

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: We will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Eight hours had originally been allotted. It appears that as per the desire of the House the hon. Deputy-Speaker allowed one more hour. Thus there were nine hours out of which 6 hours and 40 minutes have been taken and 2 hours 20 minutes remain with this extended period. How long does the Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): About one hour.

Mr. Speaker: So, we have an hour and twenty minutes. We are starting at 12.05 and I will call upon the hon. Minister at 1-30.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir, I submit that it is a very important subject and recently the National Development Council discussed this matter of the integrated price structure. It has been deferred and it will be discussed on the 17th of April by the Chief Ministers at the National Development Council. I feel—so many others also feel—that the time, in spite of the increase by one hour, is still not adequate. So, if you kindly increase it by two hours, some of us would like to participate and speak on this particular subject which is going to be taken up and which will cover the Third Plan. It is a very important matter and you will kindly give your consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, I would like to support what the hon. Member has said. I have already spoken and so it is not for myself but I think that the subject is of very great importance at the moment....
(Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how to find time. Hon. Members must be prepared to sit till 7 o'clock then
(Interruptions.) In that case, who guarantees he quorum?

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): There is a half-an-hour discussion also.

Mr. Speaker: We will put off the half-an-hour discussion to some other day.

We are sitting, even according to the agenda, till 6-30 today. At 6 p.m. there is a half-an-hour discussion. I am willing to put it off to some other day provided the hon. Members are willing to sit till 7 p.m. I ought not be asked to ring the Bell in search of quorum. Let no papers announce once again that the House has adjourned for want of quorum. It is somewhat an embarrassment to me. I am sure the hon. Members will not only speak but they have also to hear. I do not feel any hon. Member thinks that he is bound to hear also and educate himself.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Some of us do.

Mr. Speaker: I congratulate those some hon. Members.

Very well. The House will sit till 7 p.m. today and thus we will have one hour more.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I submit respectfully that the question of quorum is a very ticklish question and if anybody raises that question we shall be in trouble. Therefore, I submit respectfully that the House should go till half past six today. You can add one hour more but the House should not sit beyond half past six. Otherwise, there will be trouble.

Mr. Speaker: I am striking a mean. We shall sit till 7 p.m. Now Shri Biswanath Roy was in possession of the House.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddappah): Sir, the time-limit for speeches may be restricted to ten minutes so that more speakers can be accommodated.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): May I submit? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: No more submission. Order, order. I will allow only ten minutes.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The back-benchers do not get any opportunity and so we oppose the extension of the time.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishwanath Roy has taken one minute already. He may continue his speech.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता था कि वह भारतीय समाज की ३० प्रतिशत जनता के लिए, भारतीय समाज के सबसे बड़ा समूह के जो भारत की प्रजा का लगभग ७० प्रतिशत है, स्वार्थ की तरफ कभी कभी इच्छा से अथवा अनिच्छा से उदासीन रहना चाहती है.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I will call the hon. Minister only at 2-30 instead of at 1-30, in view of the extension in time.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : बात ऐसी ही है । जब कभी उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात आती है, जब भी खेती की उपज बढ़ाने की बात होती है तब राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर, देश के स्वार्थ और हित के नाम पर किसानों को इसके लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है कि वे कड़ा परिश्रम करें, अपना कुछ बलिदान भी करें और जब वे उसमें सफल होते हैं कुछ भ्रंश में और उनकी सफलता के फलस्वरूप भ्रम का उत्पादन बढ़ता है उस समय किसी न किसी हिस्से से देश के और समाज के, कुछ लोगों की तरफ से बारम्बार यह चेष्टा की जाती है कि उत्पादित धनाजों का भाव कम किया जाय ।

यह सही है । कोई भी यह नहीं चाहता कि खेती की पैदावार की कीमत बहुत बढ़ जाए या जो चीजें फँटरी में बनती हैं उनके दाम भी तेज हो जाएं । इसमें केवल किसानों का ही स्वार्थ नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश का स्वार्थ है । कि जिस भाव पर किसानों को अपनी जरूरत की चीजें मिलती हैं उसी अनुपात से खेतों की पैदावार का भी मूल्य निश्चित किया जाए । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि मजदूरी के नाम पर तथा उपभोक्ताओं के नाम पर खेती की पैदावार का दाम तो कम रहे लेकिन कारखानों में बनने वाली चीजों का दाम महंगा रखा जाए । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि खेत की पैदावार का जो कि कच्चा माल है, दाम तो कम रहे और कारखानों में बने माल का दाम ज्यादा रखा जाए । हमें तो यह भी अनुभव है कि पिछले पांच सात साल में एक बार जब गेहूँ का भाव ७ रुपए मन हो गया था और स्वर्ग्य माननीय श्री रफी ब्रह्मद किदवाई ने इसे देख किसानों के हित के लिये उपाय किया था तब भी कपड़े की कीमत कम नहीं हुई थी, और भी चीजों का दाम ज्यों का त्यों रह गया था, बल्कि कपड़े का भाव तो कुछ बढ़ा था । मैं उन भाईयों से जो मजदूरों के नाम पर या शहर में रहने वालों के नाम पर, या उन लोगों के नाम पर जो व्यवसायों में लगे हैं और उद्योग चलाते हैं, यह कहते हैं कि किसानों की पैदावार सस्ती रहे, यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब गेहूँ सात रुपये मन बिका था तब क्या हुआ था । वह दाम तो और भी गिर जाता पर स्वर्गीय माननीय किदवाई साहब ने ज्यादा दाम नहीं गिरने दिया ।

कहने का मतलब यह था कि न तो भाव घनायास बहुत तेज होता है और न घनायास गिरता है । कुछ उत्पादन पर भी निर्भर करता है । कुछ ऐसे भाइयों के रुख पर भी निर्भर करता है जिनके हाथ में समाज का व्यवसाय है । वह व्यवसाय भी अभी एक पूंजीवादी

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

व्यवस्था में है। सरकार की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन हो रहा है, कुछ समाजवादी ढांचा कायम करने पर विचार हो रहा है, कुछ उसकी तरफ प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब हम और हमारे किसान, जो संगठित नहीं हैं, अपने खेतों की पैदावार को व्यवसायियों के हाथों में देते हैं तो वह ऐसा करने के लिये विवश होते हैं क्या कि उनके पास काफी पैसा नहीं होता है। उस समय उनकी पैदावार का भाव गिरा रहता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि भारत के किसान, जिनका प्रतिशत देश में ७० है, जब उनके उत्पादन के बाजार में आने का समय आता है, जिस वक्त उनकी फसल बाजार में आती है तो उस समय उसका दाम कम कर दिया जाता है और इससे किसानों को बड़ा धक्का लगता है।

ऐसी हालत में हम तो यह कहेंगे कि जिस समाजवादी ढांचे की बातचीत की जा रही है क्या वह केवल थोड़े से लोगों के लिये है, क्या यह केवल मजदूरों और नौकरी करने वाले लोगों के लिये है जो कि हिन्दोस्तान में केवल १० प्रतिशत हैं। क्या उनके स्वार्थों के लिये सरकार देश की ७० प्रतिशत जनता के स्वार्थों के प्रति उदासीन रहेगी। अभी तक हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था न तो समाजवादी हो सकी है और न बिल्कुल अनियंत्रित पूंजीवादी ही रह गयी है, बल्कि नियंत्रित पूंजीवाद की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में सरकार भी बीच में आती है और अनेकों प्रकार से भाव का कण्ट्रोल करती है।

इस के कारण कभी कभी तो किसान एक जिले से अपना गल्ला दूसरे जिले में नहीं भेज सकते। कुछ किसान, जिनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, दूसरे जिलों में जाकर खेती करते हैं, जब अपनी पैदावार को अपने जिले में, जहां उनके पास खेती नहीं है, भेजना चाहते हैं तो उनको ऐसा नहीं करने दिया जाता है। ये लोग ज्यादातर लैंडलेस वर्कर

होते हैं। ये लोग अपने परिवार वालों के लिए दूसरे जिले से अपना पैदा किया हुआ गल्ला नहीं भेज सकते हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां गरीबी बहुत है, जहां घनी आबादी है, जैसा कि आप लोगों को मालूम है, वहां के मजदूर बाहर जाते हैं। वे लोग नैनीताल जिले में और तराई के इलाके में या चम्पारन जिले में जाते हैं। वहां पर वे जो खेती में पैदा करते हैं उसको अपने यहां नहीं भेज सकते हैं। और उनको विवश होकर व्यवसायियों के हाथ सस्ते भाव पर बेचना पड़ता है। जब उनके हाथों से गल्ला निकल जाता है तो फिर उनको जरूरत होने पर उनको वही गल्ला व्यवसायों में महेंगे दामों पर मिलता है।

ये किसान देश की जनता का ७० प्रतिशत भाग हैं। सरकार इनके लिये कुछ करने का आश्वासन भले ही देती रही है मगर अब तक उसने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं निकाली है जिससे इनके स्वार्थ की रक्षा हो सके। मेरा तो सुझाव यह है कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने किसानों की पैदावार का मूल्य नियंत्रित किया है, उसी तरह वह स्टॉकिस्टों और होलसेल डीलरों के भावों को भी नियंत्रित करे और राजकीय व्यापार को बढ़ावा दे। इधर राजकीय व्यापार की बात चीत कुछ डीली पड़ गयी है। और जो स्टॉकिस्ट हैं वह फायदा उठा रहे हैं यह बात सही है कि जो बात सन् १९५८ में थी वह सन् १९५९ में नहीं रही, फिर भी किसानों को जिनके पास रुपया नहीं है अपना गल्ला सस्ता बेचना पड़ा और इससे उनको बहुत हानि हुई है। मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि राजकीय व्यवसाय की नीति को घोषित करना चाहिए। इसमें सरकार भी मालूम पड़ती है। सम्भव है वह उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहती हो।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला बेचने के लिये विवश न किया जाए। सरकार को

चाहिये कि स्टोरेज की सुविधा उपलब्ध करावे और किसी संस्था की देख रेख में, चाहे वह कोम्पारटिव हो या कोई और हो किसान अपना गल्ला वहाँ उचित मूल्य लेकर रख सकें और जब भाव ठीक आ जाए तो अपना गल्ला बेच सकें। इस समय तो ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आप किसानों पर तो नियंत्रण लगा देते हैं लेकिन जो स्टॉकिस्ट हैं वे जिस भाव पर चाहें बेचते हैं, इसकी उनको छूट है। यह चीज किसानों के हित में नहीं है।

सरकार की पुकार पर किसानों ने उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। उसके लिए सरकार को भी श्रेय है। लेकिन जो कठिनाई उनके समाने है उसके कारण वे जो सफलता प्राप्त करते हैं वे उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं। आपने किसानों को कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं लेकिन वे उसके लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आप कहेंगे कि चारों तरफ से रुपये की मांग है। किसानों के लिए रुपया कहां से लाया जाए।

मेरा सुझाव है कि जो आप अरबों आया बाहर भेज कर गल्ला मंगाते हैं उसमें से कुछ रुपया बचाकर अगर भारत के किसानों को दिया जाए तो वह उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं और सचमुच आपको अच्छे भाव पर गल्ला बेच सकते हैं अगर उनको पूरी सुविधाएं दी जाएं तो वे अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक और चीज की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब किसान के परिवार बालों की संख्या बढ़ती है तो वह ऊब करके अपनी जो छोटी मोटी खेती होती है उसको छोड़कर बाहर चला जाता है कारण है, वह अनुभव करता है कि ज्यादा पैदा करने पर भी उसको उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है और जो उसके लिए आवश्यकिय चीजें हैं उनको

वह नहीं खरीद पाता है। इसका एक कारण तो यह भी है कि उनको कर्ज मिलने की सुविधा नहीं है। इसके लिए कोम्पारटिव सोसाइटीज बनाकर उनको कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

लेकिन जब तक वह न हो सके तब तक उसके लिए आपको ग्लेजिंग की व्यवस्था तो करनी ही चाहिए ताकि उसे कर्ज मिल सके और पैसे की कठिनाई दूर हो सके और उसको अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

किसानों की एक कठिनाई यह भी है कि वे अपनी पैदावार बेच देते हैं किन्तु उसके बाद उनको मूल्य मिलने में भी कठिनाई होती है। इनमें गन्ने की खेती करने वाले किसान सबसे प्रमुख हैं। और लोग जब अपनी चीज बेचते हैं तो उनको उसका मूल्य तुरन्त मिल जाता है। ईख की खेती करने वालों को यह कठिनाई है कि वे अपना गन्ना लेजाकर स्टेशन पर या फैंक्टरी गेट पर बेचते हैं लेकिन उनको उसका पैसा बहुत समय तक नहीं मिलता। उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया में सबसे ज्यादा चीनी की मिलें हैं। वहाँ की मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ भटनी शहर के क्षेत्र में एक ऐसा भवसर आया जब कुछ किसानों को ६ साल तक दाम नहीं मिला। पिछले साल का सीजन जो सन् १९५६-६० का पिराई का सीजन चल रहा है उस सीजन में नूनखं और भटनी इन दो यूनियनों का दो लाख रुपया नहीं मिला है इसके कारण गन्ने की बुवाई और किसानों का दूसरा काम अच्छी तरह नहीं हो रहा है। ये कठिनाई उनके सामने है। देश में गन्ने की खेती करने वाले किसान बहुत ज्यादा हैं। यह मिसाल तो मैं ने आपको एक फैंक्टरी की दी है। बहुत सी मिलों के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना किसानों को करना पड़ रहा है। करीब दो करोड़ किसान हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ने की खेती करते हैं और इसके सरकार को ध्यानवनी भी होती है। कई सालों से सरकार

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा रहा है। फिर भी इस कठिनाई को दूर करने में न जाने सरकार क्यों उदासीन है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दस मिनट तो हो चुके हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मैं दो मिनट में खतम कर देता हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा

Mr. Speaker: If each hon. Member exceeds the ten minutes by two minutes, why should I not reduce the time for each hon. Member from 15 minutes to ten minutes?

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मैं अभी खतम कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोई ऐसा नियम बने कि जब कभी भी किसान से गन्ना लिया जाय और यूनियन के कहने पर भी उसके दाम नहीं दिये जायें तो उनको सूद भी दामों के साथ मिलना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा आपने किया तो किसानों को उनके गन्ने का मूल्य समय पर मिल जाया करेगा और वे अपना काम चला सकेंगे अन्यथा गवर्नमेंट स्वयं किसानों को मूल्य देने का प्रबन्ध करे।

कुछ और श्राप्स हैं जिन से किसानों को सा मिल सकता है। उसमें ज्यूट (पाट) भी एक है हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यूट काफ़ी हो सकता है। ज्यूट की काफ़ी खेती हो सकती है। वह बढ़ भी रही है वहाँ बहुत सी निदियाँ हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यूट की खेती को और भी वहाँ पर बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वहाँ पर दूसरी फ़सलें बाढ़ आने पर नष्ट हो जाती हैं वहाँ पर उस बाढ़ का ज्यूट की फ़सल पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। ऐसे क्षेत्र जहाँ पर बाढ़ आती है बरबाद हो जाते हैं, फ़सलें बरबाद

हो जाती हैं लेकिन जहाँ ज्यूट की फ़सल रहती है, वह बरबाद नहीं होती है, वह बच जाती है। इस लिए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ ज्यूट की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। एक फ़ैक्टरी इसके लिए वहाँ कायम की जा सकती है। आज कहा जाता है कि खाद की पैदावार बढ़ रही है। इसलिए भी समझता हूँ कि ज्यूट की खेती की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

फ़रटिलाइज़र की बात अक्सर की जाती है। यह कहा जाता है कि फ़रटिलाइज़र नहीं मिलता है जिससे खेती को नुकसान पहुँचता है। लेकिन कुछ फ़सलें ऐसी हैं जिन का काम फ़रटिलाइज़र कुछ कग होने पर भी चल सकता है और उनमें से एक तिलहन, (आयलसीड्स) की फ़सल है। दुनिया में तिलहन पैदा करने वाले देशों में हिन्दुस्तान का तीसरा स्थान है। मूंगफ़ली की खेती तो दुनिया में सब से अधिक हिन्दुस्तान में होती है। इन की पैदावार को अग्र प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, तो किसानों की जो फ़रटिलाइज़र की आवश्यकता होती है, उसे भी कम किया जा सकता है और किसान स्वयं खेत को अच्छा खाद दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से यदि आपने किया तो सचमुच में किसानों को लाभ हो सकता है और खेती भी अच्छी हो सकती है और पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है।

मुझे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना था कि वहाँ की हालत बहुत अधिक खराब है पहले भी वह हमेशा खराब रही है। वहाँ पर खेती के लिए जो क़र्ज़ देने की बातें हैं तथा दूसरी बातें हैं उनकी ओर सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे ताकि घनी आबादी वाले इस प्रदेश को हम आगे बढ़ा सकें।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको सबसे पहले धन्यवाद देना चाहती

हूँ कि आपने मुझे दस मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया है। अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने खाद्य स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में अपने अपने विचार आपसे सामने रखे हैं। मैं भी अपने कुछ अनुभव और विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मुझे प्रसन्ता है कि जिस वक्त से हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस पद के ऊपर नियुक्त हुए हैं, उसी समय से हमारे देश में अमृत वर्षा हो रही है। अमृत वर्षा मैं इसलिए कहती हूँ कि काफ़ी पानी बरसा है और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि काफ़ी गेहूँ आया है और मैं समझती हूँ कि कोई गेहूँ की कमी नहीं है। हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं भ्रांषी चलती है, ओले पड़े हों और उसके फलस्वरूप खेती उजड़ गई हो लेकिन इतना होने पर भी इस साल अच्छी फ़सल है, कोई खराबी नहीं है, गेहूँ, अच्छी तरह से आया है ...

श्री पहारड़िया (सवाई-माधोपुर- रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : हमारे यहाँ अच्छी नहीं है।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय : अगर आप के यहाँ अच्छी नहीं है तो आप पुण्यदान इत्यादी नहीं करते होंगे। लेकिन मैं ने जहाँ जहाँ दौरा किया है, देखा है कि पार साल के मुकाबले में इस साल फ़सल अच्छी है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय पारस पुरुष हैं। वह ऐसे समय में मंत्री बने हैं कि भविष्य में हमारे देश की कृषि बहुत अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ेगी। मैं समझती हूँ कि आगे हमारे देश में कमी सूखा-रूखा नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस सब के लिए बधाई देती हूँ। उनकी नियुक्ति अच्छी है और मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारी खेती में सुधार होगा। जो भी कमियाँ इस वक्त हमें नजर आती हैं वे उनकी कमियाँ नहीं हैं, उनकी कोई गलती नहीं है। जो गलतियाँ हैं वे हमारे कर्मचारियों की हैं। हमारे कर्मचारीगण अच्छी तरह से, सच्चे ढंग से काश्तकारों के साथ लेन-देन नहीं करके

हैं, हिसाब से काम नहीं करते हैं। पहले तो हमारे यहाँ देहातों में लेखपाल या पटवारी होता है और वह हमारे किसानों को माना प्रकार से तंग करता है। समय पर उसकी लिखापढ़ी नहीं करता है, समय पर तकाबी नहीं दिलाता है, समय पर उनको बीज नहीं मिलता है, खाद नहीं मिलती है। अब पटवारी तंग क्यों करता है? उसका कारण यह है कि जब तक उसकी पाकेट में मनी न चला जाए काम नहीं करता है। किसानों को जगह जगह मारे मारे फिरना पड़ता है। उसको जब तहसीलदार या छोटे साहब के पास या नायब-तहसीलदार के पास जाना पड़ता है, तो वहाँ पर उसका सही तरीके से काम नहीं होता है। कलैक्टर, डिप्टी कलैक्टर, कहीं पर भी जाए, सही तरीके से काम नहीं होता है। इन्फ़रमर कमी उसका काम नहीं बनता है। मंत्री महोदय, खाद्य मंत्री इत्यादी कईयों का मैं बलान कर सकती हूँ, जॉकि देखते हैं कि किसानों को तकलीफ़ है लेकिन कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा कदम उठावें जिससे कि काश्तकारों को जो तकलीफ़ है वे दूर हो सकें, तो पैशवार बड़ सकती है। हमारे नौकर जो हैं, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट जो हैं, जो पटवारी है या तहसीलदार है या और जो दूसरे लोग हैं अगर वे सही तरीके से काश्तकार का काम कर दें, तो काश्तकार दिल लगा कर अपनी खेती कर सकता है। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? इन लोगों के हृदय में कोई डर नहीं है। हमारा जो शासन है वह बहुत डोला है, कड़ा शासन नहीं है और इस लिए वे डरते नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करता हूँ कि वह मरून कदम उठावें जिससे किसानों की जो तकलीफ़ है वे कम हो सकें और उनकी रक्षा हो सके। इसका कारण यह है कि जिस वक्त काश्तकार का तकाबी, या बीज या खाद या किसी और चीज की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह डिप्टी की तरफ़ ढीठता है। इन चीजों का प्राप्त करने के लिए उसको तीन दिन तो दरखास्त देने में लग

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

जाते हैं। जब वह साहब के पास जाता है तो उसको कह दिया जाता है कि साहब लंच पर गए हुए हैं। जब तीन बजे लंच से वह लौट कर आते हैं तो गप शप लगाना शुरू कर देते हैं और जब चार बजे जाते हैं तो उनके घर जाने का वक्त आ जाता है। इस तरह से तकावी हासिल करने के लिए जब तक किसान को ५० रुपये खर्च करने पर मजबूर नहीं कर दिया जाता है, ५० रुपये दरखास्त देने में खर्च करने पर मजबूर नहीं कर दिया जाता है तब तक उसे तकावी प्राप्त नहीं होती है। इस वासते मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई ऐसा आदेश निकले कि तहसीलदार खुद गांव में, कस्ब में या बस्ती में जा कर तकावी किसानों को दे, वहां जा कर बीज दे, वहां जा कर खाद दे ताकि किसानों के काम में बाधा न पड़े और वे सही तरीके से काफ्तकारी के काम में लग सकें।

मैंने अभी सागर जिले में तथा दूसरे जिलों में देखा है, तकावी बट रही है। इस को लेने के लिए किसान को चार चार दिन तक दौड़ना पड़ता है कभी खजाने में जाना पड़ता है, कभी किसी अफसर के पास जाना पड़ता है, कभी इम्पीरियल बैंक में जाना पड़ता है और जब तक उसका ५० रुपया खर्च न हो जाय तब तक उसको तकावी मिलती नहीं है। तकावी तो २०० रुपया मिलती है लेकिन खर्च उसका ५० रुपया हो जाता है, और उसके पास केवल १५० रुपया ही बचते हैं। अब आप बतायें कि वह बैल क्या इस में से खरीद सकता है या कोई और काम चला सकता है। आज हजार या बारह सौ रुपया कुआं खोदने के लिए चाहिए, लेकिन सात सौ या पांच सौ ही लिया जाता है, अब आप ही बताइय कि इस में क्या कहीं कुआं खुद सकता है। मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक हमारे मंत्री किसानों की तकलीफों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारे देश में काफ्तकारी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है। जो अष्टाचार है

वह भी बहुत अधिक है। आज देखा जाता है कि जो अष्टाचारी लोग हैं उनकी दाढ़ में मिठाई और रसगुल्ला ही जाता है, वही उनको पसन्द आता है और जब तक उनको यह नहीं मिल जाता है तब तक व किसी काम को करके नहीं देते हैं। इस चीज को आप साबित भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत भी करता है तो देखा गया है कि रिपवत लेने वाला तो बच जाता है और शिकायत करने वाला उल्टा फंस जाता है।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूं। इसके बारे में बहुत सी बातें हैं जोकि मैं सदन के सामने रखती हूं लेकिन मैं रखना नहीं चाहती हूं। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहती हूं कि किसानों का कोई भी काम समय पर नहीं होता है। उनको काफ्तकारी की लकड़ी तक समय पर नहीं मिलती है। इसकी और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ छोट छोट उद्योग धंधों को भी आपको चाहिए कि आप प्रोत्साहन दें। बाकी जो बातें भी व हमारे विभूति मिश्र साहब ने कह दी हैं और मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं। देश में दूसरी बातें कुछ भी हों, उनके बारे में आप कुछ भी करें, लेकिन जब तक आप काफ्तकारी के बारे में सही कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, जब तक यह नहीं देखते हैं कि काफ्तकारी अच्छी तरह से चले, तब तक कुछ हो नहीं सकता है। क्योंकि अन्न के बिना कोई देश चल नहीं सकता है। हमारे कवियों ने भी कहा है कि सोनो चांदी धावो, पूछ जलावन सत्तम। अगर मवेशी घा कर मर जाय तो कुछ नहीं बचता है। घोना तो फिर भी घाघा रह जाता है लेकिन अगर मवेशी घा कर मर जाता है तो कुछ भी नहीं बचता है। इसी तरह से अन्न के बिना कोई जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है और न ही अन्न के बिना किसी राष्ट्र का काम ही चल सकता है।

इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भ्रष्ट के साथ साथ भ्रष्ट मवेशियों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। भ्रष्ट मवेशियों के चरने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं रह गई है। कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं है जोकि मवेशियों को चराने के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सके और इससे जो गरीब आदमी है, उनको बहुत तकलीफ हो गई। छोटे छोटे घास के टुकड़े पड़े हुए थे जिनको कि लोगों को दे दिया गया है और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं उनके वास्ते कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं रह गई है जहां पर वे अपने मवेशी चराने के लिए नेज सकें। भ्रष्टको चाहिए कि इनके लिए भी भ्रष्ट जगह रखें। लाखों एकड़ जमीन भ्रष्टके पास पड़ी हुई है, जोकि बीरान है, पहाड़ी जमीन भी है, जिसको कि भ्रष्ट ट्रक्टरों के जरिये तुड़वा कर काम में ला सकते हैं और इन गरीब किसानों का काम चल सकता है।

१९५१ में या १९५२ में भ्रष्टने ५० रुपया एकड़ के हिसाब से जमीन को तुड़वा कर उसकी जुताई करवाई थी। यह किसानों पर बड़ा भार है, इसको भी कम किया जाना चाहिए।

भ्रष्ट में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो पटवारी है, तहसीलदार है या दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं, जोकि किसानों को अधिक तंग करते हैं इन पर नियंत्रण किया जाये, इनके साथ सक्ती की जाय और जो गांव वालों को तकावी या दूसरी चीजें सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है, वे गांवों में जा कर किसानों के बीच में, दस गांव के आदमियों के बीच में जा कर दी जायें ताकि उनको ये आसानी से मिल सकें और वे अपने काम को भ्रष्टे बढ़ा सकें।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी साक्ष समस्या इतने वर्षों के प्रयत्न के बाद अभी भी एक पहेली बनी हुई है जिसको ठीक तरह से नहीं समझा जा सका है। सब से प्रथम तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता

हूँ कि हमारी साक्ष नीति बचा होनी चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निश्चित . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat. We were discussing about quorum and the House is sitting till 7 o'clock. My attention has been drawn to a provision in the standing orders of the Central Legislative Assembly. There is the following provision there:

"Adjournment for failure of quorum: If the President on a count being demanded by a Member at any time during a meeting ascertains, that 25 Members (it is now 50 Members here) are not present, he shall adjourn the Assembly till the next day on which it ordinarily sits."

