

[Shri L. N. Mishra.]

2. It has been represented to Government that, besides depreciation allowance, the deduction for development rebate should also be granted in respect of such assets with reference to their capital cost as written-up by the amount of the additional rupee liability. Government have given careful thought to these representations, but are not convinced of the justification of allowing development rebate with reference to the additional rupee liability. This is in view of the fact that development rebate is a deduction which is allowed, under the present law, once and for all, for the year in which the asset is installed or is first put to use, with reference to the actual cost of the asset to the assessee in that year, and not with reference to the additional cost which may be incurred by him subsequently due to certain developments, such as devaluation. Government see no reason to make a departure from this principle, and allow development rebate on the enhanced cost of the assets.

3. There are also instances where capital assets other than plant and machinery, such as equipment for scientific research or for promoting family planning, patent rights and copyrights, etc., were acquired from abroad prior to the date of devaluation on deferred payment terms or against foreign loans. The Income-tax Act does not provide for the grant of depreciation allowance in respect of such assets, but permits the capital cost thereof to be amortised against profits over a specified period of years. In such cases also, it is proposed to allow the original capital cost to be written-up by the amount of the additional rupee liability for the purpose of amortisation.

4. Where a capital asset is sold or transferred by a taxpayer to another person, the capital gain or loss arising therefrom is computed, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, with reference to the original capital cost of the asset to the taxpayer. It is proposed to permit the original cost of the

asset in such cases to be written-up by the amount of the additional rupee liability which the taxpayer might have incurred in consequence of devaluation, for the purpose of computing capital gains or losses.

5. The legislation which Government propose to sponsor will cover all these matters.

6. I hope that the measures which I have outlined before this House will go a long way in relieving industry of the burden which has been placed on it by increasing its rupee liabilities on account of devaluation.

MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

شری عبدالغنی (ہریانہ) :

میدم ڈپٹی چیر مین—اس دن مسٹر میلن کی تقریر کو اپریشیہ کرتے ہوئے میں نے یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ وہ کچھ دھوکے میں ہیں یا ان کو دھوکا دیا گیا ہے - جو خوبصورت اسٹیٹسٹکس فوڈ ملستری دیتی رہتی ہے سال بہ سال وہ بالکل غلط ہیں اور وہ میں نے کیوں کہا میڈم— اس لئے کہا کہ ان کے دئے ہوئے اسٹیٹسٹکس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ۱۹۵۰ اور ۱۹۵۱ سے ۱۹۵۵-۵۶ میں تقریباً ۱۱ ملین ٹن فوڈ زیادہ پیدا ہوا - جب ہم فیکٹوں کو دیکھتے ہیں اور اس وقت مسٹر رامچند احمد قدوائی کا زمانہ تھا اور انہوں نے ۲-۳ ملین ٹن کے بجائے ۱ ملین ٹن اناج منگوایا تھا جب کہ یہ پیداوار بدھ گئی تھی اور اب یہ ۱۹۶۳-۶۵ میں کہتے ہیں کہ تقریباً ۲۵ ملین ٹن پیداوار بڑھی - یہ بھی کہتے ہیں کہ ایوزیشن والے بڑے چھوٹے ہیں اور وہ

کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے جو پلان ہیں وہ فوق کے بارے میں بالکل فہل ہوئے یا پورے کامیاب نہیں ہوئے - ان کا اپوزیشن پر یہ الزام تھا کہ وہ اپریشن نہیں کرتے کہ تقریباً ۳۶ ملین تین پیدوار ۵۱-۱۹۵۰ کے مقابلہ میں بڑھ گئی - مہرا سوال بالکل سیدھا تھا اور ہے کہ ۱۹۵۵ میں تقریباً ۸ پرسنٹ آبادی بڑی ت اور اب یہ دعویٰ ہے سرکار کا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ ۱۰ پرسنٹ پاپولیشن بڑھی ہے - اگر یہ ۲۵ پرسنٹ پاپولیشن بڑھی ہے تو پھر یہ کہنا کہ تقریباً ۶۰ پرسنٹ کے ہم نے پیدوار میں اضافہ کر دیا - ۵۳ ملین تین سے ۷۹ ملین تین لے گئے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں کہیں نہ کہیں فلا ہے - اگر فلا نہیں ہے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ ۷۰۰ پرسنٹ ایک ملین تین سے ۷۰۰ ملین تین درآمد کرنا پڑا - درآمد کیوں کرنا پڑا - اس کی وجہ یہ ہو سکتی ہے کہ جس طرح آپ کو یہ شکایت ہوتی ہے ؛ جن کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے دو من کی وہ ۱۰ من غلہ رکھتے ہیں تاکہ ان کے بچے بھوکوں نہ مر جائیں تو کیا میں یہ مانوں کہ فوقہ ملستری یہ سمجھ کر کہ کہیں قحط نہ پڑ جائے جیسے بہار کا اور انٹر پرنس کا پڑا ہے انہوں نے بھی کئی ملین تین اناج جو ہے اس کو سہو کر رکھا ہے - اگر کر رکھا ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کو سامنے

آنا چاہیئے اور بتانا چاہیئے کہ ملک بالکل سیلف سسٹینٹ ہے - ہم نے احتیاط کے طور پر جمع کر رکھا ہے - شری سبراسیم نے کہا کہ مشکل ہے یہ معاذ کہ اگلے سال کتنا آئے گا اور کہسے آئے گا - اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ باوجود شری سبراسیم جیسے آدمی کے قابل منسٹر ہوتے ہوئے ان کو بالکل فلیوڈ ہوا ہے اس بات کی جانچ پڑتال کرنے میں کہ ملک میں پیدوار بڑھی ہے - اگر بڑھی ہے تو کیا پاپولیشن اس کی نسبت بہت زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہے جس کی وجہ سے ہم کو کروڑوں روپہ کا باہر سے غلہ ملکانا پڑتا ہے اور دوسروں کے سامنے اپنے ہاتھ پھیلانے پڑتے ہیں - یہ بھگوان کا نام لیتے ہیں کہ اس سال بھگوان نے ایسا نہیں کیا بارش نہیں ہوئی اس لئے ہوا - پہلے بھگوان ہوا راضی تھا یہ بات نہیں - اصل بات یہ ہے کہ ہماری سرکار اس بات پر قابو نہیں کر پائی - نئے نئے تجربے انہوں نے کئے - کہا ہنس کی چال چلنے لگا اپنی چال بھول گیا - انہوں نے فارمس بنائے - میں دعویٰ ہے کہہ سکتا ہوں میں نے اس ہارس میں کئی بار عرض کیا اور آج بھی عرض کرتا ہوں کہ فارمس کھولئے اچھے سہڈس پیدا کرنے کے لئے کسانوں کو حوصلہ دینے کے لئے کہ پیدوار کتنی بڑھ سکتی ہے لیکن اس کے لئے انہوں نے جو زمینی

[شری عبدالغنی]

خریدیں وہ نہایت نکمی زمیںوں
تھیں صرف اس لئے خریدیں کہوں کہ
منسٹروں کے رشتہ داروں کی زمیںیں
تھیں - ایک صورت گڑھ کا فارم لے کر
سارے ہندوستان کو ہندوسہ دلایا کہ
کتنا اچھا ہے اور جو ۹۹ پرسنٹ فیل
ہوئے تھے ان کی اور کسی کا دھماں
نہیں کیا -

مقدم - میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
پھداوار بھانے کے لئے انہوں نے تین چار
سادھوں پر ہوا زور دیا - فوٹلائزر کی
بات بتی چلی - میں جانتا ہوں کہ
فوٹلائزر جتنا امریکہ اور جاپان استعمال
کرتے ہیں ہم اس کا سواں ہی
استعمال نہیں کرتے لیکن فوٹلائزر
استعمال کرنے کے لئے بھی دو چیزیں
ضروری تھیں - ایک مائٹر اریگیشن
اور اس کے ساتھ ہی اچھے بیج کا
مہیا ہونا - مگر دونوں ہی چیزیں
نہیں تھیں - مائٹر اریگیشن نہیں
تھا اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ انکو
فوٹلائزر سے جو فائدہ پہنچنا چاہئے
تھا وہ نہیں ہو پایا یہ میں کہوں
کہتا ہوں - اس لئے کہتا ہوں کہ
جب لدھانہ میں ایک سکہ
کاشنکار کی پھداوار میں ۸۵ ہرسٹ
وہمٹ بڑھ سکتا تھا تو کوئی وجہ
نہیں کہ اور جگہ نہیں بڑھ سکتا
لدھیانہ میں ساڑھ اریگیشن کا انتظام
تھا - یہ سوچ کر کہ کبھی بارش نہ
ہو اپنے دیہ کو قحط کا سامنا کرنا
پڑے انہوں نے دیہ بھر میں آج

تک کیا کیا - میں مانتا ہوں کہ
مدراس میں انہوں نے ایک لاکھ ۳۵
ہزار ٹیوب ویل لگائے لیکن اس کے
مقابلہ میں جب باقی اسٹیٹوں کو
دیکھتے ہیں تو پاتے ہیں کہ وہاں
بہت کم ٹیوب ویل لگائے گئے ہیں -
ساوتھ میں لگے بتی خوشی ہے -
مدراس میں لگے وہاں کے کسان
زیادہ کانکشن ہونگے وہاں کی حکومت
زیادہ فکر مند ہوگی لیکن مقدم
سچائی یہ ہے کہ آج دیدیں میں
اور جگہ بہت کم لگے ہوں اس کے
بعد دوسرے ہی سال انہوں نے کہا
۷۲ ملین ٹن اناج بڑھ گیا - جو
اناج بڑھا وہ بیج میں کہاں غائب
ہو گیا - کہا صورت اس لئے کمی
ہوئی کہ بارش نہیں ہوئی اور
فصلیں غائب ہو گئیں - سرکار
کروڑوں روپے دنگو مور فور کمپین پر
خرچ کرتی ہے جو ایگریکلچر سنبھالنے
کے نام پر اتنا روپہ خرچ کرتی ہے
اور جہاں تقریباً ۷۵ فی صدی ہیں
بھائی اس زمیں سے پھداوار کرنے کے
لئے جئے رہتے ہیں اس دیہ میں
اگر یہ حالت ہوتی ہے کہ ایکدم سے
دوسرے سال کہہ دیتے ہیں کہ کمی ہوگئی
تو مجھے تر ہے کہ اس دفعہ جو قحط
پڑا ہے اس کی وجہ سے بتایا گیا کہ
۷۲ ملین ٹن سے ہماری پھداوار ۴۰
نہیں آگئی ہے - اس کے معنی یہ
ہیں کہ الیکشن جیتنے کے لئے غلط
فکرس رکھ لیتے ہیں - غلط فکرس

دے کر لوگوں کو اکسار دینا چاہتے
ہیں اور موقعہ ہو یہ بھی کہہ دیتے
ہیں کہ بھکواؤ نے ایسا کر دیا ہم
کہا کریں - مہدی رائے میں سرکار کو
ساری پالہسی پر نئے سرے سے غور
کرنا چاہئے -

