

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

तो ऐसे मौकों पर जाने की मेरी कोई इच्छा नहीं होती है। हाँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर चार आदमी मिलें, अलग बातचीत करें तो कुछ न कुछ गलतफहमियाँ दूर हो सकती हैं, कुछ लाभ हो सकता है एक दूसरे को।

पिछले दो चार पाच या सात बरस में मुझे दुनिया में फिरने का, दूसरे देशों में जाने का मौका मिला है और मैं बहुत सारे देशों में गया हूँ और उन देशों में गया हूँ जहाँ दो गिरोहों में बँटे हुये हैं और एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध हैं। दोनों जगह मैं गया हूँ और दोनों ही जगह मेरा अच्छा स्वागत हुआ है। जहाँ जहाँ भी मैं गया, हिन्दुस्तान के नाम की वजह से चाहे समझिये भारत की प्रतिष्ठा की वजह से समझिये, वहाँ बहुत अच्छा स्वागत हुआ और बहुत प्रेम में हुआ। मैंने देखा कि कितना हमारे देश का वहाँ आदर है फिर वहाँ का गवर्नमेंट की चाह कुछ भी राय हो और उस राय का असर भी लाया पर होता है, लेकिन भारत क्या कहता है इसका भी असर वहाँ की जनता पर होता है कम से कम इसलिये कि गलत या सही यह वहाँ विचार हुआ और लोग समझने लगे कि हम शान्त और अमन चाहते हैं और हम गुस्से में आकर एक दूसरे को बुरा भला नहीं कहते। हम सोच समझ कर थंडे दिल से बात करते हैं। इसलिये हमारा होना कभी कभी ऐसे गिरोहों में कुछ लाभदायक भी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

ये मेरे विचार थे जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता था।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The Prime Minister has not enlightened this House regarding the absence of the Indian Representative at Baghdad when the military coup d'etat took place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The absence of the Indian Representative! Not at all. It so happened that the

old Ambassador had come away and the new Ambassador had not gone there. But that does not mean that our Representative was not there. The *Charge-d'affaires* was there, I should like to say that the *Charge-d'affaires* there functioned exceedingly well. I have already paid tribute to his work. He did his work very well.

Shri Joachim Alva: With regard to Mr. Lall I have made no such remark as the hon. Prime Minister said. I have great admiration of Mr. Lall. I know him very well. Yet we want a man, a very popular man of cabinet rank who can speak with authority about peace, our culture and patriotism. That is what I said. It is not right that when President Eisenhower steps down into the U.N. and when the Foreign Ministers of other countries are there, Mr. Lall should represent us. This is all that I said.

MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration"

Hon. Members are aware that there have been debates on food in the State Legislative Assemblies and Councils. In Uttar Pradesh this subject has been discussed at length both in the Legislative Assembly and the Council recently. In West Bengal too this question has been discussed in the Legislative Assembly on the 26th July. These are the two prime States where the food situation is comparatively more acute. In some of the other States this question has been a very lively question and matter of debate in the Councils and outside.

We have also published a White Paper on the Food Situation. The Planning Commission have published

some literature on the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan and also on the progress of the Five Year Plan in the States. Hon. Members are possessed of sufficient information to cover the whole ground over again.

I shall refer to some of the salient features in particular of all-India importance.

In the very beginning I want to make it clear that it is none of my intention to contest that the prices of food grains in quite substantial parts of the country are high. In many parts the food situation is quite difficult. The question, however, is, is this difficulty man-made or is it due to reasons beyond the control of man (*Interruption*)

What did the hon. Member say?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) I only said Government-made difficulty, not the common man.

Shri A. P. Jain: We shall go through it.

The House is aware that last year in the month of September or October the rains failed and the rice crop which accounts for about 50 per cent of our foodgrain production suffered badly. There was also adverse effect on rabi sowing. And the yield of rabi has been substantially low.

So far as all-India figures of production are concerned, there is no doubt that our production during the First and the Second Five Year Plans has been going up. The figures are given on page 15 of the White Paper on Food Situation. From 58 million tons in 1952-53, the production went up to 68.7 million tons in 1953-54. It went down slightly in 1954-55 and it went down a little more in 1955-56. But, in 1956-57 it exceeded the figures of 1953-54 and the food production was of the order of 68.7 millions.

In 1957-58 there has been a big drop of the order of 6.7 million tons in the production, that is, of 9.8 per cent.

Our supply position in the year 1957-58 was somewhat as follows:

The opening stocks on the 1st January 1957 was 29 million tons. The production in 1957 was 68.7 million tons. Our imports in that year were of the order of 3.58 million tons. So, altogether we had in 1957, 72.57 million tons at our disposal.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg your pardon.

Shri A. P. Jain: I said, the stock on the 1st of January was 29 million tons, production in 1957—I mean 1956-57—was 68.7 million tons and imports were 3.58 million tons. So, altogether, the foodgrains at our disposal were 72.57 million tons.

In the last year, i.e., 1957-58, we had an opening stock of 1.29 million tons, production was 62 million tons; and, so far we have imported 1.86 million tons. We have entered into firm contracts for the import of another 1.1 million tons and the total quantity of foodgrains at our disposal is 66.25 million tons, that is a shortage of 6.32 million tons or 8.7 per cent.

This is the overall shortage, and it does not give any correct idea of local shortages. The local shortages in certain parts of the country are much bigger. So far as wheat is concerned, in the 3 principal wheat-growing States of U.P., Rajasthan and M.P., the shortage is of the order of 24.6 per cent. In other words, as against the production of 6.1 million tons in 1956-57, the production in 1957-58 is 4.6 million tons. So far as rice is concerned, in the three principal rice-growing States which have suffered on account of drought, that is, West Bengal, Bihar and M.P., the production has been 8.5 million tons as against 11.5 millions; or, in other words, there is a shortage of 3 million tons, that is 26.8 per cent. This is what primarily accounts for the high prices. While the price of the cereals in May has been 99.4 compared to the base 100 in 1953-54, in June it was

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105.5, July, 109.9 In the second week of August, the price is 112.6 In other words, there has been a rise of 13 per cent In this part of the year there is normally a rise It is 6.13 per cent compared to the three per cent the previous year That is for cereals

The pulses have also shown some rise In May, the index of the price of pulses was 82.4 as compared to 100 in 1953-54 In June it went up to 91.1 and in July it was 100 In the second week of August, it has come down to 99.8 So, this year the rise in the price of both cereals and pulses has been much higher as compared to other years It is also a fact that the prices are higher as compared to what they were last year both in regard to pulses as well as cereals

In order to combat the situation which has thus arisen we have been following the usual restrictions on the free movement of foodgrains limitations on the advance of credit against foodgrains, supplies to fair price shops and so on In addition we have taken a few more steps We have stopped the future trading in regard to pulses and coarse grains There is no future trading in any of the foodgrains now We have also issued an order to the roller flour mills except in Punjab, that they should not make any purchase in the local markets Experience has shown that whenever a mill went into the market to make purchase the prices shoot up I had occasion to visit Kanpur, Muzaffarnagar etc and I found that when the mill agents had reached these markets and made purchases, the prices had gone up by Re 1, Rs 1-8-0 or Rs 2 per maund We have therefore prohibited them from making purchases in the open market and we are supplying them wheat from the Government stocks and those products from the mills are being sold at the prescribed rates We have also increased the supplies to the State Governments

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Is there any difference between the price at which wheat is offered to the mill and the price at which wheat is offered to the general public?

Shri A. P. Jain: No Wheat is supplied to the mill and the general public at the same rate

At present there are 41,000 fair price shops operating in the country and many States have adopted the system of identity cards Among those States are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Kerala Some of the other States have decided to issue identity cards for instance, UP is going to issue identity cards in the KANPUR, five principal towns and some of the large towns Since January, up to the end of July we have supplied a total quantity of 4,80,000 tons of foodgrains to Bihar, 5,16,000 tons to West Bengal The supplies to UP have now substantially gone up In the first four or five months of the year, there was not so much offtake in UP and they were not taking any supplies from us but now supplies to UP have gone up to about 60,000 tons per month Bihar is being supplied 80,000 tons of wheat and we gave them a lump quantity of 30,000 tons of rice and we have allowed them to purchase another 25,000 tons from Orissa Altogether the supplies to Bihar during the last three months would average more than a lakh of tons per month To West Bengal we have been giving for the last few months more than a lakh of tons The present issues from the Central godowns are more than three lakh tons of wheat per month and about 75,000 to 80,000 tons of rice per month We have also requested the State Governments to take certain austerity measures and some of the State Governments have issued orders limiting the consumption of cereals and they have prescribed some non-cereal days They have also placed limitation on the number of persons who could attend the feast

In short, so far as the distribution of food is concerned, broadly speaking, our policy in the future is going to be this. The zonal restrictions will be maintained. Credit control will be continued. The present number of fair price shops with marginal adjustments, will continue in operation wherever necessary. Identity cards will be issued. The Central Government will continue to supply wheat to the roller flour mills and the mills will not be allowed to make any purchases in the market. Of course, this does not apply to Punjab. Future trading will continue to be banned. I am hopeful that with the present stocks at our disposal and with further imports for which we have entered into contracts, we shall be able to maintain the present rate of supplies. I would also like to inform the hon. Members that negotiations are going on with the USA for fresh agreement under PL 480. It is hoped that it will be concluded within the next few weeks. When more supplies are available we may be in a position to increase the supplies to the States. That Sir broadly is the food situation as it exists today.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): How are you going to finance the purchases from America under PL 480?

Shri A P Jain: Payments for purchases under PL 480 can be made either in dollars or in local currency, generally we have been making the payments in local currency and, therefore, these purchases will also be paid in local currency.

Shri Dasappa: Is there any proposal to have barter basis, for selling them our manganese?

Shri A P Jain: Some talks are also going on for the barter exchange of wheat and manganese.

Now I come to another subject, namely, the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee Report. On the last occasion

when I was speaking in this House on the food debate, I gave some indication of the reaction of the Government to certain important recommendations of the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee. So far as the operational recommendations are concerned in which I include the zonal restrictions, limitation on credit procurement, operations of fair-price shops etc. we have been mostly acting upon them and we have accepted the recommendations of the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee. We have further strengthened our working in those directions.

There were other recommendations which I may call as 'organisational'. The Foodgrain Enquiry Committee has recommended the establishment of a Price Stabilisation Board. This Board was to consist of the representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Railways, the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank with the Chairman of the status of a Secretary. The Foodgrain Enquiry Committee was of the opinion that only a high-level committee, as proposed, which is properly integrated into the machinery of decisions within the Government on economic questions, will be able to deal effectively with the problems of price stabilisation. This Board was not only to deal with the prices of food, but also of the manufactured goods so that a parity might be established between the two.

The question of price policy is a question of supreme importance for any Government. A distinguished British administrator had said that the Indian Budget was a gamble in the rains. Obviously, the idea was that all the prices and the financial policies and decisions of the Government depend upon production of foodgrains and other agricultural products, because it was the production that determined the prices. The position has considerably changed since then. We are not so much dependent upon our revenues from the land revenue,

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But, nonetheless, in the Indian situation, it is a fact that the economic policy as also the financial policy of the Government depends primarily on the prices of foodgrains. If the prices of foodgrains go up, other prices also go up, the budgetary position is affected by it and all our financial policies are affected by it.