There is also a proviso which is important.

"Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count."

We have adopted one convention that during the lunch interval, nobody will demand quorum, provided, of course, the discussion goes on, but nothing is brought up for voting. For voting, quorum is much more necessary; we shall not do without quorum.

Similarly, if the House agrees, within one hour of a count having been taken, we shall not ask for quorum, except when a division has to be taken, in which case there must be quorum. That would mean, if once a count is taken, within an hour from that, once again a count shall not be taken. Otherwise, it becomes frequent and almost every minute we may have to do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti (Basirhat): We have established a convention up till now that between 1:30 and 2:30 we do not do it. We do not normally ask for quorum even during discussion on Private Members' Bills

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

and on occasions when all parts of the House have agreed to extra time being given for a particular motion. We follow that convention. So, there will not be any difficulty.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): It might offend the provisions of the Constitution, because my own opinion is that the convention which is being followed is not strictly constitutional. Before you finally decide, I would like you to examine the issue more carefully. I am speaking off-hand, but I think it might offend article 100 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the practice during lunch interval has been adopted so long, notwithstanding the fact that there is a provision against it in the Constitution. If that is right, this is also right. If that is wrong, both will be wrong. There is a stricter provision which has escaped the notice of Shri Bharucha. Under the previous Act, unless the attention of the President was drawn to it, by himself he was not bound to take notice of quorum. But we have made it here more stringent that by himself the Speaker is bound to see whether there is quorum in the House; nobody need draw his attention.

Conventions are always established notwithstanding the law. There is no need for a convention if the law itself works satisfactorily. Law cannot be changed every minute, but human practice goes on changing to suit changing times. I am not introducing the practice as a rule now. It will develop as a convention, as we progress. Let us understand that if we extend the time, during the extended time, no quorum will be demanded, except where it is proposed to take a division.

Let it be the general understanding. (Interruption).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): When time is extended at our instance, it is

incumbent on us to have quorum also till the extended time is over. That is the proper way of doing it.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. I never extended the time of my own accord. Of course, I expect at least 50 hon. Members to be always here. When it is the desire of the House, time is extended only at the instance of the House and hon. Members. Therefore, they must see to it that there is quorum; it is their duty to do so.

Shri Rami Reddy: If you give more chances to Members who are continuously present in the House throughout, then there will be quorum.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am trying to do.

श्री राधे लाल बगस : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अभी तक सरकार ने हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति क्या होनी चाहिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। यह जरूर है कि नीति का उद्देश्य अभी तक यह रहा है, और उस के लिए सन् १९४६ के बाद से अभी तक प्रयत्न भी चलता रहा है, कि हमारे देश में खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाय और हम इस सम्बन्ध में घाल्न निर्भर हों। यह ठीक है। दूसरा उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति का यह भी होना चाहिए कि हम उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करें। गवर्नमेंट कह सकती है कि यह भी उस की नीति रही है और फेडरल प्राइस शाप्स को खोल कर के उस नीति पर प्रमल करने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि देश के अधिकांश उपभोक्ताओं को इस से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं पहुंच सका है और यह नीति सही रूप में प्रमल में नहीं लाई जा सकी है। खाद्य नीति का एक अंग और आवश्यक दृष्टिकोण यह भी होना चाहिए कि हम ने जब सोशलिस्ट स्टेट के पैटर्न को मान्य किया है तो जिस देश में ८० प्रति-शत से लेकर ९० प्रति-शत

नोग देहात में रहते हैं, वहां के लोगों की धाय, खास तौर से किसानों और श्रमिकों की धाय, उन की स्थिति, उन का स्टेटस भी गहरी लेख में रहने वाले लोगों के बराबर हो। हमारी खाद्य नीति का एक उद्देश्य यह भी होना चाहिए। इन्हीं तीन बातों को लेकर मैं अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक उच्च मूल्य पर उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करने का सवाल है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि कुछ कम भ्रम के क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर, जैसे कि केरल है, या बम्बई स्टेट है या बंगाल है, जहां पर काफी फेरर प्राइस शाप्स हैं और जहां बाहर से इम्पोर्टेड अनाज दिया जाता है, और वह भी जिन लोगों को वह मिलता है, उन के अलावा अधिकतर लोगों को उस से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। तथा मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लोग आज बहुत परेशान हैं। ऐसी मंहगाई केवल खाद्यान्न में ही नहीं है, और भी चीजों के सम्बन्ध में लोगों को यह अनुभव हो रहा है। इस वेलफेयर स्टेट में जहां समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था राष्ट्र कायम करना चाहता है, वहां अभी तक भ्रम सस्ता नहीं मिला।

यह जरूर है कि गवर्नमेंट फेरर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने वाली है। लेकिन मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश का अनुभव बतलाऊं। फेरर प्राइस शाप्स इन्दौर, उज्जैन, म्वालयर, जबलपुर, भोपाल आदि शहरों में खुलीं, लेकिन वहां पर अनाज ३० प्रतिशत दूकानों पर ही ठीक से बिक सका। कुछ लोगों ने अपना धन्धा बना लिया, वह दो दो बजे आ कर कपड़ा बिछा कर बैठ जाते थे, मू लगा कर, अनाज मिलते ही सीधे दूसरे व्यापारी उन से खरीद लेते थे। वह लोग १४ रु० प्रति मन से कर १८ और २० रु० मन बेचते थे। गतीजा यह होता था कि जिन को आवश्यकता होती है वह उन से बंचित रह जाते हैं। किसी भी भले आदमी के लिए वहां सुबह तड़के से

ने कर ६ या १० रुपये तक खर्चा रहना सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिए इस से उन लोगों को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। उन को मजबूर हो कर शक्तिशाली बाजार में से ही खरीदना पड़ा। आप ने इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट और राइस कुछ लोगों को सस्ता दिया है, लेकिन आम तौर पर लोगों को बाजार में ज्यादा कीमत पर ही अनाज मिलता रहा है। यह जरूर है कि पिछले डेढ़ साल से, जब से कि आप ने मध्य प्रदेश का जोन हटा कर एक अलग राज्य बनाया है, तब से भाव कुछ कम हुए, लेकिन आप के एम्पोर्टेड व्हीट या राइस की कीमत के मुकाबले कम नहीं हुए। आज मध्य प्रदेश में गहूँ मंहगा होने के बावजूद भी १६ रु० मन से कम भाव पर नहीं मिल सकता लेकिन पिछले साल जब आप ने उस की कीमत १४ रु० से १६ रु० तक रखी थी, तब वह २० और २२ रु० मन से कम लोगों को नहीं मिला था। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में इस सम्बन्ध में काफी काम किया गया है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शासन को कानून बना कर इस का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि खाद्यान्न का अधिक मूल्य न बढ़े। आज आप ने कह दिया कि हम १३ से ले कर १६ रु० मन तक गेहूँ खरीदेंगे, लेकिन आज आप देखिये कि २०, २२ रु० मन हो जाता है। हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत ने कहा कि आज बम्बई में ३५ रु० मन तक गहूँ बिकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि ४० रु० मन तक बिकता है। मैं अभी गोधरा गया था, वहां मालूम हुआ कि ३२ से ३५ रु० मन तक वहां गहूँ बिकता है और बम्बई में ४० रु० मन बिकता है। क्या हम कानून बना कर रोक नहीं लगा सकते कि कोई आदमी इतनी ऊंची कीमत पर उसे नहीं बेच सकेगा ?

हम शकर को लें। देहातों में शकर की क्या कीमत है? आप ने १ रु० २ नये पैसे शकर का भाव मुकर्रर किया। शहरों और कस्बों में प्रायः प्रति व्यक्ति १ सेर

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास] :

प्रति व्यक्ति प्राप देते थे। उस वक्त देहातों में डाई या तीन ६० सेर शकर बिकती थी। क्या हम कानून बना कर इस के लिए कोई नियम नहीं बना सकते, या कोई जुर्म इस को नहीं बना सकते कि अगर कोई भ्रादमी इस देश में इस से मंहगा भ्रनाज बेचेगा तो वह इस के लिए एक अपराध होगा और उसे कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जायगी। दूसरे देशों ने ऐसा किया है। अगर प्राप योरप को देखें तो वेस्टर्न योरप में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं जिसने निम्नतम और अधिकतम भ्रनाज का भाव मुकर्रर नहीं किया है। इस के भ्रलावा कुछ देशों में तो भ्रनाज की कीमतें बढ़ी नहीं और उचित मूल्य पर लोगों को वह मिले, इसलिए तमाम भ्रनाज का व्यापार राज्य ने अपने हाथ में रखा है। यू० एस० ए० में भी प्राइस सपोर्ट है, कॅनाडा में भी गहूँ की खरीद सरकार करती है, फ्रांसुलिया में भी सरकार करती है, अर्जेंटाइना, ब्राजिल प्रादि सब देशों में ऐसा है। यूःयिन प्राफ साउथ अफ्रीका में मनोपत्ती ट्रेड रखा गया है, खास तौर पर डे व्हीट के बारे में, और वह उचित मूल्य पर उपभोक्ताओं को देने की व्यवस्था करती है। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में जहां पर गरीबी इतनी अधिक है, जहां पर हमने सोशलिस्ट पैशन की सरकार को माना है, वहां पर अभी तक उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर भ्रनाज देने की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सके हैं।

मेरा निवेदन केवल भ्रनाज के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं है। आज इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट और राइस फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के द्वारा सरकार देती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में भ्रनाज ही क्या सभी चीजें उचित मूल्य पर लोगों को मिलनी चाहियें। इस की व्यवस्था राष्ट्र को करनी चाहिए। अगर आज प्राप फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से १४ ६० मन गेहूँ देते हैं तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा १८ या २० ६० मन उस चावल या गेहूँ का भाव सब लोगों के लिये

देश में न हो सके तो थोड़ा सा गेहूँ फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से दे देने से काम नहीं चलता हमारे यहां ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का काफी मंहगे हैं। गेहूँ के भाव बढ़ जाने से सारे प्रकार के भ्रनाजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं। आज ज्वार का भाव क्या है? सन् १९५५ के साल के मुकाबले में अगर प्राप देखें तो ज्वार और बाजरा के भाव बहुत ऊंचे हैं। अभी प्राप ने उड़ीसा और बंगाल का जोन बनाया है। मैं ने उड़ीसा के एक मित्र से बात की। उन्होंने बताया कि जब मे जोन बना है, २ या १ ६० मन कीमत बढ़ी है। और माननीय मंत्री ने भी बताया कि किसान को फायदा हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि किसान को फायदा हुआ लेकिन मैं नम्रता पूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो २ ६० मन अधिक किसान को मिला तो क्या फलफले में जा कर वह २ ६० मन अधिक में ही उपभोक्ताओं को मिला है? प्राप कहते हैं कि बंगाल में कीमत कम है। लेकिन जो चावल उड़ीसा में खरीदा गया है वह बंगाल में जा कर कितना मंहगा दिया गया है और उपभोक्ताओं को कितना मंहगा मिला है। बीच में जो माजिन है वह व्यापारी ने कमाया, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए, और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि कॅज्यमर्से और प्रोड्यूसर्स दोनों के बीच जो कीमतें हैं, उस में अधिक अन्तर न हो। यह राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिए और इस के लिए कानून बनना चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में कानून बने हैं और उन पर वहां प्रमल किया गया है, दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून नहीं बन सका है।

दूसरी बात मैं प्राइस सपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। आज किसानों को हम उचित मूल्य देना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां कोई नीति नहीं है उस की कीमत को निर्धारित करने की।

दूसरे देशों में जो कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है वह कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन को बेसिस मान कर उसकी कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है। इसके लिए कानून बना हुआ है। तमाम देशों में मैंने देखा है। इस का अध्ययन किया है। अभी हाल ही में जहां तक कि योरप का सवाल है, योरप की करीब करीब हर एक राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया है। कानून यह बनाया है कि कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन को लेकर उसकी कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है। यू० के० ने १९३७ और १९५७ में एक कानून बनाया और हालांकि वहां मोनोपली ट्रेड नहीं है उन्होंने अपनी नीति निश्चित की कि कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर केवल साधारण ही नहीं बल्कि किसान जो भी चीजें पैदा करते हैं चाहे वह दूध हो, ऊन हो, धनाज हो या उसके मवेशी हों; उन सब की कीमत हर साल यह नियत करते हैं कि यह कीमत हर सेशन में एकाउंटिंग पीरियड में मिलेगी और यदि बाजार में उस को वह कीमत प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो वहां कानून बना हुआ है कि वह डेफीशिएंसी वेमेंट्स सिस्टम के अन्दर, एकाउंटिंग पीरियड जैसे ही समाप्त हो, उस के तीन महीने के अन्दर ही वह राज्य से जो कमी रह गई हो उसको पाने का हकदार रहता है। दूसरे देशों ने भी यह व्यवस्था की है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में जहां कि हम किसानों के हित की बात करते हैं हम ने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था अपने यहां नहीं की है। वहां पर यह भी ध्यान रखा जाता है और यह स्टाइडिंग स्केल ग्राफ एनक्वीज की व्यवस्था रहती है। जैसे जैसे समय बीतता जाता है धनाज की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है क्योंकि वह धनाज को स्टोर करके रखते हैं और जाहिर है कि उसको स्टोर करने और हिफाजत से रखने में किसान पैसा खर्च करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि अगर इसका ध्यान नहीं रखा जायगा जैसा कि दूसरे देशों ने अपने यहां रखा है तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का

किसान धनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान नहीं देगा और हमारे यहां की खाद्य समस्या कभी हल नहीं होगी।

नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कांसिल की बैठक होने वाली है जिसमें कि फिर से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाने वाला है। मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि दूसरे देशों में किसानों के उत्पादन का जिस तरीके से ध्यान रखा जाता है, कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन का खयाल रखा जाता है और जो धनाज स्टोरेज करके रखा जाता है उसकी कीमत को निर्धारित करते समय स्टोरेज पर धाने जाने खर्च का खयाल रख कर धनाज की कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है। वेल मैनेज्ड एंड एफिशिएंटली मैनेज्ड फार्म्स की कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन को देखते हैं और उस कौस्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन के आधार पर किसानों की उपज की कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है। लोगों को कोई नुकसान न हो इसलिए यह सावधानी बर्ती जाती है। एफिशिएंटली मैनेज्ड फार्म्स के एकाउंट्स बराबर तैयार किये जाते हैं और उनको देख कर कीमत प्रकाशित होती है। क्या हम अपने यहां इसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते जैसी व्यवस्था कि दुनिया के छोटे बड़े सभी देशों ने की है। भ्रात्रि हम धनाज इतना पीछे क्यों हैं? अगर हम किसानों को अधिक धन उपजाने के हेतु प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं तो हमारी यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि जो भी उसका सरप्लस फुड हो वह उसको बे सके और हम उसको खरीदें। फूड जोन खोल कर व्यापारियों का लोग भना कर सकते हैं लेकिन किसानों का हित नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसानों का हित करना है तो गवर्नमेंट को फौरन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग पालिसी को अख्तियार करना चाहिए और केवल एक रेल हैड और रोड हैड पर ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम देश में भलग भलग राज्यों में भलग भलग परनेज सेंटर्स कायम करके उचित मूल्य पर फौरन खरीदने की

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

ध्वस्त करनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमको हमेशा लाचार बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा और देश में हमेशा अनाज अहंगा रहने वाला है। इसलिए ठीक नीति बनानी चाहिए और किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए और कंस्यूमर्स के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ प्रश्नको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. V. Rao.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai rose—

Shri Rami Reddy rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have got all the names here. Now Shri Rao.

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): Members from both sides of the House have expressed concern over the growing rise in prices. The very fact that members from both sides have expressed their concern itself indicates how serious the situation is. But the Deputy Minister, while replying to the debate yesterday, stated that since this year there had been no satyagraha as has taken place in Calcutta last year, the situation is not serious and actually there is an easing of the situation. But the situation obtaining in the country does not corroborate what the Minister has stated. The index of consumer prices given in the latest issue of the bulletin on food statistics that has been supplied to us shows that whereas in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan (1957) it was 101, it was 107.7 in 1958 and 119.2 in 1959. This is the all India figure. In various big cities like Bombay and other places sometimes it is more than this also.

The astonishing fact is that in the capital city of Hyderabad of a surplus State like Andhra Pradesh the index is like this. In 1956 it was 111.5, in 1957 it was 123, in 1958 it was 121.2 and in 1959 it was 128.3. This is the

situation. The hon. Minister says that the situation is not so serious as it was before. This is the situation when we have been importing large quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries and when production of foodgrains is also on the increase.

Why is this state of affairs? One has to explain this. The hon. Minister says that rising prices are in a way useful or are beneficial to the agriculturists. Here I want to point out that these rising prices are not giving benefit to one and all agriculturists. As everybody knows, there are agriculturists and agriculturists. Some are smaller ones and some are medium holders. The rest are the substantial holders. So far as the selling of their produce is concerned, all do not sell in the same manner. The small producers sell their produce immediately after the harvest is over at low prices. Some of the medium holders also sell their produce at low prices. It is the substantial holders who sell their stocks or produce later in the year when the prices are high. Therefore the high prices are advantageous to the substantial holders and not to the ordinary peasants who sell their stocks or produce immediately after the harvest.

Here also the hon. Minister compares the post-harvest prices with the pre-harvest prices and says that the price has gone down. All hon. Members asked the hon. Minister to explain why this situation should arise, namely, that immediately after the harvest is over the prices should be low and later in the year the prices are high. This disparity itself is disadvantageous to the large section of the peasantry, that is, the small holders and the medium holders. It is proving very disadvantageous to these sections of the peasantry and the hon. Minister has failed to explain this feature of our economy and this very disquieting and disadvantageous aspect of the situation.

In this respect I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the important parts of the Report on *Market Arrivals of Foodgrains—1951-52 Season*. On page 2, paragraph 4, in which a significant sentence is there, the Report says:

"A major portion of the stocks is in the hands of medium and big cultivators and not with small producers. There has been a tendency on the part of growers in some areas of Madhya Pradesh to pay wages in wheat instead of the usual practice of payment in gram. This change has been induced by high prices of gram relatively to those of wheat."

In this paragraph the Report narrates how these substantial holders are withholding stocks and it is the small holders who are selling their produce immediately after the harvest is over. In the rice-producing areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also the same situation is there. Therefore it is these substantial holders who are dictating the prices and it is they who are enjoying the benefits of rising prices of foodgrains and not the ordinary peasants who are more than 70 to 75 per cent. They are not at all benefiting by the rise in prices. Therefore to say that there is no harm in rising prices and it is the peasant who is benefiting is a bit exaggerated. It is misleading also.

Therefore it is all the more necessary that Government should take steps to stabilise the prices without being disadvantageous either to the consumer or to the seller and there should be no disparity between the prices in one part of year and in another part of the year. Unless Government does this there will be no stability in prices and the situation cannot be eased. Government has miserably failed in this respect though there have been changes in the Ministers and there are so many hon. Ministers in charge of this Department. This has not helped in easing the situation.

The other aspect I would like to stress is the question of land reforms. For the last ten years in a way Government has been bypassing land reforms. In your report you have narrated a series of measures regarding tendency reforms, abolition of intermediaries and so many things. But, at the same time, regarding the abolition of landlordism as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan the report does not say anything. You say that so many Bills are under consideration and are before the various State Assemblies but at the same time till this day there has been no legislation finalised as far as these land reforms are concerned.

The situation is like this. Taking India as a whole about 22 per cent of the rural population are landlords and about 50 per cent are people with small patches of land or uneconomic holdings of less than five acres. These are the real cultivators in every village. Unless this section gets enough land in economic units for cultivation there is no question of increasing our food production. This go-slow policy of the Government regarding land reforms is virtually abandoning this policy. Landlords who have surplus or more land than what is necessary for them are trying in all sorts of manners to see that their land is shown in such a way that they do not possess more than what is prescribed in the coming legislation about the ceilings and so on. Apart from the binami transactions that are taking place, a big section of the landlords is keeping its lands fallow in the name of grazing lands running into lakhs of acres if the whole of India is taken into account. This reduces our food production and is disadvantageous to our agriculture also. Government should see that the landlord does not keep fallow any part of his land beyond what is necessary for grazing purposes, and the rest should be brought under cultivation. Government should take measures to see that the landlord does this.

[Shri D. V. Rao]

13 hrs.

Some hon. Member was saying that for grazing purposes each village should contain some waste land, and another Member asked if cattle were more important than human beings. I say that we must see that the major portion of the waste land should be given to the landless peasants, and a portion of that can be set apart for grazing purposes, and we can adjust the whole area in such a way that it can serve both purposes. But the immediate thing is that the major portion of the waste land should be allotted to the landless labourers. Then alone will the unemployment in the rural areas diminish and food production also increase.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the shortage of fertilisers in the country, and an hon. Member suggested that every State should have a fertiliser plant. It is but right because when we are embarking on a large-scale and intensive cultivation, fertilisers are necessary, and any other type of manure cannot take its place. Therefore, every State should have a fertiliser factory, especially the areas where big river valley and irrigation projects are coming into existence should have fertiliser plants; otherwise, production will not go up. One of the reasons why we could not increase production in spite of bringing additional area under irrigation is that there is a shortage of fertilisers. Andhra is one of the major producers of food-grains, and since long there has been a consistent demand for a fertiliser factory there. Unfortunately, the Government of India has not accepted that proposal in spite of the widespread demand of the Andhra People and the Andhra Government. Even at this late hour, Government should reconsider their decision and see that a fertiliser factory is set up in Andhra Pradesh, preferably at Kothagudam which has been recommended, so that fertiliser production is augmented

and fertilisers are supplied to the Andhra peasants.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Somani. I will call Ch. Ranbir Singh next.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से बैठी हुई हूँ, मुझे समय नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूँ, हर एक स्टेट को कुछ न कुछ वकत तो मिलना ही चाहिए ।

The misfortune is that food seems to be a subject where both experts and non-experts want to speak.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Why not have separate discussions for food and agriculture? It will be better, and the agriculturists will be able to contribute something.

Mr. Speaker: It is true that every session we have been allowing a discussion on food and agriculture, but during the Budget Session . . .

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): From my party nobody has spoken.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Back benchers never get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I have already called Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: I am the backest. She is front bench.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to accommodate every Member. Ten, ten minutes each. I now realise we must have allowed two days for food and agriculture.

Shri Somani (Dausa): I would like to confine my remarks to one important aspect of agricultural production, that is about the supply of fertilisers about which so much has already been said. My submission to the hon. Minister is that the surest and speediest way of increasing agricultural production is to ensure adequate supply of fertilisers, and it is in the context of the deficiency of

agricultural production that the Ministry should examine the extent of supply that is made available today and the measures that are necessary to increase the supply.

We find from the Ministry's Report that against the estimated demand of about 19 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, in terms of Ammonium Sulphate, the Ministry was able to arrange supply of only about 11.94 lakh tons during the current year, and the estimated demand is likely to rise to 23.11 lakh tons in 1960-61 against an indigenous production of only 6.56 lakh tons.

Our consumption of fertilisers is only just a pound per acre against 193 lbs. in Japan, 177 in Belgium, 175 in the Netherlands, 121 in West Germany and 146 in the U.K. While there is great scope for the increase of fertiliser production in our country, it has not received the priority that it should have done from the Government and the Planning Commission. We are spending crores and crores of rupees; indeed, we have spent foreign exchange of the order of about Rs. 425 crores during the last three years on the import of foodgrains. It would have been much better if we had imported fertilisers, instead it would have been still better if we had utilised a portion of this foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery for the setting up of fertiliser factories.

It is estimated that one ton of nitrogen used as fertiliser given an additional yield of something like eight tons per acre, and it is therefore highly desirable that the resources of the various States should be properly and promptly utilised for the establishment of fertiliser factories.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the question of the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan. As long ago as 1954 the Mukerjee Committee had examined the economics of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan and said that it

would be one of the best sites, but it was because of the question of distribution to which the committee gave undue importance that a low priority was given to Rajasthan. Now I gather that the Kane Committee which was constituted some time ago to explore the possibilities of establishing fertiliser factories in various States, has already submitted its report so far as Andhra and Rajasthan are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the nature of the decision that has been taken on the recommendations of this committee. So far as the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan is concerned, it has been pending before the Government and the Planning Commission for more than five years. When Rajasthan is exporting huge quantities of gypsum everyday to feed the Sindri factory, there is no reason why the resources of Rajasthan should not be utilised for the establishment of a factory which has been both technically and commercially established as a sound proposition. Much delay has already taken place and in the context of the pressing need to increase our agricultural production I submit with all the emphasis that I can command that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should pursue this matter and get this question of establishing a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan decided as early as possible.

There is only one other subject which I would like to deal with before I conclude my observations and that is about the question of cotton crop. The hon. Member Shri Patel yesterday criticised—in my opinion rather without much justification—the functioning of the Forward Markets Commission. I do not see any justification as to why the Forward Markets Commission should have been criticised when they were only trying to implement the decisions of the Government themselves. The Government have fixed ceiling as well as floor prices for cotton and it is only to get this policy implemented

[Shri Somani]

that the Forward Markets Commission has been taking some steps. So far as the industry is concerned.....

Shri P. R. Patel (Measana): Do they not interfere even though the fluctuations may be below the ceiling?

Shri Somani: So far as the actual position is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that the mills are not getting cotton at the ceiling prices and they have to pay much more than the prices that have been fixed.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it not a fact that today's price is much lower than the ceiling price? The ceiling price is Rs. 840 while the marginal price is Rs. 802 only.

Ch. Rambir Singh: But there are so many intermediaries.