انہوں نے سیلینگ لکائی تھی -
اس خہال سے کہ کچھ لوگ ہیں
جنہوں نے بڑی بڑی زمینیں رکھیں
ہوئی ہیں اور وہ بڑے عیاش ہیں
بڑے راجہ ہیں اور نواب ہیں، لینڈ
لارڈ ہیں - اس لئے ہم چاہتے ہیں
کہ جو چھوٹے کسان ہیں جو تیلو
ہیں وہی لینڈ کے مالک ہوں -
میں بڑا خوش ہوا - لیکن اس کے
ساتھ ہی انہوں نے یہ نہیں سوچا
کہ جو بڑے بڑے راجہ - نواب اور
لینڈ لارڈ ہیں ان کے پاس سادھن
بھی ہیں کہ وہ اپنا تھریکٹر لا سکیں -
ان کے پاس سادھن ہیں کہ وہ
ٹیوب ویل لگا سکیں - کلوئیں کھود
سکیں کوئی چھوٹا موٹا نہر والا اپنے
کھیت میں لا سکیں - جن کو انہوں
نے زمینیں دیں میں دعویٰ سے کہتا
ہوں کہ ان میں سے تقریباً ۵۰
پرسنٹ وہ بھائی بھی ہیں جن کے
پاس ۵ ایکڑ یا اس سے بھی لیس
زمینیں ہیں - ان کے پاس سادھن کہاں
سے آئے ہيے - اس لئے یہ خواب لینا
کہ جاپان میں ایک ایکڑ سے اتنی
پیداوار ہوئی اور امریکہ میں اتنی
ہوئی اور ہندوستان کے ایک آدھ

گاؤں میں دکھا دینا تصویروں میں
اخباروں میں کہ فلاں جات نے فلاں
گاؤں میں ۵۰ من ۸۰ من گندم
ایک ایکڑ سے پیدا کئے - میں بالکل
سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک تماشہ ہے جو
سرکار اپنے عوام سے کر رہی ہے اپنے
آپ سے کر رہی ہے اپنی پارلیامینٹ
سے کر رہی ہے - ان کو آفسرس اس
طرح سے کھلا رہے ہیں جن کے ہاتھ
میں وہ بکے ہوئے ہیں ان کو سمجھ
نہیں آتا کہ اگر دکھاتے ہیں کہ ۵۳
ملین ٹن سے ہم ۷۹ ملین ٹن لے گئے
تو کیا پیداوار بڑھی نہیں - وہ ہمارے
پاس محفوظ ہوئی چاہئے تھی ایسا
کہوں نہیں ہوا - اس کے معنی یہ
ہیں کہ انہوں نے نہ صرف دھان
دیا کہ جو چھوٹے کسان ہیں ان کے
پاس پلانگ سوونگ اور زمینیں تھیک
کرتے کے لئے سادھن نہیں ہیں ان
کی کہسے مدد کی جائے - بجائے
اس کے کہ سبسیڑی اس طرح سے
دیتے نہ پلاننگ کو نشنلائز کرتے انہوں
نے ٹریڈ کو نشنلائز کیا جس کی
انہوں نے قطعی سمجھ نہیں - آج
دیکھئے کوئی ریویواری ۲۵ پرسنٹ سے
زیادہ مارجن نہیں رکھتا - اگر پنجاب
میں ۵۰ روپیئے گندم بکتا ہے تو ۶۰
میں مدراس میں بکے - انہوں نے
گجرات میں جو بھی تکرے ہوئے
تھے نلکے تھے کھول میں رہاں سینٹ
پرسنٹ فائدہ رکھ کر بیچتا - اس کے
معنی یہ ہیں کہ ان کو ٹریڈ کی

[عہدی عبدالغلی]

بالکل صحیحہ نہیں - بجائے ترقیہ کو
نیشنلائز کرنے کے کسان کی مدد کی
ہوتی اور پلاننگ کوہ اریگیشن کو اور
سوونگ کو نیشنلائز کرتے اور نیشنلائز کر کے
اس کی فصل کو بڑھاتے تو میں
- سمجھتا کہ ٹھیک لائن پر چل رہے
ہیں لیکن ان کی حالت یہ ہے کہ

ان کو یہ پتہ نہیں کہ پنجاب سے جتنا
گندم باہر لے جاتے ہیں اتنا ہی باہر
سے آیا گندم پنجاب کو دیتے ہیں -
پنجاب میں بیج اچھا ہوتا ہے لیکن
اب باہر سے لاتے ہیں - کہنے پیلے کے
لئے وہاں کے لوگ باہر سے آیا گندم کھاتے
اور وہاں کی گندم بڑھ جائے یہ سمجھ
میں نہیں آتا - اس کے معنی یہ ہیں
کہ مس مسلم جماعت ہے - بہار کے بارے
میں ڈاکٹر رام سوہگ کا بیان پڑھا کہ
لوگ بھوکے ہیں اور پریشان ہیں اور
وہ گھاس پھوس کھا کر گزارتے ہیں
تو مجھے تکلیف ہوئی - تکلیف اس
لئے ہوئی کہ اس کے معنی یہ ہیں

کہ اتنے امپورٹ کے باوجود انہوں نے
ڈسٹریبیوٹریشن نہیں کر رکھا کہ
اگر کسی علاقہ کو ضرورت پڑتی ہے تو
اس کو ہم ۲۴ گھنٹوں میں ان پہنچا
دیں - یہ نہ کہیں کہ ہمارے پاس
ویگن نہیں ہے - ہمارے پاس ٹرانسپورٹ
کا انتظام نہیں ہے - یہ باتیں کہ کر

اس طرح سے اچھے دیش کو اپنی
حکومت کو دوسرے دیشوں میں بدنام
کرتے ہیں - تو اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ
ہمارا فوڈ پر اہم جو ہے اس پر کافی

گہرا سوچ وچار کرنا ضروری ہے - اس
کو سوچنا ہی ہوگا اور اچھے رنگ کو
بدلتا پڑے گا - آج نیشنلائز کرنے کے
بجائے ترقیہ کو اوپن کریں - نیشنلائزیشن
اس چھڑ کا کریں جو کہ چھوٹے کسان
کے بس کی نہیں ہے - تو قلع ضرور
بڑھے گا پھر دوبار ضرور بڑھے گی -

اس دیس کے لئے یہ کہنا کہ قصداً
پورا ہوا ہے ٹھیک نہیں ہے - گندم جتنا
کے مہدان سے جو لوگ آتے تھے نارتھ
انڈیا کا جو تھا اس کے لئے تو گندم جتنا
کی مہدالی بڑی مشہور تھی - ساوتھ
کا تو میں جانتا بہیں لیکن نارتھ کی
بڑی چرچا ہوتی تھی - اگر یہ حالت
تھی تو آج یہ حالت کھوں ہوگئی کہ
ہمارا دیس ایک ایک جگہ سے ان
مانگتا ہے حالانکہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ
ہمارے میز کا پرسنٹیج ہمارے جوار کا
پرسنٹیج ہمارے گہیوں کا پرسنٹیج
ہمارے رائس کا پرسنٹیج بڑھا ہے جب
میں اس پرسنٹیج کو دیکھتا ہوں تو
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے پاپولیشن
اتنی نہیں بڑھی - تو میں کہتا چاہتا
ہوں کہ فارن ایکسچینج جو ہمارا برباد
ہو رہا ہے اس کا کارن یہ ہے کہ ہم دے
یہاں مسلم جماعت ہے - اگر ہمارے
یہاں مسلم جماعت ہے تو اس کے لئے
دیکھنا ہے میں آپ کو ہزاروں مثالیں
دے سکتا ہوں اور منسٹری کو یقین
دلا سکتا ہوں کہ جس وقت بھیج کی
ضرورت ہوتی ہے اس وقت نہیں ملتا

ہے۔ اگر اکتوبر میں ضرورت ہے تو جنوری میں جا کر کہیں وہ تقسیم ہوتا ہے جب کہیں میں کھیتی ہو جاتی ہے تب کہیں تقسیم ہوتا ہے۔ یہی حالت فرٹلائزر کی ہے یہی حالت مائز اریگیشن کی ہے جس وقت پانی چاہئے اس وقت کمال میں پانی نہیں ہوتا ہے اور جس وقت پانی کی ضرورت نہیں ہے اس وقت پانی کا بہاؤ خوب زور سے چلتا ہے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کرنا یہ ہے کہ سرکار اس طرف زیادہ دھیان دے۔

اب نمبر دو پر فلڈس کی بات ہے۔ ہمارے دیس میں فلڈس سے کافی نقصان ہوا۔ اور فلڈس کو قابو کرنے کے لئے ہم نے کبھی کوشش نہیں کی۔ ہم ہمیشہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ایسا ہوا کہ ایک نالہ تھا وہ یوں بہہ گیا۔ یہاں بڑی دلدلہاں دی جاتی ہیں لیکن اچھے ملک کے لئے اچھی حکومت کے لئے یہ بڑا ضروری ہوتا ہے کہ ہر طرح کے فلڈس کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے باقاعدہ کوئی اسکیم ہو لیکن یہاں آئے دن یہ ہوتا ہے کہ کبھی ایک علاقہ میں فلڈ آتا ہے تو کبھی دوسرے علاقہ میں قحط ہوتا ہے۔ تو یہ کہتے ہیں کہ فلڈ کا کارن یہ ہوا اور دوسرے کا کارن یہ ہوا۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہاں نالے ہیں دریا ہیں تو بارشوں کی وجہ سے جو چیز ہوگی اس کو اچھے سامنے رکھنا

چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے کیا کوئی فکر کی۔ اس کے لئے کوئی فکر نہیں کی۔ جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ آج بھی اس چھڑ پر ہم مجبور ہیں کہ اپنی بہلوں بہانوں سے اپیل کریں کہ ملدے کو وہ ایک میل چھوڑ دیں۔ ہم اپنی بہلوں بہانوں سے اپیل کریں کہ جہاں اس وقت اناج نہیں ہے وہاں وہ آلو کھائیں۔ کھا آلو کوئی گندم سے سستا ہے یا رائس سے وہ سستا ہے یا بہت زیادہ اوپلہبل ہے۔ جو بہن بھائی میت نہیں خرید سکتے ان کے لئے اس کا علاج بھی میں آپ کو کہوں گا۔ مہڈم — آپ کھینگی کہ خالی کریٹسائز کرنا بڑا آسان ہے کوئی سچھاو بھی دینا چاہئے۔ تو جہاں میں نے کہا کہ پلاونگ اور سروونگ کو نہشلائز کریں اور اس کے ساتھ اریگیشن کا انتظام کریں وہاں اس کے ساتھ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے یہاں ایک ایسی زمین ہے ایک ایسی دولت ہے جس میں نہ کبھی قحط پوتا ہے نہ کبھی سوکھا آتا ہے نہ بہگوان وہاں ناراض ہوتا ہے وہاں تو وہ سدا راضی رہتا ہے۔ نو گہرے سمندر میں کروڑوں تین سو پھلیاں ہیں اور جھسا کہتے ہیں گلوں میں وہ میت اگلا شروع کیا ہے اس طرح سے چھوٹے چھوٹے تالابوں کے لئے کہتے ہیں چھوٹے تالاب بنا کر دھن پیدا کرے کی کوشش

[میری عبدالغنی]

