

12.34½ hrs.

BAN ON EXPORT OF CATTLE FEED BILL

By Shri Jhulan Sinha

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Absent. Shri Jhulan Sinha.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What happened to the first Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The mover is not present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Generally we ask the Members whether they would be present and then we put their Bill on the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If in spite of our asking and his answering, he remains absent, what is to be done?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Only those Members' Bills are put on the Order Paper who say they will be present in the House to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member. This hon. Member must have been asked whether he would be present and he might have answered also. But after answering, if he is absent, what could be done?

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for a ban on export of cattle feed in the country be taken into consideration."

As would appear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons this Bill is intended to pin-point the attention of the House to the deterioration of the cattle wealth of our country. The most anomalous position is that in spite of the paucity of cattle feed in the country, its export has not been banned and it is still being allowed to be exported with the result that the stock of cattle in this country is deteriorating, the *per capita* consumption of milk is going down and the health of the whole cattle stock is

suffering from which it is very difficult to recover, if adequate steps are not taken in time.

I would in this connection read a few lines from the *Yojana*, now published under the auspices of the Planning Commission:

"The livestock population of India is 30 crore, out of which cows and bullocks number 16 crore and buffaloes 5 crore. A cow supplies, on an average, 50 maunds of milk a year and a bullock helps to harvest an average of ten maunds of crops per year. According to this calculation, the income from a cow will be equal to the total income derived from 5 acres of land. Dr. F. Ware has estimated that "Indian cattle, in spite of the fact that they are uneconomically exploited, yield an annual income of over Rs. 1,265 crore, which is more than the value of India's cash crops. Dr. S. Dutta has estimated that the total contribution from animal labour put to agriculture and other operations in India equals Rs. 1500 crore."

It would thus appear that this is a matter of very great importance involving a sum of about Rs. 2,700 crores. According to the computation of the Planning Commission the annual deficit of cattle feed is about 258 per cent. In spite of this we have been exporting from year to year not only hundreds of thousands of tons of cattle feed and concentrates, which means our taking them away from the mouths of cattle which are already starved. I have been able to collect certain figures from the *Foreign Trade and Navigation of India*. This report shows that in 1953-54 we exported cattle feed to the tune of 6,883 tons valued at Rs. 10,36,785; in the following year, the export went up to 64,523 tons valued at Rs. 19,92,585; in the subsequent year, that is 1955-56, the export increased to 2,31,427 tons valued at Rs. 6,97,00,374. The figures for the next three years are equally revealing, which show that the export is mounting up year after year.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha].

For the three years I have quoted, the source is *Foreign Trade and Navigation of India, 1955-56*. The figures for 1957 to 1959 which I am now quoting are in answer to a question on the floor of this House.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is their source?

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Their source is the official source. For 1957, the quantity of oil cakes, meal and vegetable residues allowed to be exported from this country was to the tune of 77,000 tons valued at Rs. 217 lakhs. For 1958, the export went up further to 2,36,000 tons valued at Rs. 745 lakhs. The latest figures available with me are for the 11 months January to November, 1959; during this period, the export was 447,000 tons valued at Rs. 1652 lakhs. This is in respect of oil cakes, meal and other vegetable residues. There are other cattle feed also which are allowed to be exported. They are as follows, according to an answer given on the floor of this House. In 1957, 6787 tons valued at Rs. 13 lakhs; in 1958, 9118 tons valued at Rs. 14 lakhs; during January to November, 1959, 21,773 tons valued at Rs. 43 lakhs. This is the appalling figure of export of cattle feed allowed every year from this country, when our own cattle, including bovine species, which are estimated to be 16 crores in value as I have just cited. This cent deficit in the cattle feed alone, apart from fodder and other things which we are not discussing today.

In cattle feed like oil cakes, *guar* and other concentrates the deficit is 28 per cent and still we are exporting not only hundreds and thousands of tons, to the tune of rupees seven crores in value as I have just cited. This is the position, which it is very difficult for me to understand, comprehend and appreciate. The cattle stock of our country is yielding such an enormous income every year not only by giving milk and other things which are benefiting the public health in this country, but by also helping in carrying on agriculture and as draught

cattle. But this community is ignored and ill-fed in the way I have just cited. This is a position which this House and this country can never appreciate.

This is not the only thing to which I intend to draw the attention of the House. The other aspect of it is that production of milk and milk products in this country is going down in such an alarming way that the attention of the House has got to be drawn to it. I am quoting some figures from *Marketing of Milk Report, 1941* and *Indian Livestock Statistics, 1956*. The import of milk and milk products in 1939-40 was 7826 tons of milk, 187 tons of butter, 2699 tons of ghee and 482 tons of cheese, valued at Rs. 80.85 lakhs. The latest figures available with me are for 1955-56. They are: 45,381 tons of milk were imported in 1955-56. The import of butter had risen from 187 tons to 639 tons. The import of ghee has not risen, but gone down by 400 tons; it was 2699 tons in 1939-40 and 2229 tons in 1955-56. The import of cheese rose from 482 tons in 1939-40 to 672 tons in 1955-56. The total value of imports for the latter year is Rs. 1119.87 lakhs as against Rs. 80.85 lakhs in 1939-40.

On the one side we are exporting cattle feed, which is the mainstay for the cattle in this country and on the other side we are importing milk and milk products. The production of milk in this country is going down and so *per capita* consumption. We have to import such huge quantity of milk and milk products. This is quite anomalous position. It is a thing to which our attention should be specially given and the position remedied.

Some other things also have to be taken into consideration in this regard. I am quoting from the Planning Commission's report:

"The Planning Commission has estimated that the quantity of fodder available is about 78 per cent of the requirements, while the available concentrates and feed would suffice only for 28 per cent of the cattle."

So, I am sorry; I said 28 per cent was the deficit, which is wrong. Only 28 per cent is available in this country. Still, in spite of this alarmingly low position of cattle feed in this country, we are exporting it. Only 28 per cent of the total requirements of cattle feed is available in the country, according to the Planning Commission itself; it is not my figure. That means 72 per cent is still lacking and that is why our cattle are deteriorating every day in quality and quantity also. These are certain basic facts of the situation which have to be taken note of.

Then, there is an article called *guar*, which does not grow in any part of the country, but which grows in large quantities in Rajasthan, Punjab and certain parts of U.P. The value of this article is estimated to be to the extent Rs. 50 lakhs per year. That is the main cattle feed in the part I have just mentioned. The export of *guar* was banned in February, 1957. But certain considerations weighed with the Government—we do not know what those considerations were—and the ban was lifted in December 1957. Only ten months before the ban was imposed on the ground that it is a very valuable cattle feed and so, it should not be exported. After some months the ban was lifted, possibly on the ground that it will earn us some dollars from America. But the export of *guar* is going to give us foreign exchange only to the extent of about Rs. 50 lakhs per year. The earning of that much dollar is not so beneficial when compared to the deterioration of the cattle wealth of the country because of the widespread deficiency in cattle feed, which in its turn means, deficiency in cultivation and in respect of traction power.

I have been able to come across certain reports saying that *guar* is allowed to be exported only after extraction of something and *chuni* and *bhusa* are left behind as cattle feed. But that argument is not very convincing. Leaving out *chuni* and *bhusa*

and exporting the rest to a foreign country is not good.