Shri Somani: So far as the actual position is concerned, even the industry has been pressing that it does not favour the policy of controls. The industry would rather have these ceilings abolished and have a free market in cotton. So far as the industry is concerned, it does not come in the way of giving higher prices to the cotton cultivator. In order to encourage the production of cotton, the industry thinks that it is in the interests of the country as a whole to give better prices for cotton and to maximise production of cotton. The production of cotton crop this year has decreased and it is just in the neighbourhood of 4 million bales as against a target of 6 million bales set out in the Second Five Year Plan. The industry is very much handicapped due to the non-availability of adequate cotton supplies. It is true that foreign imports have been arranged to a great extent to meet the requirements of the industry. But nonetheless the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should take proper steps to place adequate resources at the disposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee

to ensure that this target of cotton production is achieved.

The last point I refer is about the programme of Gosamvardhan about which so much has been said by Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I know myself that the hon. Minister himself realises the need to do everything possible for implementing the programme which has been set before the Gosamvardhan Council and still nothing material has been done so far. I hope he will be able to throw some light about the nature of positive assistance which he proposes to give to fulfil this programme.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले महसूस करता हूँ कि फूड एंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह तीन चार मिनिस्ट्रियों में बटी हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से कास्तकार को कुछ नुकसान हो रहा है। फूड एंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को इकट्ठा रखने से बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। फूड मिनिस्टर का तो काम है देश के लिये खुराक ला कर देना, चाहे जहाँ भी हो, चाहे धनर से या बाहर से। १५१५ करोड़ रु० की खुराक हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद दूसरे देशों से कर्ज पर लाये। यहाँ बहस में भी हम ने देखा कि काफी बहस होने का नतीजा यह होता है कि चूँकि खुराक का मसला होता है, अनाज खाने के लिये सस्ता चाहिये, इस में दो राये हम नहीं रख सकते, इस लिये फूड एंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर जो भाई खाने वाले हैं और सस्ते दामों पर खाना चाहते हैं, उन को ही बोलने का समय मिलता है।

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : समय भी खा लेते हैं।

श्री० रतुबीर सिंह : समय भी ले जाते हैं और खुराक तो लेते ही हैं। लेकिन इस से देश को नुकसान हो रहा है। १५१५ करोड़ ६० देश पर कर्ज है जिसे व्याज के साथ हमारी आने वाली नस्लों को देना है क्योंकि हम पैदा नहीं कर सके और हम को खाना जरूरी था। मैं समझता हूँ कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री के लिये एक भ्रलहदा कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये। जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का वास्ता है, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की तहत कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट आये, साथ साथ इरीगेशन ऐंड पावर मंत्रालय भी हो। इन सब का एक मंत्रालय बने तभी इस देश के अन्दर पैदा करने वाले किसानों को शायद फायदा हो सके।

उसके बाद आज तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के ऊपर गौर हो रहा है। पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर हमने कुछ सबक सीखे हैं। उन सबकों के साथ अगर हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चलना चाहते हैं तभी यह देश सही रास्ते पर जा सकेगा। आप को याद होगा कि दूसरी पंच साला योजना जब बनी थी तो उस वक्त अन्दाज लगाया गया था, और कागज पर लिखा गया था कि हम सिर्फ २४० करोड़ ६० का अनाज बाहर से मंगाएंगे। अगर हम सन् १९५६ को दूसरी पंच साला योजना में शामिल कर लें तो आज उस में ४८० करोड़ ६० से ज्यादा का अनाज देश के अन्दर बाहर से आ चुका है। यह बात सही है कि हमारी मदद के लिये पी०एल० ४८० है और वह भी इस लिये कि शायद हम को पैसा नकद नहीं देना है। अभी मेरे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि फटिलाइजर और फटिलाइजर इरकट्री के लिये हम को फारेन एक्स्चेंज नकद चाहिये। तो यहाँ उधार मिल रहा है, आराम से खाने है, इन्सान हमेशा खाता है, और हिन्दुस्तान भी खाता है, लेकिन इस का नतीजा कोई बहुत अच्छा नहीं होने जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता

हूँ कि तीसरी पंच साला योजना बनते वक़्त हम ने जो गलतियाँ पहली और दूसरी पंच साला योजनाओं में कीं, उन को हम न दोहरायें। आपको याद होगा कि पहली पंच साला योजना के अन्दर खेती की पैदावार का, एग्रिकल्चर प्रोडक्शन का प्रोग्राम १९७ करोड़ ६० का रक्खा गया था। दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर, जिस के अन्दर रक्खा गया था कि १२०० करोड़ ६० की डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से हम इस प्लेन को चलायेंगे, जहाँ तक खेती की पैदावार का सवाल है, उसके लिये हम ने जो हिसाब रक्खा था वह १७० करोड़ का था। अगर हम इसका परसेन्टेज लगायें तो पहली पंच साला योजना में वह ८.३ परसेंट था और दूसरी पंचसाला योजना के अन्दर वह ३.५ परसेन्ट था। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश के अन्दर अनाज के भाव ऊंचे हुए। उसके फलस्वरूप हमें २४० करोड़ के बजाय ४८० करोड़ ६० का अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम ने कोई ५०० करोड़ ६० का अनाज मंगवाया और दूसरी योजना के अन्दर भी तकरीबन उस से कुछ ही कम। लेकिन फिर भी हम अनाज बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं। पहली योजना के अन्दर हमने ५९३.४८ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगवाया और दूसरी में ४८०.६४ करोड़ ६० का।

एक बात और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम को सबक लेना चाहिये। बड़े गीत गाये जाते हैं सुरतगढ़ एग्रिकल्चर फार्म के। वहाँ से भी हमें कुछ सबक सीखना चाहिये। वहाँ क्या होता है और किस कीमत पर होता है? हम को बतलाया गया प्लैनिंग कमिशन की तरफ से कि बड़े बड़े खेत जरूरी है, चूँकि उस से जमीन बचती है। ३० हजार एकड़ में से सिर्फ २६ हजार एकड़ भूमि खेती के नायक है लेकिन उस एग्रीकल्चर फार्म के अन्दर कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि जिसके अन्दर ३० हजार

[बी० रणवीर सिंह]

एकड़ जमीन हो और ५ हजार एकड़ जमीन को है वह डौलबन्दी या दूसरी चीजों में भाये। साढ़े चार हजार एकड़ के ऊपर जो खर्चा है फी एकड़ का और जिसमें कि जमीन की कीमत शामिल नहीं है वह ७५० रुपया पर एकड़ को उसकी कीमत कैपिटल एनवैस्टमेंट की है और १ फीसदी वहां पैदा किया जाता है। फी एकड़ पर हम २२५ रुपया वकिंग ऐक्सपेंडीचर करते हैं तो क्या इस हिसाब से हम हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को कुछ देने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर तैयार हैं तो हमारी तीसरी पंचसाला योजना यकीनन कामयाब होगी और अगर नहीं है तो नतीजा वही होगा जैसे कि पिछली दफा हुआ कि ६५ मिलियन टन घनाज का दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर अन्दाजा लगाया गया कि हम क्या पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे और फिर अचानक यह सबाल भाया और ६५ मिलियन टन के बजाय ७५ मिलियन टन होना चाहिए और कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया। इस मंत्रालय से उसके वास्ते मांग की गई और तमाम देश के खेती के बज्जियों को इकट्ठा किया गया और उनके द्वारा मांग की गई कि गेहूँ के वास्ते ११६ करोड़ रुपया हमको और अधिक दिया जाये लेकिन वह रुपया नहीं मिला। आज हम खुश हो सकते हैं कि ७३ मिलियन टन घनाज की हमारी पैदावार है लेकिन कौन जानता है कि अब की दफे झोलों के कारण यह पैदावार कहां टिकेगी। मेरे दिल में तो इसके बारे में जरा भी शक नहीं है कि यह जो ७३ मिलियन टन की पैदावार है यह तो अच्छे मौसम के कारण हमारे लिए संभव हुआ था लेकिन अब के यह जो झोले पड़े हैं तो उतनी पैदावार न हो सकेगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि ७० मिलियन टन से ज्यादा पैदावार न हो सकेगी क्योंकि जितना गुड़ आप खालेंगे, उतना ही मीठा तां होगा। अब जितना हमने गुड़ खाला है उस से ज्यादा मीठा हमारे पाटिल साहब व देशमुख साहब कैसे कर सकते

हैं? मंत्रालय ने तीसरी पंच-साला योजना के लिए १०६२ करोड़ रुपये की मांग भेजी थी और हमको पता लगा है कि उसमें से ६०० करोड़ के करीब उनको दिये जाने का आश्वासन मिला है। कौन जानता है कि इस के बाद जब भी आखिर में रुपया सम्हालने का वक्त आयेगा तो इसमें भी नहीं कटेगा। इसमें खेती की पैदावार करने के लिए जितना रुपया रक्खा है वह कटेगा क्योंकि अनाज नाना है और वह हमको पी०एल० ४८० के मातहत उधार में मिलेगा। मुनाफा जो मिलेगा वह तो वही का वहीं रहेगा। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर जब कटौती करने का अवसर आये तो यह मंत्रालय इस की पूरी कोशिश करे कि यह माइनर इरीगेशन का जो २५४ करोड़ रुपया है और जिसको कि और ज्यादा बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता तो इसमें से एक कौड़ी भी न कटने दें। इसी तरह जो लैंड डेवलपमेंट का रुपया रक्खा है उसमें भी कोई कटौती न होने दें।

इसके अलावा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम ही है कि पंजाब के अन्दर राजाजी के बाद कोई ६० लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचाई के लिए बढ़ाई गई लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ ३० लाख एकड़ भूमि वाटर लीगिंग से खराब भी हो गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वाटर लीगिंग से खराब हुई भूमि को दुरुस्त करने के काम को टोप प्रायरीटी मिलनी चाहिए। आज पंजाब के अन्दर जितनी जमीन खराब है वह ठीक होने पर ३४ करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनाज पैदा कर सकती है और वह कोई ४, ५ करोड़ रुपये में ही एक साल में ठीक हो सकती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से जल्दी टागेंट एचीव करने का दूसरा जरिया नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त यह कटने का सबाल आये तो वाटर लीगिंग के लिए या फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए जितना एलायमेंट हो उसके अन्दर एक पाई की भी

कमी न होने दी जाय और इसको टीप प्रायरीटी दी जाय। इसके अलावा माइनर इर्रिगेशन के वास्ते जो रुपया रक्खा गया है उसमें भी कोई कमी न होने दी जाय।

इसके साथ ही साथ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकार को भ्रगर प्राप कुछ नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम रुपया उधार दीजिये आपने यह ४०० करोड़ रुपया है इसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम १२०० करोड़ रुपया रखिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक, दो बात और भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ। यहां एग््री-कल्चर कमिशन बनाने की बात कहीं गई। प्राइस स्टैबलाइजेशन बोर्ड बनाने की बात कही गई लेकिन वहां से भी कुछ फूंक निकली दिखाई देती है क्योंकि दबाव है और डर है कि कहीं काश्तकार को एक, दो भ्राने से ज्यादा न मिल जाय। हमारे मंत्री महोदय बहुत मजबूत भ्रादमी रें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इसका मुकाबला करें।

डीजेल जो कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट के काम में भ्राता है और उसके लिए जो इंजन बनता है उसके ऊपर एक्साइज इयूटी बढ़ाने का सवाल है। अब एक ट्रेक्टर की २५०० रुपये कीमत बढ़ी है। इसके अलावा जो डीजेल खर्च भ्राता है उस ट्रेक्टर के ऊपर उसकी एक्साइज इयूटी बढ़ रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इतना हो जाय कि ट्रेक्टर के ऊपर खर्च भ्राने वाले डीजेल पर कोई एक्साइज इयूटी न हो।

इसी तरह यह खंडसारी यूनिट की बात है। पाम ट्री से चीनी बनाने की एक मशीन निकली है। अब मेरे पास विलेज उंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन की किताब है जिसमें कि उनका दावा है कि खाने की चीज है वह १०० मन यन्ने से १२ मन निकल सकती है और चीनी मिसों के अन्दर १० मन ही निकल सकती है और जब ऐसी चीज है तब इसके ऊपर टैक्स

क्या लगाया जा रहा है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं भ्राता। इसके खिलाफ हमारे मंत्री महोदय को लड़ना चाहिए।

यह जो एक नेशनल एग््रीकल्चरल को-ऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन बनाई है तो मैं और कुछ उस के बारे में न कह कर केवल एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह फेडरेशन भ्रालू के बीज मंगाने का इतजाम करे। एक किसान के लिए या कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी हो उसको भ्रालू के बीज मंगा कर दिये जायें। भ्रगर बाहर से मंगाना चाहते है तो फिर उसके रास्ते में कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस का ही सवाल पैदा हो सकता है लेकिन भ्रजीब हालत है कि बजाय उनकी मदद करने के उस किसान के रास्ते में कोऑपरेटिव का मुहकमा जो उसकी इमदाद के लिए है उसने रास्ता बन्द कर दिया है ताकि बीज न भ्रा सकें।

मैं अब और अधिक न कह कर केवल पंजाब की एक बात भ्रज करूंगा। पंजाब के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का यह क्याल है कि हम ने उन्हें जो कुछ रुपया दिया है उसको देखते हुए हमें कोई बहुत भ्रच्छा नतीजा और रिटर्न देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वास्ते दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर जो फूडप्रेंस के टार्गेट्स रक्खे थे, हम उनसे कहीं ज्यादा भ्रागे पहुंच गये हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जितना रुपया भ्रयात् ५ करोड़, ४६ लाख और ६७ हजार रक्खा था उसमें से चार साल के अन्दर दिसम्बर १९५९ तक केवल ३ करोड़ ७५ लाख रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है। पंजाब ने उत्पादन के मामले में देश को नीड दी है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन दिन से बराबर इसके लिए कोंशिश कर रही हूँ कि किसी तरह पेरे ऊपर कृपा हो जाय और मुझे जो भी बुना लिया जाय।

उत्पादन महोदय : बार बार इस तरह खड़े होकर प्रोसीडिंग्स को इंटरप्ट करने से चांस जल्दी नहीं घाने वाला है।

Shri P. G. Deb: While moving my cut motions, I wish to express my deep sense of dissatisfaction on the working of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, more especially, of the Department of Food.

The hon. Deputy Minister, Shri A. M. Thomas, yesterday gave a rosy picture regarding the eastern rice zone, not knowing what its effect has been in the concerned States. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also the House to the fact that there is a feeling of panic amongst the people of Orissa on the result achieved through this eastern rice zone which came into being in December, 1959. To our horror, the price of rice has shown a progressive increase instead of a progressive fall. The price index of wholesale prices clearly shows this. I speak with much restraint when I say that the creation of such a zone has been the foolhardiness of the creator and thus been, at present, a practical misfit in the administrative machinery of today. Neither the people of Orissa are happy about it; nor the people of West Bengal, except, perhaps, the market racketeers.

The report of the working of the Food Ministry clearly states that in the meeting of the N.D.C held in November, 1958, it was decided that the Centre should take over the wholesale trading in foodgrains. It was for this reason that the scheme of State Trading in foodgrains had been evolved as an interim scheme which would have ultimately resulted in an all-India pattern in some form or other.

The few States who started this work and were trying to implement it were also advised by the Centre to take adequate measure to organise and develop co-operative societies. The work was going on but slowly; and also progressing specially in my

State of Orissa. It may not have worked well in the State of West Bengal. But, I may tell you that Orissa is the only State which worked the State Trading scheme with success. While doing so, she had been helping the producers of Orissa to get a fair price for their produce and the consumers in getting an assured supply at economic rates.

But there was one lacuna which needed a cure. It was this. The producers got lower rates as compared with the producers in the neighbouring States for similar types of foodgrains. Therefore, rightly, the Government of Orissa had suggested to the N.D.C. in September, 1959, to fix rates for rice in Orissa in parity with those fixed in the neighbouring States. But, unfortunately, this demand of Orissa, in all ' spite of pressure, was not conceded to the detriment of both West Bengal and Orissa. It is, however, very strange indeed and might have had a bearing on the big merchants of Calcutta. I leave it at that.

Am I to take it, therefore, that in order to come out from the troubled waters of West Bengal, Orissa people have been made a fly-catcher? If the Government of India had agreed to the suggestion made by the Orissa Government often in this regard, today, through State trading, my State would have brought about an yearly revenue of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs to her credit by exporting the surplus stock of near about 3 lakh tons of rice a year. But, instead, the introduction of free trading between West Bengal and Orissa was rather thrust upon Orissa, if I may say so. The State trading of Orissa was brushed aside tactfully, if I may use that word. The Government of India remained indifferent to the States whenever a question of a co-ordinated policy was suggested to improve the State Trading in foodgrains.

This apart, the Food Minister was not sure, perhaps, that State trading

was benefiting the people and so brought about this zone in a half-hearted manner relying on the wonderful statistics and deductions which often stand for criticism.

Let me tell you, Sir, what happened in Orissa. Through State trading, from June 1957, the Central Government undertook to purchase all the surplus in the State. Then private movements of rice and paddy from the State was banned. In 1958, the Centre made practically no purchases in the same due to serious shortfall in production there. But the State Government purchased some quantities for local distribution. In 1959, the purchase operations were stepped up again. In the beginning of the season, purchases were made by the State Government in pursuance of an agreement with West Bengal Government to deliver rice to them. Subsequently, towards the end of January 1959, it was decided that the State Government should purchase rice and paddy for the Central Government only and that it was for the Central Government to allot suitable quantities from the Central stocks to West Bengal. This is the position.

On the other hand, coming to West Bengal, let us see what they did. They could not fare well in State trading, for reasons, of course, best known to them. While the purchasing operations were going on through State Trading, surprisingly enough the market arrivals of rice and paddy showed a marked decline. The result was, as was said by the Deputy Minister of Food, Shri Thomas, yesterday, a number of mills in West Bengal could not get paddy at controlled prices and had to close down. So, West Bengal was in difficulty.

Now, I come to the figures to show what happened from October 1959 to November 1959. In Orissa, about 1,50,000 tons of rice and about 89,000 tons of paddy were purchased by the Centre.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even when the whips have to pursue their programme of activities they must do it in subdued tones.

Shri P. G. Deb: Again, during the same period, the State Government purchased about 34,000 tons of rice for her own use. This means that the total purchase from Orissa was about 2,40,000 tons of rice and paddy.

In West Bengal, as against this, the State Trading of that State purchased about 1,01,000 tons of rice only during the same period and ultimately gave the impression to the Centre that State Trading would prove harmful to the people of West Bengal.

This clearly shows that State Trading in foodgrains was successful in one State and was unsuccessful in another State. But, for that, why was the difficulty passed on to the people of Orissa? Why should Orissa suffer for this, when she has to fight hard today in her home-front to bring up the *per capita* income?

The difficulties in this regard have gone up so much in Orissa that we anticipate food shortage this summer. If that be so and if it turns out to be true, let me caution the hon. Minister of Food that he will be responsible himself if any untoward thing happens in my State.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Nothing will happen.

Shri P. G. Deb: After the creation of the rice zone, rice started flowing freely between the two States. It was stated in the beginning that only marketable surplus of good quality rice should be taken from Orissa. But, later on, we found that unrestricted movement of rice was allowed within the zone. The result was that practically all the rice was drawn out of that region, Orissa, because rice fetched a very high price in the markets of Calcutta. If I may say so, the profits of this high price had been enjoyed by the hoarders

[Shri P. G. Deb]

and anti-social elements who manipulated large credits from the banks to indulge in this speculative activity. Therefore, the position at present is very grave in the rural areas and it is worsening day by day. It is disheartening to see that this high price has not benefited the poor cultivators of Orissa who parted with their produce in the harvest season. And not only that. The stocks that were kept by them against rainy days have passed on to the hoarders at Calcutta. They are today with little or practically no rice. What is available in the market is beyond their reach due to the price of rice being very high. So, the people who are producers of rice are today without it, especially in Orissa. It is a strange paradox which faces the rural people of Orissa at present. On the other hand it has been boldly announced like a solacing drug in a sleepless night that a buffer-stock would be kept to meet any local shortage. But I fail to understand how this quantity of buffer stock will reach the interior parts of Orissa when there will be a simultaneous outcry of immediate demand from all quarters of the State.

All these practical difficulties need a proper enquiry. I venture to suggest that there should be a thorough scrutiny and an overall policy chalked out by the Centre. Let me make it clear that I do not mean to stop the surplus States coming forward willingly with their surplus stocks to feed the deficit States. But the problem is to wipe out deficits on an All India scale. It is no use relieving the sufferings of the deficit State by transfer of surplus from a sister State like Orissa which has a far less capacity of purchasing power. Therefore, I suggest certain things.

Firstly, let the transfer of surpluses be dealt with by the Government

directly and passed on from one Government hand to the other Government and not be left open to businessmen to boost up gambling in foodgrains at the cost of the teaming millions of poor peasants. Secondly, let there be a consultative committee comprising of representatives from West Bengal, Orissa and the Centre for formulating the food policy and for ironing out the difficulties that may arise from time to time. Thirdly, immediate steps should be taken to bring the price of rice under control because the price is rising alarmingly at Calcutta and I do not know what will happen in the months from June, 1960. That is the lean period. Fourthly, it is reported that merchants who are buying rice from Orissa have been furnishing to the Government of Orissa wrong figures as to the procurement of rice. I, therefore, request that the matter may be looked into and checked immediately.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is the Cuttack price?

Shri P. G. Deb: I have here a statement with me which gives the index of wholesale prices of these commodities in India. On 26-2-1960 the Cuttack price was Rs. 16.37 nP whereas on 19-12-1959 it was Rs. 13.19 nP.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You wanted it to be revised.....(Interruptions.)

Shri P. G. Deb: At Balasore it has gone up by Rs. 2; at Sambalpur by Rs. 1.87; at Jeypore, it did not go up; it must have gone up by now. Similarly, the prices have been going up by Rs. 2-4 in West Bengal and all over the places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should try to conclude now.

Shri P. G. Deb: What will happen to the people if they are left with nothing? What will happen if they ask for paddy or rice for their consumption?

Considering the whole situation as I have said, the creation of the eastern rice zone has not improved matters. It rather disturbed the economic situation of the country and I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with this. I do hope, in all fairness, the hon. Food Minister will find out all the loopholes in the zonal system and remedy them immediately and allow Orissa to carry on with her State trading in foodgrains as before.

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to this opportunity because I have been able to catch your eye. In discussing the Demands on Food and Agriculture, all that ought to be said has been said: Still it is necessary to repeat them often enough so that the Government is impressed with their importance. There is nobody in the country who is not impressed with its importance. We hear it from the public; we see it in the papers; we hear it even in this House. This seems to create an impression that the Government is not so much impressed about its importance or fails to hear the voices that are raised. I feel certain that this debate would have succeeded in impressing upon the Food Minister the fact that the question of food is of paramount importance. It is the *sine qua non* for India. If anybody fails to be impressed with the importance of food, let him just stay without food for one day and feel what food is. This question becomes very important to us in view of the growing population. At the 1951 census our population was estimated to be 360 million but by the end of the Third Plan it is estimated that it would be about 480 million. So we have to cope now with this population growth. To cope with that and to give sufficient food for their sustenance we have to produce by 1965 about 110 million tons of foodgrains. 88 million tons would be required for consumption, 12.6 million tons for feeding cattle, for

seed and to provide for wastage and 9.4 million tons, as a reserve to forestall the unnatural calamities by floods or failure of rain, etc. So, it comes to 110 million tons at the end of the Third Plan.

This increase over the calculations to 110 million tons can also be accounted for in another way. The *per capita* consumption per day according to actual calculations is 15 ounces—13 ounces of grains and 2 ounces pulses. This is not considered sufficient and the planners and experts have advised us to raise it to 18 ounces per day—15 ounces of grains and 3 ounces of pulses. Taking this also into consideration, it comes to 110 million tons as a safe margin for our increased population.

The rate at which agricultural production is increasing is 3.2 per cent— that is the rate of increase in 1958-59— whereas in order to come up to 110 million tons we need to have a rate of increase of 8.3 per cent in our production. With a rate of 3.2 per cent increase, the rate at which actual increase is going on, at the end of the Third Plan we will be able to reach 75 million tons; that is, we would lag behind by 35 million tons. Therefore, we have to make efforts to cover up the deficit of 35 million tons. That means we have to treble our efforts. Hence comes the necessity of taking up this question seriously, taking, as it were, the question of food on a war footing and fighting it out. To come up to the required standard, as I said, we will have to treble our efforts.

That brings us to another question, whether taking our country as a whole, taking into account the climatic conditions, considering the land resources in hand, it is possible to come to that standard. The experts who have come from foreign countries and are advising us have said that we can do it, we have the physical resources at our disposal. According to them we have sufficient land resources where we can produce as much or even more than what any foreign country can produce.

[Shri Ignace Beck]

So the next question before us is, how is it then that within these ten or twelve years, although everywhere there is this general clamour and everybody seems to understand the importance of it and the Government assures that it is taking all measures necessary for the same, we are not coming up? Where does the fault lie? Does it lie with the farmers or does it lie with us or with the Government?

Sir, the farmer has his own difficulties. The farmer is quite willing to produce for himself, for the country, for the sustenance of the whole increasing population. He is willing, he is more than prepared, to do that. We say that he is outmoded. Whose fault it is? Certainly, our forefathers, our ancestors long long ago were something different, but with the changing world we have changed. Similarly, our farmers are ready to change, but they have certain handicaps. We have to take necessary action to see that those obstacles are removed.

What are those obstacles? First and foremost, let us come to the Government policy. Everybody is saying that the Government has no definite policy. Let a sincere, self-conscious examination be made by the Government to see whether the whole accusation in the Press, in the Parliament or outside is correct. For one moment let us forget our prestige and dignity in this matter, because this is a matter which affects the whole country. It affects the country in such a way that if you do not get food even for a day the next day you are unable to move about or you are able to move about only if you get food. We cannot go on without food. Let the Government, therefore, examine this question. Perhaps there has been too much of self-complacency on the part of the Government.

I remember sometime back—I do not know how long ago—there was the grow-more-food campaign. I remember what happened in the case

of Bihar. Everybody said, people in the Government, in the Press, in the Parliament and even in the public that this was not a grow-more-food campaign but it was a "grow-more-T.A." campaign. It was a waste. Money was being wasted. There were lots of officers running about from place to place to see how things were progressing. But nothing seemed to succeed. Everybody pointed out where the fault was, but the Government seemed to be quite complacent. Its calculations were over-estimated. Finally, when lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent, rather wasted, I should say, the Government admitted that they have failed. That was what the people were saying from the very beginning.

Similarly, Pandit Nehru, we have read in the papers, recently said somewhere that Rs. 900 crores have been spent. I regret the result is disappointing. I suggest, therefore, that the Central Government should do something to have a definite policy. Many things have been said; well, it is for the Government to take action. That is one point, that the Government must have a definite policy.