کرتے ہیں اور فسرہز کے لئے کروڑوں روپیہ منظور کرتے ہیں - لیکن کبھی اس بات کے لئے ہم نے دھماں دیا کہ سمندر میں کروڑوں ٹن مچھلیاں موجود ہیں - میں مانتا ہوں کہ کچھ بھائی مچھلی نہیں کھاتے لیکن جو مچھلیاں کھاتے ہیں وہ ان بھی کھاتے ہیں اور اگر ان کو مچھلی کا پاؤدر مستل دے سکے جو مزدور مچھلی کھانے والے ہیں چاہے وہ ہندو ہوں مسلمان ہوں سکھ ہوں عیسائی ہوں کوئی ہوں ان کے پاس پانچ پھنچا سکوں تو انہیں چرلہا بہت دیر تک نہیں رکھنا ہوگا دو ملت میں وہ اپنا امنیت تیار کر سکتے ہیں اور اس میں فوق کی قیمت بھی ہے اور وہ خالی فوط نہیں ہے بلکہ اس سے وائٹلیٹی آتی ہے اس سے طاقت بڑھتی ہے - تو ایسے گہرے سمندر ہیں جہاں کبھی قحط نہیں پڑتا وہاں گورنمنٹ نے کوئی انتظام نہیں کیا - کہتے ہیں کہ وہ جو مچھلی ہے اس کا اگر پاؤدر بنے گا تو اس میں بڑا بڑا کئی - کون نہیں جانتا کہ مولیٰ جو ہے کریلا جو ہے اور کئی چیزیں ہیں جن میں بڑی کڑواہٹ دیتی ہے لیکن وہ کڑواہٹ کئی لوگوں کو شہین کا مڑا دیتی ہے اور کسی کو کسی کا مڑا دیتی ہے - غریب کسان مزدور اسی میں خوش ہیں وہ مولیٰ کھا کر خوش ہوتے ہیں کریلا کھا کر

خوش ہوتے ہیں - تو میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک ایسا علاج ہے کہ مسٹر سبرامنیہ صاحب جتنا خرچہ اس دیہے کا کر رہے ہیں جتنا قارن ایکسچینج اس وقت ان کے معاملہ میں خرچ کر رہے ہیں اس کا آٹھواں حصہ بھی اس بات میں لگائیں تو بہت کچھ ہو سکتا ہے - تھپ فیشنگ کر کے ان مچھلیوں کو قابو کیا جاسکے اور ان کا پاؤدر بنا کر دیہے میں بڑے بستے داسوں پر دیا جاسکے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بڑا اچھا ہوگا -

آخر میں میں بڑے ادب سے اچھے منسٹر صاحب سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ اس پالیسی کو ترک کریں کہ مدراس کا چارل جام نگر کو جائے اور جام نگر کا جو چارل ہے وہ کھل کو جائے - دس از ویوی بھد - اگر صرف بھیج کے لئے ادھر ادھر ترانسفر کرتے ہیں تو ٹھیک ہے ورنہ ایسا کرنا چھوڑ دیں - اس کو قی سہلتو لائن کریں - اس میں دقت کیا ہے اور جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا تھا آپ ایسے کارڈس جاری کریں جیسے کہ ہمارے ملک کے ہیں - یہاں پارلیمنٹ کا تجربہ ہے کہ ہوم قیلموری دیتے ہیں وہ گھر میں مل جاتا ہے - چار بیسہ زیادہ فی بوتل دینا ہوتا ہے دوسروں کے مقابلہ میں لیکن اگر اسی طرح کریں تو کم سے کم ہانچ پرسنٹ لوگ ایسے ہیں جو سرکار کو روپیہ

زیادہ دیلنگے اور پہلے دیلنگے کہ ان کے گھر غلہ پہنچ جائے - ان کو اتنا ہی غلہ دینا ہوگا جتنا روپیہ انہوں نے پہلے دیا ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کے پاس اس سے روپیہ بھی کافی آ سکتا ہے اور چونکہ ان کو روپیئے کی ضرورت ہے روپیہ کا سادھن ہو سکتا ہے - دوسرے یہ کہ اس وقت بجائے اس کے کہ ہم ڈیفنس پر خرچ کریں اس پر زیادہ خرچ کریں - آج دنیا کا جو ڈیفنس کا معاملہ ہے وہ اتنا الجھ گیا ہے کہ ایک طرف چائنا ہائیڈروجن بم بنا رہا ہے اور ہم کہتے ہیں کہ بھگوان کے سہارے ہم بغیر ہائیڈروجن بم کے کام چلائیں گے - میں بھی گاندھی وادی ہوں لیکن کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کر کے ان بندوق توپ گولیوں اور چھوٹے چھوٹے ہوائی جہازوں سے ہم ان کا مقابلہ کر رہے ہیں جن کے پاس ہم سے ہزار گنا زیادہ طاقت موجود ہے - مہرے سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ اس پر کیوں روپیہ ضائع کریں - اس پر اتنا ہی روپیہ ضائع کریں کہ ہمیں بڑی طاقتوں سے چاہے وہ ایسٹ کی ہوں یا ویسٹ کی ہوں چاہے لہنت ہوں چاہے رائٹ ہوں مدد ملے ان سے ہم اپنا پورا تعلقات جوڑیں اور ڈیفنس کے نام پر جو کروڑا نہیں ارب ہا روپیہ برباد کرتے ہیں وہ نہ کریں - مقدم - آپ جانتی ہوں کہ ڈیفنس کے نام پر کتنی تھکی ہوئی

کروڑوں روپیہ کی چیزیں امپورٹ کی گئیں لیکن ان سے ایک پھسے کا فائدہ بھی ڈیفنس کا نہیں ہوا تو پھر ڈیفنس کے خرچہ کو کم کریں اور ایجنٹس اور فوج کے معاملہ میں زیادہ توجہ دیں -

اب یہ جو سپر بازار ہیں یہ بلاوٹی ہیں یہ دکھاوے ہیں اس سے ایک ہی فائدہ ہوا ہے اور یہ فائدہ میں مانتا ہوں کہ دوسرے بہاو بڑھانے میں کرتے ہیں لیکن یہ دکھاوا چھوڑ دیں اور اصل موضوع کی طرف آئیں - مقدم - میں آپ کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور آپ کے ذریعہ اس سرکار سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ آپ کھلونے سے کھیلنا وہ چھوڑ دے -

تمناؤں میں الجھایا گیا ہوں
کھلونے دے کے بہلایا گیا ہوں

یہ بات نہیں کرنی چاہئے - یہ بات انہیں چھوڑ دیلی چاہئے - ہاں الیکشن آ رہا ہے اس میں جیتنا چاہتے ہیں تو جیتنا چاہے اس میں جھوٹ بول سکتے ہیں - وہ بولتے اس میں مجھے کوئی آپتی نہیں ہے جب اور پارٹیوں کا کولمشن نہیں ہوا ہے تو ان کو جیتنا ہی چاہئے کانگریس کو جیتنا ہی چاہئے جب میں یہ کہتا ہوں تو ایوزیشن والے مجھے گالی دیتے ہیں - خیر الیکشن جیتنے کے لئے جو چاہوں

[شری عبدالغلی]

کریں لیکن دیس کے ہفت کے لئے
 جھوٹے اسٹوسٹکس فلٹ اسٹوسٹکس
 دے کر نہ دکھیں - جس کو کوئی نہ
 مانے - اس سے بہتر ہے کہ ماسٹری
 یہ اعتراف کرے کہ وہ دیو فولڈ
 ان اور پلاسٹی - اور وہ ٹھکی کا جو
 انتظام ہے اس سب کو چھوڑ
 کر ٹریڈ کوآپن کرے اور نیٹلائیزیشن
 کرے تو پلاننگ، سوونگ اور اریکیشن
 کا کرے - تھیلک یو میڈم -

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी (हरियाना) :
 मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमन उस दिन मिस्टर मेनन
 की तकरीर को एप्रिशिएट करते हुए मैंने
 यह अर्ज किया था कि वह कुछ धोखे में हैं या
 उनको धोखा दिया गया है। जो खूबसूरत
 स्टेटिस्टिक्स फूड मिनिस्ट्री देती रहती है
 साल व साल वह बिल्कुल गलत हैं और वह
 मैंने क्यों कहा मैडम, इसलिए कहा कि उनके
 दिए हुए स्टेटिस्टिक्स से यह जाहिर होता है कि
 1950 और 1951 से 1955-56 में
 तकरीबन 11 मिलियन टन फूड ज्यादा पैदा
 हुआ। जब हम फिगर्स को देखते हैं और उस
 वक्त मिस्टर रफी अहमद किदवाई का जमाना
 था और उन्होंने 2-3 मिलियन टन के बजाए
 1 मिलियन टन अनाज मंगवाया था जबकि
 यह पैदावार बढ़ गई थी और अब यह 1964-
 65 में कहते हैं कि तकरीबन 25 मिलियन
 टन पैदावार बढ़ी। यह भी कहते हैं कि अपो-
 जिशन वाले बड़े झूठे हैं और वह कहते हैं कि
 हमारे जो प्लान हैं वह फूड के बारे में बिल्कुल
 फेल हुए या पूरे कामयाब नहीं हुए। उन
 का अपोजिशन पर यह इलजाम था कि वह
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 और है कि 1955 में तकरीबन 8 परसेंट
 आबादी बढ़ी थी और अब यह दावा है सरकार

का कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 परसेंट पापुलेशन
 बढ़ी है। अगर यह 20 परसेंट पापुलेशन बढ़ी
 है तो फिर यह कहना कि तकरीबन 60 परसेंट
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 700 परसेंट एक मिलियन टन से 700
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 क्यों करना पड़ा। इसकी वजह यह हो सकती
 है कि जिस तरह आपको यह शिकायत होती
 है कि जिन की जरूरत होती है दो मन की वह
 10 मन गल्ला रखते हैं ताकि उनके बच्चे
 भूखों न मर जाएं तो क्या मैं यह मानूँ कि फूड
 मिनिस्ट्री यह समझ कर कि कहीं कहत न
 पड़ जाए जैसे बिहार का और उत्तर प्रदेश
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 लाना चाहिए और बताना चाहिए कि मुल्क
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 पड़ताल करने में कि मुल्क में पैदावार बढ़ी
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 निस्बत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है जिसकी वजह
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 लेते हैं कि इस साल भगवान ने ऐसा नहीं किया,
 बारिश नहीं हुई इसलिए हुआ। पहले भगवान
 बड़ा राजी था यह बात नहीं। असल बात
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 कौवा हंस की चाल चलने लगा अपनी चाल
 भल गया। उन्होंने फार्मस बनाये। मैं दावा से
 कह सकता हूँ मैंने इस हाउस में कई बार अर्ज

किया और आज भी अर्ज करता हूँ कि फार्मस खोलिये, अच्छे सीड्स पैद करने के लिए किसानों को होसला देने के लिए कि पैदावार कितनी बढ़ सकती है लेकिन इसके लिए उन्होंने जो जमीनें खरीदी वह निहायत निकम्मी जमीनें थी सिर्फ इसलिए खरीदी क्योंकि मिनिस्ट्रों के रिश्तेदारों की जमीनें थी। एक सूरतगढ़ का फार्म ले कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान को भरोसा दिलाया कि कितना अच्छा है और जो 99 परसेंट फेल हुए थे उनकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। मैडम, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उन्होंने तीन चार साधनों पर बड़ा जोर दिया। फर्टीलाइजर की बात बड़ी चली, मैं जानता हूँ कि फर्टीलाइजर जितना अमेरिका और जापान इस्तेमाल करते हैं हम उसका सौवा भी इस्तेमाल नहीं करते लेकिन फर्टीलाइजर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए भी दो चीजे जरूरी थी। एक माइनर इरिगेशन और उसके साथ ही अच्छे बीज का मौहिया होना। मगर दोनों ही चीजे नहीं थी। माइनर इरिगेशन नहीं था उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनको फर्टीलाइजर से जो फायदा पहुंचना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया यह मैं क्यों कहता हूँ ? इसलिए कहता हूँ कि जब लुधियाना में एक सिख काश्तकार की पैदावार में 85 परसेंट व्हीट बढ़ सकता था तो कोई बजह नहीं कि और जगह नहीं बढ़ सकता। लुधियाना में माइनर इरिगेशन का इस्तजाम था। यह सोच कर कि कभी बारिश न हो अपने देश को कहत का सामना करना पड़े उन्होंने देश भर में आज तक क्या किया। मैं मानता हूँ कि मद्रास में उन्होंने एक लाख 25 हजार ट्यूबवेल लगाए लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में जब बाकी स्टेटों को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि वहां बहुत कम ट्यूबवेल लगाये गये हैं। साउथ में लगे बड़ी खुशी है। मद्रास में लगे वहां के किसान ज्यादा काशियस होंगे वहां की हकूमत ज्यादा फिकरमंद होगी लेकिन मडम सच्चाई यह है कि आज देश में और जगह बहुत कम लगे हैं। इसके बाद दूसरे ही साल उन्होंने कहा 72 मिलियन टन

