that the ruling prices will fall to a certain extent if the rice goes to Calcutta. So, it is kept outside. They know very well that once you allow rice to go to Calcutta, they cannot bring it outside again. So, it is kept there. From that situation of vantage they control the market and the prices. That is the position. Our papers say that it is quite possible to get hold of all the figures, who has taken this rice where the wagons have gone and who are the people who are storing this. Surely the Government can also get those facts if they want. This is the position with the result that today the price of rice in Bengal is pretty high as compared to the prices prevailing last year. We have got the prices for 1959. In the two months of 1960 we find that the price has gone up from month to month. In the months of January and February the prices have gone up everywhere in comparison to January and February of last year. It is now prevailing at Rs. 24, 25 or 26 in Calcutta, in the beginning of March and the end of February. That is why we say that what has happened is that the rice has been taken by those who are in the trade, the big traders.

What about Orissa? There is a very interesting article in *Anand Bazar Patrika* by one of its staff reporters

who went to Bhadrashwar in Orissa. Shri S. K. Patil has stated that after all there has been a small rise and the producer will get a little more and that will be fair enough. But what really has happened? There is only one small mistake in that calculation. In Orissa about 70 per cent. of the peasants are very small holders. The reporter visited those very mandis which our Food Minister from West Bengal and the Food Minister of Orissa recently visited, between Bhadrashwar and Konarak, and he found out the price, of the transactions that have taken place there. By the middle of January, the rice has passed from the hands of the small producer and they have got in the transaction not more than Rs. 9 or 9-8-0 per maund—I am not sure whether it is for paddy or rice. If you compare the prevailing price for rice in January in Bengal, it was between Rs. 22 and 23. That was the position. Therefore, this theory that the advantages of the zonal system will accrue to the peasants, to the producers that is not correct.

Even your Market Arrival of Food-grains Report what does it tell? It tells us, throughout it tells us, that the level of market arrivals in kept alive because of marketing by the small farmers, which has an upward trend till round about March. After that, there is a sharp fall year after year, including this year. The same phenomenon has taken place this year, and that is because of the withholding of stocks by medium and big farmers. It has been also proved this year in the case of the zonal system. The result has been that in West Bengal at this time of the post-harvest season we have a record rise in rice prices, if you compare it, not with what was prevailing in December 1959 but with what was prevailing last year at this time, that is, if you compare the prices in January and February.

Then, taking the question of market arrivals again, in the city of Calcutta itself, which was under rationing in 1958, it had 4½ lakhs tons of rice. Now

it is calculated that more than 4½ lakhs tons have come from outside to Calcutta itself and it may be even much more. But even then prices have not come down. Therefore, in the zonal system so far as Orissa and West Bengal are concerned, we have not taken into consideration and we have consistently refused to take into consideration the fact that there has grown in this country, at least in our part of the country, a very strong condition of hoarders, blackmarketeers and big traders who completely control the market and however much you may try to break them they are still able to rule the roost, because of the fact that the Government does not take any steps against them.

What are we going to do? I do not want to go into the question of rise in prices again, though I have the figures of all prices with me. About buffer stock we have seen from the papers that in the consultative committee our Minister has stated that he is going to America to get a buffer stock. I was very much impressed by the speech of Shri Shukla in which he has stated that the prices have fallen to such an extent in Madhya Pradesh that he suggested a zone with Bombay. It is phenomenon which is not known to our part of the world. If that is so, according to the Asoka Mehta Committee Report, this is a situation in which the State should come in for building a buffer stock. We shall certainly go in for importing and we shall certainly try to get whatever is available from outside. If we get it, certainly well and good. But the situation in Madhya Pradesh is that the price is going lower and lower and the hon. Member almost pleaded for price support. Now, I know that Shri Patil will say that price support will come by having a food zone with Bombay and immediately the Bombay people who have more money will offer more and the price will go up. I am familiar only with the position in Orissa and Bengal, and I am not so very confident of that, because unless you are able to get control of the stocks that are available, you know exactly

where it is going, who has got it, unless licensing is done on a proper scale and you have got the machinery to check it, you will have the same noose round your neck which you have now got in West Bengal-Orissa zone.