Then I come to the question of supply of fertilisers. The kisans do not get the fertilisers. Secondly, they do not know how to use it. There is nobody to tell them properly. Those people who go to teach them are young boys fresh from colleges. They seem to tell the farmer that he is a stupid fellow. How can he admit that? A boy who has never seen or handled a plough is telling the farmer that he is a stupid fellow. Therefore, supply of fertiliser or manure in any form should be insisted upon, and there must be somebody who can teach the farmers properly about its use in a spirit of service and sympathy than arrogance.

There is the question of irrigation and water resources. We have got now big dams and many canals. But the water is not utilised. It is for the Government to see that this water

is utilised to the maximum possible extent.

14 hrs.

The next point, which is perhaps the most important point for us, is minor irrigation works. We must take up minor irrigation works which will give quick results and will increase the production per acre. Then there should also be assurances given to the farmers that they will get the best benefit and a good return for their produce. The farmer is not there just for the sake of producing as a philanthropic organisation and it is not that he will do everything without a proper return for his labours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ignace Beck: There are so many other things. For example, the farmer should have storage accommodation for storing his produce, both for his maintenance and for keeping the produce till such time as he can go out and know when to sell the grains and get the best price.

Then there is co-operative credit. The farmer must be given adequate finance, because agriculture is such a thing that without money, without capital, nobody can proceed further. There are so many things, and some of them have been pointed out by other hon. Members and it is for Government to act on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many things but there is no time.

Shri Ignace Beck: Sir, I have done.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व बक्ता मेरे सब प्वाएंट्स बोल चुके हैं। तीन दिन से मैं बराबर कोशिश कर रही हूँ और आज जाकर आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मुझ से पहले जितने भी भाई बोले सब ठीक ही बोले हैं और मेडी मेम्बर्स

भी जो बोली वह ठीक ही बोली। हमारे सभी बक्ताओं ने ठीक ही फूड प्राइसेज के बारे में कहा और ग्रन की समस्या और फूड प्राइसेज को हल करने की जो उन्होंने चिन्ता प्रकट की वह स्वाभाविक ही थी। आज देश के सामने खाद्य समस्या गम्भीर मुंह बाये खड़ी है और उसको हल करने के लिए बक्ताओं के अनेक सुझाव भी दिये जो कि मेरी समझ में उपयोगी सुझाव हैं। इस समस्या को हल करने के बारे में इस मंत्रालय को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और सभी आवश्यक कदम तत्काल उठाने चाहिए। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करती कि इस मंत्रालय ने इस दिशा में कुछ भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया फिर भी अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है और मिनिस्ट्री को उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए और अगली कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहती हूँ और वह यह कि एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट को प्लानिंग कमिशन ने बहुत गलत रास्ते से बिठा दिया है। इन लोगों के पास दम नहीं है लड़ने का और देश के हित में और खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो सक्तीमें चाहिए और उनके लिए जो धनराशि चाहिए वह उनको पूरी तरह मंजूर नहीं करा पाते। अब एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट तो जमीन की तरह आधा हो चुका है और उसी पर देश के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान्न पैदा करने का महान दायित्व है और इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि आधिकारिक उपजाने के मार्ग में जो भी आवश्यक कदम यह डिपार्टमेंट उठाना चाहे उसमें किसी तरह की अड़गंवाजी न लगे। अब स्ट्राइक हो सकती है, आदमी काम से बरी हो सकता है लेकिन किसी भी हालत में वह खाने से बरी नहीं हो सकता। अब हम देखते हैं कि मिलों और कारखानों में हड़तालें हो जाती हैं, छुट्टी हो जाती है तो आम काम के दिनों की अपेक्षा हमारे लोग उन दिनों में ज्यादा खाना खाते हैं, ज्यादा दावतें करते हैं और खाते हैं और आज यह हमारे लिए

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है कि हमारा अन्न का उत्पादन उस रफ्तार से नहीं बढ़ रहा है जिस रफ्तार से कि हमारा कंजप्शन बढ़ता जा रहा है। सरकार और इस मंत्रालय के लिए यह समस्या एक बड़ा सिर दर्द पैदा कर रही है। हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में समझ में नहीं आता बड़े बड़े प्रोहदेदार बैठे हैं और हजारों रुपये की लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहें ले रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनके दिमाग दफ्तर की फाइलें कागजों और नकशों खींचने में लगे रहते हैं। इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और 'प्रकृति के कोप के कारण जो समय समय पर हमारी फसलों को नुकसान हो जाया करता है उससे भी अपनी फसलों की जहां तक संभव हो रक्षा करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाना इसके जिम्मे है। अभी आज पेरे पास लखनऊ से कुछ लोग आये थे और वे लोग बोल रहे थे कि यहां दिल्ली में इस भवसर पर ठंडी ठंडी हवा चल रही है और आप तो यहां दरवाजे और खिडकियां बन्द करके बैठे हैं और रजाई ओढ़ कर धाराम से लेटे हैं लेकिन हमारी तो जान खतरे में है। वहां ओले गिर रहे हैं और हमारी गेहूं की फसल खतरे में है। गेहूं की फसल तैयार खड़ी है, ओले गिर रहे हैं और हमारी फसल का नुकसान हो रहा है। अब यह इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम है कि ठंडी हवा में चूँकि पानी ज्यादा होता है तो फसल को बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उसको कंट्रोल किया जाये ताकि फसल की हानि न हो। इसी तरह जब प्रकृति अनुकूल हो तो उसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाया जाय और अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। अब इसके करने का भी एक शस्त्र है और यह एग््रीकलचर और फूड डिपार्टमेंट का काम है कि वह उस शस्त्र को जाने और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि हम प्रकृति की अनुकूलता का लाभ उठा सकें और साथ ही उसके प्रकोप से होने वाली हानि

को चँक कर सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे श्री विभूति मिश्र ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा केवल गगनचुम्बी महल तैयार कर लेना और उसमें धाराम से बैठ कर मिसिल तैयार करना और नकशे बनाना ही उसका काम नहीं है।

जहां तक आपके द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है तो अभी एक भाई जैसे बोल रहे थे कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट के अनुसार हर साल ६० लाख पापुलेशन बढ़ जायगी। हेल्थ मंत्रालय से प्रकाशित किताब में लिखा हुआ है कि हर साल एक करोड़ आबादी यहां पर बढ़ जायगी। इसके विपरीत जो हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री है वह अपनी शान जताने के हेतु इस तरह की फीगर्स देती है कि देश की आबादी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है और उनके मुताबिक तो एक साल में १ करोड़ से भी अधिक आबादी बढ़ जायगी। उस हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को एक खतरा बताया है और उसने सुझाव दिया है कि इस पर किसी तरह का कोई प्रंकुश होना चाहिए ताकि आबादी जितनी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है न बढ़े। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने जो यह कहा कि पहले की अपेक्षा अब लोग अधिक अनाज खाने लगे हैं तो वह किसी हद तक ठीक कहा है। अब पहले गांवों में लोगों को दूध दही, छाछ और फल वगैरह खाने को मिल जाते थे और पहले काफी फलों वगैरह के जंगल रहते थे और लोग उनको खाने में इस्तेमाल करते थे लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि वह जंगल फलों और सब्जियों के नहीं रहे हैं बहुत कम होते जा रहे हैं और उस हालत में हमारे गरीब देशवासियों के पास इसके सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं रह गया है कि वे अनाज पर ही बसर करें और यही कारण है कि आज हमारे लोग पहले की अपेक्षा गेहूं, चावल आदि अनाज ज्यादा कंज्यूम करने लगे हैं। आज चावल और गेहूं के अलावा दूसरी चीज नहीं है जिससे कि वे अपना पेट भर सकें। आज फल

नहीं है, दूध नहीं है, दही नहीं है और इसके अलावा अगर कुछ फल हैं भी तो वे इतने मंहंगे हैं कि गरीब उनको खा नहीं सकता अब एक रुपया दर्जन का केला कौन खायेगा ? पहले फल वगैरह काफी इफ़रात से जंगल में लगे होते थे और लोग उनको खा कर अपना पेट भर लिया करते थे और उनके न मिलने के कारण ही आज लोग गेहूँ और चावल पर टूटते हैं और उसका खर्चा बहुत बढ़ गया है। अब इसके लिए ज़रूरत है कि सरकार जंगलों को न काटे पशुओं के लिए चरागाह सुरक्षित रखे और अपने पशुघन की रक्षा करे और उनकी उन्नति करे और ऐसा होने से जहाँ देश में दूध और फल वगैरह का उत्पादन अधिक होगा वहाँ साथ ही आज ओ किसान और गरीब लोग अनाज ज्यादा कंजूम करते हैं वह कम खायेंगे और गल्ले की समस्या भी इस तरह से किसी हद तक हल होने में मदद मिलेगी। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे नये मंत्री महोदय मुनासिब और जायज मांगों को मनवाने के लिए ज़रूरत पड़ने पर प्लानिंग कमिशन या किसी से भी लड़ सकते हैं वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक इन सारे मुद्दाओं पर विचार करके आवश्यक कदम उठाने में देर नहीं करेंगे मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे पाटिल साहब इस मामले में देश को एक नई लीड देंगे और आज जो प्लानिक कमिशन किसी रूप में एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के रास्ते में आ गया है उसको कामयाबी के साथ टैकिल करके अपनी बात मनवाने में सफल हो जायेंगे।

मैं आप को विदेशों के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहती हूँ। जापान में एक एकड़ में ४६ मन अनाज पैदा होता है, चीन में एक एकड़ में ३१ मन, यू० एस० ए० में ३७ मन पैदा होता है लेकिन हमारे देश में एक एकड़ में केवल ७ मन ही अनाज पैदा हो पाता है। अब आबादी बढ़ने का यह हाल है कि पापुलेशन फी महीने ७ लाख बढ़ रही है और साल में नई आबादी करीब ७५

लाख के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है तो आबादी के बढ़ने के हिसाब से तो एक दिन में १२,३१,००० मन अनाज का उत्पादन होना चाहिये क्योंकि ६२ हजार पापुलेशन एक दिन में बढ़ रही है। अब भाये दिन जो इतनी तेजी से आबादी बढ़ रही है और बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं तो इन बच्चों के लिये कुछ दूध, जूस आदि तो होना चाहिये। आप को दूध, फल और अनाज की पैदावार काफी परिमाण में बढ़ानी होगी। आज आप के डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा सही काम करने की ज़रूरत है। आप को अनाज स्टोर कर के जहाँ भी ज़रूरत हो वहाँ वक्त पर पहुंचाना चाहिये। क्या कोई पहले मकान और झोंपड़ा न बना कर कमरे के बास्ते कुर्सी मेज आदि फर्नीचर खरीदता है ? एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट को चाहिये कि वह प्लानिंग कमिशन से बात करें और उस को जैसे भी हो कर्नबिस कर के ज़रूरी प्लांस पर अमल शुरू करवायें। प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट को आप के साथ में रहना है। उस को आप से इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं रहना चाहिये। इस के अलावा इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट भी आप के साथ रहना चाहिये और उस को आप से इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं रहना चाहिये। अगर वह इंडिपेंडेंट रहता भी है तो ५० परसेंट उसे आप के हुकम को, हुकम तो मैं नहीं कह सकती अलबत्ता आप की सलाह और मशविरे को मानना चाहिये। सिचाई की उत्तम व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। देखने में आता है कि पानी तालाब में रहता है लेकिन यह पानी किसान को देते नहीं हैं। पानी दिलवाने के लिये लड़ना होता है।

इस के अलावा इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट है। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कारखाने में गाड़ियाँ आदि बहुत चीजें बनती हैं, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर के लिये क्या बन रहा है ? क्या इस विभाग ने हमारे एग्रीकल्चर के बास्ते कुछ बनाया है। आप के ओहदेदार भी इस बात को नहीं सोचते।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

कल एक भाई बोल रहे थे कि मिनिस्टर को साल में ६ महानं गांवों में रहना चाहिये। यह ठीक है। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि कम से कम हफ्ते में दो दिन तो वह गांवों में जायें। उन के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर शहर में बैठ कर क्या करते हैं। उन को गांवों में जा कर किसान के खेत को, उस की मिटटी को, खाद वगैरह को देखना चाहिये और उस की सुविधाओं की ओर स्वयं जा कर ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर उस को कोई तकलीफ हो तो उस को दूर करना चाहिये। आप के विभाग का तो खेत से सम्बन्ध है। आप को गांवों में जा कर किसान को सिखाना चाहिये, वह नये ढंग नहीं जानता, उसे नये ढंग सिखाने चाहिये।

इसी तरह से आप का कमर्स डिपार्ट-मेंट है। उस को भी एग्रीकल्चर के साथ चलना चाहिये। उस में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है लेकिन मैं पूछती हूँ कि क्या उस विभाग ने एग्रीकल्चर के लिये कोई टूल बनाया, कोई चीज बनाई। इस विभाग को किसानों के काम आने वाले टूल बनाने चाहिये जिन को खरीद कर किसान अच्छी पैदावार कर सकें। लेकिन इस विभाग ने एग्रीकल्चर के लिये कोई चीज नहीं बनाई।

अभी कुछ बहिनों ने कहा कि चीजों का मूल्य ज्यादा हो गया है। मैं भी समझती हूँ कि कीमतें ज्यादा हैं। इस कारण लोग चीजों को खरीद नहीं पाते। शहरों में तो लोगों के पास तनख्वाह आदि के कारण कुछ पैसे का बल है और वह कुछ खरीद भी सकते हैं मगर गांव वालों के पास तो पैसे की बहुत कमी है, वह नहीं खरीद सकते। आप को चाहिये कि आप किसान के वास्ते सब चीजों को कम कीमत पर देने का प्रबन्ध करें।

मैं एक बात और बोलना चाहती हूँ। जो खेती करते हैं, जो एग्रीकल्चुरिस्ट हैं

उन की पैदावार के लिये जो चीजें उन की खर्च होती हैं और जो मजदूरों की मजदूरी होती है उस को ध्यान में रख कर उनको उन की पैदावार के लिये पैसा दीजिये। उन का खर्चा ज्यादा होता है और उन को पैसा कम मिलता है। इसलिये उन को पैसा ज्यादा देना चाहिये। जो बीच में किसान और खाने वाले के शतान हैं, जो व्यापारी हैं, उन को आप खत्म कर दीजिये और आप लोग जा कर गांवों में काम कीजिये। इस समय किसानों को जो पैसा मिल रहा है वह बहुत कम है, उन को ठीक कीमत मिलनी चाहिये। आप के विभाग पर जो इस समय पैसा खर्च होता है उस का ६० प्रतिशत एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आने और जाने में खर्च होता है और केवल ४० परसेंट किसान पर खर्च होता है। आप के प्रोहदेदारों को और आप को जा कर के किसानों में काम करना चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो चार पांच साल में हमारा देश अन्न के मामले में सेल्फसफीसेंट हो जायगा।

मैं फिर आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने मुझे तीन दिन के बाद टाइम दिया।

श्री भ० वी० मिश्र (केसरगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में तीन दिन से चर्चा चल रही है। और जो विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस को देखने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि उन का ज्यादातर प्रयास कंट्रोल और क्षेत्रीय विभाजन, किस क्षेत्र में किस को जोड़ना चाहिये जिस से कि गल्ला वहां पहुंच सके, बाहर से कितना गल्ला आयात किया जाय, आदि बातों पर अधिक है और इसी की इस में ज्यादातर चर्चा की गयी है। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय के साथ दो बातों का सम्बन्ध है, एक तो यह कि खाद्य का विभाजन किस तरह से किया जाय, और उस के साथ-साथ दूसरी बात यह है कि खाद्य का उत्पादन कैसे अधिक हो। जहां तक खाद्य के उत्पादन

का सम्बन्ध है. उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

खाद्य के उत्पादन के लिये जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म बनाये जा रहे हैं और जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चलाई जाने वाली हैं और जो चल रही हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि आजकल तो ज्यादातर उन्हीं की चर्चा चलती है । लेकिन जो ८० प्रतिशत किसान हमारे यहां का काम करने वाला है, जिस की किसानी पर प्राप के सारे देश का अस्तित्व निर्भर करता है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हम ने अब तक क्या किया है, इस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करना चाहिये ।

बहुत सा फरटीलाइजर का भी जिक्र किया जाता है, अच्छे बीज का भी जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन हम इस बारे में केवल किसानों को मार्ग दिखा देते हैं, पर मार्ग बताने वालों पर हम कितना खर्च करते हैं, उन के क्या तरीके हैं, इस पर सम्भवतः गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । यह भी नहीं देखा जा रहा है कि किस प्रकार की जमीन है, किस जमीन में कौन सा फरटीलाइजर ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, कहां पर सिंचाई होती है इसलिये फलां फरटीलाइजर (खाद) का उपयोग होना चाहिये, कहां पर सिंचाई नहीं होती है वहां पर किस फरटीलाइजर (खाद) का प्रयोग होना चाहिये, इस का कोई विवेचन नहीं है । मैं भी एक छोटा सा काश्तकार हूँ । हमारे एग्रीकल्चर विभाग की तरफ से हरी खाद बोनो के लिये बीज दे दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं सोचा जाता कि इस क्षेत्र में यह बीज जम सकता है या नहीं । इस बारे में सब का एक मत है कि किसान के लिये अच्छा बीज और खाद और उस के साथ-साथ सिंचाई के साधन होने चाहिये । अच्छे बीज के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा क्या किया गया है ? मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अच्छे बीज के सम्बन्ध में लेक्चर खूब अच्छे हो रहे हैं । लेकिन कहां का बीज कहां लाद

कर पहुंचा दिया जाता है, वहां वह जमता है या नहीं, वह जमीन उस के मुष्पाफिक है या नहीं ; इस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । मैं कहता हूँ कि उस किसान को प्राप थोड़ी सुविधा तो दीजिये । करोड़ों रुपया प्राप खर्च करते हैं । अगर प्राप किसान को यह सुविधा दें कि यदि वह अच्छा बीज प्राप को ला कर देगा तो उस पर सवाया बोझ नहीं लादा जायगा तो प्राप को बहुत अच्छा बीज उपलब्ध हो सकता है । अगर तीन वर्ष के लिये यह योजना कर दी जाय कि जो किसान बीज भंडारों को वापस देने के लिये अच्छा बीज लायेगा उस पर सवाया बीज का बोझ नहीं डाला जायेगा तो प्राप देखेंगे कि किसान कितना उत्तम बीज प्राप को देता है । लेकिन प्राप यह सब नहीं करते । प्राप हर छः महीने के बाद उस से सवाया बीज लेना चाहते हैं । जिस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि अगर गेहूँ का भाव १६ रुपये मन है तो प्राप ६ महीने में १६ रुपये का २० रुपया लेना चाहते हैं जितना कि कोई सूद लेने वाला भी नहीं लेता, और फिर प्राप कहते हैं कि हम किसान की मदद कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से ग्राम किसान की मदद कर रहे हैं ।

फरटीलाइजर खाद के बारे में प्राप देखें कि जितने भी साईटिस्ट हैं वे सब यह कहते हैं कि गोबर से ज्यादा अच्छा कोई खाद नहीं है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप ने गोबर की रक्षा के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया है । किसानों को जलाने के लिये ईंधन नहीं मिलता इसलिये वे गोबर के कंठे पाथ कर जला देते हैं और वह राख हो जाता है और खाद के काम का नहीं रहता । आज अगर हम को प्राप यहां खाद बढ़ाना है तो उस के लिये जरूरत इस बात की थी कि जो प्राप के यहां बंजर या पड़ती भूमि पड़ी है उस पर प्राप बबूल और पलाश प्रादि के पेड़ लगायें जिस से किसान को ईंधन उपलब्ध हो और गोबर को बचाया जा सके ।

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

कहा जाता है कि गोबर से गैस का उत्पादन किया गया है। बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। लेकिन यह केवल नुमायशों में दिखाया जाता है। इस से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि खाद के मामले को युद्ध स्तर पर लिया जाय और किसान के घर में जो गोबर होता है उस की रक्षा कर के आप किसान के लिये एक भ्रष्टाचार खाद का साधन उपलब्ध कर दें। इस प्रकार आप की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। हरी खाद के लिये बहुत बातचीत की जाती है और उस से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की भी खूब चर्चा होती है। लेकिन किसान को यह खाद किस प्रकार मिले इस के लिये प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप किसान को बतलाइये कि बरसात के जमाने में जो दुनिया भर का खर जम जाता है उस को काट कर गड्ढों में डाला जाय और उस के साथ गोबर और मिट्टी डाल कर हरी खाद तैयार की जाय तो उस से बहुत खाद पैदा हो सकती है और इस हरी खाद से किसान को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। इस को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आप यह घोषणा करें कि जो इतनी हरी खाद तैयार करेगा उस को हम इतना मुनाफा देंगे। ऐसा करने से किसान बहुत हरी खाद पैदा कर सकेगा।

आप तकाबी की बात करते हैं। अगर किसी गांव का कोई किसान तकाबी के लिए दरखास्त देता है तो ६ महीने तक उसको पटवारी और कानून के पास घूमना पड़ता है और सारी फसल का समय निकल जाता है और उसको रुपया नहीं मिल पाता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में खेती के उत्पादन की चर्चा तो बहुत होती है, भ्रष्टाचारों में भी बहुत होती है और इसके लिए डिपार्टमेंट भी बहुत से खुल गए हैं लेकिन किसानों की जब खाली की खाली है। किसानों को आप यह भी कहते हैं कि आपके पास धन नहीं है। अगर उनके पास धन नहीं है तो आप

तीन वर्ष के लिए ये जो खादें आपने निकाली हैं, इनको आधी कीमत पर देने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते हैं और इसके लिये जो अधिक खर्च पड़ता है वह आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट में से पूरा कर सकते हैं। किसानों को कोई प्रोत्साहन तो आप दें जिस से वे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ा सकें। आप उसको उत्तम बीज, उत्तम खाद और जहां पर सिंचाई के साधन हैं, वहां सिंचाई के साधन मुलभ करे ताकि वे पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें।

आपके सामने मैं सिंचाई का एक नमूना पेश करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहराइच में कोओप्रेटिव फेडरेशन ने सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की कमी को देख कर १८ ट्यब बैल बनवाये थे। आज छः बरस हो गए हैं उन ट्युबवैलस को गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं अपनाया है। पार-साल मुश्किल से पांच को अपनाया था और उनका रुपया भी अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। यह प्रगति है किसानों को तरक्की देने की और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की। ऐसी भ्रष्टाचार में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वास्तव में आप चाहते हैं कि अन्न की समस्या हल हो तो यह नियंत्रण करने से, या बाहर से उधार भ्रष्टाचार लाने से या जोन बना देने से हल नहीं हो सकती है यह तो तभी हल हो सकती है जब कि देश के ८० फीसदी किसानों की जो जरूरियात हैं वे पूरी हों, उनको सहायता पहुंचाई जाए; उनको तकाबी वक्त पर दी जाए। जहां तक तकाबी का ताल्लुक है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब उसके पास रिसीट लगान की मौजूद है, तो क्या जरूरत है कि उसको तहसीलदार या पटवारी के दरवाजे तक दौड़ना पड़े छः महीने तक, उसकी बिना पर ही उसको बैल की तकाबी का रुपया मिल जाना चाहिये।

आपने साधन सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की है। मैं इसके लिए आपकी

सराहना करता हूँ और मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि साधन सहकारी समितियाँ सक्रिय बन सकें, उनका उपयोग हो सके। आज कहा जाता है कि मार्केटिंग विभाग भी चलाये जायेंगे और किसान की जो पैदावार है उसको उसका अधिक से अधिक मूल्य दिलाया जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है। ये जो सब्सिडी कोऑपरेटिव्स खोली गई हैं, मैंने देखा है कि इनमें जो मैनबर भरती किए गए हैं उनका शेर मनी यदि उसके पास दो हजार है तो अब वह केवल उस रुपये से गांव का गल्ला कैसे खरीद सकती है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि शेर मनी का चार या आठ गुना रुपया उस सोसाइटी में जमा कर दे जिससे कि उस गांव का गल्ला कोऑपरेटिव के जरिये से खरीद करके जिस वक्त अच्छा भाव हो उस वक्त उसको बेच करके किसान को फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके। इस वस्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप कृषि की पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक नाव को इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर धकेलते रहने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस वास्तव उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रयास किया है कि बाहर से कुछ गल्ला ला कर के वह यहां जमा करना चाहते हैं जिससे जो महाजन क्लास है वह गल्ले के व्यापार में देश में गल्ले की कमी से अधिक लाभ न उठा सके। मैं उनके इस प्रयास की सराहना करता हूँ। जो लोग गल्ले के व्यापार से अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा करते हैं, इससे उनके इस प्रयास में कुछ न कुछ रुकावट हो सकेगी।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप किसानों तक पहुंचने की कोशिश करें, उनको अच्छा बीज, अच्छा खाद देने की कोशिश करें और सिंचाई रेट तीन बरस के लिए कम से कम आधा करें ताकि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिल

सकें और वे पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें। ऐसा करने से आप गल्ले की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे, बाहरी उपायों से गल्ले की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I would limit my observations to agricultural production. When we want to increase our agricultural production we hear and see many factors are involved in it. I would like to refer to some of these.

The hon. Member who has just spoken referred to the use of better farming practices, use of fertilizers, improved seeds and other such things. Now, information about improved farming practices and right use of fertilizers can come to us only through our agricultural research projects. Today we have in our country—correct me if I am wrong—about 564 agricultural research stations out of which 483 are conducting research on crops and various aspects of it and 81 are working on animal husbandry research projects. In my opinion, to maintain and support such a large number of research stations in our country is not a very wise thing to do. We have got about 564 research stations in our country, compared to the number of research stations, the amount of money we spent every year, the amount of manpower utilised every year, compared to all those improvement in the animal husbandry held and in the agricultural field is very insignificant.

It is my opinion that in agricultural research we have been paying very little attention to some of the very basic things. For example, very little research has been done on the "cropping systems" in our country. It is very important for the farmer to know by adopting which of the cropping systems he can increase the yield of the crop which would be standing in the field at a particular time but also introduce the right kind of crop to follow instead of continuing to grow what he is already growing.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

We have been paying very little attention to the question of 'mixed farming' even now. My senior colleague Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also referred to this and emphasized the fact that 'mixed farming' can also be one of the answers to our problems in the agricultural field. By mentioning all these things I am bringing out the point that we are lacking in the right kind of planning of our agricultural research programme.