अनाज बढ़ गया। जो अनाज बढ़ा वह बीच में कहां गायब हो गया। क्या सिर्फ इसलिए कमी हुई कि बारिश नहीं हुई और फसलें गायब हो गईं। सरकार करोड़ों रुपये "ग्रो मोर फूड कैम्पेन" पर खर्च करती है जो एग्रीकल्चर संभालने के नाम पर इतना रुपया खर्च करती है और जहां तकरीबन 75 फीसदी बहन भाई इस जमीन से पैदावार करने के लिए जुटे रहते हैं इस देश में अगर यह हालत होती है कि एक दम से दूसरे साल कह देते हैं कि कमी हो गई तो मुझे डर है कि इस दफा जो कहत पड़ा है उसकी वजह से बताया गया कि 72 मिलियन टन से हमारी पैदावार फिर नीचे आ गई है। इसके मायने यह है कि इलेक्शन जीतने के लिए गलत फिगर्स रख लेते हैं। गलत फिगर्स दे कर लोगों को उकसावा देना चाहते हैं और मौके पर यह भी कह देते हैं कि भगवान ने ऐसा कर दिया हम क्या करें। मेरी राय में सरकार को सारी पालिसी पर नये सिरे से गौर करना चाहिए।

उन्होंने सीलिंग लगाई थी इस ख्याल से कि कुछ लोग हैं जिन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें रखी हुई हैं और वह बड़े अय्याश हैं, बड़े राजा हैं, नवाब हैं, लैंड-लाड हैं। इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो छोटे किसान हैं जो टिलर हैं वही लैंड के मालिक हो। मैं बड़ा खुश हुआ। लेकिन इसके साथ ही उन्होंने ने यह नहीं सोचा कि जो बड़े-बड़े राजा, नवाब और लैंड लार्ड हैं उनके पास साधन भी हैं कि वह अपना ट्रेक्टर ला सकें। उनके पास साधन हैं कि वे ट्यूबवेल लगा सकें, कुवे खोद सकें, कोई छोटा मोटा नहर नाला अपने खेत में ला सकें। जिनको उन्होंने जमीनें दी मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि उनमें से तकरीबन 50 परसेंट वे भाई भी हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ या इससे भी लेस जमीन हैं। उनके पास साधन कहा से आएंगे ? इस लिए यह ख्वाब लेना कि जापान में एक एकड़ से इतनी पैदावार हुई और अमेरिका में इतनी हुई और हिन्दुस्तान के एक आध

[श्री अब्दुल गनी]

गांव में दिखा देना तस्वीरों में अखबारों में कि फलों जाट ने फलों गांव में 50 मन, 80 मन गन्धम एक एकड़ से पैदा किए। मैं बिल्कुल समझता हूँ कि एक तमाशा है जो सरकार अपने अवाम से कर रही है, अपने आप से कर रही है अपनी पार्लियामेंट से कर रही है। उनको आफिसर्स इस तरह से खिला रहे हैं जिनके हाथ में वह बिके हुए हैं उनको समझ नहीं आता कि अगर दिखाते हैं कि 53 मिलियन टन से हम 79 मिलियन टन ले गये तो क्या पैदावार बढ़ी नहीं। वह हमारे पास महफूज होनी चाहिए थी ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ। इसके मायने यह है कि उन्होंने न सिर्फ ध्यान दिया कि जो छोटे किसान हैं उनके पास प्लौइंग सोइंग और जमीन ठीक करने के लिए साधन नहीं है उनकी कैसे मदद की जाए। बजाए इसके कि सबसिडी हस तरह से देते कि प्लौइंग को नेशनलाइज करते उन्होंने ट्रेड को नेशनलाइज किया जिसकी उन्हें कतई समझ नहीं। आज देखिए कोई व्यापारी 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा मार्जिन नहीं रखता। अगर पंजाब में 50 रुपये गंदम बिकता है तो 60 में मद्रास में बिके। उन्होंने गुजरात में जो भी टुकड़े भूखे थे नगे थे केरल में वहां सेट परसेंट फायदा रख कर बेचा। इसके मायने यह है कि उनको ट्रेड की बिल्कुल समझ नहीं। बजाए ट्रेड को नेशनलाइज करने के किसान की मदद की होती और प्लौइंग को इरिगेशन को और सोइंग को नेशनलाइज करते और नेशनलाइज करके उसकी फसल को बढ़ाते तो मैं समझता कि ठीक लाइन पर चल रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत यह है कि उनको यह पता नहीं कि पंजाब से जितना गंदम बाहर ले जाते हैं उतना ही बाहर से आया गंदम पंजाब को देते हैं। पंजाब में बीज अच्छा होता है लेकिन अब बाहर से लाते हैं। खाने पीने के लिए वहां के लोग बाहर से आया गंदम खाएं और वहां की गंदम

बाहर जाए यह समझ में नहीं आता। इसके मायने यह है कि मिसमैनेजमेंट है। बिहार के बारे में डाक्टर राम सुभग का बयान पढ़ा कि लोग भूखे हैं और परेशान हैं और वह घास फूस खा कर गुजर करते हैं तो मुझे तकलीफ हुई। तकलीफ इस लिए हुई कि इसके मायने यह है कि इतने इम्पोर्ट के बावजूद उन्होंने डिसेट्रेलाइजेशन नहीं कर रखा कि अगर किसी इलाके को जरूरत पड़ती है तो उसको हम 24 घंटों में अन्न पहुंचा दें। यह न कहें कि हमारे पाम बैगन नहीं हैं। हमारे पास ट्रांसपोर्ट का इन्तेजाम नहीं है। यह बातें कहकर इस तरह से अपने देश को अपनी हकूमत को दूसरे देशों में बदनाम करते हैं। तो इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारा फूड प्रोबलम जो है उस पर काफी गहरा सोच विचार करना जरूरी है। उसको सोचना ही होगा और अपने रंग को बदलना पड़ेगा। आज नेशनलाइज करने के बजाये ट्रेड को ओपन करे। नेशनलाइज इस चीज का करें जो कि छोटे किसान के बस की नहीं है। तो गल्ला जरूर बढ़ेगा, पैदावार जरूर बढ़ेगी।

इस देश के लिए यह कहना कि कहत पड़ा हुआ है ठीक नहीं है। गंगा जमना के मैदान से जो लोग आते थे नार्थ इंडिया का जो था उसके लिए तो गंगा जमना की हरयाली बड़ी मशहूर थी। साउथ का तो मैं जानता नहीं लेकिन नार्थ की बड़ी चर्चा होती थी। अगर यह हालत थी तो आज यह हालत क्यों हो गई कि हमारा देश एक एक जगह से अन्न मागता है हालांकि यह कहते हैं कि हमारे मेज का परसेटेज, हमारे ज्वार का परसेटेज, हमारे गेहूं का परसेटेज, हमारे राइस का परसेटेज बढ़ा है जब मैं इस परसेटेज को देखता हू तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी पापुलेशन इतनी नहीं बढ़ी। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन एक्सचेंज जो हमारा बर्बाद हो रहा है उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां मिसमैनेजमेंट है। अगर हमारे

यहां मिसमैनेजमेंट है तो उसके लिए देखना है। मैं आपको हज़ारों मिसालें दे सकता हूँ और मिनिस्टर को यकीन दिला सकता हूँ कि जिस वक्त बीज की ज़रूरत होती है उस वक्त नहीं मिलता है। अगर अक्टूबर में ज़रूरत है तो जनवरी में जा कर कहीं वह तकसीम होता है। जब खेत में खेती हो जाती है, तब कहीं तकसीम होता है। यही हालत फर्टिलाइज़र की है, यही हालत माइनर इरिगेशन की है जिस वक्त पानी चाहिए उस वक्त कनाल में पानी नहीं होता है और जिस वक्त पानी की ज़रूरत नहीं है उस वक्त पानी का बहाव खूब जोर से चलता है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि करना यह है कि सरकार इस तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दे।

अब नम्बर दो पर फल्ट्स की बात है। हमारे देश में फल्ट्स से काफी नुकसान हुआ और फल्ट्स को काबू करने के लिये हमने कभी कोशिश नहीं की। हम हमेशा यह कहते हैं कि ऐसा हुआ कि एक नाला था वह यूँ बह गया। यहां बड़ी बड़ी दलीलें दी जाती हैं लेकिन अच्छे मुल्क के लिये अच्छी हकूमत के लिए यह बड़ा ज़रूरी होता है कि हर तरह के फल्ट्स का मुकाबला करने के लिए वाकायदा कोई स्कीम हो लेकिन यहां आए दिन यह होता है कि कभी एक इलाका में फल्ट आता है तो कभी दूसरे इलाके में ड्राट होता है तो यह कहते हैं कि फल्ट का कारण यह हुआ और दूसरे का कारण यह हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ कि यहां नाले हैं दरया हैं तो बारिशों की वजह से जो चीज होगी उसको अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए क्या कोई फिकर की। इसके लिए कोई फिकर नहीं की। जिस का नतीजा यह है कि आज भी इस चीज पर हम मजबूर हैं कि अपनी बहनों भाइयों से अपील करें कि मण्डे को वह एक मील छोड़ दें। हम अपनी बहनों-भाइयों से अपील करें कि जहां इस वक्त अनाज नहीं है वहां वह आलू खाएं। क्या आलू कोई गंदम से सस्ता है या राइस

से वह सस्ता है या बहुत ज्यादा अरेलेबल है। जो बहन-भाई मीट नहीं खरीद सकते उनके लिए इसका इलाज भी मैं आपको कहूंगा। मैडम, आप कहेंगी कि खाली क्लिटिसाइज करना बड़ा आसान है कोई सुझाव भी देना चाहिए। तो जहां मैंने कहा कि प्लोइंग और सोइंग को नेशनल-लाइज करें और इसके साथ इरिगेशन का इन्तजाम करे वहां उसके साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां एक ऐसी जमीन है, एक ऐसी दौलत है जिसमें न कभी कहत पड़ता है, न कभी सूखा आता है, न भगवान वहां नाराज होता है वहां तो वह सदा राजी रहता है। तो गहरे समुन्द्र में करोड़ों टन मछलियां हैं और जैसा कि कहते हैं गमलों में व्हीट उगाना शुरू किया है उसी तरह से छोटे तालाबों के लिए कहते हैं छोटे तालाब बनाकर फिश पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं और फिशरीज के लिए करोड़ों रुपये मंजूर करते हैं लेकिन कभी इस बात के लिए हमने ध्यान दिया कि समुद्र में करोड़ों टन मछलियां मौजूद है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ भाई मछली नहीं खाते लेकिन जो मछलियां खाते हैं वह अन्न भी खाते हैं और अगर उनको मछली का पाऊंडर सस्ता दे सके तो जो मजदूर मछली खाने वाले हैं चाहे वह हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, कोई हों उनके पास पाऊंडर पहुंचा सकें तो उन्हें चूला बहुत देर तक नहीं रखना होगा दो मिनट में वह अपना ग्रामलेट तैयार कर सकते हैं और इसमें फूड की कीमत भी है और वह खाली फुड नहीं है बल्कि इससे वायटेलिटी आती है इससे ताकत बढ़ती है। तो ऐसे गहरे समुन्द्र हैं जहां कभी कहत नहीं पड़ता, वहां गवर्नमेंट ने कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया। कहते क्या हैं कि वह जो मछली है उसका अगर पाऊंडर बनेगा तो उसमें बू रह जाएगी। कौन नहीं जानता कि मूली जो है, करेला जो है और कई चीजें हैं जिन में बड़ी कड़वाहट रहती है लेकिन वह कड़वाहट कई लोगों