Because of the deteriorating cattle wealth of this country our milk supply is also dwindling. Heavy exports of cattle feed and heavy import of milk and milk products into the country is not a position to which we can reconcile ourselves. I have, therefore, taken this opportunity to bring this position to the notice of the House to request the House to consider this Bill in this light and impress upon the Government the desirability and the urgent necessity of putting a ban on the export of cattle feed from this country so that the cattle wealth of this country may grow richer and richer and result in the growth and development of agriculture.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the acceptance by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for a ban on export of cattle feed in the country be taken into consideration.”

पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश (शिवपुरी) : कृष्णं बन्दे जगद्गुरुम् । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है वह देखने में तो बहुत साधारण मालूम पड़ता है परन्तु उस का अपना महत्व है और महत्व इसलिये है कि आज सारे संसार में मानव समाज को बचाने का नारा बुलन्द हुआ है । परन्तु मानव केवल मानव की रक्षा करे और बाकी जितने भी पशु पक्षी हैं, उन को उदरस्थ कर जाये, यह कोई मानवता का लक्षण नहीं है । तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार हमारे लिये खाद्य सामग्री की आवश्यकता है उसी प्रकार पशुओं के लिये भी खाद्य सामग्री की आवश्यकता है । पशुओं का जीवन मनुष्य पर निर्भर करता है और मनुष्य का जीवन भी पशुओं पर निर्भर करता है । तब यदि हम पशुओं को पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्य सामग्री नहीं देंगे तो

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश]

उन का जीवित रहना कठिन दिखता है । विशेषकर भारतवर्ष में, जोकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, यदि उस कृषि प्रधान देश में पशुओं की खाद्य सामग्री यहां न रख कर बाहर को निर्यात कर दी जायेगी, तो वे जीवित कैसे रहेंगे ? जहां तक गाय की रक्षा का प्रश्न है, जब भी उस की रक्षा की बात आती है तो लोगों के सामने एक सब से बड़ी समस्या यह खड़ी हो जाती है कि जिन के पास दूध देने वाली गाय नहीं रहती, दूध देने वाली भैंस नहीं रहती, और जिन में सन्तान उत्पन्न करने की भी सामर्थ्य नहीं रहती, तो फिर उस को घर में कैसे बांधे रहें । उसे चारा पूरा मिलता नहीं, जो मिलता है वह भी महंगा मिलता है क्योंकि हमारे पास जो चारा है हम उस को बाहर भेज देते हैं, तो सिवा उस के कटवाने के और क्या चारा है । हमारा पशुधन भूखा मरे तो फिर इस की अपेक्षा कटवा देना ज्यादा अच्छा है क्योंकि उस से पैसा भी अधिक मिलता है और तड़प तड़प कर मरने के बजाय वह इस तरह से जल्दी मर भी जाता है । इस प्रकार हमारा पशुधन शनैः शनैः क्षीण होता जा रहा है । अगर भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार से पशुधन का अभाव हो गया तो खाली मशीनों के बल पर हम अपने कृषि कार्य को नहीं चला सकेंगे ।

यह जो बिल रखा गया है उस के अन्दर नाम तो ग्वार रक्खा गया है, मगर वह अपभ्रंश हो गया है । उस का शुद्ध शब्द दूढ़ेंगे तो वह है गो आहार अर्थात् गाय का आहार । हम ने गो आहार को ग्वार कर दिया और उस ने हम को इतना गंवार बना दिया कि हम उसे बाहर भेजने लगे हैं बजाय गाय के खिलाने के । इसलिये चाहे खली हो, ग्वार, हो, या दूसरे प्रकार के आहार हों, जिन से पशुओं की पूर्ण सतुष्टि हो सकती है, जिन को खाने के बाद व बलशाली बन सकते हैं, उस आहार को बाहर भेजने के पहले हमें सोचना चाहिये कि कौन सा मार्ग दूरदर्शिता-

पूर्ण है । जो लोग इस प्रकार से गाय के आहार को बाहर भेज कर उन को दुखी करते हैं, उन के दुःख को हमें दूर करना चाहिये । उन का खाना बाहर भेजना बन्द होना ही चाहिये । साथ ही पशुधन के लिये कौन कौन से आहार आवश्यक हैं इस ओर भी हमें खास तौर से देखना चाहिये और उन की पूर्ति का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । उन की पूर्ति हो जाने के बाद यदि किसी चीज को बाहर भेजने से लाभ होता है तो उस को बाहर भेजने में हानि नहीं है । हमें यहां पर यह संकल्प ले कर नहीं बैठना चाहिये कि कोई वस्तु हमारे काम आये या न आये, हम उसे बाहर नहीं भेजेंगे । उसे घर पर सजाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । लेकिन यदि कोई चीज हमारे लिये आवश्यक है तो उस की चिन्ता न कर के उसे बाहर भेज कर केवल द्रव्य अर्जन करने में लगे रहें, मूल में तो उत्थर मारें और ऊपर के पत्तों को सींचते रहें, तो पत्तों पर पानी डालने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । यदि जड़ ही सूख गई तो फिर पत्तों पर पानी डालने से क्या होगा ? इसलिये पशुओं की खाद्य सामग्री हमारे यहां पर्याप्त रहनी चाहिये । जिस प्रकार से हमारे शासन का ध्यान मनुष्यों के खिलाने के सम्बन्ध में गया है उसी प्रकार से पशुओं के खिलाने के सम्बन्ध में भी जाना चाहिये । यही इस बिल से ध्वनित होता है, इस से इस सवाल पर प्रकाश पड़ता है । शासन को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारे पास कितना पशुधन रह गया है और उस पशुधन को खिलाने के लिये हमारे पास यथेष्ट मात्रा में खाद्य सामग्री है या नहीं । यदि नहीं है, तो कोई ऐसी सामग्री तो नहीं है जिसे बाहर भेज देने से पशुधन भूखा मरता हो ।

अभी अकाल पड़ गया राजस्थान में और अगर लाखों नहीं तो हजारों की संख्या में राजस्थान का पशुधन मध्य प्रदेश में मारा मारा फिरता था । उनमें से बहुत से भूखे और

प्यासे रास्ते में मर जाते थे। यदि वहां मरने से छूट जाते हैं तो फिर दूसरों के जरिये बे मारे जाते हैं। जब इस तरह के केसेज होते हैं तो उनके लिये हम आहार पहुंचा सकें, इस तरह की व्यवस्था शासन की ओर से होनी चाहिये ताकि जिन्होंने पशुपालन का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है उनके लिये पशुओं के पालन करने में, उनको खिलाने में, कठिनाई न रहे। जिस प्रकार अधिक सन्तान उत्पन्न करने वालों के संबंध में सरकार ने कहा कि कम बच्चे पैदा करो क्योंकि हम खिला नहीं सकते उसी प्रकार चूंकि हम पशुओं को खिला नहीं सकते इस लिये उनको मारना शुरू करें, यह उचित नहीं होगा। भावमियों को तो हम मार नहीं सकते इसलिये नहीं मार रहे हैं...