We gave a very respectful thought to the recommendation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, and I am grateful to its Chairman and other members for the service that they have done to the country and for the assistance which they have rendered to Government through their valuable report. But, unfortunately, we could not fully agree with those recommendations, because no Government can divest itself of the primary function of determining the economic and financial policies, and if this matter were to be left to a Board consisting of eminent and able officials the overall policy, economic and financial, would have been controlled by these officials. No Government can divest itself of determining the economic and financial policies. Therefore, we felt that, while the principle enunciated by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, that there must be a constant vigilance on the prices of foodgrains, agricultural products and industrial products, and there must be a parity between them, was good and desirable thing—a policy recommendation which we accepted—so far as the organisational part of it was concerned, as to the body that should implement that policy, we could not agree with them.

Our decision, therefore, has been that the Cabinet and its Economic Committee will keep a constant vigilance on the food prices, and also do its best to establish a parity between the food prices and the prices of other agricultural products and industrial prices. This is not a very easy thing and no one can say that an absolute parity can be established, but this is the effort that we shall make. At the official level it has been decided that a

Board composed of the personnel as recommended by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee would be there together with the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission. They will also keep a constant watch, but they will only advise the Government and will not take final decisions. The final decisions will be that of the Government, but the Board will be advising the Government from time to time, and a duty has been imposed upon them to keep constant vigilance and make recommendations from time to time.

Sir, we had to think over and over again before we could decide on this variation, because we had the highest respect for the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, and we did not mean any disrespect to the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, but we felt ourselves duty bound to accept that recommendation with the variation which I have pointed out.

Sir, another important recommendation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was the establishment of a Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation—that is, the executive body. They have themselves recommended that this could either be a corporation, or a registered company or a department of the Government. Now we had to make a choice between these three. As the House is well aware, the prices of foodgrains ruling in the market today are high. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was itself conscious of the fact that in the immediate future, so long as the inflationary trends continue and food shortage persists, open market purchases may push up prices so that the organisation may find it necessary to stop its operations. Therefore, it will be necessary to undertake some form of compulsory procurement for replenishing the reserve stocks and maintaining supplies to vulnerable sections of the population at reasonable prices. We are not in a position to make purchases in the open market today and

whatever purchases that we are making are under compulsory procurement. The House is aware that we have created a southern zone of the four States of the south, namely, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, and there, our procurement operations have been going on. We have been able to procure about 2,50,000 tons of rice in Andhra. That is the Central procurement. Again, Punjab has been cordoned off and we have been able to procure about 1,10,000 tons there. Besides, we made some procurement last year in Orissa. Some of the State Governments have also made some procurement. Altogether, by now we may have procured anything between 5-lakh tons and 6-lakh tons which is by no means an insignificant quantity.

Now we felt that in the present stage of the market, perhaps we would be moving on the safest ground if we accepted the last part of this recommendation, namely, entrusting the stabilisation work to the Food Department. This department has some experience of procurement. It has got an established organisation. Part of it or quite a substantial part of it was only on a temporary basis. Now we have decided to put it on a more permanent basis and we are also strengthening it.

There were two other comparatively minor organisational recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. One was to set up an Intelligence Department, so that the Government of India may be in a position to know the market trends, prices, stock position, arrivals, etc. We have accepted that recommendation and we have started implementing it. Another recommendation was to set up an advisory committee representing producers, consumers, trade, etc. We felt that a committee of that composition with conflicting interests will not be in a position to give much of a useful advice to the Government, and we have decided not to set up an advisory committee. There I will end with the

report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee.

Now, any discussion on food necessarily involves a discussion on increasing the agricultural production. I am not at all happy that we should, year after year, be importing foodgrains from abroad. Maybe that in a year of exceptional difficulty for instance as in the present year, when there have been excessive droughts or excessive floods, we may have to import foodgrains from abroad. In fact, many countries which have been surplus and which have been exporting foodgrains in large quantities have on such occasions found themselves under the necessity to get foodgrains from abroad. But it is an unfortunate feature of our food situation that year after year we have to depend on imports from abroad.

At the moment there are surpluses available in the United States, but those surpluses may not be available for all times and they will never be available for all times and, at any rate not on the concessional conditions under which they are being supplied to us now. Maybe that at some time they may not choose to supply us in the local currency, and with the foreign exchange position, as it is, we shall not be able to spare foreign exchange for buying foodgrains. We have been conscious of it, and it is a matter of some satisfaction that we have been able to reduce, partly out of necessity because rice was not available, and partly because of our own efforts at internal procurement, the imports of rice from abroad. In 1956-57 we had imported about 8.5 lakh tons of rice. This year we had contracted for an import of 5 lakh tons of rice from Burma. But Burma crop of rice suffered as ours suffered, and they were not in a position to make the full supply, and therefore, we have been able to import only 3 lakh tons. That has saved us some of the foreign exchange which was allocated for import of rice from abroad.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur):
We could not get that figure.

Shri A. P. Jain: I said that last year, that is, 1956-57, we imported 8.5 lakh tons of rice and that this year, partly out of necessity and partly because we tried to procure more rice internally, we have imported only a little more than 3 lakh tons.

Now, food production has been presenting great difficulties. We have fixed the targets. There is no doubt that our food production has been going up, but there is equally no doubt that we are not producing enough to meet the requirements of our increasing population and the expanding economy. The gap between our production and our requirements has persisted for a long time. Many times we have made brave resolves and on many occasions we have not succeeded. On the last occasion, when we had the food debate, I pointed out certain directions in which we proposed to act with a view to increase our food production. One was the utilisation of the irrigation potential developed by the major and medium irrigation works, that is, the capacity to irrigate which has been developed and which has not been utilised. This matter was discussed in the National Development Council very thoroughly. It was found that the main cause of the failure to utilise the irrigation facilities was either the want of canal system or the want of distributaries. It was decided that the work still remaining to be done should be undertaken immediately and that amounts provided for agriculture and minor irrigation and the National Extension Service and the Community Project areas should be used for the construction of field channels and connected agricultural progress. In these areas, it should be the primary responsibility of the project authorities to have village channels constructed through local voluntary labour. Outside these areas the State Government should arrange for the construction of field

channels where the beneficiaries have not done so, the recovery of the cost being spread over a reasonable period.

This recommendation was followed by a visit of the Programme Administration Adviser of the Planning Commission and some other officers to the States, and they have worked out a programme for the construction of field channels and other ancillary works needed for irrigation; speeding up localisation of areas to be irrigated from certain projects; organisation of demonstration plots; introduction of appropriate patterns of guidance in irrigated cultivation; introduction of legislation for making a compulsory charge from all persons whose lands are eligible for irrigation etc. etc. Now this work is being handled by the Planning Commission, and I am informed that some progress has been made.

14 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I know the present gap between availability and the utilisation?

Shri A. P. Jain: Under the First Five Year Plan the development potential was 8 million or 8.5 million acres; I am not quite sure about the figures. The utilisation was 4.7 million acres or something like that. So the gap is a big one.

On the last occasion I said that the Government hereafter propose to lay major emphasis on minor irrigation works. We have divided India into regions and we are holding a conference, a business-like conference of the representatives of the States. One such conference was held in the South and there we found that in the four States—rather five States because Bombay was also invited to that Conference—in Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Kerala as many as 25,000 tanks, which at one time used to irrigate lands, were lying dry. There is an excellent system of tanks in the South, and they are built on the

basis of the catchment area. There are all sizes of tanks, varying from tanks capable of cultivating 5 to 10 acres to tanks capable of cultivating 1,000 or 2,000 or more acres of land. There will be a whole chain of tanks; when the smaller tank overflows, it goes to the next tank and so on and so forth. We decided that a full survey should be made and the work of the renovation of these tanks must be given high priority and must be undertaken at once. We found that at present about 1,500 tanks are being renovated every year. Now we have decided that all these tanks—I do not say all, may be 50 per cent, or 60 to 75 per cent—are capable of being renovated and should be renovated in five years' time and the Government of India will make sufficient funds available for it.

So far as minor irrigation works are concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 16 crores made in the budget for minor irrigation works. Minor irrigation works has been making good progress, particularly in some of the States. The State of Bombay has already sunk 10,000 wells which have cost about 2½ crores of rupees, and they are in a position to sink another 10,000 wells. The other States are also in a position to undertake minor irrigation works and the Planning Commission has practically finalised allocation of another Rs. 4 crores for the minor irrigation works.

The other important thing to which I made reference was the fertilizers. I am sorry to say that fertilizers continue to be in short supply. The overall supply position of the fertilizers is quite bad. As against a demand of about 15.5 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate we are at present able to supply only 55 per cent.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): You have given the supply as 5 lakh tons. You have also stated that demand up to 55 per cent has been met.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will give the exact figures. The demand is 15.22

lakh tons. As against that, the local production is 4.73 lakh tons. Therefore, the import requirements are 10.48 lakh tons. We have either imported or made arrangements to import 3.68 lakh tons. So, there is a gap of 6.81 lakh tons.

Now, we have received some further allocations from the Third Country Currency Arrangement of USA, which will come to 81,000 tons, and from the Re-programming Development Assistance Fund, which will come to 35,000 tons. The utilisation of foreign exchange earned by the export of 50,000 tons of ground-nut cake will give us another 58,000 tons. So, we are hoping that we will be able to make up the shortage to the extent of 1.54 lakh tons. Yet, we will continue to be in short supply. We are trying to make up this deficiency by increasing the farm or compost manure, green manure and cow-dung compost. They will not be able to make up this deficiency and our production of food, and the achievement of targets, is likely to suffer for want of ammonium sulphate.

I would like to say a few words about the food crops versus cash crops. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee realised the importance of the cash crops. But, they, at the same time, thought that it will not be proper, however urgent our needs of foodgrains might be, it would not be proper to relegate cash crops. That is a sound advice, because cash crops determine the economic condition of the farmer. If a farmer is deprived from raising the cash crops, his economic condition depresses. That is not good. They are also necessary for giving supplies to the factories. Cash crops also earn foreign exchange.

I got a rough analysis made and found that two-thirds of our foreign exchange is earned, either by the export of agricultural produce or the agricultural component of manufactured goods. For instance, cotton in the case of textiles or raw jute in the case of manufactured jute. Now, an

[Shri A. P. Jain]

examination of the area under food-grains between the years 1953-54 and 1957-58 will show that the fluctuations in the area, that is the maximum and minimum, during the five years has been within two per cent of the average. That is to say, the total fluctuation has not exceeded four per cent, so far as the foodgrains are concerned. The area under cash crops, on the other hand, has been rather steadily going up. In the case of sugar-cane, cotton and oilseeds, particularly in the case of sugar-cane, it has gone up during these five years from... I shall come to it presently.

Now, we have given some thought to this question and our definite policy is that while we shall make every effort to prevent the shift of land from foodgrains to cash crops, at the same time we do not want the production of cash crops to suffer. On the other hand, schemes for the intensive propagation of cotton, sugar cane and oil seeds have been taken in hand by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Some dangerous tendency has been developing in certain parts of the country particularly.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh: You were going to give the figures of high production of cash crops—sugar, cotton etc.

Shri A. P. Jain: I could not get those figures. I have not got them here.

In western Uttar Pradesh and in central Uttar Pradesh, while the acreage under crop has been going up, the acreage under foodgrains has been going down. Correspondingly acreage under sugar-cane has been going up. The average yield of sugar-cane per acre in UP is quite low.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri A. P. Jain: The average yield per acre has now been going up. It has been fluctuating round about a certain figure. The proper policy for

the Agricultural Department to follow would be, and we have indicated our opinion accordingly, to see that the production of cash crops should be increased through intensive cultivation and that no area from foodgrains should be allowed to be shifted to cash crops.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): How is it to be achieved?