[श्री अब्दुल गनी]

को शापेन का मज़ा देती है और किसी को विहस्की का मज़ा देती है। गरीब किसान मजदूर इसी में खुश हैं। वह मूली खाकर खुश होते हैं, करेला खाकर खुश होते हैं। तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा इलाज है कि मिस्टर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब जितना खर्चा इस देश का कर रहे हैं जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज इस वक्त अन्न के मामले में खर्च करा रहे हैं उसका आठवाँ हिस्सा भी इस बात में लगाएं तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। डीप फिशिंग करके उन मछलियों को काबू किया जा सके और उनका पाउंडर बनाकर देश में बड़े सस्ते दामों पर दिया जा सके तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

आखिर में मैं बड़े अदब से अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस पालिसी को तर्क करे कि मद्रास का चावल जामनगर को जाए और जामनगर का जो चावल है वह केरल को जाए। दिस इज वेरी बेड। अगर सिर्फ बीज के लिए इधर उधर ट्रांसफर करते हैं तो ठीक है वरना ऐसा करना छोड़ दें। इसको डिसेट्टेलाइज करें, इसमें दिक्कत क्या है और जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था आप ऐसे कार्ड्स जारी करें जैसे कि हमारे मुल्क के हैं। यहां पार्लियामेंट का तर्जुमा है कि होम डिलिवरी देते हैं वह घर में मिल जाता है चार पैसा ज्यादा फी बोतल देना पड़ता है दूसरों के मुकाबले में लेकिन अगर इसी तरह करें तो कम से कम पाच परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जो सरकार को रुपया ज्यादा देंगे और पहले देगे कि उनके घर गल्ला पहुंच जाए। उनको उतना ही गल्ला देना होगा जितना रुपया उन्होंने पहले दिया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके पास इससे रुपया भी काफी आ सकता है और चूँकि उनको रुपये की जरूरत है रुपये का साधन हो सकता है। दूसरे यह कि इस वक्त बजाए इसके कि हम डिफेंस पर खर्च करें उस पर ज्यादा खर्च करे। आज दुनिया का जो डिफेंस का मामला है वह इतना उलझ गया है कि

एक तरफ चायना हाईडोजन बम्ब बना रहा है और हम कहते हैं कि भगवान के सहारे हम बगैर हाईडोजन बम के काम चलाएँगे। मैं भी गांधीवादी हूँ लेकिन करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके इन बन्दूक तोप गोलियों और छोटे-छोटे हवाई जहाजों से हम उनका मुकाबला करेंगे जिनके पास हमसे हजार गुना ज्यादा ताकत मौजूद है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस पर क्यों रुपया जाया करे। इस पर इतना ही रुपया जाया करे कि हमें बड़ी ताकतों से चाहे वह ईस्ट की हों या वेस्ट की हों चाहे लेफ्ट हों, चाहे राइट हों मदद मिले उनसे हम अपना पूरा ताल्लुकात जोड़ें और डिफेंस के नाम पर जो करोड़ हा नहीं अरब हा रुपया बर्बाद करते हैं वह न करें। मेडम, आप जानती हैं कि डिफेंस के नाम पर कितनी ठगी हुई करोड़ों रुपयों की चीजें इम्पोर्ट की गईं लेकिन उन से एक पैसे का फायदा भी डिफेंस का नहीं हुआ तो फिर डिफेंस के खर्च को कम करे और एजिटेशन और फूड के मामले में ज्यादा तवज्जो दें।

अब यह जो सुपर बाज़ार है यह बनावटी है यह दिखावे हैं इससे एक ही फायदा हुआ है और यह फायदा मैं मानता हूँ कि दूसरे भाव बढ़ाने में डरते हैं। लेकिन यह दिखावा छोड़ दें और असल मौजू की तरफ आएँ। मेडम मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और आपके जरिये इस सरकार से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि अब खिलोने से खेलना वह छोड़ दे।

तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया हूँ

खिलीने दे के बहलाया गया हूँ।

यह बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह बात इन्हे छोड़ देनी चाहिये। हां इलेक्शन आ रहा है इसमें जीतना चाहते हैं तो जितना चाहें झूठ बोल सकते हैं। वह बोलिए इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है जब और पार्टियों का कोलेशन नहीं हुआ है तो उनको जीतना ही चाहिये

कांग्रेस को जीतना ही चाहिये। जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अपोजिशन वाले मुझे गाली देते हैं। खैर इलेक्शन जीतने के लिये जो चाहे करें लेकिन देश के हित के लिये झूठे स्टेटिस्टिक्स गलत स्टेटिस्टिक्स दे कर न रखें। जिसको कोई न माने। इससे बेहतर है कि मिनिस्ट्री यह एतराफ करे कि "वी हेव फेल्ड इन अवर पालिसी।" और वह ठगी का जो इतेजाम है उस सबको छोड़ कर ट्रेड को ओपन करे और नेशनला जेशन करें तो प्रोडिंग, सोडिंग और इरिगेशन का करे। थैंक-यू मैडम-]

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are 22 names on my list. The House will have to sit through the lunch hour and I may also request that those whose names are here may also be present in the House. Mr. Yajee.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन महोदया आज....

श्री डी. एल. सेनगुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : अंग्रेजी में आप बोलें। आपको नेशनल लैंग्वेज है।

महोदया आज बाढ़, सूखे और एक जन संख्या की वृद्धि से भी हिन्दुस्तान की खाद्य समस्या बहुत ही भयावह और गम्भीर हो गई है। गत साल सात प्रदेशों में, राज्यों में जो सूखा पड़ा था उससे स्थिति सुधर रही थी कि हमें फिर इस परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं तो कृषि मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने गत साल उस सूखे से जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई उसको सम्भालने की बड़ी चेष्टा की और उनको कामयाबी हुई और लोग भूखों मरने नहीं पाए। लेकिन इस साल बाढ़ की वजह से और सूखे की वजह से खास कर हमारे आसाम में, मणीपुर में, त्रिपुरा में और हमारे उत्तरी बिहार के पांच जिलों में बाढ़ आने से आसू धानकी फसल पचास प्रति शत खत्म हो गई। मणीपुर की भी

फसल खत्म हो गई और त्रिपुरा में भी ऐसा ही हुआ और आसाम में बहुत नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार के जो जिले हैं उनमें 25 लाख एकड़ जमीन में मकई की जो फसल थी उसका एकदम ही सत्यानाश हो गया। इसके साथ-साथ बाढ़ के बाद फिर सारे दक्षिण बिहार में, उत्तर बिहार में जो सूखा हुआ उस सूखे की वजह से आज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि कम से कम बिहार की जो फसल है उसका अस्सी प्रतिशत चाहे वह धान हो या मकई हो वह सब फसल खत्म हो गई और रबी की फसल भी होने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि जमीन सूख गई है और उस जमीन में कोई सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो इसलिये आज यह स्थिति है कि इस साल सिर्फ बिहार ही नहीं समूचे बिहार में सूखा पड़ गया है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में, उड़ीसा में, कुछ पश्चिमी बंगाल के जिलों में, राजस्थान के जिलों में और गुजरात में भी सूखे की वजह से काफी नुकसान हुआ है; फसल मारी गई है और हमारे बिहार में तो ऐसी परिस्थिति है मैडम, आप जानती हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद हमारे बिहार का राज्य घेरो तो छोटा है-छठवां-सातवां स्टेट होगा हिन्दुस्तान का-लेकिन जनसंख्या उसकी 5 करोड़ 10 लाख है और उस 5 करोड़ 10 लाख में तो 4 करोड़ 76 लाख 30 हजार लोग हैं उनके लिये हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी को खिलाने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। पैदा तो हम करते थे, हम 73 लाख मीट्रिक टन साल में पैदा करते थे लेकिन जितनी हमारी आबादी है, जनसंख्या है उसके अतिरिक्त हमारी आबादी का एक भाग डिब्रूगढ़ से लेकर कलकत्ता तक और बम्बई तक, जहां भी आप देखेंगे, टी गार्डन में जायेंगे, तो कहीं कुली का काम करते हैं, कहीं कल कारखाने में काम करते हैं। तो हमारी जनसंख्या काफी आगे तक चली गई है। लेकिन फिर भी हम 73 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न पैदा करते थे लेकिन बराबर 13 लाख टन के लगभग हम डेफिसिट में कमी में रहते थे। लेकिन इस साल जैसी परिस्थिति

[श्री श्रीलाल यादव]

हो गई है उस परिस्थिति में जो हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक सेंट्रल टीम भेजी थी हमारे बिहार प्रदेश में वह अभी लौट कर आई है उसने रिपोर्ट दी है कि वहाँ की कैसी परिस्थिति है। तो आज 5 करोड़ 10 लाख की आबदी में 4 करोड़ 76 लाख 30 हजार आदमी देहाती में रहते हैं ग्रामीण है उसके साथ साथ 56 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जो शहरी लोग हैं जो उद्योग क्षेत्र के हैं टाटा इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया में धनबाद वगैरा में हैं उन 56 लाख आदमियों के लिये आपको अलग व्यवस्था करनी पड़गी और 4 आपको 20 लाख 30 हजार जो रूरल एरियाज में हैं देहाती क्षेत्र के हैं वहाँ के लोगों के लिये इतिजाम करना है। मैंने कहा कि 76 लाख टा गल्ला तो हम पैदा करते थे 45 लाख टन हम चावल पैदा करते थे 5 लाख टन गेहूँ पैदा करते थे 8 लाख टन मकई पैदा करते थे और भी अन्न मिलाकर हम पैदा करते थे लेकिन 13 लाख का डेफिशिट हमारे यहाँ बराबर होता है। एरिया के बिहाज से हमारे या की जन-संख्या सब से ज्यादा है हिन्दुस्तान में सब से घना वह इलाका है। तो इस साल जैसी भयावह परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग जो गावों में रहते हैं वे कहते हैं नब्बे नब्बे साल के लोग जो एकदम बूढ़े हो गये हैं वे कहते हैं कि इमेंगस तरह का हत, इस तरह का सूखा पड़ने की परिस्थिति कभी नहीं हुई। ऐसी हालत में जब हमारे बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी बिहार की सरकार हमारे खाद्य मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब से यह माग करते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ भी अन्न की कमी है इतनी कमी है और जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया यहाँ एक सेंट्रल टीम भी वहाँ गई और उसने उसके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट की। इस वर्ष घाटे के हिसाब से धान और मकई जो होने वाली है सब मिलाकर 22 लाख टन से ज्यादा पैदा नहीं हो सकता, तो 73 लाख साख में से 22 लाख हटा दिया तो 51 लाख टन का घाटा ऐसे हो गया, फिर 13 लाख का डेफिशिट पहले था, तो सब मिलाकर