श्री राजाज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मारते हैं, उन पर गोली चलाते हैं।

पंडित राज नारायण ब्रजेश : वह बात अलग है। उनको इसलिये नहीं मारा जाता कि घर के मेम्बरों की संख्या ज्यादा है। इसलिये जिस तरह से हम मनुष्यों के लिये कहते हैं कि सन्तान इससे ज्यादा न करो, कम से कम पशुओं के संबंध में यह स्थिति देश में न आये। कि चारे की कमी के कारण हमें उनको कटवाना पड़े। हम चारे की कमी के कारण पशुओं को कटवाते जाते हैं और साथ में चारे का निर्यात बाहर के देशों को करते जाते हैं, तो देशी लोग यहां भले ही कहने न आते हों, लेकिन हम साधारण मनोविज्ञान के आधार पर, ह्यूमन साईं कालोजी के आधार पर, समझ सकते हैं कि वे हमारा उपहास करते होंगे कि हम अहिंसा का तो नारा लगाते हैं लेकिन पशुओं को अपने पास से मार मार कर उनके पास और भेजते क्यों हैं? भेजते हैं अपनी अदृढता के कारण। इसलिये पशुओं का जो आहार है उसे बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहिये। हम यह मान लेते हैं कि हमें बाध्य होकर पशुघन को मारना पड़ता है, लेकिन यदि हमारा पशुघन ही नष्ट हो जायेगा तो

कैसे काम चलेगा। यह विचारणीय बात है। इस तरह से हमारी स्थिति भी हास्यास्प बनती है और हमारे पशुघन का भी नाश होता है। एतदर्थ अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने और पशुघन को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिये हमको पशुओं के आहार की धा करनी चाहिये क्योंकि खाली सूखी घास के साथ भी खली और गोभार जैसी चीजें देकर भी पशुओं को रक्खें तो इससे यथेष्ट मात्रा में दूध निकलेगा इससे ऐंग्रिकल्चरिस्ट का भी भला होगा और पशुओं के लिये भी लाभकारी होगा। यदि हम गायों और भंसों को बिना खिलाने हैं, खली खिलाते हैं और उसके पश्चात् गाय के नीचे बैठते हैं तो उसे लगाते ही मक्खन भ्राना प्रारम्भ हो जाता है। यदि पौष्टिक दूध खाने को मिलेगा तब तो उससे लाभ पहुंच सकता है, नहीं तो नाम मात्र के दूध नामी श्वेत पदार्थ से क्या लाभ हो सकता है, ऐसा पदार्थ तो और चीजों से भी बनाया जा सकता है। इसलिये गायों और बैलों को स्वस्थ रखने के लिये पौष्टिक आहार की आवश्यकता है, और पशुओं के पुष्ट होने से मनुष्यों का स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा रहेगा। इस दृष्टि से यह बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और गवर्नमेंट जो सदा अहिंसा का नारा लगाती है इस बात पर ध्यान देगी कि पशुओं का आहार बाहर न भेजा जाये। ऐसा करने से पशुओं का स्वास्थ्य सुधरेगा और देश को आर्थिक लाभ भी होगा और हमारे अहिंसा के सिद्धांत की भी पुष्टि होगी। तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल पर सरकार को विचार करना होगा और उसकी भावना का आदर करना होगा और जो प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के बिलों की स्थिति बनती है वह स्थिति इस बिल की नहीं बनेगी। और इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके शासन इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठायेगा यह इस समय मैं शासन से प्रार्थना करूंगा।

15 hrs.

श्री राजाज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस विषय की आत्मा का मैं स्वागत करता

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हूँ। मैं आशा नहीं करता कि सरकार इसे स्वीकार करेगी, लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार ने अपनी निर्यात और आयात नीति को इस तरह गलत तरीके से चला रखा है कि हमारे देश से कच्ची चीजें, जिनसे हम और चीजें बनाकर धन पैदा कर सकते हैं, तो अक्सर बाहर भेज दी जाती हैं, और तैयार शुद्धा चीजें अक्सर हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं। ग्वार और खली भी ऐसी कच्ची चीजें हैं जिन पर यह सिद्धांत लागू किया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से खनिज पदार्थों का भी हाल है। आप देखेंगे कि हम कच्चा लोहा और दूसरी धातुएं जो हमारे देश में मिलती हैं, उनको स्वयं साफ न करके और उनसे दूसरी चीजें न बनाकर, उनको बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बाहर भेज रहे हैं, और बहाना यह करते हैं कि हमारे देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है इसलिये ऐसा करना जरूरी है। मैं इस बात से इकार नहीं करता कि किसी भी विकासशील अर्थ व्यवस्था वाले देश को अपनी शुरु की सालों में विदेशी मुद्रा की अपने विकास के लिये आवश्यकता होती है, और हमें भी आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इस बात के होते हुये भी हमें ऐसी बात सोचना चाहिये जिससे हमारी आयात निर्यात नीति इस तरह से निर्धारित हो सके और हमारे देश से कम से कम कच्चा माल बाहर जाये और वही कच्चा माल बाहर जाये जिसकी हमारे यहां बहुत बहुतायत हो।

अब आप खनिज पदार्थों को लें। हमारे यहां खनिज पदार्थों का अपार भंडार तो है नहीं। और जहां तक खेत की पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि हम खेत की पैदावार उसी समय बाहर भेजें जब कि हम यह देख लें कि हम उस में उस सीमा पर पहुंच गए हैं कि जब हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं सोचेंगे तो हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बुरा असर

पड़ेगा। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में सरकार द्वारा पशुधन पर जितना चाहिए उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आदमियों के बारे में तो सरकार यह समझती है कि अगर उन्हें नहीं खिलाया जाएगा तो क्रांति हो सकती है, विप्लव हो सकता है, इसलिए उन के लिए तो करोड़ों और अरबों रुपए का अनाज बाहर से मंगाया जाता है। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हम खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं हैं तो सरकार कैसे यह सोच लेती है कि वह पशुओं का खाद्य जैसे ग्वार या खली आदि बाहर भेज सकती है। मैं उन आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता जो मेरे मित्र श्री शूलन सिंह ने सदन के सामने रखे हैं, लेकिन यह मोटी बात है कि जब हम गल्ले के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं तो हम पशु खाद्य के बारे में कैसे आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं। आज यह देश की आवश्यकता है कि देश में पशुधन का विकास हो। और यह तभी हो सकता है जब उनको पोष्टिक चीजें खाने को दी जाएं। लेकिन जब हम इन पोष्टिक पदार्थों को विदेशों को भेज देंगे तो हम अपने पशुधन का विकास कैसे कर सकेंगे। और यही कारण है कि आज जहां दूसरे देशों में गए वाफी दूध देती हैं, यहां हमारे यहां गाय सेर भर दूध देंगी, और कभी कभी तो आधा सेर ही देंगी और जो बहुत ही अच्छी गाय होगी वह दस सेर तक दूध देगी। हम नहीं समझते कि जब पशु को अच्छा खाद्य नहीं मिलेगा तो वह कैसे अधिक दूध देगा और किस तरह खेती में अच्छी तरह काम करेगा। हमारे पशुओं के कमजोर होने का यह नतीजा होगा कि हमारी आने वाली सन्तान कमजोर होती चली जाएगी। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं एक उसूल की बात कहना चाहूंगा इस अवसर पर और वह यह