Shri A. P. Jain: It can be achieved in various ways and the final way may be that some restriction might have to be placed on the area which a particular person, particularly a big farmer, may put under cultivation of cash crops.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajanj): What is the average yield of sugar-cane?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, I have got those figures. So far as sugar-cane is concerned, the increase in area has been 45%, i.e., in 1953-54 it was 3.5 million acres, now in 1957-58 it was 5 million acres. In oilseeds the increase has been of the order of 11-12%. In 1953-54 the area under oilseeds was 27.2 million acres, in 1957-58 it is 30.4 million acres. The area under cotton was 17.27 million acres in 1953-54 and it is 20.16 million acres in 1957-58.

We do not want to disturb the present area, but we want that whatever more production has to be achieved must be achieved through intensive cultivation.

Shri S. L. Saksena: What is the average yield of sugar-cane in U. P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, in U. P.

Shri A. C. Guha: These figures apply only to U. P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, they are for the whole of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is there any corresponding reduction in the land for the cultivation of cereals?

Shri A. P. Jain: This is the additional area that has come. Sometimes there may have been a shift from the foodgrains area to sugar-cane area. The fluctuation from the foodgrains area to the sugar-cane has been of the order of 2% of the medium.

Now, production of sugar-cane in Uttar Pradesh has been veering round from 24,000 pounds per acre. The maximum has been 27,635 pounds and the minimum has been 27,376 pounds.

An hon. Member: In Bihar?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not got the figures.

Now, before I conclude I would like to inform the hon. Members that of late, i.e., during the period 2nd August to 9th August, prices of pulses, jowar, bazra and gram have shown a downward tendency. Wheat has been steady. Rice has gone up. It is too early to draw any inference because the period is too short. But there are reasons to believe that with the prospect of the arrival of the kharif crop, the prices should cease to show an upward trend. I think another six to eight weeks are going to be difficult weeks. All I can say is that we shall do our best and let us hope that the worse is over.

I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

There are certain amendments also. Those hon. Members, who desire to move them may do so.

Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, feels frustrated that in spite of the oft-repeated promises and the ostensibly best efforts of the Government the successful implementation of the river valley and minor irrigation schemes, digging of wells and installation of tubewells and other innumerable schemes involving the expenses of hundreds of crores of rupees, the imports of grain from foreign countries have not ceased nor is there any prospect of such cesser in sight, and the country, in spite of increased production, has not attained self-sufficiency.

The House is, therefore, of the opinion that the following measures be adopted at once so that import of foodgrains may be totally stopped within two years and optimum production of grains in the country may be ensured.—

- (a) The Constitution of the country be changed so that full responsibility may be placed either on the Centre or on the States so that the States may put in their maximum efforts and may not put its demands too high with a view to force the Centre to unnecessarily import grains.
- (b) All the present Agricultural and Food Ministries in the Centre and the States be dissolved and remodelled. The Agriculture and the Food portfolios in the Centre should be held by the Prime Minister and in the States by the Chief Minister or the ablest man in the Ministries concerned having experience of rural conditions and agriculture.
- (c) Immediate steps may be taken to make each State or

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the zone to become self-sufficient and the target of production be fixed for each village, taluq, district and State and the executive, revenue and irrigation officers, the Panchayats and the M.Ps. and M.L.As. be made responsible along with the Ministers to achieve the targets.

- (d) The Canal and other Irrigation Acts and other laws relating to irrigation and water charges be revised and equitable water rates be fixed so that full and efficient utilisation of irrigated areas be brought about and immediate steps be taken to extend the areas under irrigation.
- (e) The minimum price at which the State may be able to obtain the grains from the cultivator and the dealer must be fixed before the cropping season and it must be fairly remunerative to the cultivator.
- (f) The present policy of neglect and remissness towards animal husbandry be abandoned and an independent portfolio of Animal Husbandry in the Centre and States be established and separate representation for animal husbandry be provided in the Planning Commission.
- (g) Immediate steps for increase in the production of fodder and concentrates for cattle and rearing of pedigree bulls, be taken so that the strength and draft power of cattle be increased and the deterioration in milk production, which has gone down by more than five crores of maunds per year from 1951 to 1956, be stopped and the yield of milk be at least double in the coming five years.

(h) Full use of cow dung and urine and compost and fertilizer and other material be made and the supply of good seed be made available in good time to the cultivators.

- (i) The security of tenure of the unjustified evictions be at once stopped. The incentive of the landowners who are also producers of food be not scuttled by land reforms of doubtful value for at least five years.
- (j) Waste of food must be avoided and all measures for its economic use must be implemented. The target date beyond which except for unforeseen emergencies, imports shall not be allowed, be irrevocably fixed, say, 15th August, 1960."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri
(Berhampore): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country expresses its profound disappointment at the inadequacy of the measures adopted by the Union Government and their failure.

- (a) to ensure sufficient supplies of foodgrains consistent with the increase in demands for the same,
- (b) to take suitable measures against speculative hoarding of foodgrain stocks by profiteers and black-marketeers;
- (c) to stabilise the rise of prices of rice, wheat and the coarser foodgrains and to punish the elements who thrive on the starvation and hunger of the people;
- (d) to ensure that on the State and district levels at least,

there should be sufficient stocks of cheap and subsidised foodgrain supplies in the district to feed the hungry mouths and to prevent anybody dying of starvation and mal-nutrition;

(e) to adopt the progressive measures suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee; and

(f) to provide remedy for chronic scarcity and near-famine conditions for the past several years in (i) West Bengal, (ii) Bihar, and (iii) Eastern U.P."

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that Government should take the following concrete steps to save the country from food crisis and to stop the import of foodgrains from foreign countries:—

(a) Uniform land reforms on the following basis be introduced throughout the country—

(i) ceiling of land holdings be fixed;

(ii) remission of land revenue on uneconomic holdings;

(iii) only tillers of land should have right to possess land;

(b) waste land should be reclaimed by recruiting a food army and agricultural labour in the country be settled on those lands;

(c) provision be made for irrigation facilities;

(d) necessary steps be taken immediately to check floods;

(e) the following provision be made for immediate assistance to food-scarcity areas—

(i) opening of a large number of fair price foodgrain shops where foodgrains be sold at a price lesser than that prevailing at the harvesting time; and

(ii) arrangements be made to provide free meals to those who have no purchasing power or to provide work for creating purchasing power."

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, while appreciating the steps already taken to avert the food crisis, is of the opinion that the problem cannot be solved unless the following steps are taken immediately:—

(1) Land reforms as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan are effectively implemented;

(2) Irrigation, Agriculture, Panchayat and Community Development Departments in the States are reorganised and all put under the charge of the Chief Minister, or the next senior-most minister of each State;

(3) existing rules and laws regarding irrigation and tubewell charges especially in connection with the levy of betterment fees are equitably revised so that cultivators could take full advantage of the new irrigation facilities;

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- (4) stray cattle are so dealt as to stop large-scale damage to crops by them;
- (5) family planning is organised more thoroughly and effectively;
- (6) the measures suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee are adopted without delay."

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, feels disappointed and is of the opinion that the following measures be immediately taken to solve the food problem in the country:—

- (1) A Conference of all political parties be called to discuss the food situation;
- (2) A Price Stabilisation Committee at the Centre and Regional Committees be formed,
- (3) rapid agrarian reforms in close co-operation with Kisan Sabhas be introduced;
- (4) the Essential Commodities Act may be enforced on the foodgrain hoarders;
- (5) irrigation facilities be increased,
- (6) effective steps for controlling floods be taken;
- (7) effective measures against speculative hoarding of foodgrains by hoarders and blackmarketeers be taken;
- (8) a permanent remedy for chronic scarcity areas like

West Bengal, Bihar and Eastern U.P. be provided.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that to achieve self-sufficiency in food and to realise the target of food production of the Second Five Year Plan, it is necessary that the irrigation facilities provided under the major, medium and minor projects should be fully utilised, and that yield per acre should be increased by starting adequate number of seed farms, and steps must be taken for the supply of inorganic and organic manure particularly green manure and compost, as also of improved implements."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country is of the opinion that the Government have failed in solving the food problem. This House, therefore, censures the Food Ministry and directs the Leader of the House to so reconstitute his Cabinet as to hand over the charge of the Food Ministry to some expert and peasant Member of the House. This House further suggests that the following concrete steps be taken by the Government for the satisfactory solution of the food problem:—

- (a) Food Army of one million persons be formed to reclaim the waste cultivable land in the country and unemployed

persons should be resettled over it.

- (b) Emphasis be laid on small irrigation works, such as construction of tanks in every village to store ram water in rainy season so as to utilise it for irrigation purposes
- (c) Irrigation rates all over the country be considerably reduced and cultivators of uneconomic holdings be not charged any irrigation dues from them
- (d) Floods be checked immediately
- (e) Ceiling on land holdings be fixed
- (f) Uneconomic holdings be made rent free
- (g) Only tillers of land should have the right to possess land
- (h) Agricultural Commodities Price Commissions be appointed to study and report the fair price to be given to the cultivators of their produce
- (i) Parity between agricultural and factory produce be established
- (j) Children of cultivators of uneconomic holdings be given free education upto the highest stage.
- (k) Subsidies should be given to those cultivators who want to do intensive cultivation.
- (l) Proper steps be taken for protecting, and improving the cattle wealth of the country.
- (m) Fair price shops be opened wherever in the country the people are experiencing difficulty due to shortage of food"

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagana): Sir, I beg to move:

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

"This House having considered the food situation in the country is of opinion that the steps taken so far by Government to improve the Food situation are generally satisfactory

This House further requests the Government to take suitable and active steps with a view to make the country fully self-sufficient in the matter of food in the shortest possible period"

Mr Deputy-Speaker The original motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion now

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year when the newly elected Lok Sabha assembled here, the Parliament as a whole, as also the country were deeply concerned over the deteriorating food situation. In 1957 between March and June, the prices of cereals taken as a whole have risen by 5%. This year during the same period they have risen by 12% and as the hon. Food Minister has pointed out that trend has continued. Again, while wheat prices during March and June last year had shown a fall of 8%, they have during the same period this year have shown a rise of 11% and the rise has continued. The situation this year, therefore, is such as to cause greater anxiety and evoke in us a feeling of deeper urgency. It was at that time that the Parliament as a whole felt that this question should be treated not from the point of view of one party or another but at least should be reviewed as a national question. It is in that spirit and it is with that attitude that I would like to make my observations today.

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I feel that everyone here shares the growing anxiety and the deep concern about the deteriorating food situation in the country. I have listened very carefully to what the hon. Minister has told us just now and I have read the white paper that he gave us the other day with even greater care.

Sir, I was frankly disappointed by the White Paper. I was disappointed by the White Paper because neither this anxiety nor this urgency is reflected in that White Paper. I would not like, if the hon. Minister will pardon my saying so, that at such a serious juncture, a White Paper should be issued . . .

An Hon. Member: Whitewashing paper.

Shri Asoka Mehta: . . . which tries to do the work of whitewashing. I am sorry to say that in the White Paper a number of important things which needed to be said have not been said at all

Last year, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was appointed. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the very kind words in which he has referred to the Committee while dismissing its main recommendations. One of the things that the Committee tried to do, and it seems it has failed, was to focus the attention of the country on the very vital question of marketable surplus and marketed surplus. There is no such thing as supply; there is no such thing as demand un-related, isolated. They are interconnected. We have to be conscious of marketable surplus and see that the marketable surplus increases and gets marketed. In the White Paper, the interconnecting link is conspicuous by its absence. Probably the Committee had laboured in vain.

No reference is made in the White Paper to what is happening on our production front. The hon. Minister

just now has enlightened us about this. I would like to make a few observations on that which is of crucial importance. No reference is in the White Paper to the best of my knowledge to scarcity conditions that are prevailing in various parts of the country. Something has been said by the hon. Minister just now. The White Paper, as a whole, therefore, gives a completely wrong, an unreal picture of the food situation as it exists.