आज 64 लाख मीट्रिक टन गन्ने की आवश्यकता बिहार को है एक वर्ष के लिये। आयन्दा में, भविष्य में, बाढ़ आती है, क्या होता है, कहना मुशकिल है। तो इस एक साल में 64 लाख मीट्रिक टन गन्ने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे बिहार में ज्यादा लोग चावल खाने वाले हैं लेकिन हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी वहाँ गेहूँ और मकई भेजते हैं, और दूसरा गल्ला उनके पास देने के लिए है ही नहीं। उनको चावल भेजने नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ, मिनेट, ज्वार, बाजरा, जो भी मिने, लाकर दें तो अगली अक्टूबर तक के लिए 64 लाख टन गल्ला चाहिए। हमारे मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब कहते हैं बिहार की इतनी मांग है, इतनी बढ़ा चढ़ा कर दी गई है। तो कौन हिसाब उनके मंत्रालय में होता है हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। वे जरा कान खोल कर सुनें और जरा जयरामदास दौलतराम जी हमारी बात उनको सुनने दें। मैं उनको जवाब दे रहा हूँ जो व बराबर कहते हैं कि बिहार सरकार को अनाप शनाप देते हैं। हमारे यहाँ कहा से इतना पैदा होता है, हमारे पास गल्ला नहीं है। जहाँ 5 लाख लाख 33 हजार टन गन्ने की आवश्यकता प्रति मास है वहाँ 41 करोड़ 76 लाख 30 हजार आदमियों को खिलाने के लिए इन्होंने बड़ी मेह बानी की कि 70 हजार से इन्होंने एक लाख टन कर दिया। कहते हैं कि बिहार के लोग चार आउन्स, छः आउन्स खायेंगे और दिल्ली वाले मद्रास वाले 14 आउन्स, 16 आउन्स खायेंगे—मैं नहीं समझता यह सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब का समाजवाद है। बिहार वाले खायेंगे 6 आउन्स, मेड़बानी हू तो 8 आउन्स, और दूसरे खायेंगे 14 आउन्स 16 आउन्स। समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में 14 आउन्स, 15 आउन्स 16 आउन्स खायेंगे। तो इस तरह से हिसाब लगाने वाले जो कृषि मंत्रालय में हैं उनकी बात कुछ समझ में आती नहीं है। तो यदि आज जो हमारी

5 लाख 33 हजार मीट्रिक टन की महीने में आवश्यकता है उसको नहीं देते तो सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब इसमें बिहार को भूखा मारने जा रहे हैं। गतवर्ष इन्होंने अच्छा काम किया कि उन्होंने भुखमरी की परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होने दी, लेकिन आज परिस्थिति क्या है। जब उनकी केन्द्रीय टीम बिहार हो कर आई तो वह कहती है 82 लाख टन से ज्यादा नहीं होगा तो 64 लाख टन गल्ला इस साल के लिए आवश्यक है। अगले साल के लिए क्या होगा। तो जब 5 लाख 33 हजार टन प्रति मास चाहिए तो बिहार गवर्नमेंट की आम तौर से माग है कि 4 लाख टन ही गल्ला आप दे दीजिए। जब आठ आउन्स हम एक आदमी को खिलाना शुरू करें तब 4 करोड़ 76 लाख 30 हजार आदमियों के लिए किस तरह से हम इतना कर सकते हैं और जो 56 लाख शहरी क्षेत्र के हैं, जो लेबर एरिया के हैं, टाउन एरिया के हैं, और बाकी 4 करोड़ 20 लाख 30 हजार हैं उनके लिए किस तरह से व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं? इसलिए बिहार सरकार की जो माग है 4 लाख टन की है वह बहुत घटा कर के है। यदि आप आम तौर से उतना देंगे तो आप लोगों को पूरा नहीं खिला सकेंगे। इसलिए मेरी उनसे गुजारिश है, माननीया डिपुटी चैयरमैन साहिबा, कि सबसे गम्भीर परिस्थिति बिहार की है। (*Time bell rings*) आधघंटा मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले को दिया गया, समाजवाद में जहाँ इस प्रकार की तकलीफ है, वहाँ मुझ को पांच मिनट ज्यादा बोलने के लिए देने की कृपा करेंगे, यह मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है। क्योंकि मुझे कृषि मंत्री जी से बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस मुस्तैदी के साथ उन्होंने गत वर्ष 7 सूबों के अकाल की स्थिति को सम्भाला था, उसी मुस्तैदी के साथ बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दूसरे सूबों की स्थिति को भी इस साल सम्भाल लेंगे। लेकिन मुझे यह उनसे निवेदन करना है कि

बिहार के लिए उन्हें मेहरबानी करने की जरूरत है। बिहार के लिए 4 लाख टन गल्ला प्रतिमास उन्हें भेजना चाहिए।

बिहार में 2 करोड़ 73 लाख एकड़ जमीन में खेती होती है और इसमें से सिर्फ 18 लाख 50 हजार एकड़ भूमि के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था है। 16 लाख एकड़ भूमि के लिए वहाँ पर नहर से सिचाई की व्यवस्था तथा 2 लाख 50 हजार एकड़ में लिफ्ट से सिचाई की व्यवस्था है। गंगा से कोई नहर नहीं निकाली गई है और साउथ बिहार की जो नदियाँ हैं उनमें वर्षा न होने के कारण पानी नहीं आता है और इस साल वहाँ पर पानी न बरसने की वजह से सारे बिहार में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। दो करोड़ 73 लाख एकड़ भूमि पर वहाँ पर खेती होती है 2 करोड़ 52 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और करीब 19 लाख एकड़ भूमि के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि आज बिहार की हालत बहुत नाजुक पानी न बरसने की वजह से हो गई है और उसको जल्दी से रिलीफ देने की आवश्यकता है। बिहार को अगले अक्टूबर तक कम से कम 4 लाख मन गल्ला प्रतिमास दिया जाना चाहिए। जब तक आप इतना गल्ला बिहार नहीं भेजेंगे तब तक हम जितने भी बिहार के मेम्बर हैं वे आपको चैन से नहीं बैठने देंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के जो लोग हैं, वे बड़े मुस्तैद हैं और इस तरह से मरने वाले नहीं हैं। यहाँ पर जो घेरा डालने और रिजाइट करने की बात कही जाती है वह गलत है। हमारी सरकार को इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन हम सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब से फिर अपील करना चाहते हैं कि वे बिहार के लिए 4 लाख टन प्रतिमास गल्ले का बन्दोबस्त करे चाहें उन्हें यह गल्ला रशिया से लाना पड़े, कनाडा से लाना पड़े या आस्ट्रेलिया से लाना पड़े।

[श्री श्रीलभद्र याजी]

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेन्ट्रल टीम बिहार गई थी उसने सिफारिश की है कि बिहार को 23 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाय। यह ठीक है कि आपने साढ़े चौदह करोड़ रुपया दिया है, लेकिन यह बहुत कम है और इस रकम को ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है और यह रकम कम से कम 30 करोड़ रुपया तक होनी चाहिये। इस के साथ ही साथ आपको वहां पर सिंचाई, ट्यूबवैल्स, लघु सिंचाई की योजनाएं है, उनको लागू करना चाहिये क्योंकि वहां की नदियों का पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। गेहूं तथा धान की फसल को पानी देने के लिये वहां पर पम्पिंग पैंट लगाने की जरूरत है ताकि ठीक समय पर पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सके। हिमालय के नीचे की यह बिहार की जमीन बहुत ही जरखेज है और वह सारे भारतवर्ष को गल्ला दे सकती है मगर पानी की कमी की वजह से आज वहां के खेत सूखे पड़े हुए हैं। हमारे बिहार के लोग भी बड़े मुस्तैद हैं और काम करने वाले हैं। गनी साहब ने जो यह कहा कि वहां पर इतनी कम एकड़ खेती होती है, तो ये लोग तो इस तरह की बात करते ही रहते हैं और अपोजीशन वालों का काम ही यही है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में हमारे देश में प्रति एकड़ की पैदावार बढ़ी है मगर इसके साथ ही साथ हमको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां जनसंख्या जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है, क्या उस पर कोई कंट्रोल है? जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान एक थे तो यहां की आबादी करीब 40 करोड़ की थी। जब इस देश का बंटवारा हुआ तो करीब 10 करोड़ जनता पाकिस्तान की तरफ चली गई है और आज यहां की आबादी करीब 50 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं श्री गनी साहब किस आंख से देखते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में प्रति एकड़ पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी है। वे कहते रहते हैं कि हमारे यहां पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है इसलिये

मिनिस्ट्रों को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल मोहन-सिंह जी का जो फार्म जुगियान में हैं वहां पर एक एकड़ पर 150 मन गल्ला पैदा होता है। इस लिये यह कहना कि हमारे मुल्क में प्रति एकड़ पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी है, गलत बात है। हमारे कांग्रेस के भी कुछ लोग यही कहा करते हैं कि बिहार में प्रति एकड़ पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी है, इसलिये वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन होना चाहिये और केन्द्र से वहां पर आफिसर भेजे जाने चाहिये। 50 स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग हैं, 26 ब्रारखंड पार्टी के लोग हैं, आधे पी० एस०पी० के लोग हैं, जो दो साल से कांग्रेस में आने के लिये क्यू में खड़े थे और इस तरह से करीब दो साल के अन्दर 268 एम०एल०ए० कांग्रेस में आये हैं और आगे भी कई आने वाले हैं। इस लिये इस तरह से कहना कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन होना चाहिये बिल्कुल अनुचित बात है। हमारे देश में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के जमाने से मशीनरी चली आती है और जो यह सिस्टम चला आ रहा है चाहे वह दिल्ली में हो या किसी सूबे में हो, उसमें कुछ न कुछ खामियां देखने में आती रहती हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों यहां पर भी कामराज के घर पर रेड हो गया था और गांधी जी की हत्या कर दी गयी थी। इस तरह से हमारे शासन में कुछ न कुछ खामियां है चाहे वह शासन बिहार का हो या सेन्ट्रल का हो। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर के बारे में जो यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर शासन अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल रहा है, एक गलत बात है। मैं उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं वे बहुत अच्छी तरह से वहां पर शासन का कार्य कर रहे हैं और जो लोग इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं वे इस तरह से वहां पर मेजरिटी पर नहीं आ सकते हैं।

(Time bell rings)

इस लिये मैं अन्त में, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में सिंचाई के साथ ही साथ

जानवरों के लिये पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था का सवाल हमारे सामने है और उनके लिये भी पानी की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। बिहार सरकार वहां पर रिलीफ का कार्य कर रही है, नान-आफिसियल तौर पर भी वहां पर रिलीफ का कार्य चल रहा है और जितनी पार्टियां यहां इधर बैठी हैं, वे भी सब इस कार्य में लगी हुई हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर युद्धस्तर पर कार्य किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं फिर अंत में, एक बार श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब से अपील करूंगा कि जिस चतुर्दश और योग्यता से उन्होंने पिछले साल 7 सूबों में सूखे की स्थिति को सम्भाला था, उसी तरह से इस साल में बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर-प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश तथा और दूसरे सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों की हालत को सुधारेंगे और वहां पर उचित रूप से गल्ले की व्यवस्था करेंगे। लेकिन मैं उनसे फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के लिये 5 करोड़ 33 लाख टन प्रतिमास अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप 4 लाख टन ही गल्ला देंगे तो आप वहां पर किस तरह से लोगों को जिन्दा रख सकते हैं? इस लिये मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने इतना ही गल्ला प्रतिमास दिया तो यह बिहार के लिये एक मुश्किल होगी और इसके साथ ही साथ आपके लिये भी मुश्किल होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार को जो चार लाख टन गल्ला देने की व्यवस्था है वह तो दिया जाना चाहिये मगर इस राशि को जल्द से जल्द बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ताकि वहां की जनता को जल्दी राहत पहुंचाई जा सके।

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, it has become a regular feature at every Session to discuss the food situation because, as days advance, as years advance, our capacity to produce own food is decreasing

and unfortunately, every time the Food Minister comes forward with a proposal to discuss the food situation, he has been always aided by an unnecessary rain, or an unavoidable drought in some part of the country, and enumerating the several steps that he has taken and getting the approval of the House he has been getting away like that. If we look back during the last Plan years, we find that our expenditure on the food import has been steadily increasing. During the First Plan they have imported foodstuffs worth Rs. 629.45 crores. It increased to Rs. 673.49 crores during the Second Plan. And during the Third Plan period it has reached Rs. 1010.72 crores. If the entire period after freedom is taken into account, we have so far imported about 70 million tonnes of foodgrains costing about Rs. 2668.68 crores. While imported foodstuffs cost us about Rs. 2668 crores, our expenditure on improvement of food cultivation in India is only Rs. 2700 crores or so. This has been the economics of the food production in India.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Does it include irrigation also?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Everything; irrigation small, minor, medium, everything.