कि सरकार को अपनी आयात निर्यात नीति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए । उनको उन चीजों को देश से बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहिए जो देश को बलशाली बनाने में सहायक हो सकती हैं, चाहे वह आदिमियों का प्रश्न हो या पशुओं का प्रश्न हो । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की चीजों के निर्यात पर सरकार को प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए ।

इस देश में खेती के लिए हड्डी की खाद की शकल में बहुत जरूरत है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हड्डी को बाहर भेजा जाता है और हम बाहर से खाद का आयात करते हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि खेती को पौष्टिक खाद नहीं मिल पाता और देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी हो जाती है । इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर सोचना चाहिए कि हमको ऐसी कच्ची चीजों को जिन से हम दूसरी चीजें बना कर देश का धन बढ़ा सकते हैं और यहां के लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं, या उन चीजों को जिनसे हमारे देश के आदिमियों को या पशुओं को बल मिलता है, देश से बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहिए । हमें उनके निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिए । और इस प्रतिबन्ध को तब तक लागू रखना चाहिए जब तक कि हम उन चीजों में स्वयं पूरी तरह आत्म निर्भर हो जाएं और बाहर भेजने लायक पैदा कर सकें । अभी जब कि हम स्वयं इन चीजों के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं हैं, तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार इन चीजों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगाती । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस विषय में कोई विचार ही नहीं करती और न उनका कोई सिद्धान्त है । जो चीज जैसी चली आ रही है वह उसी तरह चल रही है । और जहां तक पशुओं के खाद्य को बाहर भेजने का सवाल है उसके बारे में कोई कहने वाला नहीं है, पशु तो बेचारे कुछ

कह ही नहीं सकते, और जो गांवों के लोग उनको पालते हैं वे गरीब हैं, वे अपनी आवाज को अखबारों आदि के द्वारा बुलन्द नहीं कर सकते । और इसलिए शायद सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार ही नहीं करती । इसलिए मैं इस संदर्भ में इस विषयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

मैं इस बात पर विशेष जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी आयात निर्यात नीति पर पुनः विचार करे । कहा जाता है कि अगर हमको विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं मिलेगी तो हम बाहर से भारी मशीनों का आयात कैसे कर सकेंगे जिनसे हम दूसरी छोटी मशीनें बना सकें और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को विकसित कर सकें ।

15.08 hrs.

[SRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

इस बात को मानते हुए भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमको इस प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए । आपने देश के विकास के लिए प्रभी तक विदेशों से ५३ अरब रुपया कर्ज लिया है और अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये फिर आप ४८ अरब का कर्जा लेने जा रहे हैं । और खली और ग्वार के निर्यात से आपको मुश्किल से एक, दो या पांच करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा मिल सकेगी । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां एक लादी वहां सवा लादी यह सोच कर आप इस के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दें क्योंकि ऐसा करने से कोई बड़ा फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है, पर इस से देश का बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा इस संदर्भ में कि सरकार अपनी आयात निर्यात नीति पर पुनर्विचार करे और उन सब चीजों के निर्यात पर जिन से दूसरी चीजें बना कर हम अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को दृढ़ कर सकते हैं और जिनके द्वारा हम अपने यहां के आदिमियों को और पशुधन को बलशाली बना सकते हैं, उन के निर्यात पर रोक

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

लगा देनी चाहिए । अगर सरकार इस विषय के इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किये जाने के बाद इसी निश्चय पर पहुंच जाय और उस की निर्णय नीति में कुछ आमूल चूल परिवर्तन हो जाये और कच्चे माल के बाहर निर्यात किये जाने पर वह कुछ रोक लगाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य सफल हो जायेगा ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इस विषय के उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक सदस्य उस के साथ सहमत होगा क्योंकि इस देश का पशुधन आज बहुत कमजोर है उसे हमें तगड़ा, मजबूत और शक्तिशाली बनाना है और उस के लिये जरूरी है कि पशुओं को अच्छी और पौष्टिक खुराक दी जाये । इसलिए जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव के ध्येय का वास्ता है उससे हर एक सदस्य सहमत होगा । जहां तक खनी, म्बार आदि के एक्सपोर्ट पर बैन लगाने का वास्ता है मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें भी कोई बहुत ज्यादा आपत्ति की बात नहीं है । लेकिन यह विषयक ऐसा है जो कि काफी हद तक खिंचा जा सकता है और जिसका कि कोई अंदाज नहीं है क्योंकि जहां तक पशुओं की पौष्टिक खुराक का ताल्लुक है तो उसमें यह सारे आयलसीड्स तिलहन वगैरह आ सकते हैं । अब तिलहन का एक्सपोर्ट यदि आज के हालत में बैन होता है तो देश के आर्थिक हिसाब को धक्का लगेगा ।

श्री० झूजन सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद जो मैंने परिभाषा कर दी है उसको पढ़ा नहीं है । उसके अन्दर आयल सीड्स नहीं आते हैं अलबत्ता आयलकेक्स एंड अदर कंसट्रेंट्स आते हैं ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : उसको मैंने देखा है । यह तो ठीक है कि आपने उसको

इस तौर पर डिफाइन किया है लेकिन सदन में एक मंत्रा विधेयक आने के बाद न तो फिर उन के वश की बात रह जाती है और कोई पता नहीं कि परिभाषा क्या की जाये, उसको कहां तक खींचा जाये और वह परिभाषा किस के हाथ में पहुंच जाये और ऐसी हालत में जो आज उनकी मंशा है वह कहां तक बरकरार रह सकेगी यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है । इसीलिए मैं ने शुरू में कहा है कि पशुओं के पौष्टिक पदार्थों के आयात पर जो यह रोक लगाई जाने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है तो इसके अन्तर्गत क्या क्या चीजें आजायेंगी और जैसे मैंने कहा कि आयलसीड्स और तिलहन आदि पर अगर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा तो उसमें आपत्ति हो सकती है क्योंकि उसका असर हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल पड़ने वाला है ।

यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि हमारे देश के पशुओं की हालत निहायत शोचनीय है । आप जानते हैं कि जहां तक हमारे देश का ताल्लुक है ७५ फी सदी किसान इस देश में बसते हैं और जिनका कि जीवन खेतीबाड़ी पर निर्भर करता है और खेती आज के हालत में देश के पशुधन पर निर्भर करती है । पशुधन की तरक्की एक तहसे मैं मानता हूँ कि देश के ७५ फी सदी आदिमियों की तरक्की करनी है । यह एक अजीब हालत है और देश की बदकिस्मती है कि बावजूद इस बात के कि हम गऊ सेवक होने का दम भरते हैं और उस सम्बन्ध में गौसेवक समाज और अन्य संस्थाएं बनाते हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश की गाय, भैंसें आदि दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में बहुत कमजोर पड़ती हैं । अमरीका आदि अन्य देशों में जहां कि लोग गाय या पशुपूजा का नाम तक नहीं लेते हैं उनकी गाय, भैंसें आदि दूध देने वाले पशुओं की नस्ल हमारे मुकाबले बहुत अच्छी है । अपने