I would like, first of all, to devote some attention to what is being done to increase food production. Because, after all, we can solve the food problem to the extent that we are able to do the right thing on the production front. I hope the Minister will not turn round and tell me that after all, that is the responsibility of the State Government and all that. We have heard this for long. I think the time has come when we should face this problem fairly and squarely. I would like to invite your attention to the position on the production front as I find it today. I shall rely exclusively upon reports of the Government, reports that have been given by the Government to us after this Parliament recently assembled.

Here is the report on the State Development plans, Review of progress. State by State, the figures have been given. I have analysed the figures. What do we find? In the first two years of the Second Plan—we do not know to what extent actual production will ultimately be increased—as far as increase of production potential is concerned, we have been able to achieve only 22 per cent of our plan target. In two years, we have done the work of one year. The Prime Minister, of course, gets very annoyed whenever it is suggested that his food production machinery is moving at a slow pace and at that rate it can never hope to achieve the target. He

has been challenging us that in five years under his dispensation, the targets will not only be reached, but overreached. May I ask the Food Minister that if these figures are to be believed, do they deny the fact that in the first two years of the Plan, only 22 per cent of the target has been achieved as far as the creation of production potential is concerned? I have no time and I can't claim that much time from the House to go into details State by State. May I just invite your attention to two States at the two extremes of India?

One is our model State of Jammu and Kashmir. There, in the first year of the Second Plan, a production potential of 0.25 lakh tons was created. In the second year, only 2000 tons of production potential has been created in the whole period of one year. At the other end, in Kerala, another model State, what do we find? In the first year, a production potential of 25,000 tons was created. In the second year, 9000 tons had been created. In Kerala where the population increases so fast, what is happening, I would like to know. If I had the time, I would like you to see and I think you have already seen it yourself as to what is happening State by State.

In Bihar, let us look at the problem from a slightly different angle. Seventy-six percent of the Plan allocation made for agriculture has already been spent in the first three years or 2½ years or whatever period we have gone through in the Plan. What has been the achievement? The achievement is 25 per cent. These are figures taken out bodily from this report which the Planning Commission has given to us. I hope the Minister will not turn round and tell us that this is what the Planning Commission says, I do know what is stated. There should be some place where we can know fairly and squarely what is precisely happening.

Then, the hon. Minister said that we have now shifted our emphasis to minor irrigation. Let us look at the position and see what is happening to minor irrigation. I have not been able to get the figures of all the States from this publication. But, for nine States I have been able to collect the information. Out of the planned target of 76.35 lakh acres under minor irrigation, facilities have so far been created for 25.54 lakh acres as far as the Second Plan is concerned. We have spent Rs. 29.30 crores out of the total allocation of Rs. 40.51 crores for the nine States for which I have been able to collect the information. Nearly three-fourths of the amount has been spent and one-third of the target has been reached. In Bihar Rs. 4,79,00,000 have been spent against an allocation of Rs. 4 crores for minor irrigation for the Plan period as a whole. Bihar has spent Rs. 79 lakhs more than what was allocated for that particular work. Out of a target of 17.40 lakh acres, facilities have been created for 6.93 lakh acres. Orissa has spent 93 per cent of the allocation for minor irrigation, achieving 13 per cent of the target. In U.P., during the first Plan, irrigation potential of all kinds that was created was 59.29 lakh acres. What is being utilised is 28.53 lakh acres, that is, 48 per cent. These figures do not tell us the real story.

In order to understand what is the real nature of the situation about minor irrigation, I would invite your attention to another publication again given to us by the Government. This is from a very valuable article written by Shri Kanwar Sain, who, I believe is a distinguished officer of the Water and Power Commission. In this article which he wrote in March, 1958 which has been circulated to us, may I invite your attention to page 620? I would really like you to read all that he has to say under item 10. But, I have no time. I shall, with your permission read a few sentences.

"There is a similar discrepancy in the case of minor schemes. The

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net area irrigated in 1950-51 from all sources was 51.5 million acres and the corresponding net area irrigated in 1955-56, as published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in a pamphlet "Agricultural Situation in India, August, 1957" is 56.3 million acres. The net increase in irrigated area in the First Plan period is, therefore, 4.8 million acres of which contribution by major irrigation schemes during this period, as reported in the publication referred to above, is 2 million acres, thus leaving 2.8 million acres as contribution by minor irrigation schemes.

This is against the 10 million acres target fixed by the Planning Commission and assumed as having been achieved. If, however, we accept the figure of 4 million acres as the contribution by major irrigation schemes during this period, the net contribution by minor irrigation schemes works out to only 0.8 million acres. This discrepancy is obviously enormous."

I would like to know, if Mr. Kanwar Sain finds himself completely lost in the jungle of figures given by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, all these figures, what are we to do? It is very interesting. He says:

"However, actual achievements in major and minor irrigation schemes so far are not up to expectations. Statistics have been published in this connection by the Planning Commission, Government of India, and also, by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Reports have also been received by the Central Water & Power Commission. The source of all these statistics is the reports received from the State Governments."

And this is the utter confusion in which we find ourselves today! If I had more time I would have read out extensively from this article to show you, Sir, what is the nature and extent of the confusion, if not in my mind, at least in the mind of this very distinguished officer whose very valuable articles are being circulated to us in order to inform us and to enlighten us. During the First Five Year Plan period did minor irrigation schemes provide 10 million acres? Did they provide irrigation facilities for 2.8 million acres? Or did they provide irrigation facilities for only 8 lakh acres? These are three sets of figures given to us. Which do we believe? What is the reality? I hope at least the Food Minister will be able to bring some kind of order in this chaos and confusion that exist.

Then, about major irrigation, again, I would like to invite your attention, just for the purpose of illustration as to what is happening, to the report given to us about the Chambal Project. Please see page 23 where it is said:

"The first requisite of a Project of this size and nature is to prepare a master schedule interlocking the completion of various structures with a view to deriving the maximum benefit from the Project while in construction and afterwards" and so on.

"When the Team took over the study of the Project, it became quite clear that this aspect of the Project had not been given due attention either by the State Governments or by the Control Board."

This is not the first major project we have undertaken. Again, if I had the time I would say how they say the necessary master plan co-ordination has not been done, was not thought of. And the result will be that if these things are not done, the time-lag, instead of being four to

five years, will be ten years. The Minister will tell us "Water is there, but nobody is taking it". If the master plan is lacking how can anybody take it? This is something which has been pointed out, not for the first time. If you, Sir, had the time and the patience I could quote chapter and verse from the previous reports. I am deliberately relying on the most recent publications that have been given to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Patience I could gather, but not time!

Shri Ashoka Mehta: That is the reason, Sir, you have got to take me on trust, because I cannot quote chapter and verse in the limited time at my disposal. And therefore I say that if you take even the latest reports you will find that these conditions continue to prevail, conditions against which all of us have talked, including the Minister. But it seems the Minister is not in a position to improve the situation.

We are all talking about increasing food production, and the Prime Minister is the loudest about it. And what is the position. Please turn to page 35 of the same report. There is the pest known as wild ber bushes. They seem to occur in very large areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. They say:

"This pest is almost equally bad in Madhya Pradesh, except here and there, where cultivators are keeping it in check. According to the estimate of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, an increase of 3 mds. of grain per acre on an average could be expected for the State as a whole if this pest could be removed. The Agricultural Chemist of Rajasthan calculated, for the State as a whole, that the area physically occupied by ber bushes would be of the order of 15 per cent. On the basis of areas visited by the Team this estimate is very much on the low

side but even the loss of 2 to 3 mds. per acre per year, for the State as a whole, involving loss of several crores of rupees per year on account of these pernicious bushes, is one that deserves serious consideration."

It means that in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, two of the largest States in our country, per acre we can increase our production by 3 maunds. This is what this Team says on the basis of incontrovertible advice given by the officers of the local Ministries of Agriculture in those States. What is being done? What is coming in the way after eleven years of independence? Why is it that even after eleven years we are not able to increase this potential and we are unable to fully utilise this potential which is available to us? I have never been able to get any kind of a satisfactory answer.

Then, we have been spending crores of rupees on Community Development. That is the apple of the eye of our Prime Minister. And in this apple of the eye one would have felt that some of these mistakes are not being made, perhaps some of this lag is being overcome. This is the latest Evaluation Report of Community Development Blocks. Please turn to page 30 where it says:

"The level of programme activity in agriculture is generally low outside Punjab and U.P....

"Even in minor irrigation, the maximum activity is reported in the blocks which have already comparatively high percentages of the area under irrigation....

"Our data on the agricultural effort made in these two broad divisions of the country suggest, that the contribution to increase agricultural output made is substantially lower than what is envisaged."

Not only that. If we go item by item what do we find? Take Seed. Will you kindly turn your attention

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to page 60 of this Report. There the Evaluation authority has said:

"The progress in the adoption of improved seeds has depended, in part, on the facilities which were made available to the farmer and in part on his own initiative and appreciation of their value. 'Facility' has been defined for the purpose of this country as any tangible aid like the provision of finance, free supply, supply at the village, supply at low rates, supply on credit, preferential treatment in getting supply, etc."

One would assume that in the Community Development areas some facility would be given for the purpose of supplying new seeds. What is the position? The figures of the percentage of relevant households adopting without facility and with facility are:

PADDY: Without facility : 44 per cent

With facility. 8.3 per cent.

WHEAT: Without facility: 30.3 per cent.

With facility: 14.1 per cent.

JOWAR: Without facility 42.8 per cent

With facility: 1.1 per cent.

This is the magnificent record in the Community Development areas as far as seed is concerned

Then let us come to fertilizers. I will not tire you, Sir, with a set of figures. I will read just one sentence on page 83:

"On the contrary, reversion seems to have gone up, at more or less the same rate as adoption."

The Food Minister is always fond of inviting our attention to how people are becoming fertilizer-minded. But the reversion is taking place because the facilities are not available

If you come to agricultural practices, on page 86 they say:

"According to our data, facilities have played a very small part in the adoption of improved practices other than the Japanese method of paddy cultivation; only 3 per cent. of the adopting households which have taken up these practices have done so because of the facility provided."

This is the general picture of what is being done by the administrative machinery to help the agriculturist to produce more food. These are the facilities which are being offered. These are the methods and manner in which this serious problem is being tackled. And unless on the production front we do something, no amount of tinkering with other fronts is going to bring a solution. And I would very respectfully like to urge the fact that, in spite of repeated observations, criticisms and suggestions offered on the floor of the House and outside, the Food and Agriculture Ministry is just not bothered about doing the right thing on this production front

Then we come to scarcity areas. There are scarcity areas almost in every State in India, but in U.P. or in Bihar large tracts of territory are becoming near-derelict. Recently my colleague Shri Goray and I visited some parts, some districts of eastern U.P.; the Food Minister also visited some districts, though not the same districts—he preferred to visit some other districts. The conditions we found there were really heart-rending. What we were amazed to find was that if there are fair price shops, nothing is being done to see that the women and children are not being harassed. They are pushed about, they are trodden upon, and when we asked a Deputy Commissioner as to why a policeman is not posted there, he says: "Why should a policeman be there? Was it that the policeman

was not there?" No volunteers are there, no policeman is there. The Home Guards are there whenever there is a strike or something, and the Home Guards can be properly used, of course, to hammer the strikers but to maintain any kind of order or discipline, nobody is there.