In my opinion it is very necessary for us to have a central Indian agricultural research control office. If we have such an organisation at the Centre, that would safeguard against duplication of work in various parts of the country. Another advantage will be that this organisation would also serve as a control centre to co-ordinate the various aspects of agricultural research programme in our country. Another function which this organisation could render would be to maintain for the use of research workers a central file and a continuing inventory of our current work in the agricultural research field. Then, this organisation can also answer enquiries from the research workers from different parts of the country, or organisations which are interested in the agricultural field.

Today the research programme in our country is based on only one theme and that is "knowledge for the sake of knowledge". With all the research workers that we have working in our country what we want is knowledge for the sake of use and not knowledge for sake of knowledge only. It may be correct as far as fundamental research in other fields of science is concerned but, as far as agriculture is concerned, we need "knowledge for the sake of use and not for the sake of knowledge only."

In my opinion, the method and procedure adopted to decide about the research projects that should be undertaken is also very defective in all the Central Research Organisations.

For example, there is no organisation in this country which can advise a State Agriculture Department and recommend with authority, "We have surveyed the problems of certain regions and we find that in that particular region the farmer is faced with problems 1, 2, 3, 4, You should direct all your research energies to solve that problem". It would be advantageous for us to have such a section in all the State Agriculture Departments and also at the Centre. This section would survey the needs and problems of the farmers and then make recommendations to the research sections that they should direct their research programmes on such problems.

There is also need to create more incentives and encourage the research workers in the agricultural fields. Otherwise, even though we may have very fine laboratories and very fine equipments we may not be getting very good results. Here I would like to point out that very fine pieces of equipments, modern equipments, are lying idle with certain divisions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Why is it so? It is because that either the trained personnel are not available or if the trained personnel are available they are not getting the proper kind of encouragement to take more interest in the work and show their initiative to do more useful work. With the interest that the hon. Minister is now taking in agricultural research and particularly in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute I am sure that things would improve there. But at the same time I would emphasise that unless this nucleus of agricultural research programme in our country and conditions for the researchers are improved I doubt very much if any good thing would come out of it.

Since the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has now been raised to the status of a university there

would be two important aspects of the work being done there. One would be the teaching side and the other would be the research side. There should be complete co-ordination between the research side and the teaching side.

Then I have also observed that in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute it has become a sort of practice to give extensions to the heads of divisions. I fail to understand, if a person during his service of 20 to 25 years has not been able to contribute any outstanding work in his field what is the use of keeping him for another four or five years. Here I would suggest that what we need is that the young worker in the field should be encouraged and I would suggest that instead of having the heads of divisions appointed through the U.P.S.C. and occupying that chair for years together, since this institute has now been raised to the status of a university, it would be a good idea to have a sort of chairmanship in the divisions and that chairmanship may last for four or five years so that all the workers working in that particular division would have a sort of encouragement and would work more conscientiously to contribute something more useful and they could also occupy the chairmanship of that division.

I would like to say a few words about the seed multiplication programme in our country. Previously I have pointed out that we have got 564 research stations in our country. Likewise there are a very large number of seed multiplication farms run by the Central Government and by the State Governments also. In my opinion these farms are not the right kind of programme we need for seed multiplication. I would suggest—and I have observed this in the villages also—that it would be better to have nucleus seed multiplication farm in the State. From the nucleus farm supply improved seed to the farmer, give him some encouragement and more price as compared to the ordi-

nary seed. Seed certification schemes for all the crops should be started in the country. Seed multiplication programme should be undertaken on the farmer's fields rather than on the Government farm.

I would like to say a word here about the tax put on tractors. In my opinion this would be very detrimental to the agricultural people, specially to the farmers. I would suggest that tractors which actually are to be used in the field should be exempted from this duty.

In the end I would emphasise again that it is high time that we look into the whole agricultural research programme and see that it is conducted on the right lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sumat Prasad may also have five or six minutes before I call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Pahadia: I would also like to have five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय खाद्य मंत्री का पद सम्भाले हुए बहुत घर्षा नहीं हुआ लेकिन इस बीच में उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे वक्तव्य दिये हैं जिन से मुल्क में एक भ्रम की झलक आई है और यह स्थल किया जाता है कि उन को शायद भ्रम के मसले को हल करने में कामयाबी हासिल हो। जरूरत इस बात की है कि दफ्तरों के प्राकड़ों को देखने के घलावा वे अपना सीधा वास्ता किसानों से पैदा करें और देहात में जाकर एक इन्कामल तरीके से मालूम करे कि उन की क्या दिक्कतें हैं और क्यों इतना खर्च करने पर और इतने साधन जुटाने पर भी भ्रम की उपज ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ती? उन्होंने कुछ वक्तव्य दिये जिन से लोगों को यह स्थल पैदा हुआ कि खॉट पर कंट्रोल हटने जा रहा है। इस का

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

परिणाम देश भर में यह पड़ा कि पिछले दिसम्बर में ८ से १० रु० मन तक खंडसारी की कीमत में कमी हुई। थोड़े दिन बाद फिर दूसरा वक्तव्य हुआ कि कंट्रोल रक्खा जायेगा। उन का ख्याल था कि जब तक एक बफर स्टॉक न बन जाय तब तक शायद इस कंट्रोल के हटाने में दिक्कत पड़े। खंडसारी का भाँव उस वक्त बढ़ना शुरू हो गया और ५, ६ रु० मन तक वह बढ़ गया।

गल्ले का मसला इम्पोर्ट के जरिये हल होने वाला नहीं है। सन् १९५८-५९ में रेकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ और काफी मात्रा में गल्ला बाहर से आया। लेकिन जनवरी सन् १९६० तक बावजूद इस बढ़ोत्तरी और इम्पोर्ट्स के, गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ती चली गई। अब फरवरी, मार्च में कुछ कीमत में कमी हुई है। इन महीनों में हमेशा गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ती थी। इस से यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि इन्फ्लेशनरी प्रेशर की वजह से होर्डिंग हुई और जब नई फसल आने का मौका हुआ तो वह अनाज बाहर निकल रहा है।

अब भी तमाम सिंचाई के साधनों के होते हुये बारिश के ऊपर गल्ले की उपज का काफी दारोमदार है। अगर खुस्कसाली हुई या सैलाब आया तो ५, ६ मिलियन टन तक गल्ले की उपज में कमी हो जाती है, और यदि संवत् अच्छा हुआ, यानी फलड नहीं आया, खुस्कसाली नहीं हुई तो ५ या ६ मिलियन टन उपज बढ़ जाती है। सन् १९५८-५९ में ७३ मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ, इस से यह ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिये कि जो कदम उठाये गये यह सिर्फ उन्हीं की वजह से हुआ बल्कि भगवान की देन हुई कि फसल का मौसम अच्छा हुआ, कोई फलड्स नहीं आये, खुस्कसाली नहीं हुई, इस लिये यह गल्ला बढ़ गया।

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० अयोतिषी (सागर):
अच्छे कदम उठाने का क्या अच्छा नतीजा नहीं निकलता ?

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : मैं ने यह कहा कि This is not only due to the steps we have taken. They alone did not contribute to greater production. There were natural causes also. I meant that.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : हम तो भगवान के सहारे चल रहे हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उस के सहारे तो सारी दुनियां चल रही है।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : जिन परिस्थितियों के भीतर गल्ले की उपज में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई अगर यही सिलसिला थर्ड फाइव इमर प्लैन में भी रहा तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा ९० मिलियन टन गला पैदा किया जा सकेगा, और ऐसी हालत में सवाल होगा कि १५ मिलियन टन गल्ला कहां से लाया जाय, क्योंकि अन्दाजा है कि बढ़ती हुई आबादी की वजह से और डेवेलपिंग एकानमी की वजह से गल्ले की जरूरत सन् १९६६ में १०५ मिलियन टन के करीब होगी। यह एक बड़ी समस्या है। इतनी मात्रा में न हमारे अपने साधन हो सकेंगे कि गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया जा सके और न कोई देश इतनी मात्रा में दे सकेगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक दूसरा पहलू यह है कि लगभग ६० प्रतिशत देहात के रहने वाले खेती के ऊपर अपनी गुजर धौक़ात करते हैं। गांव में रहने वाले ३० फी सदी आदमियों की ऐसी हालत है कि वे सब द्यूमन कंडिशन में रहते हैं, उन में इतनी गरीबी है, इतना बढ़ा हुआ उन का इप्लास है। अगर गल्ले की पैदावार को न बढ़ायें, फी एकड़ जमीन की उपज अगर न बढ़े तो गांवों में रहने वाले आदमियों की कैसे तरक्की होगी? कैसे इन के रहने सहन का स्तर ऊंचा होगा? तमाम कोशिश इस बात की होनी चाहिए कि किसी तरीके से गल्ले की उपज बढ़े। सरकार ने प्लांस बनाये और जो प्लांस बनाये उन पर

बहुत रुपया खर्च किया, सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाये लेकिन इन के बावजूद गल्ले की उपज में जो वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी वह वृद्धि नहीं हुई। इसमें दोष है ह्युमन फैक्टर का और इस की कमी है। अब अगर प्लान का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से न हो तो गल्ले की उपज कैसे हो सकती है और बढ़ सकती है ? जब तक किसान का उत्साह न बढ़ाया जाय, वह सब साधन न जुटाये जायं जिनकी कि उनको जरूरत है तब तक गल्ले की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती। इसमें हमारे कर्मचारियों का कर्तव्य भी प्राता है। हर गांव का प्लान बनना चाहिए और हर होल्डिंग का प्लान बनना चाहिए और उसमें यह देखा जाए कि उस होल्डिंग की पैदावार की मौजूदा पोজीशन कैसी है और उसमें कितनी उपज बढ़ाई जाने की गुंजाइश है और इस उपज को बढ़ाये जाने में किन साधनों की जरूरत है और वे साधन उस किसान को वक्त पर मुलभ किये जायें और साल के आखिर में देखा जाय कि जो टारगेट रक्खा गया था वह हासिल हुआ कि नहीं और अगर हासिल नहीं हुआ तो क्यों नहीं हुआ ? जब तक यह नहीं किया जायगा तब तक प्लान्स से कोई विशेष फायदा न हो सकेगा।

कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर गवर्नमेंट की बड़ी आशा बंधी हुई है लेकिन कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स का ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट लेवल पर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं हो रहा है और जिसकी जो जरूरत है वह उसकी जरूरत पूरी होती देखने में नहीं आती है। जो आदमी ज्यादा रिसेसफुल है उसको सरकारी इमदाद फ़िटलाइजसं आदि की पूरे तरीके से और पूरी मात्रा में मिलती है और जो गरीब किसान है और जिनको कि वास्तव में इन चीजों की जरूरत है उनको यह चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं।

इसी के साथ साथ यह भी कहना है कि जब तक किसान को गल्ले की कीमत इतनी न

दी जाय जिससे कि उसे पैदावार ज्यादा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले तब तक गल्ले की उपज में कोई विशेष बढ़ोतरी होने वाली नहीं है। अगर किसान को आज यह मालूम है कि जितना भी वह गल्ले की पैदावार में इजाफ़ा करेगा उतनी उसको अनाज की कीमत गिरेगी तो उसको क्या फ़ायदा होगा और क्या ही उसको अधिक पैदावार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ?

नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल यह विचार कर रही है कि गल्ले की कीमत उस की कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन पर रक्खी जाय। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह खाली कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन पर न हो बल्कि जैसे कि इंडस्ट्रीज में मुनाफ़ा मिलता है यहां भी थोड़ा मुनाफ़ा रक्खा जाय ताकि जो मार्जिनल लैंड है उसकी उपज में भी काश्तकार जुट सकें और तभी उससे फ़ायदा हो सकेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात ख़त्म करें।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : दो मिनट का समय और देने की कृपया की जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप समाप्त कर ही दें क्योंकि मुझे अब मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना है।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : जी मैं समाप्त किये देता हूं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग साध्य नहीं है अपितु यह साधन है। इस का लक्ष्य है कि डिमांड और सप्लाई में एक संतुलन पैदा करे : यह काम डिपार्टमेंटल लेवल से नहीं हो सकता। इसमें इंमैजिनेशन और इन्फ़ीशिएटिव की जरूरत है और मार्केट ट्रेड्स और सप्लाई पोजिशन जानने की भी जरूरत है। एक रीजन की पोजिशन दूसरे से अलग है। हर एक प्रदेश की भिन्न भिन्न हालत है। अगर एक युनिफ़ार्म पालिसी रक्खेंगे तो वह कभी कामयाब न हो सकेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put a question before the Minister replies? Only a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before he says anything, why should a question be put?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am profoundly grateful to the House for the criticism which, by and large, has been constructive, and, if I may say so, very encouraging to me and my Ministry.

As my colleague, Shri A. M. Thomas, remarked, there is less tension today on the food front than for many years. I say so not to take any credit for it but the fact remains that there is a growing enthusiasm and growing confidence in the country that it shall meet the food problem—whether it falls to my lot or anybody's lot, that is immaterial. What we have got to do, and it is the duty of everybody, is that we cannot go on complaining day after day that the food position is bad; it has got to be improved and may it come about not in the lifetime of this Parliament, but the lifetime of this session. We should see to it that it is put at least on the right lines and the right track. That is exactly my endeavour so far as I am concerned as the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Before I try to answer any individual criticism let me try to give the House a rapid resume of the Government policies and the important Government actions. Then, if any time is left, I shall also come to some of the individual criticisms. Unlike what I did on the last occasion, I would begin with food first and not agriculture, because, although people talk about agriculture, I find that in the end more attention is always paid to food and the distribution of food. I will not take more time, I am not suggesting that, but I shall begin with that and just indicate what the policies of the Government have been and what those policies will be in the near future.

The food position this year may not be as good as last year which had a record crop of 73.5 million tons, but surely it is not very discouraging; according to expectations, it will be nearly as good or perhaps a little less, but surely not bad.

Heavy floods and dry droughts have become almost a regular feature of our climate, but it is no use cursing ourselves because the climate is such. Climate is a factor everywhere in the world, not only in India. It may be more so here, and we feel it because there is a marginal deficit. Therefore, we have got to meet the situation whatever might be the climate. However, we are so situated that if the climate makes havoc in one place, it compensates in some way or other in another place, and this year, although there were floods and droughts in some parts of the country, the harvest has been very good indeed in our surplus States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Orissa and Punjab, and that leads me to the hope that the situation would be under control.

Now I come to the points that have been raised about policies, not points of individual criticism. First I take state trading in foodgrains. As you know, Sir, Government had decided last year to undertake State Trading in foodgrains. This decision still stands. We spend so much of our time and attention in thinking about this State trading. Excuse me, Sir, if I say that I do not spend my time in that. I have got a pragmatic approach to all these things. Wherever State trading in food is necessary, is possible, by all means do it, it has got to be done. Even when we have got enough grains, State trading has got to be done because prices have got to be supported. Therefore, if anybody has come to the conclusion that I have got less enthusiasm for State trading than he has got, surely he is doing me an injustice. Let them also adopt this practical or pragmatic approach as I call it. Have it wherever it is necessary, but it is not a kind of medicine that you must, day

in and day out, go on taking in order to preserve your health. I have not looked upon State trading in that way. It is a means to an end and not an end in itself. Therefore, whosoever has made a claim or argued that State trading should be continued forgets that the Government have never stopped State trading if it was possible for any State to do State trading. Surely they were free to do so. They are even now free to do so. If they are not doing so it is because they themselves have realised that it is not in their interest to do so as free movements of foodgrains is going on and the people are getting them. Surely that is no time when you do State trading.

Another thing, Sir, is—you have seen the pattern of speeches that are made in this House—I was very carefully watching that out of 30 and odd speeches that have been made here. 32 speeches to be very exact, there was nobody from a deficit State who talked about State trading and the zonal system to be restricted to one State, etc. When you have got the zonal restriction confined to one State, naturally State trading must be done. After all, somebody must be there to buy the food so far as the deficit States are concerned and their number is unfortunately larger. Nobody talks about it because there is no meaning of State trading where a State is deficit in food. What type of State trading can you do when the people have not got anything? The result comes to this. When you start State trading in a deficit State, it creates not confidence, but want of confidence and the result is whatever foodgrain is available goes underground and when it goes underground, it is very difficult to rescue it and that is why the prices rise, the black-marketing and many other evil consequences ensue. Therefore, this is a kind of a weapon which has got to be used very judiciously. Whenever it is possible it should be used and it has got to be done. Sometimes complaints come to me that in some States wheat is sold for Rs. 11 or sometimes

for Rs. 10. I asked the Madhya Pradesh Government whether the wheat was being sold at Rs. 11 and if so, why they did not buy at that price. They told me it was a damaged wheat and that it might have been sold for Rs. 11. State trading is to be done in a constructive way. When the prices are falling beyond the level where it is advantageous for the farmers and they are not remunerative, then it becomes the duty of the State to run to the rescue of the farmers and buy the produce at a minimum price. I am going to do that in future in a little more scientific way. I am merely suggesting this. Nobody should go away with the impression that State trading has been abandoned. It has been there and it has got to be resorted to whenever it is necessary and judicious to do so.

Then, I come to buffer stocks.....

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Ambala): What about selling at cheaper prices?

Shri S. K. Patil: I will reply to that afterwards.

I come to buffer stocks. Questions have been asked why have these buffer stocks, why have foodgrains from outside, is it not enough there in this country that we can produce? I have got great respect for my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra because he is himself a farmer. I like to listen to his speeches with great attention and care because he does something with his own hands and, therefore, he is entitled to my consideration. But are we really living in *Ram Raj*? He suggested, when there is no food, why not have one meal a day rather than have two meals and get food from outside? If he really enjoins on the Food Minister that I should have one meal only in a day, I will join with him in that campaign. But does he really seriously suggest that I should ask the people to continue the *Ram Raj* from today and have only one meal, remain with one meal and never care for another meal. There is not only the question of meal, but if they do not

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get crystal sugar, if they have to do with gur or khandsari, there are all sorts of agitations outside as we have seen them. I am merely suggesting it to him to take this into consideration. I am not very fond of depending upon other countries. I have as much self-respect as any other hon. Member in this House. This country of ours being predominantly agricultural, it is a folly, it is a hundred times folly to go to other countries for food. But what can I do? What we are doing is merely to tide over the difficulties. I have said repeatedly that if this House cooperates with me, if the country cooperates with me, it shall be my duty to see that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there will be no necessity to bring anything, not even one maund of wheat or rice from any other country. Therefore, it is for you and for me to see that we really develop our agriculture in a manner that such a necessity really becomes a thing of the past. We are aiming at that. We are slowly proceeding in that direction and I expect cooperation from everybody.

Then, somebody suggested something about buffer stocks. I think it was my hon. friend Shri Rajendra Singh who said that. I am sorry I was not here when he spoke. If I am making a mistake, he would correct me. He said, America has got to give it because it has got a surplus; somehow or other they have got to sell it, and so on. If not anything else, we should be grateful and thankful to the country which has stood by us in hour of need. I am not saying this in order to pay any special tribute to the United States of America. But surely for the last ten years, when we look to the spirit of fellow-feeling and the help that they have given us, the least that we can give is gratefulness. That feeling of gratefulness must be there in every society, in every nation and in every person. They have merely helped us. We are paying for what we have re-

ceived. It is a delayed payment, but we are paying for it. This is the system which they have adopted. It is not merely because they must throw it somewhere and they throw it in India.

My hon. friend knows it very well and it will bear repetition that agriculture in the United States has developed during the last 50 years through means which are something very unique. They spend something like about 6 billion dollars, about Rs. 3,000 crores, merely to give subsidies, what is called the price support to food and other crops. They spend Rs. 3,000 crores annually in order to give price support to wheat and other things—cash crops and food crops produced in the United States—and as a result of that they have created 9½ billion dollars worth of surplus. All these commodities which are surplus go to about 30 countries—half the world, if I may say so. This is something of an achievement. We should try to imitate some of those good things. The time may come in this country—and I warn this House, when we are discussing about these surplus and deficit States, the surplus States are driving the deficit States almost to a desperation by their attitude. When every deficit State will try to be self-sufficient in food because it cannot depend upon other States, on their conditions and their mercies. If the deficit States really become self-sufficient—what is going to happen to the agricultural surpluses of the so-called surplus States. Therefore, in a country all people are one. The world is also trying to become self-sufficient. If the world is one, then the people of the world are one. It is unnecessary that every State must be self-sufficient. Even every country need not be self-sufficient in everything. After all, when we are talking of one-world Government and when there are campaigns like 'freedom from hunger' and "food for peace plan" of President Eisenhower, when all these things are being

done, is it the time that we should think of every individual State becoming self-sufficient. If it becomes so and becomes less and less dependent upon the surplus States, it would be a good thing. But the surplus States also must see that today agriculture is not merely food crops but it is also cash crops because peasants, millions of them, get money out of their surpluses which they use for their clothes, for the education of their children, for their better living and other amenities of life. Therefore, we should really behave in a manner that this country is one and hence we must share, as I said on a previous occasion, the fortunes or the misfortunes of the entire country. Do we say that if there is drought or famine in a particular State, the other States will not go to its rescue? For, we expect that in a similar situation, that State also would come to the rescue of the other States. That is the fellow-feeling, and that is the gratitude which is shown. Unless a society is imbued with the feelings of this gratefulness or gratitude, surely that country or that society would not be what it is or what it should be.

15 hrs.

This idea of the buffer stock is merely a temporary thing. I want it until the end of the Third Five Year Plan. And why, do I want it? It is not merely for the trader. To have it for the trader is one thing, but the very existence of a stock has such a salutary effect on the price-line. I shall tell you, how. Take, for instance, the State of Kerala, which is a very deficit State, so far as food is concerned. I do not blame them, because they are providing us with cash crops out of which we get money. So, we need not condemn Kerala. They give us crores of rupees by the cash crops that they have got. So, we are not doing any special favour to Kerala, because they cannot produce more rice. I have seen how food prices are ruling there. If there is a news that

some steamer has come in Trivandrum or somewhere in Cochin or somewhere else, laden with rice, immediately you will find that the prices go down by Rs. 3. Now, that steamer may be laden with rice or not. Sometimes, I thought, why should I not also have a little camouflage and have steamers coming along there, and spread the news that rice has come. For, people have become so sensitive about it. The moment the people know that rice has come, the prices go down. Similarly, if I have got a standing stock of 5 million tons of wheat and rice at strategic points everywhere it is impossible for anybody to take advantage of our helplessness. Therefore, it is not a new idea. It is an idea that I have been nursing in my mind for a long time. Sometimes, it is called buffer stock; sometimes, it is called the food bank, and sometimes by all sorts of other names. Sometimes, people say 'Why not ask America to have it?'. That was my idea also. I was asking them, 'Why can you not hold your stock also in other countries, and in our country also?', because, I was personally interested in my own country. That is rather difficult for them just now, because such a proposition had come before the American Congress, and it was negatived there, and, therefore, they will have to bring forward an amendment back again to enable them to hold their stock in our country. I was saying that, so that I do not become responsible to pay the price until I draw from that stock. That was the idea. I have not given up the idea.

I am merely saying that whether it comes this way or the other way, this is a temporary remedy to tide over the difficulties, until 1966, or the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. By that time, I wish that we shall be self-sufficient and shall have 105 million tons which is our target. I have made it 105 million tons because people always used to say anything from 100 to 110 million tons. That has no meaning. Either say 100 or 110. Therefore, I had a very happy

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mean of it, and therefore. I have said 105 million tons. There is nothing very mathematical about it. Statisticians may tell me that that is perhaps more mathematical. But there is nothing mathematical about it.

If we achieve that 105 million tons target,—and we shall achieve it; there is nothing impossible of achievement, if we follow the methods that we are pursuing—then, the necessity for holding that buffer stock from outside will not remain. But the necessity for holding that buffer stock out of our internal procurement will always remain, because the stock must be there. If there is no stock, then sometimes, in one State, there will be enough, and in another State, there will not be, and in fact, even between district and district, you will find that the prices will differ. Therefore, the existence of such a stock is a permanent necessity, and, therefore, we are going to have it.

Therefore, for that reason, as I said, I am going to the United States and Canada at the end of the next month, not because unless I go that would not happen; they are very sympathetic about it. Our officers on both sides have been examining the possibilities of it, and I am quite sure that we shall have all that we need to meet the deficit plus this buffer stock over and above that, of 5 million tons, which has always to be kept there so that it would always have a salutary effect on the prices.

You will see that in 1959, in spite of the good crops, Government had to procure about 4.4 million tons of foodgrains. My hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh raised a very pertinent question, and a very good question. He said, look here, it is very strange that the production has gone up from 50 million tons to 73.5 million tons, and just as our pro-

duction is increasing, so also our imports are increasing, and he asked what the meaning of it was. This also sometimes appears to me to be very strange. But please remember this, and I have made this point more than once here, that we are going to a phase in our agricultural production where even the habits of our farmers are changing, and changing for the better. I do not blame them. Previously, whatever they used to get, they used to keep with them, and they never used to complain. I know it. As a matter of fact, before we became independent, we never heard of this kind of thing that there was less production here. If they got, they used to eat, and if they did not get, they used to eat something that they got or even die. I am merely pointing out that these habits are very fastly changing. Besides, the population is also being added to, which is under neither your control nor my control. I am merely saying that the population is being added to. Apart from the population rise, the people are now eating more and eating better food. They have come from the coarse to the fine quality; they have come from tapioca to rice; they have come from the tubers and other things to rice. I am not talking of any very costly things, I am merely saying that they have now come to rice. Why should they not come? We always say that the standards of the people must rise. And they are rising too. And how are they to demonstrate that the standards have risen? The standards of people shall always demonstrate themselves by their eating good food, better food, and having better clothing, a better way of life, better education and so on. I am very glad about it,—although temporarily, it might cause some inconvenience—that people are changing their habits. Therefore, it is very difficult for the statistician to measure it. Here, I shall join issue with the statistician and say that this is an indefinite and

undetermined factor, which has not yet been found out, that apart from the rise in population, there is a change in the habits of the people, and nobody knows how far, and how it has come about. It is very difficult to guess it.

We find also that our farmers, sometimes, as an act of caution, keep back something which is necessary; in other countries; the farmers keep back, even knowing that the food that they have is sufficient. But I am talking of the deficit countries other than India. Something like a 10 per cent stock will always remain with the farmer, because he feels that if the next year is a lean year, then he must have something to go by, and the next day he cannot go to the ration shop; and these farmers who produce for themselves are not used to going to the ration shops etc. And it is a very healthy habit that the people are conserving something and preserving something for the lean day or the bad day. Therefore, this factor of the change in the habits has also to be taken into account, this habit of prudence to keep back something etc. etc. A hundred causes can be given for this habit. 'In spite' of a particular stock that we have since last year, who knows that there may not be a lean day afterwards? Since the farmer has some stock with him, he can feel for the first time that there is something which he can live by during the next year. And why should he not keep it? To what extent he has kept, I do not know. But I can assure my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that nothing less than about a million tons have been already disgorged on the market when the next crop came, and that gives an indication that the people do keep back something. And I would insist and I would advise the farmers that they should keep something behind, merely by way of precaution and not because they should get more price etc. Even if they do get more price, there is nothing wrong; others also do it in other

ways. So, I do not understand why the farmers also should not do it in their own way. I have all the sympathy for these poor men who have been the target of all persecution all these years. If the farmer has come to his own and he wants to behave as an independent man, you and I must help him in that behaviour and not pull him down or condemn him.