देश के पशुधन का विकास करने के लिये और उनको तगड़ा बनाने के लिए और कई बातों को जरूरत है वहां चह भी जरूरत है कि उनको पोष्टिक खुराक अधिक से अधिक दी जाये। इस नाते मैं श्री झलन सिंह का मसकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान इन समस्या की ओर आकर्षित किया कि आज के हालत में पशुधन की तरक्की के लिए उनको अच्छी खुराक देना कितना जरूरी है। पशुओं की अच्छी खुराक क्या है, किस किस इलाके में कौन कौन सी खुराक है जिसको कि पशुओं के बास्ते अच्छी खुराक में तबदील किया जा सकता है यह काश्तकारों और पशुपालन वालों को बतलाना निहायत जरूरी है। आज जितनी आवश्यकता हमारे देश में दो मोर फूड की है उतनी ही बल्कि उस से भी बढ़ चढ़ कर जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम देहातों के अन्दर यह बतलायें कि पशुपालन करने वालों के पास कौन कौन सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनको कि यदि वे अच्छे ढंग से अपने पशुओं को खिलायें तो उन के भवैशी, स्वस्थ और ज्यादा दूध देने वाले बन सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में एक्सपोर्ट पर बैंन लगाने से यह चीज ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है वैसे मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है अगर खली और ग्वार के एक्सपोर्ट पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाय। लेकिन जैसे मैंने बतलाया आयल सीड्स और चना भी पोष्टिक खुराक के तहत आ सकते हैं और उन के एक्सपोर्ट पर यदि पाबन्दी लगती है तो उसका असर देश और समाज की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रति-कूल पड़ने वाला है और खास तौर से हमारे दक्षिण के भाई जो कि आयलसीड्स की खेती करते हैं उनको इस से घबका पहुंचने वाला है क्योंकि जहां इसका भाव आज ३४ रुपये मन है वहां वह १० या १२ रुपये मन पर भी नहीं बिक सकेगी। इसलिए पाबन्दी लगाने के ढंग से सोचना मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद कुछ ठीक न होगा और

मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार यह विधेयक मंजूर भी कर सकेगी या उसे मंजूर करना भी चाहिए लेकिन जहां तक पशुओं की अच्छी खुराक देने का सवाल है उस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते और आज उसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर आप कलकत्ता या बम्बई जयें तो आप देखेंगे कि हमारे भवैशियों की वहां पर कैसी दुर्दशा की जाती है। हरियाने का पशुधन हमारे देश में सब से अच्छा माना जाता है चाहे वह गाय हो अथवा भैंस सिवाय एक सिधी काऊ के। हरियाने की गाय भैंस देश के दूसरे भागों की गायों और भैंसों के मुकाबले में अधिक दूध देती हैं और मजबूत होती हैं। बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि हमारे जो डंगर वहां कलकत्ते और बम्बई जाते हैं तो उनको एक ही ब्यात के बाद बूचड़खाने में पहुंचा दिया जाता है क्योंकि आदमी यह खयाल करता है कि उसको बूचड़खाने भेज कर कटवाना ज्यादा लभप्रद होगा बनिस्बत इस के कि उसको दूसरी ब्यात तक पाला जाये।

आज यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है कि हमारे देश में पशु धन का हास निरंतर होता जा रहा है और जहां अन्य आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएं करनी चाहिए वहां पशु धन की उन्नति के लिए उत्तम खुराक का प्रबन्ध भी आवश्यक है। आदमी गाय आदि दूध देने वाले जानवर इस लिए पालते हैं कि उन से उनको एकोनामिक रिटर्न मिल सके। ऐसा दो तीन तरीकों से हो सकता है। इस के लिए जगह जगह पर ड्राई मिल्क प्लांट्स लगाये जायें। हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय ने जब पंजाब में यह सवाल उठा तो उन्होंने पंजाब के अन्दर अमृतसर में ड्राई मिल्क प्लांट को लगाना। अब अगर कलकत्ते में आप अमृतसर के नाम से पशु बेचन चहें तो उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं हो सकती। उसकी

[शोधरी रणवीर सिंह]

कीमत जभी उठ सकती है जब यह बतनाया जाये कि यह गाय अथवा भैंस रोहतक या हिसार की है और उस हालत में उसकी कीमत १००, २०० रुपये ज्यादा उठ सकती है। अब वहां दूध और क्रीम निकालने का अगर कोई प्लांट लगाया भी जाता है तो वह दूसरी तरफ लगते हैं। मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में कह सकते हैं कि हमने दिल्ली में मिल्क सप्लाय स्कीम लागू की है लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि वह कितने दूध का इंतजाम कर सकी है। हमारे इलाके में सब कोई जानते हैं कि कितना अच्छा पशुधन है। अकेले दिल्ली स्टेट के अन्दर जो दो, चार सौ गांव हैं सरकार इस स्कीम के मातहत उनका भी तमाम दूध नहीं ले पा रही है। लेकिन ऐसा कहने से मेरी यह मंशा नहीं है कि गांव वालों के पास दूध छोड़ा ही न जाये। दूध से क्रीम निकालने की मशीन २००, ३०० या ४०० रुपये में आती थी लेकिन आज उस के ऊपर बाहर से मंगाने पर पाबन्दी है और न ही उस मशीनरी को अपने देश में बनाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है और उस से भी हमें पशुओं को अच्छी खुराक देने में काफी मदद मिल सकती है। दूसरे देशों में तो चूँकि दूध से क्रीम निकाल ली जाती है इसलिये वे बछड़ों को खूब दूध पिलाते हैं जब कि हमारे वहां पर हालत बिल्कुल दूसरी है और गाय से बछड़े को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूध रखने की कोशिश होती है।

विदेशों में दूध से क्रीम निकालते हैं और जो सैप्रेटा बच रहता है उसको बछड़े को खूब पिलाया जाता है और जाहिर है कि वे खूब मजबूत होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भी ऐसा हो और वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि

देहातों में क्रीम निकालने की छोटी-छोटी मशीनें लगी हों और जैसे कि एक इंसान के बच्चे के लिए मां के दूध से अच्छी और पोष्टिक दूसरी कोई वस्तु नहीं है उसी तरह गाय या भैंसे के बछड़े के वास्ते गाय या भैंस का दूध है।

जहां तक सली वगैरह का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बहुत अहम जगह है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य का फिर शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के जरिये उन्होंने इस देश के पशुओं की बरी हालत की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को तो शायद सरकार मंजूर न कर सकेगी, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इस तरफ तेजी से कदम उठायेगी कि इस देश के पशु ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत और ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूध देने वाले हों।

Shri Oza (Zalawad): While I am in complete sympathy with the sentiments of the Mover of this Bill, I am afraid it will be my painful duty to oppose it.

I entirely agree that next to agriculture, animal husbandry is the most industry in this country, and with that is connected the improvement of the lot of people residing in the rural areas. So long as animal husbandry is not improved to the extent that it can support the economy of the people employed in agriculture, I think the standard of living of those people will not go up, and therefore we should do everything possible to promote the improvement of cattle in the country. But we shall have to do it in a more scientific and rational way. If we are carried away by sentiment, I am afraid we will not go forward, and perhaps we will jeopardise the interests of the cattle themselves.

As was said once upon a time, the problem of the cattle in this country is how to decrease their number. If we extend the argument of Shri Jhulan Sinha that we should not export anything which is required here....