Apart from that, and more than that the stuff that is sold was so bad that we were shocked. Therefore we said: let us have a look at the sealed sample bottle. I can say, and my colleague Shri Goray and another colleague of ours from the other House Shri Sinha and many others who were there are prepared to say it on oath, that the sealed sample bottle contained so much of dirt and so much of dust that one is amazed how this kind of foodgrains is being accepted to be distributed at the fair price shops. And the shops cease to be fair price shops. If the subsidy is about 20 or 25 per cent, and if the dirt and dust is 20 or 25 per cent, what is the element of subsidy in the price? I cannot understand what can be a greater mockery than this, that you give foodgrains which are so much mixed up with dirt and dust and say that you are giving it at subsidised prices. If I were accustomed to use strong language, I would say "To hell with the subsidy". The Prime Minister has made that expression very honourable. When the Food Minister went round, I do not know whether he inspected these shops, whether he saw the foodgrains there, whether he saw the sealed sample bottles, whether he is satisfied that the subsidy is really a genuine subsidy and not a make-believe subsidy.

I do not know if you have seen a very valuable and a remarkable study which was made at the instance of the Food Ministry by one of the most brilliant young economists in the country. I am referring to the magnificent monogram prepared by Prof. Dandekar of the Poona University. On page 33 he has invited our attention to the fact of what you might

call the destitution belt in India. He says:

"However, the proportion (the proportion of people whose consumer expenditure is under Rs. 100 per year which works out to about 25 naye paise per day) is very high in Central and South Vindhya Pradesh, in East Madhya Pradesh and in Orissa where it ranges between 40 and 60 per cent.

The proportion of families with consumer expenditure of under Rs. 100 is generally high in the South. In South-West Madhya Pradesh and in Hyderabad, as also in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin the proportion is between 20 and 30 per cent. In Andhra and Madras it is between 30 and 40 per cent. In certain regions such as South Madhya Bharat, Central and South Bombay, Deccan and in Agency Tracts of Andhra, the proportion is as high as 60 per cent."

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had drawn pointed attention that special efforts have to be made and the development activities must be directly linked up with improving the conditions of the people. To say that in eastern U.P. or North Bihar people have been eating molasses all their lives, to say, "Well, what is wrong about it? They are accustomed to it", or to say that people live on all kinds of wild fruits or berries or they eat roots of trees and this is what they are accustomed to, I suggest is, in the year 1958, in the eleventh year of our independence, a downright mockery of our people.

What is being done? What is your plan, what is your programme? This is what the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee tried to suggest. It suggested, the Planning Commission will have to go into it and prepare detailed plans. Who is going to do it? The Government is always satisfied that all that is necessary is being done. If

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all that is necessary is being done. I can assure you that these scarcity areas are going to become derelict in five or ten years. If the present Government continue and if the present policies continue, well, for the rest of our future, for centuries to come millions and millions of men will become a kind of dead weight round the neck of this country. It would be a tragedy and I hope the Government will realise that they are not only playing with the present generation, they are playing with the generations unborn by the policies of inaction, of complacency, that they are pursuing on this question of the food front today.

Then about price policy Has the Government a price policy at all? The Food Minister told us about what is being done, how very anxious they are that there should be parity of prices. Of course full parity cannot be maintained, but everything possible is going to be done about it. Last year a committee was appointed because the Government felt that this question was very important. In fact, two committees were appointed. Shri Krishnappa was the Chairman of the earlier committee, and because he happens to be on the Treasury Benches, well, the report was shelved, it was still-born, but the still-born report also had pointed out how important this question of prices is.

The prices fall. All are very happy, cherubic smiles on the Treasury Benches, because the urban people are happy, newspapers compliment.

I remember, as a matter of fact, it was again my lot to bring up this question in this House. You will remember, Sir, when I raised the question of price support, the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in his characteristic way promptly responded. But when prices fall, of course, everybody is happy. As the Minister said when winding up his speech, prices have started going down. When prices

go up, they say: "You must not forget that 70 per cent. of our people are agriculturists and therefore they stand to benefit." "Heads I win, tails you lose" is the price policy that the Government pursues.

I have not got it with me, but I am sure you have seen the latest report on currency and finance published by the Reserve Bank. Please look up the page where a beautiful coloured chart is given of different prices. I very respectfully submit, you will please enquire from the Food Minister if he is satisfied with that crazy graph and if he thinks that is the best approximation to the price parity his Government desires.

He says: how can we leave this, how can this important question of price policy be left to any one? Who said leave it to any other body? But the Government will decide only to the extent that it has the requisite material before it. We therefore suggested intelligence units, we said that the secretary of this Price Stabilisation Board will be in charge of bringing together, co-ordinating, rationalising, improving, a large amount of economic data that is necessary today.

Unless you have a proper price policy, unless proper price is given to the agriculturists, unless a right kind of ratio between food crops and money crops is maintained, until the right kind of relationship is established between the industrial sector and the agricultural sector, there is going to be no development or only lop-sided development in this country

The Food Minister can always come and say these particular cash crops are growing this year, cash crops are withering next year. This kind of approach is inevitable where there is no integrated, co-ordinated price policy. A co-ordinated price policy demands that there should be some

one who is entrusted with the task of bringing together the requisite material.

I have no desire to divulge anything that happened in that committee, but with your permission, I would just like to say this that both a very high officer of the Planning Commission and a very high officer of the Food Ministry, when asked by us, separately said that the Government had no clear-cut price policy, and that was why that committee was appointed.

Shri Ranga: They do not want to have it

Shri Ashoka Mehta: Now that we have done the work, they may modify it, they can change it; I do not say they should accept what we said. But do not go back and put your thumbs into your arm-pits and throw yourself back in your swivel chair and say that whatever you were doing before is the only thing and the right thing and the proper thing that could be done

The Minister said that he could not accept our suggestion for an advisory council. I am very sorry that he could not accept that suggestion. This suggestion of an advisory council was linked up with the fixation of prices. You must consult people before you fix the prices. It is the Government's privilege to decide the prices, but different sections must be consulted before you fix your prices. Different sections must know. The whole idea is that before the cropping season comes or before the sowing season comes, you announce what price you are going to have for different crops. Surely, Government cannot be permitted to do it unilaterally. There are many countries in the world where parliamentary committees are entrusted with this task. We did not want to burden our parlia-

mentary committees with that; we thought that some Members of Parliament would also be included in an advisory committee. The whole idea was to see that there would be representation of different interests; the whole idea of reaching a conclusion is to have different interests in view. There is, for instance, the Central Advisory Council on Industries. Are not different interests represented there, and has not that body been able to contribute in a remarkable way to the elucidation of a proper policy?

Shri Ranga: May I inform my hon. friend that even State Governments are not being consulted?

Shri Ashoka Mehta: Even for the price stabilisation board, we had said that the States would have to be consulted, and nothing should be imposed upon them.

Shri Ranga: They are not being consulted.

Shri Asoka Mehta: A whole machinery integrated into the very structure of the administration was suggested. I can understand if you improve it. I can understand if you alter it. But the only solution with which you come forward is to say, we abolish everything, we are not interested in any of these changes. Well, all that I can say is that this Government is being run by a set of Rip Van Winkles.

The next point that I want to make is that,—whether a department does it or a corporation does it—open market operations have to be performed. Is your department today in a position to perform open market operations, as far as foodgrains are concerned? I say that it can influence and position to do it, it can influence and counter price spread, disparities, and the relative changes in prices.

For instance, let us look at the price of rice, the current price of rice compared to the 1952-53 base is 117. But if the price of rice is 117

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

compared to 1952-53 base, in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal, the prices are about fifty per cent. higher than the base; in Madras, they are 5 per cent lower than the base; in Andhra Pradesh, the price is 5 per cent higher than the base. When you come to wheat, it is the other way about. It is the producing State where the prices are higher by anything up to 15 per cent., as in the case of Punjab, compared to the base, while the average today is 98.

Therefore, the whole price position today, State-wise, area-wise, region-wise and crop-wise, is very complicated. Unless there is a specialised body to look into it, and unless there is a competent body, whether it is a corporation or whether it is a company or whether it is a department, unless there are competent men who have mastered this art of influencing the market properly by the right kind of open market operations, as the Reserve Bank does, as far as money market operations are concerned, I am afraid this will lead us to a sorer and sorer mess.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

I have just one more point and I shall finish. We have the foreign exchange crisis now. But the foreign exchange crisis and the food crisis have got completely inter-wined. Since the achievement of Independence, we have imported foodgrains worth Rs. 1,360 crores; of that, Rs. 340 to 350 crores has come in the form of long-term loans from the USA; Rs. 1,000 crores is what we have spent from our foreign exchange resources to import foodgrains. If you want to solve the foreign exchange crisis, well, it is directly linked up with the food crisis, and to the extent you solve your food crisis, your foreign exchange crisis will disappear. This is the real inter-connection or inter-twining of the two crisis, and the

extent to which this question is seriously tackled will determine the future well-being of our people and the prosperity of our country.

पंडित टाकुर बाबू भार्गव : जनाब चेंबरमैन साहब, मैं ने एक मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। उसको मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह बहुत लम्बा है और उसका पढ़ने में बहुत बक्त लग जायगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मेरे दोस्तों ने उस को ठीक तरह से पढ़ा होगा। मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि जब से हम को इंडिपेंडेंस मिली है—और उस से भी पहले से—कोई मोशन ऐसा नहीं हुआ जिस के दौरान इस हाउस में फूड प्राबलम पर डोबेट नहीं हुई है और जिस में बहुत से सजेशन गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश न किए गए हों कि किस तरह में इस मुल्क का फूड का मसला हल किया जाय। इस धरमे में गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सी रिवर स्कीम्स तैयार की और उन में से कई स्कीम्स को कम्पलीट भी किया। हम लोग सोचते थे कि जब भाल्लरा डैम बन कर तैयार हो जायगा, तो हमारे देश में इनना घनाज पैदा होगा कि हमें कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी। मिर्फ भाल्लरा ही नहीं, और भी कई स्कीम्स और प्राजेक्ट्स, जैसे डी० बी० मी० हीराकुड, चम्बल प्राजेक्ट वगैरह, तकरीबन पूरी हो गई हैं या पूरी होने वाली हैं। इसी तरह से हम ने माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के बारे में बहुत दफ्ता गवर्नमेंट से अर्थ किया और करोड़ों रुपये—बल्कि हज़ेड़ों आक़ करोड़ों आफ़ रुपये—इस मिलमिले में खर्च किए गए। लोग कहते थे कि गवर्नमेंट ने शायद बहुत रुपया बरबाद कर दिया है और शायद उतने कुएँ नहीं बनाए गए हैं। एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी से इस मामले में असेसमेंट कराया गया, जिन से मालूम हुआ कि वे कुएँ बिला अकॉशुबहा बने। इस तरह धरवीं रुपये फूड