Along with this question of buffer stocks comes the question of Price Stabilisation Board as well as the question of the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation, which the Asoka Mehta Committee Report had suggested. To my mind, it is time that we started trying to implement some of those ideas. Otherwise, what will happen is that we shall go on round and round year after year, experimenting with food policy without changing the basic machinery to implement that policy, and when they fail, throwing them overboard as being wrong and introducing a quick succession of changes.

As a matter of fact, there was a very interesting article by one of the members who had come with the Technical Assistance Programme evaluating team, evaluating our community development, Rene Dument where he has stated that the trouble with India is that we rely too much on external aid which cannot replace internal effort. Of course, we all know this. Only internal effort will take us out of the crisis. On paper we accept it. But even on the question of the buffer stock, I say that the buffer stock cannot be effectively built up without the concomitant of the Price Stabilisation Board which will go into the entire question of the prices to be paid, what are the ruling prices in mandis, what are the difficulties of the market, both in the surplus and deficit areas, what is the entire pattern of the trade. Without going into all these things the Board cannot effectively function. Also, there should be the executing organisation known as the Food Grains Stabilisation organisation, whose officials and machinery should go to the mandis, organise purchases, and see whether the proper prices are being

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paid. Unless you do these things, neither the buffer-stock, nor limited State trading, nor even the food zone is going to be a success. That is why I plead again that this question, which has been brought forward so powerfully in the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee Report, should be implemented in full. As has been clearly stated, however much ideologically you may dislike State trading, however much you may plead that it is not possible to implement them as we have not got the machinery and the whole calibre of our national life has become rotten, unless you carry out at least some of the recommendations, you are not going to succeed.

In an underdeveloped country and in a country which, although it does go on increasing its production, is still at the level of very marginal increase, the free market *laissez faire* theory is a dangerous theory. We have to accept the position of State trading and tighten it up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding or does she require some more time?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to have ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then she might continue on Monday. I have an announcement to make before we take up the next item.

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to raise the price of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar to Rs. 1.75 per maund

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (460)

Failure to implement the scheme of State Trading in foodgrains properly

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (461)

Failure to check the rising prices of foodgrains in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (462)

Failure to check the rising price of sugar in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (463).

Need for formulating schemes for diverting agricultural unemployed to cottage and village industries.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (611)

Need for closer coordination between Department of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the section of village and cottage industry of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for liquidation of agricultural unemployment.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (612)

Failure to implement the programme of State Trading in foodgrains

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (613).

Failure of Zonal System in food in India

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (614).

Failure to check hoarding of Food-grains

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (615)

Failure to stabilise the price of food-grains

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (616)

Failure to fix the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 2 per maund

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (617)

Failure to specify the share of the cane growers out of the profit of the sugar mills earned on account of the reduction of excise duty on the increased production of sugar

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move: move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (618)

Failure to fix the price of sugar-cane at Re. 1 per maund

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (636)

Failure to declare the extent of profit which will be shared by the peasants out of the total profit which will accrue to the mil-owners as a result of the excise duty on additional production of sugar having been halved

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move: move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (637)

Failure to check the rising prices of foodgrains

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (724)

Policy to solve the food problem

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (725)

Failure to check the rising price of sugar

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (726)

Failure to get the farmers fair price of sugar-cane

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (727)

Failure in balancing and stabilising the prices of foodgrains, raw materials and other essential commodities

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (728)

Failure of food policy

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (729)

Variation in price of sugar in various States

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (465)

Need for the formation of one Food Zone with Punjab, Delhi and U.P.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (466)

Distribution of sugar

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (467)