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I remove a misapprehension? I never said that all that is required here should not be exported. I said oil cakes and concentrates required for our cattle should not be exported.

Shri Oza: So long as we do not have sufficient cattlefeed concentrates, we should not export them. That is what he says. If you extend the same argument to human requirements, so long as a single child in this country goes ill-clad, we should not export cloth; so long as a single human being in this country does not have sufficient carbohydrates by way of intake of sugar we should not export sugar. There are so many vegetarians in this country the fat content of whose diet is mainly vegetable oil. So, so long as they do not have vegetable oil in sufficient quantities we should not export oil. It will come to this. Then a backward economy like ours can never develop. If we want to step up exports and earn foreign exchange for bringing in plant and machinery, we have to tighten our belts and forgo our requirements for some time. Similarly, it may be that our cattle are not getting concentrates in sufficient quantity at present, but if we put a ban on exports, I am afraid the concentrates will not find their way to the mouths of cattle. The lot of the cattle will not improve, only we will lose earning foreign exchange.

If we want to improve the lot of our cattle, we should be very careful about the policy that we adopt. We should discard false and shallow sentiment and go ahead in a rational manner. Shri Jhulan Sinha said there were 30 crores of cattle in the country, out of which 16 crores were cows and 5 crores buffaloes, out of these 16 crores of cows

and 5 crores of buffaloes, how many are yielding? A greater percentage of these cows and buffaloes do not yield, and we are feeding them at the cost of those that can yield a good quantity of milk. Therefore, we should isolate the non-yielding cattle and put them in *go sadans*. The idea of these *go sadans* is not being pursued vigorously now because there are pressures and pulls from various directions, and at least some of the State Government's succumb to them.

In season and out of season we are asking our Ministers to promote export. We have set up export promotion councils for this purpose, and we need foreign exchange badly for removing the poverty of the country. So, I think the remedy does not lie in banning exports for the present, but in following a wise and rational policy to improve our cattle wealth shedding all shallow sentiment.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Only one hour is allotted for the Bill. I am afraid I have to call the hon. Minister.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Let the time be extended by half an hour more.

Mr. Chairman: There are other Bills on the order paper. I do not think we can extend the time.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): At the outset it is my burden duty to thank Shri Jhulan Sinha, as also the other speakers, not for the Bill that he has brought here, but for the love and affection that they have for the cattle of this country.

Shri Oza said that animal industry is next only to agriculture in this country. I feel that animal husbandry is the very foundation of agriculture in this country. If agriculture has to flourish and thrive, cattle has to thrive. Unfortunately in this country the love of the cattle-lovers has been misdirected; it is carried away more by senti-

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ment than reason. They do not have a scientific approach to this problem.

After we became independent, the Government, because of public opinion in the country, had to pass certain legislations with a view to develop cattle. The most important of it is the ban on cow slaughter by most of the States. It is time for us to consider whether the ban has helped to develop our cattle wealth. I personally feel it is working adversely. The number of cattle is increasing day by day. Shri Jhulan Sinha said that the cattle population was about 30 crores. The live stock population in India is about 40 crores.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): The live-stock population is 40 crores, the human population is also 40 crores.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. I did not want to compare livestock with men. Forty crores of livestock, including 30 crores of cattle, and 40 crore of human beings, both have to get sustenance from the same land. In that sense we may compare them. Our land resources are also limited.

In Russia I am they they have six to seven acres of cultivated land per individual, and they have any amount of land to cultivate. In America also it is about six acres of cultivated land per individual, and they also have any amount of land to reclaim. But in India it is not so. We have about 30 crores of acres under cultivation, and we have hardly two to three crores of acres left in the country to bring under cultivation. So, the land resources in India are very limited, whereas the population here is going up, the population not only of men, but also of live-stock. As a result of the ban on cow-slaughter, the number of cattle has increased in such a way that all useless, old and uneconomic cattle have got to be looked after in this country. We have 20 crores of cattle, 10 crores of sheep, goat, camels, donkeys and horses, and about 10

crores of poultry; that is how we have 40 crores of live-stock in our country. Out of these 40 crores, the cattle population is only 20 crores,—15 crores of cows and bullocks and 5 crores of buffaloes. The cattle population in India is increasing in such a way that the milk production is decreasing.

I had been to the best milk-producing countries in the world, namely the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Denmark etc. I found that they were having a scientific and rational way of improving cattle. They have a plan every year to reduce the number of cattle and increase the amount of milk in their country, and they are succeeding in it. They reduce the number of cattle, and consequently, the production of milk and milk-products is going up in their country. It is so in Denmark, Norway, Holland and so on.

Unfortunately, in this country, we want to save all useless, old and uneconomic cattle. And who is to look after them? Out of 20 crores of cattle, nearly 2 crores are uneconomic and useless cattle. To look after a cow or a buffalo is as burdensome as to look after a man. When even people are not looked after properly, how can we look after these 2 crores of cattle? Most of our people even do not look after their own parents when they become old; they neglect them. When that is the position, how can we expect the old cattle to be looked after by our people? Our farmers, therefore, even with the best of intentions, let loose their cattle, and they go about and graze on, other people's lands. In Punjab alone, today, there are 2 lakhs of useless stray cattle, eating and destroying crops. While in other countries, man eats the cow, here, in India, the cow has started eating the man. There are so many cattle here which are stray and useless, and they destroy our crops.

Of course, out of sincere love, and with the intention of developing the cattle wealth of our country, Bills like

these are brought forward. But if Government were to accept a legislation like this, then, instead of improving the cattle wealth, they would be adversely affecting our cattle population.

It is high time now for India to consider the question of reducing the number of cattle here, as Shri Oza has pointed out. That is the main problem today before the country. If only everyone in India knew that by giving more and more fodder to his cattle, he can improve the milk production, and get more milk, and such a fine protein food, which we call *amrit* in our country, then the condition of cattle would have been quite different in this country, and they would have been more useful to mankind than what they are today. Unfortunately, we are only worshippers of cows, and we never think of feeding them. In the houses of even the best protagonists of cattle wealth. I have seen cows tied in front of their houses in a starving condition and probably cursing the fellow for not having given enough food to them. That is the position in India.

So, the problem in India is to reduce the number of cattle and also upgrade the breed, because the breed is also very important. What is the position of our cattle in the eastern and southern States of India? We have the largest number of cattle in South India as compared to North India. In fact, I once went to your State, Sir, namely Orissa, and I was staying in a forest rest-house there. In the early morning, when I came out, I found that there were eight cows in front of my rest-house. I asked the man nearby why eight cows had been brought there. He told me that he had brought them to milk before me. I asked him how much milk after all would I require and why eight cows had been brought. He replied that all the eight cows put together might give just a seer of milk. That is the position in Orissa. If you go to Holland, Germany or Finland etc. you

will find that a cow will give 35 lbs or 40 lbs on an average. In fact, there are cows there which give a maund of milk, whereas, here, a cow gives only about half a seer or sometimes even less than half a seer of milk. All this is happening because of the fact that we love these cattle, and we worship them, and that is why they are not giving us enough milk. This is so because our approach to the development of cattle wealth in this country has been a wrong approach. It is carried away more by sentiments and other things rather than by any reason. There is no rational approach towards the improvement of our cattle wealth.