आवस्य पर खर्च किए गए। ट्यूबवैल्यू बनाए गए और इस के अलावा गवर्नमेंट ने उन तरह-तरह की चीजों में, जो कि उस के विमात्र में भा सकती थीं, रूपया खर्च करने में कोई कसर नहीं उठा रखी। आज भी हम लोगों ने अगनेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से फ़िर्गर्ज सुने हैं। गवर्नमेंट अब भी माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्ज और सूसरी स्कीम्ज पर बहुत रूपया खर्च कर रही है। यहां पर हम अगनेबल मिनिस्टर साहबान की तकरीरों को सुनते हैं। हम खसूसन प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तकरीरों को सुनते हैं कि अब बत आ गया है कि दुगनी पैदावार हो, लोग यह करें और वह करे। इस हाल में हम इस तरह के लेक्चर सुनते हैं, लेकिन बाहर जा कर स्टेट्स में हम उन का रिक्लैक्शन नहीं देखते हैं। इस का नतीजा क्या निकलता है? १९५१ में ये वायदे किए गए थे कि देश में १० परसेंट प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और फूड का मसला हल हुआ। हम देखते हैं कि फ़स्ट फ़ाइव इअर प्लान में प्राडक्शन २० परसेंट बढ़ा, लेकिन खुराक का मसला वहीं का वहीं है। गवर्नमेंट ने बारहा वादे किए कि जल्दी यह मामला तय हो जायगा और फूड का मसला हल हो जायगा, लेकिन वे वादे पूरे नहीं हुए। आज सारे मुल्क में और मेरे हयाल में हर एक पालियामेंट के मेम्बर के दिल में बड़ा फ़स्ट्रेशन है। हम अगनेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से भी सुनते थे कि यह कितनी शर्म की बात है कि यह बदकिस्मत देश अपने लोगों का पेट भरने के लिये भी काफी अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकता है। एक एग्जीक्यूटिव देश के लिए फ़िन्वाके इस में ज्यादा शर्म की और कोई बात नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि आखिर कहां कमी है, जिस जगह खराबी है, जिस की वजह से इतनी कोशिशों के बावजूद और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के ग्यारह

साला काम के बावजूद हमें नाकामयाबी का मुंह देखना पड़ा है। अब हम यह महसूस करते हैं और हम को यह कहना पड़ता है कि १९५६ में इलेक्शन के मौके पर जगह-जगह जा कर हम लोगों ने यह कह कर प्रसती की थी कि गवर्नमेंट ने खुराक का मसला हल कर दिया है। १९५६ में इलेक्शन के बाद जब मैं इस हाउस में आया, तो पहला काम मैं यह करना चाहता था कि मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन को मुबारकबाद दूं कि इतनी फ़सल हुई है कि हमारे गोदाम भर जायेंगे और उन में कोई चीज रखने के लिए जगह नहीं रहेगी। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूं, कि जो खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी से मुस्तफ़ीद हुआ है। वहां अब भाखरा डैम का पानी पहुंच गया है। हजारों बरसों से जिला हिसार की जमीन सूखी थी, पानी की प्यासी थी। गवर्नमेंट की मेहरबानी से वहां पानी पहुंचा और जिस इलाके में हर तीसरे साल कहत हुआ करते थे, वे बिल्कुल माद्रूम हो गए। वहां के लोग पानी को देख कर छलांगें लगाने लगे। पहले वहां पानी की कमी की वजह से खेती बही होती थी। यहां पर दिल्ली में एक रोज पानी न होने से सारे शहर में और इस हाउस में कोहराम मच गया। हिसार में तो हजारों बरसों से लोग इस तकलीफ़ में थे। कितने ही गांव ऐसे हैं, जिन में अब भी पानी का म्यस्सर होना उतना ही मुश्किल है, जितना कि तीन चार रोज से हम दिल्ली में देख रहे हैं। लोग सुबह से शाम तक दस दस मील से ऊंटों पर पानी लाते हैं और तब पानी पीते हैं और जानवरों को पानी पिलाने हैं। जिस सैलेनिटी का जिक्र हम ने इस हाउस में सुना है, वही सेलाइन वाला पानी जानवरों को मिलता है, जिस से उन का पेट अफ़र जाता है और वे मर जाते हैं। हजारों जानवर इस तरह

[पंडित अक्षर दास भार्गव]

से भर जाते हैं। आज भी कितने ही गांवों में ऐसी हालत है, लेकिन इस वक्त में आप को खिचमत में उस हामत को पूरे तौर पर डेस्काइब नहीं कर सकता हूं। ताहम आज भी हम कोई शकल नहीं देखते कि कैसे गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन लोगों को कोई रिलीफ मिलेगा। मेरी बहुत बड़ी उम्र है और अपने इलाके में मैंने अपनी सारी उम्र में उतनी खेती नहीं देखी, जितनी कि पिछले साल देखी। लेकिन जब १९५६ में मैं यहा आया, तो मैंने देखा कि फूड के बारे में यहा पर एडजुनमेंट भोजन पेश किये जाते हैं और लोगों को बहुत फिक्र है। एक फूडग्रैनर इन्क्वायरी कमेटी भी मुकर्रर की गई। हमने देखा कि जिस तरह को बम्पर क्राप्स हमारे जिले में हुई, वे सारे मुल्क में नहीं हुई। हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन ८० परसेंट अन-इरिगेटिड है और सिर्फ २० परसेंट इरिगेटिड है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज कर दू कि खुराक का मसला उन इलाकों का नहीं है, जो कि इरिगेटिड है। दर-भसल यह उन इलाकों का है, जहा पानी नहीं पहुंचता है। इन ग्यारह बरसों में हमने जो सबक सीखे हैं, उन की बुनियाद पर हम गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज करे और सजेसन दें कि वह इस तरीके से भ्रमल करे कि यह रोजाना की तकलीफ मिट जाय।

15 hrs.

इस ग्यारह बरस के अरसे में मैंने देखा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास लिख कर भेजा कि हम को आठ मिलियन टन अनाज चाहिये, वरना हमारे यहा स्टारवेशन डेक्स हो जायेंगे। मैं १९५१-५२ की बात कर रहा हूँ। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब में वह लिख कर भेजा कि इस सूरत में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इतना रुपया मुहैया करे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक हफ्ते में आठ मिलियन टन की डिमांड ४ ७ मिलियन टन रह गई। पिछले साल

श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने यह हालत देखी, तो एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की। वह कमेटी स्टेट्स में गई और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की, जिससे यह साबित हुआ कि स्टेट्स बहुत दफा गलत रिपोर्ट सेंटर को भेजती हैं, जिसकी वजह से सेंटर अनाज इम्पोर्ट करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। १७०० मिलियन पाँड पुरानी गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे पास छोड़े। आज हालत क्या है? १३ अरब और ३५ करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ फूडग्रैनर के लिये आज तक हमने खर्च कर दिए हैं—बरबाद कर दिए हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई एग्रीकल्चरल कन्ट्रोल इतने बड़े स्टेन को सहन कर सकता है यह नामुमकिन है। बहुत से लोग गलत तौर पर यहा की भ्रूसन आमदनी को २५६ से २८० रुपये सालाना कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहा आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से की भ्रूसन आमदनी १०४ रुपया माल में कम है। यहा के लोग किस तरह रहते हैं, किस तरह गुजारा करते हैं, अगर किसी ने यह देखना है, तो वह गाव में जा कर देखे, जहा अन-एम्पलायमेंट है और लोगों को पेट भर खाना भी नहीं मिलता है। यह सूरत क्यों है? अर्जों में मेरे दोस्त ने प्राइस पालिसी की बहुत सख्त शिकायत की। इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए और इस बहस को सुनते हुए यह मामला बिना शको-शुबहा निहायत जरूरी है। लेकिन कैसे प्राइस पालिसी मुकर्रर हो? कौन मुकर्रर करे? यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? जिस वक्त कंट्रोल का जमाना था, उस वक्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अनाज को प्रोक्योर नहीं करती थी, ताकि कहीं लोग नाराज न हो जायें। हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट्स में भी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं और सेंटर में भी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट है। गलत मंगाने की ओर रुपया देने की जिम्मेदारी यहा की है, लेकिन अनाज को पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी किस की है? हम श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन को दोष कैसे दे सकते हैं? कांस्टीट्यूशन में हमने ठीक तरह से जिम्मेदारी

का बंटवारा नहीं किया, जिस से घाये चल कर विककत न होती। आप देख सकते हैं कि इस हाउस के बाहर इस तरह की भरजेंसी, इस तरह का फिक्र किसी मिनिस्टर कमिश्नर या डिप्टी कमिश्नर वगैरह के चेहरे पर नजर नहीं आते हैं।

जिस तरह कि मैं मॅम्बर साहिबान के चेहरो से पाता हू या मिनिस्टर साहब के चेहरे पर पाता हू स्टेटस के अन्दर जिम्मेदारी महसूस नहीं की जाती है जा की जानी चाहिये। प्राइस पालिमी कैसे तय हो इसके बारे में हर एक स्टेट का अपना अपना मसला है अपनी अपनी आवश्यकता है और बहुत सी जगहा पर तो खाने पीने की चीजों में फर्क है और उनके मुताबिक ही प्राइसिस का फ्लक्चुएशन होना है और प्राइस पालिमी के साथ साथ हमें इन बातों का भी ध्यान रखना है। इसका सम्बन्ध फेमिन कडिशम तथा ड्राट में भी है। ना यह कब मुमकिन है? यह जब ही मुमकिन है जब कि एक ही दिमाग में और एक ही जगह पर रिसपासिबिलिटी हो और जब ऐसा होगा तभी कुछ इस मामले में कुछ बन सकता है वरना कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। तो पहली बात तो यह है कि जब तक आप कास्टीट्यूशन को इस बेसिस पर नहीं खेंज करेंगे कि जिस के अन्दर रिसपासिबिलिटी पूरी तरह से डिवाइडिड हो तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आज कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जिन के अन्दर उनकी हिम्मत से गल्ला पैदा हो सकता है और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि उनको इल्म हो कि यह उनकी जिम्मेवारी है और अगर वे गल्ला पैदा नहीं करेंगे तो वे भूखे मर जायेंगे तो जो सिचुएशन होगी वह बिल्कुल डिफरेंट होगी और वह ऐसी नहीं रह जायेगी जैसी आज है। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हू कि

जब बिधान बना था उस वकत उसके अन्दर एक इफ़ार रखी गई है शायद २६६ या ३६६ और उस में सेंटर की रिसपासिबिलिटी रखी गई थी। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हू कि जब तक इस रिसपासिबिलिटी को साफ तौर पर जहा रखना है वहा आप नहीं रखते हैं उस वकत तक यह मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप इस रिसपासिबिलिटी को फिक्स कर दें तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनकी जो दिमागी हालत है उनका जो सोचने का तरीका है वह एक दम बदल जायगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि मारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आज भी एग्जिक्यूटिव का जो मसला है यह सब से ज्यादा इम्पाटेंस रखता है और जा दूमेरे मामले हैं वे इस के मामले हेच हैं। लेकिन इस मामले के इतना ज्यादा इम्पाटेंट होते हुए भी इसका एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर्स का न सेंटर में और न ही स्टेट्स में मीपा गया है। मैं किमी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हू और न ही जैन साहब के खिलाफ उनकी गान के खिलाफ कुछ कहना चाहता हू। लेकिन मैं यह भवश्य चाहता हू कि एग्जिक्यूटिव और फूड प्राबलम का जो चार्ज होना चाहिए वह सेंटर में नेहरू जी जिन से मेरा मतलब है प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास होना चाहिये और स्टेट्स में या चीफ मिनिस्टर्स या एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर्स के पास होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हू कि नेहरूजी ने आज हिन्दुस्तान को मीप आफ दी वर्ल्ड पर रख दिया है, आज हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत तमाम दुनिया करने लग गई है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि जिस मामले को रूस में मोलोटोव की गलती की की वजह से हल नहीं किया जा सका और जिन को मिनिस्टरशिप से अलग कर दिया गया है

कुछ मामलीय अवस्था : मोलोटोव नहीं
मालेनकोव ।

बंधित ठाकुर बास भार्याब . ह।
दुरस्त है मालेनकोव । आज उसका
चाज खुद खुबचेव साहब के पास है ।
इन एग्रिकल्चर का चाज खुद उन्होंने
सम्भाल लिया है । मे पूछना चाहता हू
कि क्या पंडित जी एग्रिकल्चर का चाज
नहीं लेते हैं अगर वह चाहते हैं कि यह
मसला साल्व हो । आप पूछ सकते हैं कि
घाखिर हम मे क्या असर पड़ेगा ? मे आप
को बतलाना चाहता हू कि इसका यह असर
होगा कि जितनी भी स्टेट्स की मिनिस्ट्रीज
हैं या जितने भी स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स हैं,
उनके ऊपर उनका पूरा असर पड़ेगा और
वे सब उन के साथ कोओप्रेट करेगी ।