Animal husbandry in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (468)

Import of foodgrain from various foreign countries

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (469)

Supply of foodgrain to West Bengal

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (470)

Supply of foodgrain to Mizo Hills

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (471)

Rising price of rice in West Bengal and Orissa

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (472)

Need for establishing adequate number of Central Rice Godowns in the State of Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (482)

Need for reorientation of food policy

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (570)

Failure in arresting the soaring prices of foodgrains

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (581)

Need to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (582)

State Trading in foodgrains

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (583)

Failure of buffer stock policy of storing foodgrains in checking the increase in the prices of foodgrains

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (621)

Need to give top priority to the production of high analysis fertilisers

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (622)

Need for more coordination in departments dealing directly and indirectly with agricultural production.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (623)

Failure to confirm the Food Department employees who have rendered more than 10 years service.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (624)

Need to fix minimum prices yearly for paddy and jute

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (625)

Failure of Orissa-West Bengal food Zone in checking rise in prices of rice

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (660)

Failure to check hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (661)

Failure of policy of credit squeeze without State Trading

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (662)

Need for setting up of Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation and Price Stabilisation Board as recommended by Foodgrains Enquiry Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (663)

Method of compilation of food statistics

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (664)

Rising price of rice

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (665)

Failure to check large-scale eviction of tenants and partition and transfer of land under the Land Reforms Acts in Union Territories.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (666)

Slow progress of minor and medium irrigation schemes

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (667)

Increase in the prices of foodgrains

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (668)

culture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (672)

Refusal of financial aid for the proposed Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (673)

Increase in the price of sugar

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (674)

Artificial scarcity of foodgrains in Orissa created by the formation of the Eastern Rice Zone consisting of West Bengal and Orissa.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (677)

Desirability of subsidising the Orissa Government in opening retail shops in the scarcity areas.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (678)

Failure in making the country self-sufficient in food

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (679)

Urgency of bringing all the cultivable waste land of the country under cultivation.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (680)

Need for introducing Crop Insurance Scheme in the country

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (681)

Urgency of eradicating the Rat Menace in Orissa

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (682)

Urgency of creating a large Buffer Stock of foodgrains specially Rice in Orissa

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (683)

Need of providing better Storage Facilities of Foodgrains in the Country

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (684)

Shortage of Sugar in the market

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (685)

Desirability of giving incentive to establish more sugar mills in South India, specially Orissa

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (686)

Need to increase the price of Sugar-cane

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (687)

Ambiguity in Agriculture Production targets and methods to achieve these targets in Third Five Year Plan

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (713)

Scaling down of Foodgrains production targets in Third Five Year Plan

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (714)

Failure to enforce the retail sale of Sugar on Controlled Prices

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (715)

Need to introduce improved methods of cultivation

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (716)

Failure to coordinate the working of Agricultural Departments of the States and Central Ministry

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (717)

Failure to organise the agriculture department at the lower levels of administration as suggested by the Nalagarh Committee on Agricultural Administration

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (718)

Desirability of colourising the Vanaspati so as to avoid adulteration with Ghee

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (730)

Urgency of providing deterrent punishment for adulteration of foodstuff

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (731)

Desirability of preparing food from the sea algae

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (732)

Need for starting deep sea fishing at the Mahanadi estuary of the Orissa Coast

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (733)

Need for starting fish canning factory by the Chilka lake in Orissa

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (734)

Desirability of providing refrigerated godowns for preservation of fish at the Chilka Lake and refrigerated railway wagons for their transport to Calcutta

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (735)

Inadequate assistance by the Centre for the development of forests in the States

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (593)

Need to have a coordinated central policy with regard to the development and exploitation of the forest wealth in the Country

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (594)

Need to give greater attention to the scheme of growing medicinal plants in forest areas

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (595)

Need to give financial assistance to Kerala for the cultivation of medicinal plants at selected places

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (596)