Last year we were told that we had imported 7.5 million tonnes worth of foodgrains, and in the current year it has reached up to 12 million tonnes, and the next year also the Food Minister expects that we will require about an equal quantity of foodgrains to be imported. They began the Third Plan with an aesthetic sense and for the Third Plan period they set our target as 101 million tonnes. Later, when the plans did not go according to programme, when they found that production was not going according to expectations, the target was revised to 92 million tonnes. Even then it could not be reached. Now they say our production is only 72 million tonnes. And this is the position after

[Shri P. K. Kumaran.] fifteen years of planned development. Also let us remember that 70 per cent of India's population is composed of agriculturists and only some 30 per cent of our population live in small towns or cities, big and small, where they are engaged in other occupations. Yet after some twenty years since the attainment of freedom and fifteen years of planned development, we find that we are still dependent on other countries for food and a large chunk of our resources is spent on the import of foodgrains. This is a shameful situation and any other Government would have handed over the government to people who claim to run it properly.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: And who are those people?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: We can do it. What is the reason for this state of affairs? The reason basically is the wrong agrarian policy followed by this Government. Years ago, when the national movement for freedom was going on, we promised to the people that there would be land reforms in this country. But this promise has remained on paper and in the old files of the Congress. I agree that land has been distributed, but it has been distributed among the landlords and among the rich peasants only. The really landless people have not got a single acre of land. We have been professing that we are for socialism, for a socialist or socialistic society and so on. But what do we find when we compare the progress here with the progress made by a country like Japan where they say they are for capitalism, that they are a capitalist country where they do not profess to introduce socialism? Even there they have introduced land reforms in such a way that today Japan is a self-sufficient country and even though they import a certain quantity of food, they are in a position to feed their people. The per capita production is also high there. Here in our country, after all these years of planned development, the landless still remain where they were.

Land has been distributed among brothers and sisters and brothers' wives and wives' brothers and so on and so forth, so much so all the land still remains in the hands of the same class of people and the old structure of agriculture remains in India just as it was. When that is the case, how can we expect progress? Even the people who take land on rent and cultivate it, the small peasants, they too are in difficulties. They have no security of tenure and evictions are taking place even now and even rent, the authorities have not been able to control. Rents are exorbitant and the people concerned do not refrain from exploiting the peasantry and the landless peasants in particular. This exploitation is continuing in our country. They introduced a ceiling on the holding of land, but even that has been flouted in actual practice. The result is that in spite of the fact that ceiling has been introduced in all parts of India, no land has been declared to be surplus anywhere. This is the manner in which the provision regarding ceiling has been implemented.

So far as farmers are concerned, they have no incentive to produce more. In order to give credit facilities to the farmers cooperation societies have been formed. But most of these cooperative societies in the countryside, the so-called apex banks or apex societies which are meant to give credit facilities to the cultivators are manned by the members of the landed class or even members of the same family. The poor peasants do not get the credit facilities which the Reserve Bank or the Government always enumerate in their reports. None of these facilities reach the ordinary peasant.

Now, let us look at the way this sum of Rs. 2,700 crores has been spent on agriculture. Recently I had occasion to read an article in a daily newspaper wherein a professor was stressing the inadequate production of rice in India. He has given the figures of production and said that in

Australia the production is 6,000 kilogrammes per hectare. In Japan and some other eastern countries it is 5,000 kilogrammes per hectare and in Korea and some middle-eastern countries it is 3,000 or 4,000 kilogrammes per hectare. This is the production of rice in those countries, but in India per hectare the production is only 1,074 kilogrammes. And then he has suggested various methods for increasing our production, as for instance, the better supply of fertilisers, the use of modern implements and so on. He has suggested that modern implements should be made available to the peasants, that loans should be made available to them as also improved seeds. He has said that the results of research should reach the peasants and for this we should have extension services and so on. When we look at reports coming from the Food Ministry, we find all these things are mentioned there also, that they have a high-yielding variety, Taichung Type I and Sanora 64 and so on and so forth. All those technical terms are there and the reports are full of them. But I do not know what is happening to all these things and why there is no greater production.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): If my hon. friend would go to the agriculturists, he would then find out the facts and then he would be convinced.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Even in respect of our fertiliser targets, we have not been able to fulfil our target. I find that in respect of the distribution of fertilisers the achievement is 41 per cent less than the target. I have taken the figures from the Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee. In the case of phosphate fertilisers it is 63 per cent below target and in the case of potassium fertiliser it is 56 per cent below the target. In the case of distribution of insecticides the achievement is 80 per cent below

the target and in respect of improved seeds it is 41 per cent below the target. This is the way in which we have been spending this sum of Rs. 2,700 crores.

As for the package programmes, the districts chosen for these package programmes are the traditionally rich districts. These package programmes have been introduced throughout India. But you will find that the districts chosen are the traditionally rich districts. Those districts are selected where there is water available and where there are other facilities, like Tanjore in Tamilnad and West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. While West Godavari district is chosen, the district of East Godavari still remains neglected. The rich peasants of West Godavari get all the loans and the improved varieties of seeds like Taichung and all that. Therefore, the rich peasant becomes richer and richer while the backward peasants remain where they were. The traditionally backward districts like those in Rayalaseema and North Mysore and other undeveloped parts of India remain where they have been all these years. They remain where they are while all the improved varieties and loan facilities and so on, are given to the traditionally better-off districts, so much so that the disparity between the rich peasant and the poor peasant becomes greater and greater. The rich become richer and richer and the poor become poorer and poorer. This package programme was introduced with the idea of increasing production.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Is it the contention of the hon. Member that in the package programme districts all the peasants are rich?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: That is not my contention. These programmes should be implemented in the backward districts. Now everything is being spent in the other areas and the result is that even where there is increase in production you are not able to procure this increased production. If the ordinary peasant pro-

[Shri P. K. Kumaran.]

duces something more, than he parts with it in order to purchase the other things that he requires. But when the rich peasant produces more, his capacity to retain that produce with himself is such that when you go to him to procure that surplus he does not part with it. His capacity to retain is greater and he waits till the market is more favourable. As such your programme of procuring the surplus has also failed. So I say the entire programme has to be redrafted and the whole question should be reconsidered. These package programmes should be introduced in the backward districts, in the neglected parts and the peasants in those parts should be taken into consideration. Those peasants should be given facilities like loans, better seeds, irrigation water and so on. These facilities should go to those farmers and not to the landlords and rich peasants. Otherwise the rich become richer just as in other fields of production in the country. During the eighteen years of freedom you have created a small strata of people who have become suddenly rich who are corrupting the economic fields, corrupting the social life, corrupting the political life, corrupting the entire life of the country. That has been the result of your plan in all fields including the agricultural field.

1 P.M.

Now according to their own report they say that in 1949-50 our per capita domestic availability was only 14.4 oz. while with imports it was 14.9 oz. In 1964-65 the per capita availability was 15.3 while with imports it was 16.9. In 1965-66 because of the drought the availability was 12.3 and with imports it is 14.3. My contention is even if you had succeeded in supplying these 12.3 oz. to the people at large on an even basis there would not have been any hardship in the country. But did you succeed? How is your distribution machinery working? It has failed and why? Exactly because of the reason that all your assistance to the farmers has gone to the people who

are able to corner stocks, to the landlords, to the rich peasants and the people who are in a position, and who have the capacity to corner stocks and hold the whole society to ransom until the prices go up. And because of the same reason your production has also been defective and you are not able to procure. You have to pay high prices. And whenever you could not get the grain at the price you dictated you left them free and the grains moved freely in the black-market.

Recently I had an occasion to meet a French Professor who had been touring our country. I do not know how he got this idea. He was telling me how rice was being moved from Palghat to Calcutta, how at the check-post the lorry driver takes his licence book and hands it over with a wad of notes to the policemen who simply takes the money and returns the book and the lorry is allowed to go. That French Professor was asking me, "what is your programme? What is the machinery that is available for distribution? You are not able to distribute whatever you have properly." So this is how it is going on.

Madam, lastly two years back we passed the Food Corporation Bill and the Food Corporation came into existence in Madras. We supported that Bill thinking that the Corporation will take over the distribution of the foodgrains but what has happened? Nothing. The Chairmen have been coming and going; they are unable to find even a Chairman for the Food Corporation with the result that till today they have done nothing to take over the distribution. I say unless the entire food trade is taken over by the State Food Corporation, you may have the small traders but the entire wholesale trade must be taken over by the Food Corporation—you will not be able to control distribution or the price. The price which you pay should be such as to induce the peasant to part with his surplus stock keeping back the minimum necessary for his own upkeep and seeds. The price should be such that there should

be sufficient inducement for him to come forward to sell his stocks.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Did not the hon. Member complain the other day that the Food Corporation was charging higher price than the market price in his own State? How is it that you argue in favour of the Food Corporation taking this up now?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: I am coming to that. The other day Mr. Subramaniam said that if there were no strikes he will be in a position to meet the requirements of the country. When the prices are high, I do agree that there will be an uproar but then you cannot expect the wages to sit idle and pray to God when the prices are running like horses. The only remedy is, as in Japan, you should give an economic price to the cultivator and subsidise it while selling to the people. Instead of giving to America Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 crores, why not subsidise it here?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But where is the grain?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Even these 12 oz. which you have if you are in a position to distribute to the country on an even basis there will be no starvation. Even that they are not doing.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Hand it over to Mr. Kumaran for a year.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: We will show it.

Now in this Foodgrains Policy Committee Report I find some mention about a National Food Council. Of course I agree that a National Food Council should be set up but in the absence of State monopoly in foodgrains nothing will work.

One more point, Madam, about the availability of vegetables in the country. From the same Report I find

that in India the per capita availability of vegetables is only 2.8 kgs. while in Pakistan it is 18.5, Ceylon 42 kgs., U.A.R. 91 kgs., France 98.4 kgs. and Italy 144.8 kgs. For vegetable cultivation there should be a regular programme. The Government should sit and consider seriously how vegetable production could be increased. As Mr. Subramaniam said the other day, flower-pot cultivation of vegetables is not going to solve this problem. The cultivation of vegetables and the question of making it available to the people in the country should be taken up seriously. If you did that it will go a long way to meet the requirements of the people.