जैन साहब तथा तीन चार और मिनिस्टर
माहिबान बैठे हैं और मे उन मे से किसी
भी कोई बुराई नहीं करना चाहता
हू और न ही परसनली किसी के खिलाफ
कोई भी लफज कहना चाहता हू । जहा
तक मिनिस्टर्स का ताल्लुक है वे अपने
तरीके से काम करते हैं । लेकिन मे यह
महसूस करना हू कि जो काम हो रहा है
और जिस तरह मे हो रहा है वह ठीक
ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है ।
जैन साहब ने जो व्हाइट पेपर भेजा है
उसको मैंने लफज-व-लफज पढा है और
दो तीन बार पढा है । इस के साथ ही
साथ उन्होंने जो आज स्पीच दी है उसको
मैंने बड़े गौर मे सुना है । वह मुझे
माफ करेगे अगर मे यह कहू कि ये हौनो
ही बिल्कुल हीं । अन-इस्पार्यारिग हं
और हम को कही भी ले जाने वाले नहीं
हैं । उन्होंने कही पर भी नहीं लिखा कि
इस तरीके से वे इस देश को सैल्फ-
सफिशोट बना देगे और इतने अर्से के
अन्दर बना देगे । शायद गलत कहना वह
जायज नहीं समझने हो । लेकिन दुख

और दर्द से भरे दिनों को वह यह तो
बतलाते कि वह वह क्या करने का इरादा
रखते हैं । ग्यारह बरस तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट
इस मामले में फेल्थोर साबित हुई है । अब
तो उनको बतलाना चाहिये था कि इन
तरीको से वे आरमनिभर इस देश को
बनायंगे । कही पर एक लफज दर्ज है कि
पहले फरटिलिटी क्या थी और ग्यारह
बरस में वह कितनी बढ़ी है । कही पर
क्या एक लफज है कि प्रोडक्टिविटी
पहले के मुकाबले कितनी बढ़ गई है ?
इस में डिमांड और सप्लाई का डिफरेंस है
और लिखा है और बड़ी काबलियत के
साथ लिखा है कि जो डिमांड बढ़ी है वह
दो पजहात की वजह से बढ़ी है, एक तो
पापुलेशन बढ़ने की वजह से जिस के लिये
ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर माहब जिम्मेवार करार
नहीं दिए जा सकते हैं सिवाय थोड़े से
एक्सपर्ट के लिए और दूसरी बात लोगो
की इनकम बढ़ जाने की इसमे दर्ज है ।
इसमे यह जो परचेजिंग पावर जो लोगो की
बढ़ गई है, उसके बारे मे जो कुछ लिखा है
उसको देखते हुये किसी मे यह साकत नहीं
हो सकती और न ही यह हिम्मत हो सकती
है कि कोई किसी तरह का भी मवाल कर
सके । इसमे लिखा है कि चूकि लोगो की
परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ गई है इस वास्ते जो
डिमांड है वह भी बढ़ गई है । मे पूछना चाहता
हू कि जब लोगो की १०४ रुपया सालाना
इनकम है और ऐसे लोगो की तादाद बहुत
अधिक है जो बहुत थोड़ी प्राय वाले हैं,
क्या उनकी आमदनी बढ़ जान की
वजह से डिमांड बढ़ी है ? नेबर का
यह उमूल है कि हर एक आदमी की जो
जरूरियात है वह उन सबको पूरी की पूरी
फुलफिल नहीं कर सकता है और उनमें भी
उसको चुनाव करना पडता है । एक आदमी
को एक मौसम मे चार छाते चाहिये, पचास
छाते नहीं चाहिये । जो परचेजिंग पावर है
और जो थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ी है, उस से डिमांड
भी कुछ हद तक बढ़ी है, यह किमी हद तक

बुरस्त हो सकता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि परचेजिंग पावर न बढ़े तो आपको प्लानिंग कमीशन को, पंडित जी को तथा सारी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को कहना होगा कि वे लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर को बढ़ाने में मदद न दे, क्योंकि हमारे जैन साहब को तकलीफ होती है और तकलीफ इम वजह से कि डिमांड बढ़ जाती है जिसको मीट करना उनके लिये मुश्किल हो जाता है। परचेजिंग पावर का सवाल वह इसलिये उठाते हैं कि कोई वह न कहने पावे कि उसको गल्ला नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उनका जवाब सही है कि हमारी वजह से लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ी है और जब तक वह बढ़ती रहेगी तब तक यह नोड की डेफिसेंसी होती रहेगी।

आगे चल कर यह लिखा है कि मेंह कम होने की वजह से हमें गल्ला बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ा है और बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की लिमिट है क्योंकि हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है। अगर हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी न होती तो हम और भी गल्ला बाहर से मंगवा सकते थे, यह इस पेपर में लिखा है। मैं परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि परमात्मा करे कि आपका फारेन एक्सचेंज सूख जाये ताकि आप और गल्ला इस देश के लिये बाहर से न मंगवाने पायें। जो एक एक दाना गल्ले का आप बाहर से मंगवाते हैं वह आप हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी की रब और दिल के खून के एक एक कतरे को बाहर भेज कर मंगवाते हैं। फिल-वाका आप इस देश को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर आप वाकई में इसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो आप एक टारगेट बना लें कि आप इस मात्रा से अधिक गल्ला बाहर से नहीं मंगायेंगे। लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की तो यह राय है कि चाहे कितना भी इम्पोर्ट बढ़ जाये, सारी जायज है। अगर उनके पास फारेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा होगा तो वह ज्यादा गल्ला बाहर से मंगायेंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि उनको बाहर से गल्ला मंगवाने में कोई एतराज नहीं है। कहने

को तो वह कहते हैं कि उनको शर्म आती है कि गल्ला बाहर से आता है, लेकिन यह केवल दिखावे की बात है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई बाहर का भादमी पड़े जो यहां की पोलीशन को न जानता हो तो वह इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हाँगज दुखी नहीं हैं बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने में।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह मारे हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू होती है। आप मारे हिन्दुस्तान पर नज़र डालें। पंजाब की बात में जानता हूँ। पंजाब के बारे में आज के अखबारों में कुछ खबरे छपी हैं जो पोर्ट-फोलियोज के बारे में हैं। पंजाब के अन्दर आप सबसे बेहतररीन मंम्बर वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन वह तो एग्रिकल्चर के नज़दीक नहीं जाना चाहते और उनको दूसरे कामों से ही फुरसत नहीं है। वहां पर एनिमल हसबैंड्री के इनचार्ज श्री गुरवंता सिंह हैं, जो सातवें नम्बर पर कैबिनेट में हैं।

श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी (लुधियाना) : वहां पर पैदावार ३८ परसेंट बढ़ी है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं भी पंजाब से आता हूँ और उस फिगर पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा। वहां पर जो सातवें नम्बर पर कैबिनेट में मिनिस्टर हैं उनके पास यह महकमा है। आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान को देखें, क्या कहीं भी एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर के पास इस डिपार्टमेंट का चार्ज है? जब एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर के पास एग्रिकल्चर का महकमा नहीं है तो कैसे यह मसला हल होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स में एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास और सेंटर में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास वह महकमा हो।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would the hon. Member give me the figures?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Member may wait. I am coming to the figures also. I am not leaving them.

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कुछ धरती हुआ मैंने मेहता साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको पढ़ा था और उसमें सुझाव दिया गया था कि खोन बनाये जायें। मुझे खुशी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस डायरेक्शन में खोन बनाये हैं। इससे सैल्फ-सफिंसी होगी, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जो स्कारसिटी कंडिशन पैदा हो जाया करती थी यह जो प्राइसिस ऊंची चली जाया करती थी उनको हटाने की अवश्य कोशिश की गई है। दिल्ली को पंजाब के साथ और केरल को आंध्र के साथ जोड़ा गया है और इसकी वजह से उनक सहूलियत हुई है। इसी तरह से दूसरे प्रान्त को आपस में जोड़ा गया है। लेकिन मेरी जो स्वाहिस है और जो मैं चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आप स्टेट्स के इन जोस को सैल्फ सफिंशेंट बनाये। जब तक आप हर एक गांव को, हर एक ताल्लुके को और इससे भी आगे जाकर मैं यह कहूंगा कि हर एक फैमिली को एक टारगेट के तौर पर आगे रख कर सैल्फ सफिंशेंट बनाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे उस वक्त तक आप का टारगेट ना-मुमकिन है कम्पलीट हो। मेरे दोस्त भी आबाज देते हैं पीछे से कि क्या हालत है पंजाब की? मैं भी पंजाब के एक जिले का रहने वाला हूँ और वहां की हालत को जानता हूँ। पंजाब के हिसार जिले के एक नहर के डिवाजन के अन्दर ७४ गांव ऐसे थे जिन्होंने अपनी बौनेत्स नहीं खोदीं और पानी नहर का नहीं लिया। अगर मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि कितनी ऐसी जगहें पंजाब में पड़ी हैं जिन के अन्दर सिल्ट की वजह से हजारों एकड़ जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलता तो कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं होगी। मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर थे, पहले मैं उन का नाम नहीं सेना चाहता था, अब वे वहां से चले गये हैं इसलिये नाम सेने मैं कोई हर्ज नहीं है, उन का नाम मि० गीरन्दा था, वह हमारी मदद करते थे, अगर वह हमारे जिले में होते तो, जैसा मैंने कहा था आप हम से एक साल में एक लाख मन

गल्ला ज्यादा ले लेते। उन्होंने दो तीन जगहों से सिल्ट कंडिशनस को हटवाया और हजारों एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिला, लेकिन आप, जो कि लोगों का हक था इरिगेशन के सिलसिले में, उन को पानी नहीं पहुंचता। फिरवाकया जब तक यह टारगेट हर एक विलेज, हर एक तहसील, हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट और हर एक स्टेट के लिये पूरा नहीं होगा, जब तक आप हर एक स्टेट के लिये टारगेट मुकर्रर कर के उस को पूरी तौर से कामयाब करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूँ कि सब से पहला मसला प्रोडक्शन का है, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बगैरह चीजें तो बाद में आती हैं, वह फिर भी आयेंगी, लेकिन जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक खाने का मसला हल नहीं होगा। और इस का एक ही तरीका है जो कि मैं ने लिखा है। आप हर जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को जिम्मेदार बनायें कि वह गल्ला पूरा हो। आप जिम्मेदार बनायें अपने पटवारी को, रेवेन्यू आफिशल्स को, नहर के आफिशल्स को, उस के आगे बढ़ कर मि० सरहदी को, एम० पीज को, एम० एल० एज को, कि गल्ला पूरा हो। जब तक हम सब यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक नामुमकिन है कि यह मसला हल हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मगर हमारा बहुत सा पानी तो हिसार में चला जाता है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : लीजिये, इन की शिकायत है कि हिसार तमाम पा टी ले जाता है। मैं ने क्या कहा? अभी हमारे अशोक मेहता साहब ने फरमाया.....

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

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not touched the real question.

Mr. Chairman: I am helpless, the time is up. Even for leaders of groups it is not more than half an hour.

Shrimati Sacheta Kripalani (New Delhi): He is a senior Member.