So, I feel that in India, everyone of us who is interested in cattle, must take up the question of doing propaganda among the farmers that they should try to grow more fodder and feed the cattle more, so that the fodder may be converted into milk, and the milk yield may be more. In America, nearly 30 per cent of the land is devoted to fodder cultivation. In Russia, it is so. In all the European countries, nearly 30 per cent of the land is devoted to fodder. If a farmer has 100 acres of land, 30 acres are reserved for growing fodder, and cereals are grown only in the remainder. He grows fodder in 30 acres, converts it into silage, and gives it to his cattle; and the cattle converts that fodder into milk and gives also manure in addition. The milk is drunk by the man, and the nation drinks the milk; as for the manure, he gives it back to the soil. In that way, their agriculture is flourishing. Thus, cattle have been the foundation of their agriculture, because they feed them well.

But, in India, out of 33 crore acres of land, our farmers reserve hardly an acre for growing fodder. The fodder that we give to our cattle is not fodder at all. We give them only the remains, only the straw, and that too, straw which is fit only for packing purposes and not as fodder. The *bhusa* or *gehoom ka bhusa* that we

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feed our cattle with is nothing at all compared with the fodder given to the cattle in other countries. So, it is necessary that our farmers should be told to grow more fodder in their fields. They should be told that 3 out of every 10 acres of land should be devoted to fodder cultivation so, that they can give that fodder to their cows or buffaloes, these cows or buffaloes can convert the fodder into milk and manure; the manure can be given back to the land, thereby keeping up the fertility of the soil. That is the economy that we have to follow. But, unfortunately, we are not doing that. We are only interested in worshipping the cows. All our anxiety is only to stop cow-slaughter etc.

Now, coming to the Bill itself, I would like to point out that according to the figures that we have, we produce 4 million tons of oil-cake, (including cotton seed). Besides we produce bran and other types of cattle food. And do you think that all these 4 million tons are given to the cattle? If only we had given all of it to our cattle, our cattle would have been very happy, but it is not so. A significant part of our oil-cake production is used as manure. If we do not give fertilisers to our sugarcane-growers, tobacco-growers and chilly-growers, they use oil-cakes as manure. That is how, all of the oil-cake that is produced in India does not go into the stomach of the cows but some of it goes directly as manure into the sugarcane or chillies or tobacco fields. That sort of thing has to be prevented.

When we export oil-cake, of course, there is some control over the exports, but our main idea of exporting oil-cake is this. We thought of exporting oil-cake with a view to earn the much-needed foreign exchange, for the import of fertilisers. Oil-cake has 7 per cent of nitrogen in it, whereas ammonium sulphate has 21 per cent of it, which means that instead of one ton of ammonium sulphate, our far-

mers have to use three tons of oil-cake. And the value of oil-cake per ton is much more than that of fertilisers per ton. So, we thought that by exporting a few lakhs tons of oil-cake, we could import three times or four times the quantity of fertilisers. Whatever money we earn by exporting groundnut and linseed oil-cakes was being used for the import of fertilisers which the country requires. These fertilisers are given to the farmers who use them as manure for their sugarcane, tobacco or chillies fields. In that way, India is exporting now and then some quantity of oil-cake, and that money is used again to import fertilisers, in the absence of which we would have used three times the oil-cake.

So at intervals Government consider these matters. Only when they feel that the production is also going up, export is allowed. As we go on exporting oilcake, the price also goes up. It gives an incentive to the farmer to grow more groundnut. This is so especially in Andhra where most of the groundnut is grown. If they get good price, they will grow more. If there are no good prices available, nobody will grow it. The production gets reduced. In recent years, the production of oilseeds has been going up. That is one way of producing more cattle feed concentrates in the country. We also enquire from the States and also look into the price of the cattle feed. I can say for the information of Shri Jhulan Sinha that in three years the price of oilcake, which is the most important cattle feed, that is, groundnut cake, has gone up by Rs. 1.8 or Rs. 2. If you look into the price of groundnut, you will see that the variation is so much. The price of groundnut or any other agricultural produce has risen more than that of oilcake. Though oilcake is very important for our cattle, we have to earn some foreign exchange because we have to import much-needed fertiliser and also some machinery. We require dairy machinery for which we have

to pay in foreign exchange. I am one who feels that as more and more dairies are established, more and more well, will the cattle be fed and looked after. We find that wherever there is a milk supply scheme, there the cattle are well-fed and well looked after. Also the breeds are upgraded, and the farmer gets more money out of the sale of milk.

In this way, we have to have an overall view of the situation. We have at intervals decided that we should export some cattle feed in order to import some of these things and also to earn foreign exchange. Otherwise, I entirely agree with Shri Jhulan Sinha that cattle feed is very very important, in a way much more important than the feed of mankind in the country. We feed the cow in order that it may feed us, give us more milk. Government have all these things in view. In view of all this, we are exporting some oilcake now.

I hope in view of what I have said, Shri Jhulan Sinha will withdraw his Bill.

Shri Warrior: The position as explained by the Minister is not correct, because the statement which was made today in the House in reply to a Calling Attention Motion on the subject says something which is just the opposite.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has not read it.

Shri Warrior: It says:

"It was decided sometime ago to link the export of groundnut expeller cake carrying a good margin of profit with the export of groundnut oil to compensate the loss incurred in selling the oil at international prices. The gap between the internal and world prices widened further during the current year and this link of groundnut expeller cake became ineffective".

Mr. Chairman: That is a different matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He did not look into that matter.

Shri Warrior: It has become ineffective. That is what it says.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Then we have to stop it. Only when prices are attractive, people export. If there are no attractive prices, who will export it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Member is saying that the Minister's argument is not valid.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I am thankful to those who have supported the motion for consideration. I would just draw attention of my hon. friend, Ch. Ranbir Singh, who unfortunately is not here, to one point. He perfectly misunderstood the intention of the Bill. This Bill does not ban the export of oilseeds. Of course, it may indirectly affect the export of oilseeds, as the hon. Minister has pointed out. But so far as it goes, the Bill clearly defines cattle feed as meaning 'oilcakes and other concentrates supplying necessary nutrition to the cattle and includes guar seeds and extracts like gum therefrom'.

So far as my hon. friend, Shri Oza, who also is not here, is concerned, he only argued by extending my argument to other spheres. I am one who has been studying the problem of cattle feed, slaughter of cattle and so on for a long number of years. I know the Government's position and therefore, I did not venture to join issue with them on that. I steered clear of these controversies and tried to put before the House a proposition that I expected would be acceptable. It only meant to ban the export of cattle feed meaning oilcakes and other concentrates which are meant not only for sustaining the cattle population in the country and developing it but also for developing the species, developing agriculture and improving public health, for which the Minister stands as much as we stand. Therefore, I was sorry to find that Shri Oza was extending my argument to other spheres, which I never meant. As an

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old Member of this House, I know the Government's policy in this regard. They want to permit export so that we may earn dollars and other foreign exchange to finance our development plans. I would be the last person who would in any way try to discourage exports from this country, specially when that course of action would be conducive to our larger interests. What weighed with me was not the amount of foreign exchange that the export of oilcake was earning but the loss that the country was suffering by the deterioration of the cattle wealth of the country, specially the milk yield and other necessary ingredients that the cattle of this country supply. So far as Shri Oza is concerned, he misunderstood my point and extended the argument to other spheres, which I never meant.