This buffer stock will also require along with it storage accommodation, for, after all, you cannot hold these 5 million tons somewhere and round about. Our storage has been so bad up till now, and even the storage facility with the farmer is not good in every place. In some places, it is good, but it is not so in every place. The result of it is that you cannot store your foodgrains for a long time. I do not know whether 3 per cent or 5 per cent or 10 per cent is destroyed by faulty storage. Therefore, proper storage is a necessity, and a very prime necessity, and we shall see to it that by about 1962, that is, in another two years, we shall have the completest storage facility for holding 5 million tons, no matter whether it comes from outside or it can be procured internally.

At present, there is storage accommodation for about 15.5 lakhs tons; it consists of 4.3 lakhs tons accommodation owned by the Food Department, and 11.2 lakhs tons of hired accommodation taken over from the Port Authorities, the Defence Services and the State Governments and private parties. By having larger stacks of bags vertically, and by reducing the alley-ways the capacity of the existing godowns can be increased, and the storage accommodation would be able to hold about 2 million tons of foodgrains even now. The programme of construction of storage will add 3.5 lakhs tons of accommodation by the end of 1960 and another six to seven lakhs of tons by the end of 1961.

It is also proposed to construct silos of 1 lakh ton capacity at Boriville near Bombay and of 2 to 2½ lakh tons

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capacity at Kalyani near Calcutta. Now, these silos are really the last answer so far as storage is concerned because in a silo, without any deterioration whatsoever, you can keep the grain for even 5 years. Therefore such silos are necessary if not for all the grain, at least for some of the grain. We are trying to have a 1,00,000 tons silo in Bombay and one of about 2 to 2½ lakh tons near Calcutta. They will be available for storage by the end of 1962.

It is also proposed to construct silos at some of the principal ports such as Bombay, Calcutta and, probably, also at Kandla, Madras, Vizag etc., if the required land becomes available from the port authorities. Land is necessary. It will help us because at the ports the grain comes from outside. Even when the movement of grain is internally in India, it is sometimes by shipping and it should be by shipping because I must give help to the Shipping Minister is giving the cargo which he very badly needs. He need not go in for coal when he gets this precious thing like wheat or rice. Therefore, these silos in ports are very necessary. Therefore, attempts are being made to build these silos in these big ports.

There is another advantage in this. When the grain comes in ships it comes in the hold; it is not bagged. Therefore, from the hold of the ship it can be immediately syphoned into the silo and bagging is not necessary. Remember that the deterioration of grain starts with bagging; and, therefore, bagging should be really deferred as long as we can so that the deterioration does not start.

Efforts are also being made to acquire additional storage for private parties. This storage capacity is expected to reach the target of 5 million tons by the end of 1962. Of course, something like 5 to 6 lakhs tons will always be in the pipeline. There is not likely to be any difficulty for building up the buffer stock.

From storage I now come to the pipeline. I am talking of the pipeline which is really the pipeline. It does not include what the farmers conserve as a sort of precaution. That adds to the pipeline. That also will remain. But, surely, it is not an unhealthy sign. That should be encouraged.

Incidentally, I would say that efforts are being made also to have private accommodation, accommodation from private people. Private people can spend their money and build such accommodation for the storage of grains. I promise them that Government will take them on a 5 year or 10 year or other basis. That is they will also be able to make some money. This is also a request to people to give us accommodation. In this even the private sector or anybody can cooperate because rather than hire something which is already made but not according to the standards that we like we can store them in those built according to our standards. They will get the interest and we shall take them for 5 or 10 years. This is an open invitation to anybody who wishes to help us in this very big national venture. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: People who can do that are behind you and not in front of you.

Shri S. K. Patil: Maybe everybody wants to be there; those that condemn more so.

In this House, the other day there was a question about the Mizo district in Assam. I refer to it because it is an important thing. On the 2nd March, 1960, my hon. colleague Shri Thomas made a statement in the Lok Sabha indicating the damage done by the phenomenon of the multiplication of rats in the Mizo district of Assam on the flowering of bamboos, and what measures were taken to relieve the people. You remember this is a wonderful phenomenon. This is a

wonderful rat. And the House should know its capacity to destroy crops. This is something which normally we do not know. At least I did not know. I had to be the Food Minister to know the capacity of this rat. This rat has its visitation once in 30 years, I am told. It is not a daily or an annual visitation because once in 30 years when the bamboo flowers, this comes. There are many bamboos and they flower. But when this particular bamboo flowers, it has got such an influence on these rats. Where they come from, God alone knows; but they come all of a sudden with such disastrous consequences that 90 per cent or even 100 per cent of the crop is totally destroyed. Surely, there must be some scientific method to deal with it. But, unfortunately, we do not know the existence of it.

An Hon. Member: What is the colour of this rat?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think the hon. Member knows something more about these rats. I do not know the colour. I am very anxious to know. The rats, I am told, eat the flower. The flower must be very tasty. But when the flower is destroyed the rat also is destroyed. Where it goes nobody knows. It does not go to the other districts. It has no habit of travelling etc. Otherwise, I think, the tourist department would welcome it. Therefore, this is exactly what is happening and there is deficit in that area. But that district is so inaccessible because there is no means of communication. Therefore, just now 6 aeroplanes are engaged day in and day out in dropping foodgrains they need. Rice can go from Pakistan side or from Burma side. But from India there is no easy way of going there. So, these aeroplanes have been engaged. By 7th March, 1960, 1,46,773 mds. of rice and 2,500 mds. of paddy have already reached the destination. This should be continued until 5 lakh mds. are dropped.

The Assam Government have advised us that they have got enough

stocks; and we can supplement these stocks when the Assam Government wants. Therefore, everything that is possible to be done in order to go to the rescue of these unfortunate people has been done by dropping from the air because the other means of communication are not there. I wish we had more planes, so that we could have given them help without great difficulty. With great difficulty the services of the 6 planes have been secured.

Now, about the zonal arrangements. I have partially mentioned it. I would tell you that on the question of zonal arrangements also I have got a pragmatic approach. I have not got a closed mind on that subject. I am sometimes surprised when I hear the speeches. I have an open mind. I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Vyas that I have not as closed a mind as, perhaps, he has got or some of the leaders of Madhya Pradesh have got. I have got an open mind. I think, if the fortunes or the misfortunes of this country have got to be equally and equitably shared, then, surely, we have got to have it; we have got to have some kind of free movement so that I need not have a machinery in order to do that. We have got to bear in mind how many crores of rupees the machinery that we have got costs. Possibly, the House has known it. I think they might have forgotten it. I did give an idea. Even with the little procurement that we are having, for the staff and all that we have got to maintain, the Centre spends about Rs. 20 crores annually on this unproductive managerial work subsidy, etc. which really burdens our economy to that extent because this is not something that we produce. It is ultimately the consumer that will have to pay this Rs. 20 crores. The States must be spending—I do not know how much—but I am quite sure it would be quite considerable. I am merely giving the economics of it. I am not suggesting that it is good or bad. But if you

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really want that procurement should be complete and each State putting up that type of thing, it will cost about Rs. 100 crores in a thoroughly useless unproductive, unremunerative action, which I think, no society unless it is under duress can afford. Why spend that money if it is possible to do it otherwise? But, if it is necessary, if it has got to be done, therefore, the skeleton has been kept. But that skeleton also must be costing between the Government of India and the States anything from Rs. 30 crores to 40 crores which is added on to the expenditure on it. I am merely saying this because you should know that all this cost has got to be paid by the non-producing consumers. There number is not more than 20 or 30 per cent of the whole population.

Shri Radhe Lal Vyas: Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to me by name. So, shall I interrupt him and put . . .

Shri S. K. Patil: You can interrupt at the end; otherwise it disturbs the flow of thought.

Therefore, I have really taken a very pragmatic view about it. When it is necessary it can be done; if it is not necessary, it should not be done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that this is one of the points on which everybody must say according to the pet notions that he holds. If I really can understand that it is really a fad, I can learn. As I said I have an open mind. If I find that it is not necessary I will not do so.

One hon. Member, Shri Deb said—I did not interrupt him—that this was thrust on the Orissa Government. May I again and again repeat that it is by free volition of the Orissa Government that they entered into that arrangement. I have not coerced anybody. If I had that power of coercing, why should I not coerce Shri Radhe Lal Vyas and his friends in

Madhya Pradesh? That itself shows that I have not coerced anybody. I assure my hon. friend, Dr. Katju, the Chief Minister of that State has also got the interest of the millions of people at his heart. He is also earnest and honest in whatever he feels and I am equally earnest and honest in whatever I feel. There may be some difference. But as I said, never shall I use the power of the Essential Commodities Act to join you unless you voluntarily, of your own free will, are prepared to join. My hon. friend Pandit Bhargava will not agree with that . . . (Interruptions.) He will say: why did you do that? I want the House to be reminded again of that. Where did I get that power of really cordoning? That power is derived from the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 which this House passed. In 1957, there was a small amendment. What does it say? It is worthwhile to remind the House why that power was taken. The power was not taken in order that every State automatically should go and use that power for cordoning, whether it is necessary or not. These words are the Preamble to that Act that we passed in 1955.

“An Act to provide in the interest of the general public for the control of production, supply, distribution”.

It is in the interest of the general public of India that this Act has been passed. Sometimes it becomes necessary that we should employ that power and create a cordon round a State. But surely that is not the only purpose of the Act. The Act has been created so that there may be uninterrupted, natural and easy movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Therefore, if I find at any time that it is not helping, surely I shall come back to it; it remains. The State trading remains. The zonal system remains. If it is found that it is necessary and it would be in the interest of a State and

the interest of India, surely the power there can be made use of. Ultimately, if you want to share the fortunes and misfortunes, a time must come when there is some kind of a free flow of these commodities so that the farmers also could get advantage of it and the consumers also could get advantage of it. But how do you do it? If at once it is done, there will be plenty of difficulties because, I am in a marginal deficit and I need 4-5 million tons from outside. In 1966-67, it will be a different story, if everything succeeds as we are planning. Until then the natural zones are made. If natural zones are made, they should be naturally done. If it goes, well and good and if it does not succeed, we shall come back.

So far as my experience goes, we have two natural zones, namely, the southern zone which consists of four States. Two of them have surpluses. Andhra is definitely surplus. Tamil Nad or Madras is slightly surplus or marginally surplus but not deficit. It is a very progressive State so far as agriculture is concerned and I must pay a tribute to that State that it has made really the best progress so far as the per acre yield in agriculture is concerned. It has gone up by 28 per cent. I do not want to punish such a State making such great efforts in order that they should produce more per acre. There are two other States there. Mysore also—I will not call it a deficit State. It is a marginal State. There also they are making efforts to increase production. But Kerala is a deficit State. A new Government has come. It could have been done with the old Government also and our discussions were with the old Government when they were there. Rather than wasting their energies in other things, if they really utilised those energies for agricultural development in Kerala, there is so much to be done. Therefore, we sat together. We drew plans. Kuttanad is the rice bowl in Kerala and Kerala also could get something and production could

increase; it is capable of being increased. Some Rs. 9-10 crores is to be spent. It is a good plan to do this rather than every year go on building these bunds, etc. which are washed away next year, it is much better to have something done permanently so that we can retain the moisture in the soil, thereby getting two crops and if possible—I am not quite sure—sometimes three crops also. But by no stretch of imagination you can expect Kerala State to be self-sufficient; it is not necessary that it should be self-sufficient and I have never subscribed to that idea that every State—no matter what happens—should be self-sufficient in everything, even in oil and coal. But surely nature has not so designed that every State should be self-sufficient in every thing. Therefore, among the four States, whatever are the surpluses available from Madras and Andhra—Andhra particularly—should be made available. Something about a million tons is the deficit of the other States. It is such a wonderful, natural and self-sufficient zone. There also, I could tell you that it is not by any coercion that we have brought this about. Whenever these Ministers come and discuss with me, I tell them: in the larger interests of India, bear with me for sometime; if you find any difficulty, we will come to your rescue. If they say that they want two lakhs of tons of wheat or rice, we immediately give them, if the prices rise or if they show any tendency to rise in the cities and towns. In other places of course the agriculturists produce for themselves and there is no difficulty of that kind.

Therefore, let it not be said that by any process of coercion I have done it. The other day there were some questions and answers and they have created a little misunderstanding. Somebody asked whether they demanded something and I turned the request down. I said that I did not turn down any request. They did not demand and the expression 'demand' is not proper. They are also sufficiently patriotic and they take an all India

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view. They have also a pragmatic approach. I have prevailed upon the Agriculture Ministers of both Madras and Andhra that they should join in this experiment although they themselves may suffer a little. By and large, when you think of the fortunes and misfortunes of the whole territory, it is proper, it is easy for these four States to be together. That is natural. The rice of Andhra and Madras goes to Kerala. The people of Kerala want it—not necessarily that it is good rice. Maybe, even imported rice may be better. But they are used to that rice all through their lifetime. If these artificial controls are not there, this rice goes there. Therefore, it is by their free volition and not by any coercion that this zone is maintained.

I requested, similarly, the Orissa and the Bengal Governments. It is not my coercion. They themselves met and when I was called to a common conference, both the Chief Ministers went into another room and kept me outside for one hour guessing as to what they were discussing inside. Bengal and Orissa are so near—not only in rice but in other things also, culture, geography and things like that. If they come to some arrangement why should I not be happy? Like a good priest I shall bless it. Afterwards they came out and they said: look here we have come to certain conclusion. They got something written and said that this should be done. I said it was all right; we should do it. They wanted some kind of guarantees and securities. It is only natural and we gave them. Then again the Orissa Government turned it down because the colleagues of my hon. friend, Hare Krishna Mehtab, the Chief Minister of that State, found out some defects in it and we did not do anything for two or three months. Again, they tried among themselves and they wrote to us: that they were ready to do that provided certain other things were done. They were done. It is not even a free zone. There are many restrictions. Orissa

rice does not automatically go to Bengal and every trader has got to be licensed. The Orissa Government has levied a 20 per cent levy before anything goes out. They have kept a purchase tax also and that has got to be paid and I do not know how many lakhs it would come to. I am saying these things not to find fault. It is natural for Orissa to have taken these precautions so that the prices do not rise there. I had given them clearly to understand that—they also know it in a pragmatic way—as a result of the joining of these two States, the natural thing would be that prices in Orissa may rise by about Rs. 2 per maund. It is perfectly natural that they should rise because, after all that price goes to the cultivators there. The prices in Bengal would naturally fall down to a considerable extent. It does not mean that any harm is done to anybody.

Some suggestions have been made here. I accept the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. She made a very useful suggestion and I have been suggesting that remedy all this time that I have been there. We must establish consumer co-operative societies, co-operative societies for sale of rice and co-operative societies for buying rice in every State. Now, we waste so much time in bringing in the poor trader everywhere; we say he makes a lakh of rupees or so many lakhs of rupees and the trader gains this thing or that thing. But the trader gains because we fail in our difficulties. It is not the Government alone. We shall live or die really by the process of co-operation, Agriculture ultimately will depend upon the success of co-operative movement in this country. Therefore, we should make a beginning in such a vital thing as food-grains.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, may I interrupt the hon. Minister ...

Shri S. K. Patil: He can ask me later on. Sir, I am not blaming anybody, I am only appealing to them. I

once again appeal to you: have these co-operative societies. I have told Dr. B. C. Roy and Hare Krushna Mehtab whenever I have met them—I have told them that they can run it without a trader in between. Even with all the guarantees, securities, levies, purchase tax and so on, it will be much better if this is done through co-operative societies on either side. Some co-operative societies may not be perfect today, but they will be perfect. What is perfect as soon as it is made? There are lots of complaints and charges against co-operative societies, but all of them put together will not amount to the damage which the private traders sometimes do. Therefore, our ultimate remedy lies in co-operative societies. If we fail in co-operative societies, it is a failure of democracy. Therefore, co-operative society is the only answer and the most effective answer. As I said, there must be co-operative societies on either side. It must be our constant endeavour to see that there are co-operative societies of consumers and there co-operative societies of producers. Let them be service co-operatives where they do multi-purpose work, not buying and selling. If that is done most of the difficulty will be alleviated.

Therefore, Sir, so far as the zonal arrangement is concerned we stand by it as it is today. Today Delhi has been joined to Punjab. But is it a sort of self-sustaining zone? It is not. Perhaps 20,000 tons of wheat is being given to Delhi every month. In spite of the zone we do not get all that we require from Punjab. Therefore, we are not expecting anything impossible, but the lines on which we are proceeding are meant to create confidence in the minds of the people.

I can tell you one thing—you may believe in it or not, but I believe in it—that by these larger zones etc. confidence is created in the country that there is no shortage. The moment you go in for procurement, monopoly procurement and things of that sort,

you must come to the legitimate end of it, rationing also has to come, otherwise you cannot complete the procedure. That way the confidence in the minds of the people is shaken. In the way that we are proceeding, confidence comes back. I am sure the position will be in our hands. It is not impossible at all. I see that nature has also been kind to us. If these things continue for another year or two, I have every confidence and hope that the food situation will be completely under our control. There should be no hesitation at all on the part of hon. Members. Hon. Members should also keep an open mind. I am not wedded to one thing, one ideology. I do not say that "this must be done." Even if I were a Member belonging to a surplus State I would have said that it is the duty of a surplus State to see that it helps the deficit State more than it helps itself. I am not saying anything impossible.

Therefore, so far as the zonal system is concerned, it will stand as it is today. It has been my constant endeavour to persuade Madhya Pradesh—Dr. Katju. There also opinion is very sharply divided. I get hundreds of letters and telegrams from Chattisgarh saying that they do not get the price that they want and that is why they ask for more price. My hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, made a strong plea for an increase in price. Sometimes it may be necessary to have an increase in price, say, by a rupee. But I may say that it is a vicious circle. If you increase the price, what does that mean? I have worked out the mathematics of this increase. If you increase the price by one rupee on all the foodgrains, it makes a difference of Rs. 40 crores annually on the country's economy. It is not a small thing. I am not suggesting that. If for Madhya Pradesh that increase is given, everybody will have to be given that rise and that rise will have to be given in respect of rice, wheat, millet and even cash crops. Ours is a very integrated structure of agriculture. After having done all this, after having made this

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colossal difference, do you mean to say that they would be satisfied? Immediately there will be demand for increase by another rupee. That way you will never come to an end.

There is an argument, unless the farmer gets more, the motive to increase agricultural production, how is he going to increase agricultural production? Therefore, I cannot sit down after merely denying the increase of one or two rupees, I must show the way how they can within that price or even a lesser price individually earn more. Unless I show that motive, that motive of profit to the farmers, our agricultural production is not going to increase.

I may also say one thing. Whatever my Ministry may do, whatever the Planning Commission or anybody else might do, even if you have big, big Plans of Rs. 10,000 crores and bring all kinds of implements and other things, in the last analysis it is the farmer who will increase the production in this country and not all the above factors put together. All those factors shall ultimately conduce to activate the farmer, make him more active, make him understand that it is in his own interest to produce more results. That is why at the Indian National Congress at Bangalore a departure was made from the usual resolution on the subject and a sentence was added that the farmer must be made to feel that more agricultural production is in his own interest. That interest has got to be added on to him. When he realises that interest he will do it. Without that our agricultural production will not go up by a miracle. It cannot go up because the Minister has made a speech in Parliament or anything of that description. I must see that by intensive cultivation, the amenities that we will give him, the facilities of irrigation that we provide, the better seeds and fertiliser that we provide, the modern technique in agriculture that we give, he steadily increases his production per acre. When he gets more foodgrains from his field you will find that he

would not fight for price; he would be satisfied with one price. In America the prices of other commodities rise sometimes by 100 per cent and even 200 per cent, but the price of wheat—they do not eat much rice—millet etc., does not rise. Why? Because they produce enormously by mechanical agriculture, by spending money, by having insecticides, by using fertilisers at the cost of billions and billions of dollars. Ultimately when they produce so much, there is no need for increase in price. We must reach that situation. I am hopeful of reaching it. Our production per acre just now is somewhere about 800 lbs. or even less. If it becomes 1200, 1400 or 1500 lbs. in some countries it is 2000 lbs. to 5000 lbs. even if we do not go to that extent and we attain half or three-quarters of that—in the same acre, then with five acres a farmer will get, after having paid for fertilisers, improved seeds, mechanical farming and other things, a little more than what he was getting before. If he gets that, then that motive for more production, that self-interest has been given to him. That is exactly my method. If we try the other method of giving more price, as I said, it becomes a vicious circle and they will go on demanding for more and more increase. There is no remedy but to get this increased production per acre. In that way farmer will have the motive, and that is what I am proposing to do.

Therefore, Sir, the zonal arrangement shall stay, and I seek the co-operation of my hon. friend, and others. Possibly the price will rise up to Rs. 2. I do not take it to be a rise. If it goes up beyond that, I am prepared to stand by and give them any amount of wheat or rice that they require in order that they can open grain shops etc. so long as it is necessary. If you ask: "Why should we open ration shops, we are not used to it", this is a sort of two classes existing. Because you happen to be in a surplus State you think it is demoralising for you to go to a ration shop,

but you do not mind millions of people in deficit States going to ration shops etc.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Ration shops get only 30 maunds a day.

Shri S. K. Patil: Let us share the stock. I am suggesting the line which every State Government must take; otherwise, if we have a floor price as the ceiling price, when prices go below the floor price it is our duty to go and rescue the farmer and buy. He must know it well in advance of harvest that he is going to get so much so that he prepares for that. That is exactly what is sought to be done and will be done.

Many figures were quoted here, I do not want to go into them. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Deb wanted to point out, somehow or other, that this zonal arrangement, this eastern zone that has come is bad (*Interruption*). If Orissa says that, I can understand. If they have to pay even Rs. 2 I have really to take care of Orissa, because it is not the major partner, it is the minor partner in this. As I said, it is not a natural zone. Bombay and Madhya Pradesh will be a perfectly natural zone because the surplus of Madhya Pradesh is even more than what Bombay needs and as I said it is a perfectly natural zone. The Southern Zone is a natural zone. But Orissa and Bengal is not a natural zone. I do not know how much I will have to give to Bengal—may be 6 lakhs or 7 lakhs—but surely I have got all sympathy with Bengal. They are really good people, clever people, energetic people and when they want to do a thing they will do it. They have made sacrifices for the country and when the time comes—this is another test to have to make some sacrifices for the rest of the country—they should be the first as they were the first in our political agitation in order to redeem the country and free the country from foreign yoke.

I am saying this not for kindling any patriotic fervour in them. They have enough of that, but they must realise that sometimes the crop is bad. The crop is bad indeed. They think that something has not been done for them. Farraka barrage has not been built. If it had been built, then the people would have been protected against the floods of the Ganges and so on. These things are there. I can quite understand Shrimati Renuka Ray when she referred to them and I agree with her. But what I am saying is, all these things will be done but it will take a little more time. But it will be done. But until then, let us put our lots together—the good lot with the bad lot. Let us not find fault. Let us not pick holes. Let us not always talk about the middleman being there. The middlemen will be simply wiped away the moment you start the co-operative movement. I accept the suggestion made by one of my hon. friends. That is the best solution to this problem. The sooner it is done the better it is for everybody concerned.

Now, I turn to sugar. There were many prophets in this country—here and elsewhere—who were telling me six months back that sugar production would never increase. They said this will happen and that will happen and there were threats of strike and so on. But the wise decision that both the Government and this House took was to increase the price of cane from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 and thus give the incentive to the growers. The price linking formula was formulated so that all the profits should not go into the pockets of the millowners. These measures have resulted, if I may say so, in something that is very excellent indeed. I am in position to announce today that because of the incentives that were given both to the workers and the millowners we have today 300,000 tons of sugar more than last year. This is something that is much more than I expected. It is good. It may be that my hon. friend would say that it was on account of natural reasons, and that by natural

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reasons it would have happened. But, if God helps me, should I deny His help? So, I want God's help and everybody's help, God has helped; the men have helped; the workers have helped and even the millowner has helped, and by helping they got the money also.

I quietly asked every millowner when he met me, "Tell me in my ears,—not for the income-tax department—how much more money you are going to get by this?" He quietly said, believing that the Minister will not betray any secrets, "I shall get about Rs. 3 lakhs". If every millowner like that gets Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs—of course, one might say that those lakhs will have to go to the income-tax, super-tax and all that, and I am not afraid of those lakhs—those lakhs represent the quantum of sugar that has been produced. Therefore, let not this House tell me that we should go for help from foreign countries, to bring sugar, because sugar does not come under the PL 480 programme or anything of that description. Thank God it does not come like that. So, we have achieved an increase in production in sugar and are self-sufficient. I am glad that the people of this country, howsoever sweet they want to be, are changing their habits! 10 years back, just ten lakhs tons of sugar were enough for us. Today, we have gone up to 21 lakhs. Of course, I have taken into consideration the increase in population. Do you mean to say that I do not know that the population increases? The population does increase and everyone of us has a little part in that increase. But what I am saying is, apart from the population increase, the increase in population accounts for 75,000 tons of sugar every year, in addition, though not the whole quantity that is produced. Our people's desire is not to go in generally for gur or khandsari but crystal sugar, nice chocolates and peppermints and other things. Why is it that the Bengali is so sweet, more than the people in Saurashtra? Should I prevent the Bengalis from eating

rasagollas? I like them. Why should they not like it? I also like *rasagolla*; so also the Saurashtra people. They want sweets in everything now. Even in the *dhal* or the *tarkari* that they make—

An Hon. Member: *Achar* also.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, in *achar* also, they will put a little *gur*. Can I change their habits? Are they bad habits? How sweet and nice those people are? I want everybody to be so sweet and nice, without adding to the consumption of sugar! In the matter of *khandsari*, the production was 12 per cent instead of 10 per cent, and further, they take to other material, inferior material, like *gur* and all that. It is happening today. The demand today is not for *khandsari* or *gur*. The demand today is for more and more crystal sugar. Therefore, we have to take that into account. I am not producing anything from Heaven. Nothing really is produced from Heaven except rain and sometimes hailstorms also. What I want is that this diversion to *khandsari* and *gur* should stop, so that we can get the requisite quantity of sugar at the prices that we want. So, so far as the production of sugar is concerned, I think we shall be out of the woods.