Lack of Central assistance to Kerala in developing the State's forest wealth

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (597)

Need to take immediate steps to protect the rare species of Indian wild animals

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (598)

Need for departmental working of forest at the Andamans and starting of plywood and pulp factory

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (736)

Serious denudation of forests and their unscientific working

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (737)

Need for stopping shifting cultivation along the hill slopes of Orissa and rehabilitation of the hill tribes

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (738)

Need to ban the killing of cows

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

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100." (753)

Need for more use of green manure compost

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (514)

Need for sale of scientific and modern agriculture implements at cheap rate

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (515)

Need to sell large number of small tractors manufactured in Defence establishments to agriculturists.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (516)

Need for popularising small tractors and other scientific agricultural implements amongst cultivators

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (517)

Need for giving training to Agriculturists in the use of modern agricultural implements

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (518)

Need to give financial aid and loan to the agriculturists for purchasing modern agricultural equipments

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (519)

Need for consolidating small holdings into bigger units

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (520)

Need for fixation of ceiling in the Prices of different food crops

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (521)

Failure to supply irrigation water for agricultural purposes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (528)

Failure to supervise progress of States on 'Grow More Food' schemes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (529)

Surrender of large amounts allotted to States for 'Grow More Food' campaign

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (530)

Failure to introduce double-cropping in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (631)

Failure to evaluate the Chinese, Japanese and German method of paddy cultivation and their comparative suitability to Indian conditions

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (532)

Need for measures to arrest further fragmentation of holdings

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (533)

Inadequate number of seed farms

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (534)

Need for proper distribution of fertilisers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (535)

Failure to stop black-marketing in fertilisers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (536)

Need to take effective controlling and regulating measures for the systematic arrivals of food crops and cash crops in market

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (572)

Need to redistribute surplus land among landless peasants

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (573)

Need for effective measures to prevent soil-erosion

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (574)

Need to start more State farms on the model of the Suratgarh Farm

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (584)

Inadequate attention shown to the packing and preserving of fruits and vegetables

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (585)

Failure in making the country self-sufficient in the matter of the supply of raw cashew-nuts for the Cashew-nut processing industry

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (586)

Failure in meeting the requirements of peasants for fertilizers at reasonable price

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (587)

Need for developing cashew-nut cultivation in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (600)

Failure to check the increase in the price of fish

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (601)

Need for production of fishes in different dams and lakes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (602)

Need for freeing the fish markets of big cities from the control of a few monopolists

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (603)

Need for aid to lac cultivation of West Bengal for its improvement and co-operative marketing

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (626)

Need for improving betel-leaf cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (627)

Need for aid to the scheme of 'Ramie' fibre cultivation in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (628)

Implementation of scientific scheme of coconut cultivation in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (629)

Need for increasing acreage of oilseeds cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (630)

Need to reorganise Central Tractor Organisation for further reclamation of land

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (631)

Need for arresting the fall in the price of jute crops

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (632)

Need for stopping jute import from Pakistan to maintain the price of Indian jute at a normal level

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (633)

Need for replantation of tea

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (634)

Need for growing better quality of tea

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (635)

No proper steps to step up the utilisation of irrigation potential

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (719)

No proper evaluation of work done by States to step up agricultural production

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (720)

No steps taken to evaluate effective machinery to co-ordinate the works regarding agricultural production by various Governmental Agencies and Departments

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (721)

Failure to adopt measures for evolving a scientific form of management policy

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (722)

Need to give financial assistance to Kerala for developing the fishing industry

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (588)

Need to organise the fishing industry on co-operative basis

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (589)

Need to allocate more funds for developing deep sea fishing

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (590)

Need to exploit shoals of prawns discovered near the Kerala Coast and for its exploitation on a commercial scale

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (591)

Need to establish the proposed fisheries Training Institute at Cochin

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (592)

Need for adequate steps to popularise among the farmers the scientific knowledge resulting from agricultural research