So far as the Government position is concerned, I am sorry I differ from them fundamentally. I have all along differed from them on this point. The hon. Minister talked about the evil effects of the ban on slaughter of cows in this country. I did not intend to join issue with him on that. This was a point which I never intended to cover in my opening speech, nor did I intend to allude to it in my reply. But as he has raised the point. I must deal with it. I feel that the State Governments which have banned the slaughter of cattle, especially cows, namely, the Governments of UP, Bihar, Punjab and other States have realised the importance of the problem. I do not think that the Governments of these States represent the interests of this land in any way less than the hon. Minister there. All of us are working for the uplift of the country; all of us have dedicated our whole life for the solution of the problems facing this country. But we have the right to differ from Government. We have felt all along that the ban on the slaughter of cattle has been imposed rightly, so that it might only enure to the benefit of the country. The deterioration that has taken place in a way which we

never expected is due to something else, namely, that the Government have been dealing with this problem in a completely lopsided way. That is my feeling. The ban on the slaughter of cows has not added to the complexities of the situation. It has very much uplifted the country psychologically. It is not a matter of pure sentiment; it is sentiment based on reason. I think the whole history and culture of this country are based on the culture of the cow and the things for which the cow stands.

It is unfortunate that in Orissa, 8 cows had to be brought to give milk to the hon. Minister for his tea or the daily milk consumption. That is immaterial. The poor yield of those cows may be due to something else. I apprehend—I am not sure; you, Sir, may be knowing it better—that the breed and feed of the cattle there may be very poor. In my part of the country—I may be excused for saying that—the milk of 8 heads of milch cows would be sufficient for the whole lot of the Ministers here. That is the position. The hon. Minister knows that. If in some States, the cattle wealth is very poor it cannot be put forward as an argument for the whole of this country for effecting the slaughter of cattle or for ill-feeding them or dwarfing them or putting them in a way in which they cannot be milked.

He has also very eloquently laid emphasis on the scientific rearing of cattle, as is being done in other countries. The scientific method may be possible or plausible in the state of things in other countries, but our interests and our culture have to be judged in the state of things prevailing in this country. I never stood against cow-slaughter on grounds of sentiment. But even if that be the point, is it not the duty of the Government to take into consideration the sentiments of 22 crores of people living in his country professing a religion which is as ancient and as venerable as any other in the world? Is it not

their duty to take note of this sentiment and administer the country in a way which may enure to the benefit of this country? Scientific method of rearing cattle is certainly plausible and should be adopted. But it does not stand to reason to say that because there is some cattle feed in this country, therefore, it should be exported, especially when a portion of oilcakes is used as manure. Why not put a stop to that? You have got the power to do that. Come forward with a proposal to stop the use of oilcakes and other cattle feed for purposes of manure. You go on exporting it and importing fertilizers and giving them to the cultivators for increasing their yield. That is an argument which would stultify itself.

The third thing which the Minister has urged is to base our case on reason. We have all along held the view that the approach to the problem of the development of the cattle wealth of our country, especially the bovine species, has always been based on reason. The scriptures of the Hindus, of the Rishis and Maharshis who advocated the cult of cow worship and development of cow were never unreasonable. They had very good reasons. But the concepts and the reasons that appealed to them may not be appealing to us. But to say that they were not based on reason but merely on sentiment is not correct and I cannot accept that. They had their own reasons; and they were good for the development of agriculture, for the development of public health and for giving food to the people and for giving manure, in a way which might sustain human beings and others also who needed that food and crop. (*Interruptions*).

The last point that was urged—and that is the only point that touches my Bill—is that they have been exporting oil-cake because they find that these oil-sakes are getting a good price in the foreign market and are earning foreign exchange for us.

The foreign exchange earned by these oil-cakes is the weakest point in their export policy. They are exporting oil-cakes not for the reasons which they have urged. The oil-cakes are being mis-used for manure purposes in the country. The country lacks manure and they are used for that purpose. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has got statistics. He may come forward and say that the development of food in this country is being very much hampered by lack of manure. If any cultivator makes use of the oil-cake for his area, for his crop, what is wrong with it? You do not give him the manure that is needed.

It is said that the decrepit cattle wealth has increased in such a way and so enormously that the cattle eat up the whole food of the human beings. This is a position which only a Minister on those benches can take. I, as a fairly good kisan in my area, have never found any person feeding the decrepit cattle with jawar or oil-cake or cattle-feed concentrates and other things which are used for good cattle. They are just kept alive for some days or some months by putting them on grazing land or by giving them things which are not required for other good and useful cattle. They are maintained only on waste things.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: The last argument that I put forward is this. The so-called stray or uneconomic cattle give more than what they take. We give them only waste things; they give us cow-dung, skin and other valuable things. I have got figures to show that what is being spent on a head of cattle in the Gosadan is less than what the cattle give there. They are spending about Rs. 23 per head of cattle; and from the calculations I have made the output per head of cattle—these decrepit and uneconomic cattle—is about Rs. 35. What is talked of as being uneconomic is

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not uneconomic in reality. If people do not appreciate the sentiments and logic behind the care of cattle in this country we are helpless; we cannot make them understand things which they have not been able to understand.

Anyway, now the time is over, and my Bill has served the purpose for which it was meant. It was meant only to pin-point the attention of the House on the problem of cattle feed. I never intended to raise the ancillary problems which the hon. Minister has raised. I hope that this Government composed of people who have been in this field, as all of us have been, will be able to take note of the urgency of the problem and the requirements of this country. In this view of the matter, I would like to ask the House to permit me to withdraw my Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.58 hrs.

ABOLITION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CASUAL LABOUR BILL

by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for abolition of the system of employing casual labour in the employments of permanent character be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Bill relates to the question of a section of people who are the worst sufferers in our society. They are the casual workers. They are employed in various spheres of our society, from agriculture to even

highly developed industries. Unfortunately, no statistics are yet available about the number of casual labourers in our country, their spheres of work, their wage scales and their amenities. But, we know that the system of casual labour, their method of recruitment, their working conditions etc. have been condemned since the British time. A Royal Commission was appointed. The labour investigation committee was appointed by the Government of India. Both of them have condemned the method of recruitment of casual labour, both in the public and private industries. They recommended speedy abolition of that system. This section of casual labourers are generally unskilled and as such are victims of exploitation. In the Government sector, a large number of casual labourers are employed in the railways and PT departments. In the private sector they are engaged through contractors in all sorts of industries because there are some restrictions about the direct appointment of workers on a casual basis. They are appointed as casual workers intentionally through the contractors. The supply of unskilled labour in our country is more. So, they have no determined or fixed scale of pay nor their wage is determined on the basis of supply and demand. Their wage is determined almost on the sweet will of the employers. In all industries where the employers or contractors can engage them, they dictate their wages and their terms. No legislation like the Minimum Wages Act is applicable to them and not even the bare necessities of an ordinary human being are considered by the employers while fixing their wages. Now a days, after a long fight, the temporary workers have attained some status not like the permanent workers in some industries. But the casual workers are the most neglected section. There is no definition of casual labour in any labour legislation. According to the Oxford Dictionary, casual means 'not regular or permanent.' So, casual worker is considered by some as tem-