Mr. Chairman: I have given more time; for others I have given only 15 minutes.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : अब मैं दूसरे मामले की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस का जिक्र हमारे पाटिल साहब ने किया। कहा कि हमारे यहां काफी इरिगेशन पोटेन्शल है, लेकिन इरिगेशन पोटेन्शल से यह तो नहीं होता कि सारे देश में पानी पहुंचा दिया जाय। अगर जमींदार पानी नहीं लेते और मारा पानी यों ही पड़ा रहेगा तो आप की सारी मेहनत बेकार जायेगी। श्री पाटिल साहब ने फरमाया कि जहां हम ने इरिगेशन पोटेन्शल पूरा किया, उस का फायदा वहां पर नहीं लिया जाता। क्यों नहीं लिया जाता, इस के बहुत मे वजूहात दिये गये हैं। ट्यूब वेल्स बनाये गये, लेकिन लोग उन से पानी नहीं लेते क्योंकि चार्ज ज्यादा है। बहुत सी वजूहात हैं जिन मे मिनिस्टर साहब को दिक्कत मालूम हुई। कोई २० वजूहात दी गई हैं। लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि अगर कोई जमींदार वर्ष हिज ह्वइल है, और उस की पंदावार ठीक हो तो वह पानी लेने से गुरेज नहीं करेगा, हां अगर चार्ज इतने ज्यादा हैं कि वह नहीं दे सकता तो दूसरा मामला है। अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त कहते हैं कि पानी नहीं मिलता। बरसात में हर मुकाम में बारिश होती है, नहरों के जरिये उस का कितना ही पानी मिल सकता है। लेकिन जब जरूरत होती है तो पानी नहीं मिलता। लेकिन मुझे इस पोजीशन की बहुत शिकायत नहीं क्योंकि भास्करा अभी कम्यूनिटी नहीं हुआ, गवर्नमेंट के अपने प्रक्स्यार में नहीं है कि लोग जितना पानी चाहते हैं उतना वह दे सके। लेकिन मेरी शिकायत तो इस में है कि पानी के चार्ज ठीक नहीं हैं। जब तक उस के चार्ज ठीक नहीं होंगे, लोग कैसे पानी लेंगे ?

अब मैं सब से जरूरी बात की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। प्राइस के बारे में तो पीछे भ्रज करूंगा। हमारे सामने बड़े जोर शोर से कहा जाता है कि फूड ग्रेन लोगों को १२०० कैलोरीज देते हैं। आज फूड सिचुएशन खराब होने पर भी देश में १७६० कैलोरीज से १८८० कैलोरीज तक पहुंच जाता है। मगर वाकई यह कहाँ से आता है ? यह क्या फूड ग्रेन्स से आता है ? आज मैं इस हाउस की खास तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ उसे वह जरा ध्यान से सुने। सन् १९५१ में इस देश के अन्दर जितना दूध पैदा होता था उस की तादाद ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने ५२ करोड़ मन रखी थी। सन् १९५६ मे मेरे हाथ में गवर्नमेंट स्टैटिस्टिक्स की किताब मौजूद है, लिखा हुआ है कि वह तादाद ४७ करोड़ ७० लाख मन रह गई। यानी पांच बरसों में उन के हिसाब से ४ करोड़ ३० लाख मन दूध इस देश में कम हो गया। मैंने हिसाब फैलाया, कि इस देश मे कितनी गायें हैं और कितनी भैंस हैं, जो फिगर्स उन्होंने दा हैं उस के मुताबिक इन पांच सालों में ५ करोड़ १८ लाख मन दूध कम हो गया। यह कैसे कम हो गया ? एक गाय की ईल्ड का जो ४१३ पौंड का ऐवरेज था वह सन् १९५१ से १९५६ तक ३५१ पौंड रह गया। एक भैंस का ऐवरेज जो ११०१ पौंड का था उस का ऐवरेज ९७० पौंड रह गया। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ५ करोड़ मन एक दम से नहीं कम हो गया। अगर आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब कहें कि एक दम कम हो गया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब कम हो गया ? सन् १९५१ से ले कर १९५६ तक के हिसाब से अगर देखा जाय तो भी सोचने की बात है कि पांच साल में ५ करोड़ १८ मन दूध की कमी हो तो जरा बतलाइये कि आज इस देश के अन्दर कितना उपद्रव हो गया।

सारी मिनिस्ट्री की बातों को पढ़ कर, सारी फूड सिचुएशन को देख कर मैं भ्रज

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करना चाहता हूँ कि मेडिकल साइंस के मुताबिक एक सेर दूध में कितनी ताकत होती है, कितने अंडे, कितनी मृगियों और कितनी फिश की ताकत होती है। आप देखिये कि आखिर इस के क्या माने हैं? देश के अन्दर अग्रर २० ह० मन के हिसाब से भी दूध को लिया जाय तो इस देश के अन्दर हर साल १०० करोड़ २० का नुकसान सिर्फ दूध से ही होता है और इन आठ सालों में क्या ८ अरब २० का नुकसान सिर्फ दूध का ही नहीं हुआ?

श्री ए० ड० पांडे (नैनीताल) : ८ अरब २० का।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हा, तो ८ अरब २० का नुकसान हुआ। रुपयों को तो छोड़, यही देखें कि कितने बच्चों को दूध नहीं मिला, कितनी हामला औरतों को दूध नहीं मिला, कितने बूढ़ों को दूध नहीं मिला। मैं कहता हूँ कि कास्टिट्यूशन की दफा ४७ व ४८ के अन्दर जो लिखा है खुद उस के बखिलाफ इस गवर्नमेंट ने अमल किया और देश को फिजीक के लिहाज से सक्त नुकसान पहुंचाया। अगर आज आप गावों को देखें तो जो आप का सब से बल्लरेबल तबका हरिजनों का है, जिस को सब से पहले दूध मिलना चाहिये था, वह सिर्फ छाँछ पाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पानी।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सुबह मर्द खेत पर काम करने जाता है, उस की घर वाली दोपहर में उस के लिये छाँछ ले जाती है। यह चीज उन के लिये कितनी कम होगई है इसका अन्दाजा लगाये। जो तबका हरिजनों का है, धाम तौर से छाँछ पर निर्भर है उसी के लिये यह कमी हुई और उन को सक्त नुकसान हुआ। आज इन हरिजनों के लिये रोज कितने आसू यहा बहाये जाते हैं। आप रोज उन को नये नये स्कालाशिप्स देते हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज उन के खाने का क्या हाल है। आज

आप कहीं चले जाइये, किसी शहर में चले जाइये, यही जिंक सुनाई देता है कि वहां एक डेरी बनेगी, दिल्ली को आज एक डेरी के लिये ७ लाख २० मिलेगा। शहरों के अन्दर दूध बिक कर किसी तरह से लोगों को मिल जाता है, लेकिन गावों के अन्दर आज दूध की इतनी कमी है जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। मेरे जिले के अन्दर जहा एक गाय पहले दस सेर और एक भेंस पंद्रह सेर दूध देती थी वहां आज वह करीब ७ सेर और ८ सेर दूध देती है। आप को तो इस का अन्दाजा नहीं हो पाता लेकिन मैं शम के माने गड़ जाता हू जब लोग कहते हैं कि आसाम के अन्दर १ २ और का एवरेज कंजम्प्शन है। उड़ीसा में भी देखिये तो उस से कुछ ज्यादा है। Statistics for 1955-56 सफा २७ पर आप मुलाहजा फरमायेंगे...

श्री ए० ड० पांडे : पंजाब में तो ज्यादा होगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पंजाब में १३.६५ है। लेकिन मैं तो बता रहा था कि आसाम वालों की और उड़ीसा वालों की क्या हालत है। अगर फर्ज कीजिये कि आप के पास और दूध होता तो क्या इतनी खराब हालत हुई होती। अगर वह होता तो आप को इतना गल्ला मगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी और फूड के इस आइटम का जो कि बेस्ट आइटम है उस की कमी का मिनिस्टर साहब कमी जिंक भी न करते।

पिछले मीके पर मैं ने कुछ फिगरस रखे थे क्योंकि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब के फिगरस धाम तौर पर गलत होते हैं। मैं ने ५० लाख का फिगर रक्खा था क्योंकि मेरे पास तो उन्ही के फिगरस थे। मैं ने पुराने फिगरस को देखा तो ५ करोड़ निकाला। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने एक लफ्ज भी अफसोस का जाहिर नहीं किया इस गलती के लिये। लेकिन मुझे पता चला कि ५ करोड़ मन दूध की कमी हो गई है। आप इस कमी को दूर

करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो रोज कहा जाता है कि इन्सान और जानवरों का एक दर्जा है जब तक यह हाल रहेगा तब तक कभी इस देश का भला नहीं होगा।

बन्द एक बातें इस में रखी गई हैं। जहाँ तक प्राइस का सवाल था मैं कुछ ज्यादा अर्ज करना चाहता था लेकिन बूक वक्त कम है मैं इन चीजों पर ज्यादा बत नहीं लूंगा। मैंने शायद जरूरत से कुछ ज्यादा बत ले लिया, मैं आप का मश्कूर हूँ कि आप ने उस को दिया। आखिर में सिर्फ एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा।

मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे ब्याल में सब से बड़ा मसला जो देश के सामने है वह फूड का मसला है और यह मसला उस वक्त तक हल नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि लोगों का पूरा कोआपरेशन न हो। लोगों को आज मालूम भी नहीं है कि आपके क्या क्या मसले हैं। बहुत थोड़े से लोगों को ही शायद यह अहसास होगा कि उनसे आप क्या कराना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आपका डायरेक्ट कंटेक्ट मामेज के साथ नहीं है। जब गांवों में कोई बात इसकी बाबत की जाती है तो वे हंमते हैं कि आप कहते क्या हैं। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सही मानों में यह काम करना चाहते हैं तो अब वक्त आ गया है जब कि आप यह सारे के सारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबदीली कर के हर एक स्टेट के रहने वाले हर एक आदमी को यह अहसास दिलायें कि हमारे देश के अन्दर क्या आपत्ति है और क्यों कर यह गल्ले का मसला हल हो सकता है वरना यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा।

आपकी गल्ले की और कपड़े की पालिसियां चलती हैं मगर उसमें कुछ नहीं बनने वाला है जब तक कि आप पब्लिक को अपने साथ में नहीं लेंगे। आप लोगों की कतई परवाह नहीं करते। आज लोगों की कपड़े की और गल्ले की क्या हालत है? यह बात तय है कि जब तक आप खुराक के मसले को हल नहीं

करते तब तक इस मुल्क में सुख और शान्ति कायम नहीं होगी। इस देश के खुराक के मसले को हल करने से इस देश में सुख, सम्पत्ति और शान्ति आयेगी। उसी तरह से यह हमारा दूध की कर्मा का मसला है और जब तक यह कामयाबी से हल नहीं होगा उस वक्त तक देश में हरगिज हरगिज सुख शान्ति कायम नहीं होगी।

Mr. Chairman: So many hon. Members have to speak and certainly each one has to place his own point of view.

Shri C. D. Pande: The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot extend it, it is for the House and the Speaker. The time may be extended tomorrow because this discussion will continue tomorrow also. At that time hon. Members may submit their views. But what I feel is that no hon. Member should take more than fifteen minutes; the time may be extended up to 30 minutes for leaders of groups.

16.29 hrs.

ARREST OF TWO MEMBERS

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House, on behalf of the Speaker, that I received the following communication dated the 17th August, 1958 from the Additional District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to direct that Sarvashri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and Karsandas Parmar, Members, Lok Sabha, be arrested for breach of orders issued by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad under Section 144, Criminal Procedure code.