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (638)

Need for adequate steps to evolve different species of hybrid maize for different regions

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (639)

Need for the assessment and survey of the extent of agricultural unemployment and under-employment

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (701)

Failure to examine the foreign methods of paddy cultivation and their practical implementation on the basis of the properties of soil, rainfall and fertility of land

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (702)

Need for experimenting the Indian soil of different regions for the cultivation of long staple cotton

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (703)

Failure to provide adequate salaries to the Research Scientists of the Agricultural Research Institute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (704)

Need to disseminate the scientific knowledge of Potato Research Institute amongst potato cultivators for improving potatoes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (705)

Too much officialism in Agricultural Research Institute which led to the committing of suicide by Dr. Joseph

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (706)

Need for taking statistics about the shortage of paddy in West Bengal without relying on the statistics of West Bengal Government

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (707)

Shortage of fodder

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (604)

Need for improving the standard of live-stock in the eastern region

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (605)

Need for establishing veterinary hospitals in the rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (606)

To encourage poultry farming as a cottage industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (607)

Need for more centres for artificial insemination of live-stock

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (608)

Loss incurred in supply of imported foodgrains

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (668)

Failure to check high prices of sugar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (708)

Failure to release adequate quota of sugar for West Bengal at the time of controlling the price of sugar which helped the sugar hoarders to earn Rs. 20 lakhs in a week in blackmarket

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (709)

Steps to increase the per capita consumption of milk

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (710)

To encourage dairy as a village industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (711)

Scheme for improving the standard of cattle of West Bengal by cross-breeding

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (712)

Desirability of increasing fruit canning factories in the country

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (754)

Urgency of preserving the wild life of the country from depredation and illegal poaching

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

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (756)

Desirability of providing more zoological parks in the country

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

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (757)

Desirability of providing more national parks in the country

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

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (758)

Desirability of inflicting deterrent punishment on the poachers of wild games

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

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (759)

Need for starting Casuarina plantation along the coastal sands in the East coast

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

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (739)

Need to acquire private lands for afforestation where there are no forests

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

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (740)

Urgency of creating a green belt to stop the growth of the great Indian desert

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

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (741)

Need for large scale lemon grass plantation on the hill slopes of the Eastern Ghats

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

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (760)

Failure to arrest rise in price of rice

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (506)

Failure to solve the food problem of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (507)

Failure to supply sufficient quota of rice to West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (508)

Necessity to set up buffer stocks for emergencies in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (509)

Failure of State Trading to mobilise adequate surpluses even with two consecutive good harvest years

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (640)

Need for measures to reduce disparities in the prices of foodgrains in different areas

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (641)

Need for steps to maintain prices of rice at or below maximum controlled prices in West Bengal and Bihar

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (642)

Policy regarding State Trading

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (670)

Failure in organising State Trading in foodgrains

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (676)

Need to check the price of rice in the State of Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (699)

Need to fix price of rice in Orissa in parity with those fixed in the neighbouring States

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (700)

Need for financial aid to West Bengal Government for setting up the proposed fertilizer plant at Durgapur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (510)

*Need for warehouses in North Bengal
for storing tobacco*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (609)

Need for more cold-storages in different small towns

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (610)

Failure to guide the farmers on plant nutrients of the various types of fertilizers and their probable effects on yields of various crops

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (643)

Failure to organise proper distribution of fertilizers

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (644)

High prices for fertilizers charged under the Central Fertilizer Pool

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (645)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1960."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1960."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, I have an amendment:

That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely:—

"subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 343) be allowed to be introduced."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he like to say a few words?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: For the time being I shall say only this that I have appealed to the Committee for a reconsideration of this matter. Therefore unless this part of the proceedings of the Committee is kept out my appeal will become stillborn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He desires that the Report of the Committee might be put except this item.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes, Sir, except this item.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will leave that out. He has written to the Committee and that is still before the