Many times news appears in the papers to the effect that the people are saying that we are having controls and that the controls should be taken away. We have control only on the ex-factory price in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and North Bihar. The point is whether a situation will arise to take it away or not. I do not know that. Controls are bad. You know what these controls are. They make our lives artificial. When there is control, it is followed by ration cards. When the ration card is given, it becomes a charter. Nowadays, every little bit of paper becomes a charter. When the workers demand something, it becomes a charter of demands! If the cane-grower wants something, it becomes a charter! So, the ration card is also a charter. When that sort

of charter is given, million of people who never ate sugar before, start eating sugar; and then there are wise people who make use of the ration cards in their own way! That is how the sugar goes into the black market. Because of spurious things—not in the sense that people take sugar but presuming and appearing to do so—the sugar is taken by somebody else and that is why the black market is there. But so far as the sugar position is concerned, I am very happy indeed that we have turned the corner and I hope that we shall permanently turn the corner and that a time will come when we shall also be in a position to withdraw this control. I would not like to keep this control a day longer than necessary, because that leads again to conditions which I do not want to be created in this country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the price prevailing now?

Shri S. K. Patil: Reference was made to price stabilisation and price fixation. Shri Radhelal Vyas wanted two hours to consider the question of price stabilisation and price fixation. Of course, he meant that will come as a tail but not as the main thing. But ultimately I find that not must lead has been given to me in the matter of price stabilisation. I do not blame anybody. I can quite understand it. The National Development Council, the Planning Commission, the Cabinet,—everybody wants that the prices should be stabilised. Who does not want that the prices should be stable? It is as clear as daylight, water or air. The question is, how to bring it about. There are no two opinions on the question. The prices have got to be stabilised. Everybody knows that in a developing economy, you have got to do that, in plan after plan, with Rs. 10,000 crores and so on. How very imperative it is? Even if it is five per cent or ten per cent, it means perhaps that a thousand crores of rupees are thrown away. Therefore, the prices have got to be stabilised. But what is the method of stabilising it? Do you mean

to say that if you appoint a committee, prices will be stabilised? Along with the question of stabilisation, there must also be some kind of economic or remunerative price for the farmer. There must be some kind of a formula in which both these things are adjusted and sometimes even with a subsidy to the farmer which has to be given. I would assure this House that among all the industrially and agriculturally progressive countries, there is hardly any country that does not give crores and crores of rupees as subsidy annually to the farmer. It has got to be given because thereby, we create a kind of source by which you can perhaps get double or treble of the re'urn. All these things have got to be considered in a most careful manner. Therefore, the Chief Ministers and the Planning Commission are meeting. Shri P. R. Patel pointed out that the Planning Commission was something like a *pandit*. He also said that the N.D.C. was a *pandit*. Of course, one might also say that the members of the Cabinet are also *pandits*. It is true that some suggestions were really so good and we shall be ready to accept good suggestions made by hon. Members. But there is no use cursing anybody and doubting how this can be achieved and all that. Some solutions have got to be found. A price stabilisation committee was suggested by the Food-grains Inquiry Committee which was presided over by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. But that was a different type of committee, an official committee and that will only stabilise the prices so far as the planning is concerned, and of course, stabilisation is necessary. If you, however, stabilise or hold the price—which we are not holding today—what will be the position? Today, while the price in Chattisgarh is Rs. 13, the price in Bombay is Rs. 21. That is not holding the price. It is not holding the price-line. The price-line has become so crooked and we do not know where we hold and what we hold. Therefore, it is necessary that the line should be straightened, and the price-line has got to be held. If you hold it artificially in an unrealistic

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manner, what will be the result? It would mean, barring the surplus States where the foodgrains are there and they can look after themselves, the responsibility of the Central Government will be, in order to keep that line so unrealistically brought about, without considering if it is unrealistic—I am not suggesting that they will say so—we will have to maintain it by importing at least 5 to 10 million tons of wheat and rice from outside. Is it not the most unrealistic and injudicious way of approaching the problem?

The price-line must be held really in a normal way, in which the country does not suffer. Let me illustrate it. Suppose you hold the price-line and the ceiling price of wheat, rice and everything—not only agricultural and cash crops, but other commodities also—is fixed. Then we will have to spend crores and crores of rupees to bring things from outside in order to hold that price-line. Then, what have we held? We have not held anything. So, in a realistic and practical way, the price-line has got to be held. If you tell the farmer that he must sell his wheat or rice at a particular price, irrespective of the fact that we have not worked out the economics of his produce, whether it is remunerative, what is the cost of production, etc. in a rough way—whatever claims he may make—what will happen? There should be some consideration, because after all, the crux of the agricultural problem is always the farmer. In the last analysis, he is the man on whom everything will depend. Therefore, you cannot rob that man and say that he shall not get what is due to him, because the price-line has got to be held. Therefore, the price-line must first protect the farmer. That is one responsibility. At the same time, we must also hold the other thing. That can be done. Efforts could be made by introducing co-operative societies and spending a little more money if necessary.

Therefore, this kind of an undulating line which serves really no purpose and which results in disastrous conse-

quences has got to be eliminated in favour of some straightline, which is logically and realistically drawn. That is exactly what has to be done.

This price fixation was my suggestion. I was telling the House the other day—I am still of that opinion—that some kind of board or committee, whatever you may call it, should be there which really not only fixes the prices, but also advises the Government on the economic or remunerative prices of all farm products as well as the pattern of agriculture, insecticides, fertilisers and everything. The balance between cash crops and the food crops should be maintained. There ought not to be any imbalance in it, because otherwise, there will be large-scale diversion of land from food crops to cash crops or from cash crops to food crops whatever the conditions may be.

Why should I, as a Minister, sit here all along really ignoring totally the interests of the farmer and holding the price-line? Have hon. Members of this House any conception—I am merely asking them, because I have not got it—as to how much this Ministry has to do and to what extent it is responsible in regulating and determining the prices and the pattern of agricultural crops? It will interest the House to know that the crops that come to the market and for which we have got to fix some price are of the value of Rs. 2,100 crores. It is not a small thing; it is a gigantic task. If you ask me, I am incapable of sharing that responsibility unaided by the expert opinion of people who mean well by this country. If you ask me how I arrived at that figure, it is worthwhile knowing. My Ministry deals in a year with oilseeds worth Rs. 448 crores, sugarcane Rs. 278 crores, tobacco Rs. 62 crores, cotton Rs. 187 crores, jute Rs. 63 crores and the marketable surplus of wheat, rice, jowar, millets, etc.—I am not talking of the wheat and rice which the farmer keeps in his place but only the marketable surplus—worth somewhere about Rs. 1,100 crores. If you total it up you will find that more than Rs. 2,100 crores is the cost of the crop regarding the price of which I

have got to adjudicate. I must say : this shall be the price for this, that shall be the price for that, this will happen or that will happen, how much land out of 330 million or 350 million acres has to go in proportion to all those cash crops and other crops. I have not included in it some of the other crops like coconuts so many things. To do this, I have not got the capacity, simply I have not got it, for, I do not want to complicate this subject. What I am saying is this. Is it possible ever for the Ministry, however competent it may be, or a Minister, whether competent or otherwise, to make himself responsible for dispensing with these commodities worth Rs. 2,100 crores annually and give some prices which are sometimes good and sometimes bad? You will naturally ask how it worked well so far? Because, the farmer was inarticulate so far and he never complained. Now he is coming into his own.

Shri P. R. Patel said that the nuisance value has got to be increased so that we do something for the workers in the land. Sometimes it appears as though nothing is done until one makes himself a nuisance. For God's sake, do not create that condition. What I am saying is that this mute man, this helpless man, the farmer, must be given the honour and dignity to which he is entitled. This country is made of, 70 per cent of this country is made of farmers and by denying him the rights of his produce or by denying him even the place of position to which he is entitled we shall not ever succeed not only in the agricultural production but in any branch of development that we are going to take up.

Therefore, my humble request is this, and I want you to believe me when I say that I still want that committee for some kind of a board for the farmers. It may be....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has something happened in between?

Shri S. K. Patil: It may be of an advisory type or it may have two

parts, I do not know. But there I have got the Planning Commission, I have got the Cabinet, I have got this House, everybody. For my part, I want to run faster. But are we prepared to go that fast?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are.

Shri S. K. Patil: Then you must make everybody run, and if they do not you must carry them on your shoulders. We must do it jointly in a co-operative way so that there is no mistake and there is no difficulty about it. All that has got to be done.

I do not want to anticipate the decisions of the Chief Ministers' Committee but surely all Chief Ministers, responsible for the administration of their respective States, knowing the goodwill of the millions of people under their control, would come to some kind of a realistic plan by which the prices would be stabilised. They would surely allow me to have my say on behalf of the farmers, because if I do not represent the farmers who is going to help those farmers in that committee? Therefore, I can and I give that assurance to this House that so far as the interests of the farmers are concerned, they will not suffer at the hands either of me or my Ministry and we shall represent their case, because I know and my Ministry knows that unless the farmers are activated surely everything is lost. Therefore, this sort of farm stabilisation or stabilisation of prices as well as another committee for fixation of prices go along with it. It is not fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. It is an advisory committee looking after the economic price, the pattern of it and other things in which everything comes. There the Community Development Department come in, because they are my one nostril, and without two nostrils I cannot breathe. If I cannot breathe I cannot keep very good health. All that would be done. Not that there is any difficulty in setting it up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What comes in the way? It is all confusion.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know why my hon. friend is so very restive. I would not have interrupted him if he had been making a speech. Indeed, it is not very proper. If there is anything that he wants, I will give him the information. If he interrupts, that takes away my time. I have to look at the clock as I do not want to impinge on time which is not allotted to me.

Coming to agricultural production I know that agricultural production contributes half of India's national income, this income of nearly Rs. 2,100 crores from commodities which they sell. If you take the entire income, including what the farmer keeps with him, it is somewhere about Rs. 5,500 crores annually. Therefore, you can see what a tremendous portion of our national income comes from the earth, mother earth, and the man who brings it, who husband it is really the farmer. What he is husbanding, therefore, is the crux of the national problem that we have to deal with in that sector.

Therefore agriculture was given the place of pride in the First Five Year Plan. There was a little slackness in the Second Plan and we have suffered. But let us not go into that. In the Third Plan I must do or you must do, everybody in this House must do his utmost to see that agricultural production does not suffer. If that base suffers the whole pyramid will topple down. No planning has the remotest chance of succeeding unless it is based on agricultural prosperity.

16 hrs.

I would even add that all the industrially advanced countries, whether it is the United States or the United Kingdom or Germany or France, look anywhere, they all base this prosperity of industry on the unassailable basis of agricultural prosperity. Go to those countries and you will find that the base of their pyramid is agricultural prosperity. Even in a country like the United Kingdom which is not self-sufficient in agricul-

ture their yield per acre is as great as in Canada, the United States, the U.S.S.R. or any other country.

Therefore this has got to be done. It is our duty to do so. We are vigilant in making our agricultural programme during the Third Plan. The rate of increase in agricultural production during the first three years of the Second Plan has averaged about 4 per cent per annum as against 2.8 in the First Plan. Now we want to raise this to about 8 per cent. That is my desire so that when we have got something more that target of 105 million tons at the end of 1966 that I am wanting to reach by the end of the Third Five Year Plan could be very easily reached.

That would make our economy self-sustaining and self-generating.

The question was raised here as to how much money has been given to agriculture during the Third Five Year Plan. I do not want to go into any controversy because it has not come today. These are all tentative figures that you read in the papers and you must understand that it is not that somebody is really dispensing with this business and they are doing injustice to agriculture. I do not believe in that. After all the Planning Commission has got limited resources. Within those limited resources of Rs. 9,950 crores to be very accurate they have got to distribute. Everybody and every Minister, if you ask them, will say that their work is so very important that unless that is done the whole of India's progress would not be there. They are right. There is something in that. The hon. Minister of Shipping may say, "How are you going to bring all this grain etc. unless shipping increases, communications increase, electricity increases and what not?" Therefore the Planning Commission or the National Development Council have also to take a pragmatic and realistic view about it and so distribute the available resources that all those departments that really require development do not suffer.

That is exactly what is sought to be done. I may not be happy. But where should I bring the money from? Thank God that some money comes by way of loans and even our common people do not mind being taxed. I suppose most of us do not mind because most of us do not pay much tax. Therefore all that is being done. But in spite of that you do not really collect all those resources that are necessary, that is, Rs. 9,950 crores. It has got to be done. Therefore I am not sorry about the allotment.

The allotment is of the order of somewhere about Rs. 1,895 crores in all the different branches. I am just telling you this so that you may know. So far this is the allotment but sometimes it is capable of being increased. So also it is capable of being decreased because if there are no resources where would you get it from. No doubt from Rs. 1,092 crores for agriculture—agriculture means our Ministry of Food and Agriculture—this has been reduced to Rs. 600 crores. But my sister department, the Community Development Department, which is also 80 per cent agriculture and I am quite sure when it comes to that they will become 100 per cent agriculture, also gets Rs. 400 crores. They do identical work. Most of the things are common, namely, minor irrigation and so on. (An Hon. Member: Duplication). I would come to that. That comes to Rs. 1,000 crores. My hon. friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power has got Rs. 650 crores for major and medium irrigation projects, let power apart. Power has got Rs. 900 crores which is very different because it goes also into commerce and other things. Then we have got the fertilisers. They are shown in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. We are stressing that we should have a capacity of one million tons of pure nitrogen. That means five times more. Only eight lakh tons of it which is kept in the public sector is costing us Rs. 195 crores. On an average for one lakh tons of pure nitrogen it costs somewhere about Rs. 25 crores roughly. It would have been Rs. 200 crores, but it is only Rs. 195 crores. Besides,

provision for the production of two lakh tons of nitrogen has been made for the private sector. If nobody comes forward, we shall have to do it. That will cost another Rs. 50 crores. All that put together is a very grand total of Rs. 1,895 crores which will be available for purposes which are agricultural.

But there are some things which are really neglected, and I am trying my best that allocations for them should be restored. For minor irrigation both the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development have allocations, but I do not have the break up. I had asked for Rs. 254 crores, and I am getting only Rs. 200 crores, but if there is a physical possibility of getting anything more, surely it will be forthcoming. One need not be afraid about it.

Soil conservation, according to me, is of very vital importance. Agriculture would not develop without soil conservation. There has been a large cut there from Rs. 115 crores that we have asked to Rs. 50 crores. Similarly, mixed farming, to which reference was made by hon. Members, is very necessary. I have said it again and again that I am complete in favour of mixed farming, because we must diversify our diet also. It is no use eating rice alone because that creates pot bellies which are not very good to look at, and also not conducive to health. Therefore, one of the remedies, apart from milk, eggs and so on, is mixed farming, and my hon. friend Seth Govind Das will always welcome mixed farming and prefer it to poultry, fish and things of that description. From a provision of Rs. 20 crores that we had made for mixed farming, it has been brought to a big zero, there is nothing. Therefore, I shall try my best to get something for it, because at least something must be done.

Storage is also very essential and storage space must be built very quickly because we are having this large stock. Provision for it has been reduced from Rs. 62 crores to Rs. 20

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crores. That also is most important, it is very essential and it has got to be done.

The provision for the package programme has been reduced from Rs. 92 crores to Rs. 10 crores. It was designed for 25 districts. Even if you take one district from each State, you will have 14 districts, and for that we shall require somewhere about Rs. 40 crores. This must also get top priority because it is very essential and shows immediately results.

I shall try my best to get these allocations revised and I am sure I will get every help from the Planning Commission because they are even more anxious than me, because, while I am caring only for food and agriculture, they have to care for everything in the country; the success of the Plan rests on unassailable foundations, and the foundation is agriculture and the largely depends on what we demonstrate in this package programme.

This brings me to the progress we have achieved in agricultural production. I have said this year the position is not bad. The production may not be as good as last year, but we need not be false prophets and say that it is going to be very bad. Sometimes we make very courageous statements here. Remember those statements are based on the figures that are supplied to us by the States. The Food Minister of Bengal, who is a very good friend of mine and is a nice man, was kind enough to suggest that, although there were devastations in certain parts of Bengal by floods, there were bumper crops in other parts of Bengal, and at the end possibly the plus and the minus would equalise and there would be no difficulty at all. Now I learn that there is a deficit of at least six lakh tons. I can quite understand that he cannot produce it. Perhaps his judgment at that time was based on reports which were not complete but after complete reports have been re-

ceived, he has said that the deficit would be six lakh tons. Therefore, you can see that this has got to be made up. Today it might be the misfortune of one State, tomorrow it might be that of another, but we are living in one India, having that emotional integration amongst us, have got to see that the difficulty of Bengal is the difficulty of India, and we must go to the rescue of Bengal and give them everything they want. Surely, my hon. friends from Orissa will also see that Bengal is their nearest neighbour, and only yesterday they were one State. Simply because they have got a little more land and a little less population, and they produce more, they should not act to the disadvantage of their neighbour. I would tell my hon. friend Shri Radhelal Vyas also that Madhya Pradesh is surplus not because the per-acre yield is the highest there, it is almost the least there. I think Bihar and Madhya Pradesh compete for the last place—I do not know. In spite of that they have got surplus. They have got the surplus because they have got an area of 171,000 sq. miles and the population is so small—I think it is two crores, I am not quite sure. It will increase along with others. Seth Govind Das is looking at me. Therefore, these surpluses are created, but we shall share them.

I now come to minor irrigation. In the first year of the Second Five Year Plan facilities are estimated to have been created by minor irrigation projects for irrigating 5.8 million acres and in the year 1959-60 for irrigating another 2 million acres. Ultimately we shall reach the target of 9 million acres. Irrigation projects will provide irrigation facilities to about 10.4 million acres. That is the job of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. If that is added then surely we have got the irrigation also. Unless these minor and major irrigation projects and even these medium irrigation projects go hand in hand, fertilisers are no good, anything that

we do is no good, package programme is no good, because how can we apply the fertiliser if there is no moisture in the soil? Therefore, all these things have got to be taken into consideration. Really speaking, our whole programme is a package programme because it has got to be done in every aspect and in all the aspects so that ultimately we get the results that we want.

Now I come to fertilisers. I have told the House that last year our needs for fertilisers were 18.8 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia. Next year our need will be to the tune of 23 and odd lakh tons. We have not got this much. We have something like 4.19 lakh tons. We are trying our best to see that we actually create the requisite fertiliser in our country. We shall also import it. Many speeches were made in support of that policy: rather than waste Rs. 400 or 500 crores that we have spent on food, it is much better that we import fertilisers and train our farmers in the use of fertilisers.

So far as the indigenous production is concerned. I have in another context explained that we have planned in the Third Five Year Plan for one million tons of fertilisers, not merely sulphate of ammonia but other fertilisers also. In addition to importing 3.46 lakh tons of sulphate of ammonia certain quantities of other fertilisers, namely, urea, ammonium sulphate nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, etc. will be available to the tune of 4.29 lakh tons. This will bring the total to 11.94 lakh tons which will leave a gap of about 7 lakh tons uncovered. The demand for super-phosphates this year is estimated at 3.42 lakh tons as against the consumption of 1.7 lakh tons in the previous year. The demand for nitrogenous fertilisers in the next year is estimated at nearly 24 lakh tons. We have a ceaseless programme of producing fertilisers in the country and we are having adequate imports so far as the next year is concerned. We

shall do our best to induce the Cabinet, the Finance Minister and everybody to give us the fertilisers because the consequences will be very disastrous if we do not get those fertilisers and do not get them in time.

Now I come to seed farms. Much has been said about them. It is a great necessity. Our agriculture suffers today because our farmers do not get the seed farms near the villages. You cannot have these seeds from a distance. Sometimes they come late, sometimes they come when the season is gone or the season is half gone. Therefore, all these things have got to be attended to. Our target was to set up 4000 seed farms. We are very nearly reaching it. We have set up 2750 seed farms out of which 2400 seed farms have actually taken up production. The target is 4000 seed farms and I think we will be able to achieve it. I quite grant that some of these seed farms may be situated in a awkward position or in a corner of the country which is not very useful to the villages. Therefore, I consider it the duty of the hon. Members of this House and I will welcome the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House because they have got large constituencies with them and they can show me the way how in their constituencies certain things can be done by which those seed farms can be started. I shall go a long way in cooperating with them, in getting it done. This is a thing the network of which has got to be spread over everywhere.

Now I come to Suratgarh farm. Suratgarh farm has been there because there was land belonging mostly to Government. It is having results and it will have more results when more irrigation comes. But even now, of the seed farms it is the most excellent one because the seeds that are produced there are the best seeds and they can be distributed. We are contemplating that we should have two or three more such

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farms because by the Rajasthan canal, when it comes, irrigation facilities will be provided to something like 6 million or 7 million acres of land and if lift irrigation is given it will be even 10 million acres. And that is no-man's land just now; it is virgin land where everything grows. You do not require even fertilisers for sometime because no plough has gone into that land for many centuries. If we create these facilities, no miracle is there; it can normally be done. Therefore, we need not run down these big farms because they will really create big surpluses that we want to be created in this country.

Now, I come to the plant protection programme. We are doing it on a big scale by providing pesticides and equipment at 50 per cent of their cost and technical personnel, by conducting actual surveys of the affected areas, and by propaganda, and by organising training programmes in plant protection. Besides, an aerial unit was established by the Central Government. This unit has sprayed or dusted an area of about 62,000 acres. It is very insignificant; it is because we are having no money, therefore, it is not being done to the extent required. I remember once having told this House that in America, there are 8000 of these aeroplanes only doing the work of dusting and spraying. We cannot reach that level; we cannot think of 8000, although we have got as much land under cultivation in India as they have got in the USA. But, even without that, a few more units have got to be added and even the foreign exchange must be made available. Private commercial firms have also done some job, and have sprayed about 15,000 acres. Efforts have also been made to prevent the entry into India of dangerous pests and diseases liable to come over from foreign countries through imported plants. In respect of whatever pesticides and plant protection equipment are not available in the country, foreign ex-

change has been made available for their importation. During the Second Plan Rs. 4.93 crores have been provided for plant protection as against Rs. 3.50 crores in the First Plan. A Provision of Rs. 20 crores is made in the Third Plan. I do not know whether it has been slashed or not. I have no figures here with me either to support it or to contradict it.

That brings me on to soil conservation to which also I have made a reference before. In the Second Plan, it was targeted to carry out soil conservation operations over about 30 lakhs acres. In the first three years of the Plan, nearly 11 lakhs acres were covered by such operations. During 1959-60, 180 schemes designed to benefit an area of 9.46 lakhs acres and involving Central assistance amounting to 3.8 lakhs acres have been undertaken in different States. 40 demonstration projects each covering a complete watershed of about 1000 acres have been sanctioned in a number of States. This may appear as a matter of detail, but it is very important, because unless the soil is conserved and consolidated, it is impossible to do anything in agriculture, particularly agriculture applying modern techniques, and that is why it is necessary to do this.

I now come to forestry. So far as forestry is concerned, as I have said already, we had demanded a larger allocation, but that demand has been turned down, and a smaller allocation has been made. Do hon. Members of this House realise the importance of forests for industry as well? I am not only talking of agriculture here. It is the good luck of India to have so much of forests. The other day, I was reading an article by a famous scientist from Russia, who said that India is so lucky that it has got 28 per cent of flora, while Russia has got only 10 per cent. Until then, I did not know it. He was complimenting India that she has got a larger extent of forests; it includes

horticulture and other things, but mostly forests. This 28 per cent has got to be taken up to nearly 33 per cent; or at least one-third of the available space must be forests. These are required not merely for timber for the building of houses etc. and for agricultural use, but also for industrial use. When industry grants, for packaging alone, I do not know how many millions and millions of trees will be necessary. Are you going to cut the trees that you have got without planting further trees? For every tree that you cut, at least three trees must be planted, so that we shall reach the desired objective, namely that we shall have 33 per cent of the available space as forest area, and also, we shall have all the timber that is necessary for agricultural purposes; and even for firewood, if it becomes necessary, we can have timber of a type that can be used for firewood; and also, we can have timber for the industrial purposes. Timber would be required for packaging, for buildings, and so on; I do not know what uses it will be put to; there may be a hundred uses.

I was presiding over or rather inaugurating an international conference of the South-East Asian countries in Delhi the other day, and I was amazed to find that the UNO organisation for this forestry think that an allocation of at least 4 billion dollars, which means Rs. 2000 crores, is necessary during the next ten years in order to bring forestry on a scientific and practical footing to which it has to be brought. At a time like that, when we really rejoice over the fact that 28 per cent of the flora is there already, and the others give us compliments for that, it is our duty to see that the forests are maintained, it is our duty to see that forests are expanded, and it is our duty to see that the forests are scientifically laid so that it is not any tree that grows, but only trees that we need, so that industrial and agricultural wealth of this country could be increased.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): What about illegal felling of trees?

Shri S. K. Patil: What does the hon. Member want? Does she want a little forest?

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I am asking what about the illegal felling of trees?

Shri S. K. Patil: She is talking about illegal cutting of trees. It is bad. I would tell you one thing There is a State which passed a law. But I think more trees are being cut in that State after the law was passed. That is Bihar. Let not my friends take it as an insult. This felling of trees has taken place there without permission. When it is permitted that means we have made provision for cutting etc. for industrial and agricultural purposes.

I think 2.19 lakhs acres were covered with new plantations by our people; 2.20 lakhs acres of denuded forests have been rehabilitated; 2,968 miles of new forest roads were constructed. This is all on a small scale we have been able to do in the Plan period.

Valuable forest research work is being done in the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore continued to meet the increasing demand for seats for trained forestry personnel. The training capacity of the Dehra Dun college was further increased during 1959-60.

I can go a step further and say that there is a society in this country which the hon. Members of this House may not be knowing, the Friends of the Tree Society. I have been associated with that society right from the beginning for many years. I believe in these things everyone of you should become a member of the Friends of the Tree Society. If there is no society you can start it. You must love trees as you love ani-

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mals even as you love the human beings. Such societies have got to be started, by whatever name you call it. There are people who will really agree that the trees have to continue. One member of this society from the south came to Delhi and I took him to a marriage. (Interruption.) Marriage has got something to do with trees. In the marriage all decoration was done and electric fittings were there. About 50,000 hot bulbs were put in the trees in order to have the effect of beauty etc. It is extremely bad. I am merely saying this. I am not criticising anybody. That is being done because the effect of it is not realised. People feel that all that appeals to the eye must necessarily be good. It is not necessary that you should take all the heat into the trees. It can be done in some other way. I am merely making a request, not as a Minister but as a friend, a friend of the trees. The trees also require warmth and cold and a nice climate which is natural for them. If you certainly do that a love for trees could be created.

Then there is the reclamation of waste land. The C.T.O. reclaimed 2 lakhs of acres in the first three years of the Second Plan. In 1959-60, it has covered only 6.6 thousand acres. It has been abandoned because the States could not pay. Now that it has been abandoned, everybody has been clamouring that it should not have been done. It had gone long before I came. The horse was stolen before the stable was locked. Therefore, I cannot bring it back. But it is necessary that every State should have on a small scale a tractor organisation because the waste land has got to be brought under cultivation.

Efforts are being made at Banthra about 10 miles away from Lucknow where usar land has been brought under cultivation, possibly by applying gypsum or by some other method.

It has also been found that by crushing the dry leaves that fall from the trees in a small machine, that is also very useful in reclaiming the usar land. Efforts are being made to produce small machines that will not cost very much so that it may be possible for everybody to give some type of manure. The manurial resources of this country have got to be increased whether it is fertiliser or green manure or something that is obtained from these dry leaves.

That reminds me of another important problem, the water-logging. What is the use of having so many acres of land brought under cultivation when one-third of the land is going under water? Not only that. Our channels and canals are not lined with cement. The result is that there is seepage of water; and this seepage results in the water tables coming up. When it comes up, it becomes useless for wheat production. When it comes up to two feet, it is good for rice. But when it goes a little above it, it becomes useless for anything. It has been happening in Delhi, in our own gardens and the Ministers should be watchful of it. Because of the water-logging that takes place apart from the Ministers, the gardens will be spoiled. But imagine the bad effect of it on food production. Suppose 30 million acres of land are water-logged in Punjab, you can quite understand how many millions of tons of wheat or rice we are losing. It is our duty to stop this. It refers to Irrigation Department but it is part of agriculture and a very important and vital part of agriculture. Therefore, I am suggesting it.

I shall now refer to the intensive agricultural district programme which is called the package programme. For maximum irrigation facilities and minimum hazards pucca programme has been devised. For the chosen districts all the elements required for stepping up production will be provided such as full credit require-

ments of the farmers, fertilisers and other things, so that they can maximise their production. That would be an object lesson to the other districts. The programmes should be capable of being repeated in every district. Originally the idea was to choose seven districts and the districts have been chosen. I thought that there will be unhealthy rivalry between a State and a State if seven States get them and the other States do not get them. They would feel that their farmers could not go to the other States to see. It is our endeavour—if the Planning Commission helps us—to have at least 14 districts so that we may have one district in each State. It is done with the collaboration of the Ford Foundation. They may give the foreign exchange component or things of that description. They may give the technical know-how. They have been giving it; they have been very nice so far as that is concerned. Given all these amenities, all these wherewithal, it is possible to increase the production per acre in this country and that is going to be demonstrated in these chosen districts. The districts chosen so far are Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, Ludhiana in Punjab, Pali in Rajasthan, Sahabad in Bihar, Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, Tanjore in Madras and West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. We are writing to the remaining seven States. There will be an increase in that number as Bombay is bifurcated and it may not be Bombay but there will be Gujarat and Maharashtra. So, there will be one more district. From these seven districts, within five years, it is expected that two million tons foodgrains more would be produced. That may not be very accurate. But if we do it from the fourteen districts, whatever marginal deficit is there now, will be wiped out by that single act. These districts are chosen because there are other facilities such as irrigation. Otherwise, they are useless. Fertiliser, credit, co-operative societies, technical know-how, spraying, insecticides, soil conserva-

tion, forestry—every branch of agriculture will be looked into so that they will be our show pieces. The other districts will look at them and say: why not repeat that experiment there too? That is exactly what is sought to be done in this programme.

That brings me to animal husbandry—the pet subject of Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and if they take me in their company—of me also. Therefore, I would tell them that increasing attention is being paid to the improvement of animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, poultry—although Seth Govind Das would not like it—and also forestry. The Delhi Milk Supply Scheme started functioning on a modest scale on the 1st November 1959, distributing 1,000 maunds of milk per day. When the scheme is in full operation, the supply will be 7,000 maunds of milk per day—the largest single scheme in the east, not only in India. Today the Aarey Milk Colony distributes 5,000 maunds of milk per day. The milk colony at Haringhata near Calcutta is handling 1300 maunds of milk per day. There is a milk colony at Madhavaram near Madras. I do not know exactly how many maunds are handled there per day. It was opened only a few months back. The Aarey Milk Colony continues to handle 5000 maunds of milk daily. Measures are also in progress for setting up of two Milk Product Factories at Amritsar and Rajkot and three Rural Creameries at Berauni, Junagadh and Aligarh.

In the sphere of fisheries, emphasis is given continuously on programmes for expansion of deep sea fishing by mechanisation of fishing craft. Fishing methods are also being improved. Adequate facilities are given for preservation, transport, and marketing of fish catches. Fish brings us about Rs. 6 crores of foreign exchange. Our Indian prawns are very delicious. I wish that they catch more of those prawns. All of them come from Kerala. Although in foodgrains they

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are deficit in prawns they are very strong. I am quite sure that from Rs. 6 crores it will even go up to Rs. 10 crores because these prawns are very tasty—I can say this from personal experience also, with all apologies to my hon. friend, Seth Govind Das. They bring us the much needed foreign exchange.

Then, nylon nets are used in place of cotton nets, because they are more durable, but progress in this direction was hampered by lack of foreign exchange. I am quite sure that the foreign exchange will be forthcoming, and considerable attention is now being given to the question of building small crafts locally.

Seth Govind Das referred to the Gosamvardhan Council and made some suggestions. He said that it is being treated as a cinderalla. No doubt, it is an advisory body but, he said, it is not given any importance, no work is given to it, no money has been allotted, only some few lakhs have been given and so on. He also said that the Ministers did not attend their meetings in time and the meetings had to be postponed, not once but many times. Not once, I do not know how many times, I have personally apologised to him. It was not necessary to see my convenience to be there, but they just wait for my convenience and change the dates. Beyond those apologies, and I repeat them on the floor of this House, what can I say. I do not say that my time is more precious than the time of the hon. Members who really give their time without expecting anything. Their time is also equally precious. I shall see to it that meetings are kept with due notice and the days mentioned are adhered to so that we can have some useful work and gain experience by the presence of Seth Govind Das. Having said that, this Govardhan Council] (*Laughter*)..... It is all the same thing, you add

"sam" to Govardhan, it becomes Gosamvardhan.

I have decided in my own mind—because the Government has to take a decision and the Planning Commission has to see it—wherever money is concerned we have to go to the Planning Commission—I don't say we know also people more responsible than ourselves, but we have got to wade through everything and that we do in the larger interest of the country so that no mistake is ever done and the money we spend is properly utilised—that this body would be made completely non-official. It is not the Minister who will preside it, but my intention is that some very top ranking, high ranking public man who has got interest in animal husbandry should become the Chairman of it. We shall also give it enough money for whatever activities they want to undertake for the promotion and development of animal husbandry.

All that is going to be done, but it is rather premature to say that because I have not got the final plans with me. But on an occasion like this, when Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also referred to it—they are the members of the Gosamvardhan Council—I thought that this is the proper time that I should have all misapprehensions removed. I am wedded to it. I know as much as this, that just as agriculture is the crux of the national problem and the national prosperity, cow, I am talking of the symbolic cow, animal husbandry or animal is the crux of agriculture. They are so integrated, unless they go together surely nothing worthwhile can be done either in the development of animal husbandry or agriculture. Decisions in that respect will very soon be taken.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): What is the allocation?

Shri S. K. Patil: The allocation has come down from Rs. 80 crores to

Rs. 45 crores. I have read those figures. But it is much better than what it was before. I can tell you one thing. It is not the physical allocation that counts. Even if you get Rs. 200 crores, I dare say you cannot spend Rs. 200 crores. You have got to do something from the very beginning. It is no use merely saying, "bring a cow and keep it". Many things have got to be done. I do fight for it. I shall do more for it. I join those who ask for more allocation. But what I may say is Rs. 45 crores is not a small allocation provided we do it on right lines. We have our labour also in it. It is not merely the money or the planning or the Cabinet or the Ministry of Agriculture. It is the man who believes in husbandry and the right type of husbandry and animal husbandry. Therefore, if he really puts his heart and soul in it, then surely the animal husbandry will come into its own. This problem is not going to be ignored in the future.

शेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, जिस को मैं ने बार बार कहा है। कम से कम जो उपयोगी जानवर हैं, और जिन का वध बम्बई, कलकत्ता मद्रास के माफिक कसाई खानों में हो रहा है, उस की बन्दी के, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला कर दिया है उस के माफिक गानून बनाने की बाबत और जो हमारे ऐधिकल्चरल फूड का एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, उस के बारे में क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?

Shri S. K. Patil: My powers in this respect are very limited. I am a pedestrian Minister of Food and Agriculture. Larger political issues affecting the States etc., are matters of importance. But hon. Members know my views. So far as cow protection is concerned, I am one with them and I know what really the cattle wealth can mean for us. Not only it is necessary that the cow must be protected it must not be killed. It is true that we have got to consider all aspects;

we have got to consider the opinions of States. I cannot ride roughshod like a bull entering a China-shop and breaking all the crockery! I cannot do that howsoever I may like the bull. Especially on a subject like animal husbandry, the bull becomes very important. But I may say that with all our love for the bull, surely we should not let it lose in a China-shop.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In spite of his precautions, he has crashed into it!

Shr. S. K. Patil: All this can be done, if—

Paada Tanakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister has got to look to the Constitution also. Article 48 of the Constitution enjoins upon the Government of the State to see that the State shall attend to animal husbandry. The States in the country should also obey it. Unless article 355 also is remembered, this provision may be violated. Article 48 is violated as it is.

Shri S. K. Patil: I was coming to the question of agricultural research. Facilities for agricultural and veterinary research are increasing year by year. 6,500 agricultural graduates and 3,000 veterinary graduates—this is the target laid down in the second Plan—are likely to be made available according to the target. The Government of India have agreed to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 167.5 lakhs as grant and Rs. 73.5 lakhs as loan to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Rudrapur. The university will have a college of agriculture, a college of veterinary medicine and a college of agricultural engineering and technology with an integrated system of teaching, research and extension on the lines of the Land Grant Colleges in the United States of America. In USA, the grants are made to such an extent that a university like the Co-

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lumbia University gets millions of dollars. I do not know how many millions and billions of dollars they have got out of the land grants given to them. That is not possible in this country—to get those millions and billions by way of assistance. But once we get more money for such activities, more universities like this will be created.

That brings me to the question of Agricultural Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How are the Government going to integrate brain with the body in regard to these measures?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was a very pertinent remark made by Seth Govind Das. It was a useful thing. He combined animal husbandry with Hindi also. It is very natural. I do not differ from him. Hindi for the brain and animal husbandry for the body! Unless the brain and body function together and in a homogeneous manner—my hon. friend will correct me if I am wrong—nothing much can be done. As I said, this brings me to the question of Agricultural Commission. Reference was made by one hon. Member—I think it was Shri Bibhuti Mishra—to the fact that the time has come when an Agricultural Commission should be appointed.

In 1928, the Royal Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow and so many years have gone. So, the position has to be no doubt reviewed *de novo*. But the time is not immediate just now. Why? During the last seven or ten years, we have taken up some experiments in our hand, and we are improving our agriculture in our own way, as scientifically as we could make it. But even the best can be bettered and improvements can be made. So, the appointment of such a commission is not really out of place. But I would ask the hon. Member to bear with me, prepare the case, consider it very

well, consider the terms of reference, the proper type of people, etc. and then it must be appointed at a time when it will not really be a bull in a China shop. It has got to sit for a long time, and devise an agricultural policy which is complete in itself. Such a thing is very necessary indeed. If with the limited data we could do it in 1928, how much more and better can we do today when we have got statistics. Although not complete, surely we have got statistics to go upon. I am not against such a commission; I would do that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra also suggested that the Minister should live for six months in a village. I would like really to live in a village for six months. But six months all-told is not the time that the House would give me, apart from my duties as the Food and Agriculture Minister. I really plead guilty to that charge. I am the son of an agriculturist and when I was a young boy, the House will be interested to know, that for at least three or four years, I was an agriculturist doing a little bit of agriculture myself. I am not taking any credit for it; I am merely saying it. Therefore, although I have forgotten agriculture for a long time, those good things, those good emotions, which I learnt years and years ago, would come back especially in the very genial presence of friends like Shri Bibhuti Mishra, who is so much associated with agriculture and who has done yeoman service so far as agricultural development is concerned. I am not contradicting him. I shall go to his constituency and to some villages. Unless I soil my hand with mother earth and smell it also, I am not a Food and Agriculture Minister. I accept that proposition. It is really correct. I have even told the officers in my Ministry that when they go on a holiday, they must identify themselves with some kind of programme of agriculture. They must go to the villages and try to know their difficulties, so that they will be in a position to represent those grievances to

me. All that is being done. It will be done and there will be no difficulty about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope you will come to my constituency.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Rohtak is nearer.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have answered Seth Govind Das's question about animal husbandry. Shri Shukla was saying that prices should be announced before the season. I accept it, because the farmer must know what price he is going to get. It is very necessary indeed. He also supported the larger Bombay-Madhya Pradesh merger. He comes from Chattisgarh and therefore, he would like Madhya Pradesh to be merged with Bombay. But it must also go into the head of my hon. friend. Shri Radhelal Vyas and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. It shall be my constant endeavour, by persuasion and super-persuasion, to do it and I shall ultimately succeed.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I am prepared to accept it under certain conditions and safeguards.

Shri S. K. Patil: Surely they would do it. I am quite sure; that is a sort of earnest of what is going to happen in the very near future. I have discussed this matter with the Finance Minister also. He was not allergic to it. There are some people who are allergic; when they are allergic, you cannot do anything. There is no medicine for allergy. But when they are not allergic, some good healthy medicine could be given. I am quite sure that will be done. I shall not abandon my efforts.

I have answered Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's point so far as co-operatives are concerned. I go the whole hog with them, because we shall not bring the prices of sugar and other commodities under control unless we deal with them through the instrumentality of co-operative societies.

Shrimati Renuka Ray referred to the Farrakha barrage. Unfortunately, it has gone out of my hand. I tried to be near it as far as possible. As Irrigation Minister, it was my job. We dealt with it even in the Transport Ministry. But I am quite sure it is now in the safe hands of Dr. Subbarayan, the Minister of Transport and Communications. If the Farrakha barrage comes, hundreds of good things are going to follow. I am for Farrakha; I am a convert so far as Farrakha barrage is concerned. No multi-purpose scheme is as vital and as essential as the Farrakha Barrage, I have always maintained it. So far as that is concerned, that will also stop floods, but that is an incidental gain that we will get out of it. So far as agriculture in that State is concerned, you cannot get any irrigation. The irrigation facilities will go to the State of my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who will welcome those proposals with open arms. Therefore, that is all agreed.

Then she referred to lack of integration between various Ministries. Surely she should not expect me to say something about a Ministry and another Ministry. Once I did it. As the Irrigation Minister I said that unless all these activities of agricultural production are brought together, telescoped and streamlined, difficulties will be experienced. But I am not the last word on the subject. I can suggest things to them. I am not suggesting it in order to fight some Ministry here or there; it is not my object at all. But agricultural production is such a vital thing that we must have oneness and positiveness of direction that will be given to the agricultural production, and that could only be done by co-ordination and the dovetailing of the activities in a manner of which remarks have been made by more than half of the speakers who have participated in the discussion so that this kind of disparities can be avoided. Surely, Government will pay all attention to

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the very useful suggestions that have been made.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani referred to no procurement in times of scarcity and asked whether there is any difference between the Food Ministry and the Planning Commission. How can there be any difficulties or differences, so far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, so far as the Planning Commission is concerned. They are very healthy and very useful. They are in the nature of mother in law in a family. You must understand that I am not using that expression in a derogatory sense. Mothers in law are also necessary in a family so that the daughters in law behave well and they do not overspend. Therefore, we have got to keep them. They will sometimes reduce the allocations, because they have to find the finances. It is easy for me to say "give me the finances". But where are the finances to come from? If the Finance Minister goes on printing notes in the Security Printing Press in Nasik, you may say "so much water has been added to the milk that it is not real milk". We should not forget that one reason for the rise in prices is deficit financing. Therefore, we must not do it often. We must not do it with a view to expanding our Plan by which the deficit financing will increase, because that would mean that we are courting a disaster even bigger than what we are trying to avert. Therefore, we have got really to listen to what the Finance Ministry says. So also the Planning Commission. Because, they have got not one but so many daughters in law. They have to see that there is no quarrel among them. Their duty is really very important indeed. It has got to be performed. Therefore, I am not at all sorry if they put some check. It is the second check which is very necessary indeed. I welcome that check, which is absolutely necessary. There is no difference between me and the Planning Commission, because whenever I have my difficulty—now I have only talked

about these difficulties about animal husbandry and the package programme, which are small and which do not cost much—I am quite sure they will re-examine the case in the proper perspective and will give us the necessary funds. I am merely pointing out the difficulties, because, the hon. Minister is sitting here. But surely he is not the only one who does it, because it is a kind of team, a family, as I said, and they will do it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava—I think I have answered him—said that there is no division of responsibilities between the States and the Centre. I know that agriculture is the subject cent per cent of the States, but may I say without meaning any offence to the States—I have said that openly—and I do it not in the form of an accusation but in the form of a friendly warning that the States are not doing what is expected of them today in the promotion of agriculture? For anything that happens ultimately it is the Centre that is responsible; if anything goes wrong, the Centre is responsible; if there is short-supply of grain, against it is the Centre which is responsible. We have taken far too many responsibilities which do not technically belong to us, and we have not taken them technically. We are co-ordinating their affairs, as we are the Parliament of this country. But while we are doing all we can, we would beg of them that agriculture should be treated as the most vital and the most important part of the administration and the most capable Minister should be put in charge of it so that by dovetailing our activities with their activities we can see that no difficulties arise in future. It is not a question for the Community Development Ministry or the Irrigation Ministry. It is the State Ministries which are more responsible really in this matter than anybody else

Regarding mixed farming, I have said that the reform of the Gosam-

wardhan Council will be done in a few days.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What about *vanaspathi*?

Shri S. K. Patil: I was thinking of coming to that when referring to the points made by Shri Jhunjunwala, because he also dilated on that point and referred to the colourisation part of it. I am very fond of *vanaspathi*. I eat it. I do not eat ghee. But then you will be angry with me. I am a strange man. Therefore do not take my habits as common habits. But I cannot quite understand why anybody should deceive others by giving them *vanaspathi*. Therefore if anything can be devised by which *vanaspathi* can be known as *vanaspathi* it would be better. That can only be done by colourising it and the colours must be indelible. Therefore it must be our constant endeavour. But it does not pertain to my Ministry. It is the Scientific Research Ministry that will deal with it. But I shall do everything that I can do to see to it when I see hon. Member after hon. Member, more than half the hon. Members of this House getting up who do not eat *vanaspathi* as also other vegetarians like my hon. friend, Shri Jhunjunwala, who do not have the proteins in other forms because they do not eat fish, poultry and other things as my hon. colleague, Shri Krishnappa does, who is the Minister in charge of it. Therefore it is very necessary. It has got to be done.

सेऽ गोशुद्धिः ब्रह्मः अथ रंगं नही
मिलता है तो इसका जमाया जाना बन्द कर
देना चाहिए ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मिलेगा ।

If there can be colour for everything and when even human colour can be changed by plastic surgery, surely there is nothing impossible for the scientific men to do. Therefore we shall try our best to see that scientific colourisation of this community is done. These vegetarians need not

really be afraid that their health will be spoiled because after all they are also wanted in this country. It is not only the non-vegetarians who will run the administration and bear the other responsibilities of this country. We shall do our best to see that the vegetarians do not lose their health on account of colour not being added to *vanaspathi*.

My hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel's points also I have answered.

My hon. friend, Dr. M. S. Aney, for whom I have got the greatest respect and reverence and whatever he sees or says has got to be taken really with the attention and respect to which he is entitled, talked about the sacrifices etc. He is right there. I agree. What right have we got to tell the people to do sacrifices if we are not prepared to do that sacrifice ourselves? Like charity, even sacrifice must begin at home. Therefore if it is really necessary to do so it has got to be done. That observation that he made is very apt indeed. I am not against it.

He also said that Madhya Pradesh and Bombay should be one zone. We have been arguing that all along. Then a point was made that agricultural tractors should be exempted from the excise duty. Many hon. Members have brought out these two points, namely, the excise duty imposed on agricultural tractors and diesel oil that is used for agricultural purposes. We have taken up that question right from the very first day with the Finance Ministry and it shall be our constant endeavour to see that that excise duty is really amended if not completely removed. While we are trying to help these people if Rs. 2,500 on every tractor is to be paid it will be very difficult. So it is really engaging our attention and very probably it will be done provided it is used purely for agricultural purposes and not for other purposes.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah referred to the duplication of work in the Ministries which I have answered. I am

[Shri S. K. Patil]

going to Shri Bibhuti Mishra's constituency some time and if not for six months at least for some time I will remain with him and get the necessary experience so that I would understand. I am not saying it in a sarcastic manner. It is true that the Agriculture Minister may not be an agriculturist but he must know something of agriculture personally so that he can divert his attention along the right channel which he ought to.

I think these are all the points that have been made. If there is anything that I have not touched, hon. Members are free to meet me and I shall give in writing whatever they want.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Nalagarh Committee.

Shri S. K. Patil: About the Nalagarh Committee I said when I referred to the Agriculture Commission that has been recommended by the Nalagarh Committee. They are very useful suggestions. They have engaged our attention. But they have to go through the various tiers through which they have got to go until it has become the sound foundation on which we build. Therefore everyone of them is being examined and given effect to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nalagarh is out of the Ministry.

Shri S. K. Patil: He is also in our Ministry. Therefore we get the advantage of his experience and of his knowledge of farming etc. All that would be done. There will be no difficulty.

I have taken a little more time than was allotted to me because the subject is so vast. When you extended the time by two hours that in itself gave me a little encouragement that if I take a few minutes more in order to explain the case in its entirety that time will not be uselessly spent.

Shri Rajendra Singh rose—

Shrimati Renuka Ray: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has invited all those hon. Members whose criticism has not been answered.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Just one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot go on. Already the hon. Minister has taken 2 hours 10 minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have to raise a point of order arising out of the speech of the hon. Minister. The point of order is this. On a previous occasion, on a discussion on sugarcane prices, the hon. Minister was pleased to observe here, to give an assurance in the House, that he would very shortly be taking steps to appoint a statutory board for the fixation of sugarcane prices. Some days back, there was a news item in the press...

An Hon. Member: There is no point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a breaking of the assurance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has not clarified that. He has given an assurance in the House, and there has been news in the press....

Shri S. K. Patil: I repeated that assurance, I am still at it, and such a committee or such a board will be appointed, but it is going through the stages. Therefore, I have not withdrawn it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now take up the cut motions. Shri S. M. Banerjee has conveyed to me that he would like Cut Motions No. 461, 462 and 463 might be put separately.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only press No. 463.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I can put all the others together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We would like Cut Motions No. 663, 672 and 674 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1 (Failure to check the rising prices of sugar in the country)." (463)

17 hrs.

I hope all hon. Members are in their seats. Perhaps I might refresh them

regarding the procedure that has to be followed in operating the automatic voting machine. They will have to press the buttons carefully and use both hands simultaneously and not release them till the second gong is gone.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1 (Failure to check the rising prices of sugar in the country)." (463)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 2]

[17.02 hrs.

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bharuaha, Shri Naushir
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Shanmuga

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodiyan, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Panigrahi, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
Ram Grib, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri P. N.
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhogji Bhai, Shri
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Duce, Shri Mulchand
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Seth
Guha, Shri A. C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Jajivan Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.

Karmarkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafda Ahmad Shrimati
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Maneen, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bihuti
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murty, Shri M. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Narasingham, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma

Neswi, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shri Maniben
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrafal
Rai Bahadur, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Bai
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Narapa
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Rup Narain Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar

Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sardar, Shri Bholi
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankarajya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddih Shri
Singh, Ch. Ranbir
Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag

Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri Babadur
Singh, Shri Birbal
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Daljit
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri Kalika
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Raghunath
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhassar Singh, Shri

Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tula Ram, Shri J
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Verma, Shri B. B.
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Vyas, Shri Radhela
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): I made a mistake, Sir. I wanted to press 'No', but my mistake I pressed 'Absention'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I gave the warning in time. I should ignore it ordinarily. I had warned the hon. Members that they will be careful in operating the machine. I would not take into account such mistakes.

Shri Osman Ali Khan (Kurnool): Sir, mine is not working properly and I wanted to record 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That I will take into account.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Mine is also not working properly and I want to record 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Mine is also not working properly and I want to record 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The result of the Division is:

Ayes	23
Noes	124

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the other cut motion I shall now put?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Cut motion No. 663.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 (Need for sitting up of Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation and Price Stabilisation Board as recommended by Foodgrains Enquiry Committee)." (663).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 3]

[1708 hrs

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Benerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gopalan, Shri A. K.

Goundar, Shri Shanmuga
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narajin
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodiyar, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Panigrahi, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt

Ram Garib, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Basappa, Shri

Basumateri, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath

Brajewar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.

Chauj Lal, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Seth
Guha, Shri A. C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Rai, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jaunhunwala, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Karmarkar, Shri
Keshava, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Manaen, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Miera, Shri B. D.

Misra, Shri R. R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murty, Shri M. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Renc, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Bali
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri R. L.
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Rup Narain, Shri

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samants, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr. I
Sardar, Shri Bholi
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Ch. Ranbir
Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri Bahadur
Singh, Shri Birbal
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Daljit
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri Kalika
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Raghunath
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tabir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tula Ram, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiv Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Vyas, Shri Radheial
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

Shri Sadhu Ram (Jullunder—Reserved—Sch. Castes): My button did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What did he like to vote for?

Shri Sadhu Ram: I wanted to vote for 'Noes'.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): My button also did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It did not work, or it is not recorded?

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: It did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I shall add 2 to the 'Noes'.

The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 22 Noes: 128.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two more cut motions to be put to vote separately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You may put all the cut motions together to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Khushwaqt Rai want to press his cut motion? We have had two divisions already.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Yes. I press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1 (Failure to fix the price of sugar-cane at Rs. 2 per maund)." (636)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put all the other cut motions to vote.

The remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment, during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 118, 119 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 69,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 37—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,67,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

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

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

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,13,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

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

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 41,74,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

17:11 hrs.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 83 to 93 and 130 to 134 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for which 8 hours have been allotted.

159 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

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

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved: "That the sum not exceeding

Rs. 54,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 84—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 85—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 63,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."