Madam, I hope these points which I have suggested will be taken into consideration and especially I hope the package programme will be re-examined in the light of the experience that we have acquired in this country.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, every session we get this opportunity to discuss the food situation and as time passes we are confronted with a more critical situation and every time the Government comes up saying that it will be importing as much foodgrains as are available in the foreign markets. I welcome the speech of the hon. Food Minister to the extent that for the first time the emphasis was more on indigenous production and an appeal was made to the people of this country. In the last session when we were discussing this food problem you might remember, Madam Deputy Chairman, the hon. Food Minister convened a conference of all the diplomats to appeal to them that India was starving and that they should come to our rescue. At that time I raised objection and I stick to that objection even today. What was the net result? We might have got a few tonnes of food into this country but the whole of the British Press, the European Press and the Press of the U.S.A., were full of advertisements showing Indian people with begging

[Shri Chandra Shekhar.]

bowls and asking their people to show pity on Indians who are starving. In the schools children were asked to put a penny each for helping Indians and the symbol was of a starving Indian with a begging bowl. No country, howsoever small, can afford to live on doles, more so a country like India with a population of 480 millions. Madam, I am happy that after two droughts, after these successive calamities, the Government of India have changed their attitude. That way this drought has come as a blessing in so far as the Government of India has come to realise that we cannot be depending upon foreign markets any longer for our food. Last year when the drought was there in many parts of the country we did not emphasize the need for growing more food in the country; we did not ask our peasants to produce more; we did not ask the opposition parties and the people of the country to co-operate to get over the difficulty but instead we immediately rushed to the U.S.A. and other countries for help. So this is a welcome change in the attitude of the Government of India but this change is meaningless unless and until we are ready to take the consequential steps. The previous speaker gave some right pointers if you want to increase production. Who is to have holdings in their hands? For the last twenty years we have been pleading in this country that there should be land reforms. The Government of India and the Congress Party have been pleading, time and again, that the land should go to the tiller of the soil, but again after twenty years we have not been able to make all the land reforms that are necessary in this country. Not only that we have not completed the land reform schemes, but the Planning Commission a few years back appointed committee to see whether land reforms had been executed or not. I do not know what happened to the report of that committee. The most tragic part of it is that even today in this country it is being discussed whether these land re-

forms are right or not, because the Fundamental Rights of certain people have been affected. I do not want to discuss the proceedings that are happening in the Supreme Court, but after twenty years of our freedom, every land reform is in doubt as to whether it will affect the Fundamental Rights of those people who are responsible for exploiting the teeming millions of this country for thousands of years. I do not know what will happen. The proceedings that come in the press every day show that the legal luminaries are discussing whether land reforms or the abolition of Zamindari is according to the constitutional provisions or not. In this psychology of uncertainty, in this psychology of defending the rights of the people who are responsible for exploiting the teeming millions of this country, no country can progress. The Government should decide once and for all what is the direction in which we are going. Land should belong to the people who are able to cultivate the land, not to people who are able to manipulate the rights on those lands, because land is a free gift of nature. It is not the property of any individual. It is the property of the society and the society should be authorised to utilise it in a way which is beneficial to the nation. Unfortunately, land reforms could not be completed even during twenty years. I do not know whether the Government will be able to do anything in the near future in this respect.

The other point is about rural credit. The hon. Minister is sitting here. I was in his own State, Maharashtra. I may tell you that the co-operative institutions are the best in Maharashtra State. I asked the co-operative officers there and they said that rural credit supply was not even six to ten per cent of their requirements in many areas. Who are lending money to the peasants? Again, those big businessmen or their agents, who are exploiting the people. A man with half an acre of land cannot get any credit. If these co-operative societies are

giving them some credit, it is used not for improving the land, but only for consumption or for wedding purposes. The Government of India so far has not been able to evolve any suitable system of rural credit. Only a few months back the Reserve Bank gave a report that the supply of rural credit was worse off after the three Five Year Plans than what it was in 1951-52. It is worse in this sense. Taking into account the present needs of an agriculturist, a modern agriculturist, the present credit is not enough. You ask them to put more fertilizer, to put in better quality of seeds. So, the investment on agriculture is more than what it was in 1951-52. If you take the percentage of what the agriculturists were investing in 1952 or 1951 and what they are required to invest in agriculture today, the percentage has gone down. That is the most difficult situation and the Government should find a way out.

The other point relates to irrigation. Irrigation has developed in many States and the overall condition has improved, but what has been the limit of negligence in respect of irrigation. I give you only one instance. Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee knows it. In Bihar State one of the main reasons for the present drought is the failure of irrigation, of one project known as the Sone barrage project. It failed only because one contractor did not fulfil his contract within the time-limit. The Sone barrage was to be constructed by a company known as Texmaco. This company is owned by the greatest financial magnate, Mr. G. D. Birla. Three years back in this House I raised this matter as to why this contract was being given to Mr. Birla as against Jessops, where the major shareholders are the Government of India. I wrote twice, thrice to the Irrigation Minister saying that this company of Birlas was going to betray the whole nation. I am a small man. My voice did not count. Today everyone says that Mr. Birla has not completed the Sone barrage gates and they could not implement the irriga-

tion project which they thought would materialise two years back. Not only that Birlas demanded a huge amount of foreign exchange and the Planning Commission experts only recently said that this amount was really not required. People who are playing with the lives of . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Why do you not resign from the Congress?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not resign from the Congress Party only because if Congress people had tried to help Birlas, they are ashamed of it, while the Party of Mr. Lokanath Misra, without any shame, is advocating the cause of Birlas and it is these very men who are responsible for all this chaos and disorder in this country. (*Interruption.*) This is the only difference. The objective of the Congress Party is to do away with Birlas, Rajas and Maharajas, while the policy of the Swatantra Party is to preserve these monopolists, these feudal lords and these people who are responsible for all the disintegration, chaos, disorder and poverty in this country.

(*Interruption*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, he has answered you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I am just asking a question. Which is the Party that has kept up Birlas after independence up to date? I want that question to be answered.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I agree that the Congress Party should have finished Birlas by this time, but the Congress Party has done one good thing. They have moved in the right direction. They have finished landlords. They have finished feudal lords. They are also trying to finish these vested interests. But unfortunately the Party to which Mr. Lokanath Misra belongs is still advocating it and it is his Party which is still pleading that the Zamindari abolition, which has been done, is against the Fundamental Rights of certain people.

[Shri Chandra Shekhar.]

It is Mr. Lokanath Misra's Party and Mr. Misra himself who had opposed the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment. That was only to preserve them.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: They have also given a ticket to Mr. Birla.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: This is the only difference between the Congress Party and the Swatantra Party. (*Interruption*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over now.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: So, Madam, I was saying that such people should not be tolerated in this country. An enquiry should be made whether Texmaco, which failed to fulfil its contract, should be held responsible for such a major crime on the nation and the country.

Another point relates to U.P. It is a defect in planning. In Rihand dam power was generated, but the Planning Commission and the Government of India in their wisdom did not give enough money to the U.P. Government for transmission lines and year after year the power went waste, without there being any transmission lines. I have been informed, a few months back, that they had suggested certain steps. Madam, I only appeal to the Government of India that in the matter of irrigation projects they should be more well planned and the execution of these projects should be guarded in such a way that no profiteering is allowed and no sabotage is allowed by any quarter whatsoever. (*Time bell rings*). Madam, I have only spoken for ten minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for nearly fifteen minutes. You may take a few minutes more.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Another point is about U.P. because I cannot discuss other details. In U.P. for the last two or three years there have been drought conditions. Only the other day the hon. Food Minister

was telling that there were exaggerated claims for certain States. There is a population projection of 8 crores in U.P. this year. Out of this population of 8 crores, nearly 5 crores are affected by drought and famine conditions—3 crores according to the investigating team of the Central Government and 5 crores according to the estimates of the U.P. Government. The U.P. Government have been demanding from the Government of India that up to the coming March they should give 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains every month. Bihar was demanding 4 lakh tonnes. Bihar got 1.07 lakh tonnes per month. U.P. demanded 2 lakh tonnes, but U.P. got 60,000 tonnes. So this is the Central Government which makes the States feel that if they make exaggerated demands, they will get more. I do not know what is the idea behind it. I do not want to go into details. I totally agree with Mr. Kumaran that there should be state trading in foodgrains. The major mistake in our food policy was committed in the 1950's when the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai resorted to the policy of decontrol. I had made it twice clear in this House that in those years deliberately these traders in foodgrains tried to bring down the prices of foodgrains after the decontrol so that the decontrol should be complete. All buffer stocks were exhausted, and after that we could not create any buffer stock and if any calamity came we were just left at the mercy of these traders or at the mercy of the foreign traders. Unfortunately that policy of Rafi Sahib proved to be successful temporarily because in order to get complete decontrol these traders and monopolists co-operated with the Government. Decontrol was complete and within a month of complete decontrol food prices again began to rise. Unfortunately at that time Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai passed away. This country still believes that decontrol is the only panacea of all maladies of our food policy, and it is a matter of pity that this Government have fallen a prey to this public psychology and they are not ready to take bold steps.

There will be temporary difficulties, there will be initial hardships, there will be initial expenditure, in resorting to complete control, but there is no going back. If you want to solve the food problem of this country, the only thing is that there should be complete control of the foodgrains trade and also the distribution of foodgrains. Moreover, Madam, I shall appeal to the Government of India that instead of going to the U.S.A. and Australia they should encourage their own people, and as Mr. Kumaran has said, instead of spending large amounts of money on foodgrain imports, you must give subsidy to the peasants and to the farmers so that they may be able to grow more food in order to feed the bellies of the teeming millions of people who are starving. I again appeal that the conditions in U.P. and Bihar are so serious, so critical, that if right steps are not taken, I do not know what is going to happen after December in Eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand Division of U.P. and also certain parts of or major parts of Bihar. I appeal to the Government that they should give all the required foodgrains that the Governments of U.P. and Bihar are demanding. It is good enough that welcome rains have set in and there are better prospects of rabi sowing in Eastern U.P. and certain parts of Bihar. I hope and trust that the Government of India will come to the help of U.P. and Bihar in this critical hour.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यह अन्न संकट का प्रश्न पिछले अनेक वर्षों से हमारे यहां चर्चा का विषय रहा है। दुर्भाग्य इसी बात का है कि संकट बढ़ता रहा है।

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) in the Chair.)

वह कुछ प्रान्तों में लगातार, सतत रूप से, जारी है। राजस्थान प्रदेश का यह लगातार चौथा वर्ष है। वहां यह अन्न का संकट और वर्षा का अभाव, इस वर्ष भी वहां पर जारी है। विशेषकर राजस्थान के पश्चिमी जिलों में यह संकट बहुत विकराल रूप धारण

किये हैं। केवल अन्न की ही कमी नहीं है वहां पर, पीने के पानी का भी अभाव वहां पर है। राजस्थान में, आम तौर पर पश्चिमी जिलों में, लोग वर्षा के पानी को एकत्र कर पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करते आए हैं। लेकिन उसकी भी एक सीमा रहती है। और जब यह इस तरह से चौथा वर्ष चला आ रहा है तो यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि पीने के पानी का भी इस वर्ष कितना अभाव बन गया है। पिछले साल तक लोग पश्चिमी जिलों में दम, दस मील दूर ऊटों पर जा कर परवाल में पानी भर कर पीने के लिए लाया करते थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस वर्ष चारे की भी इतनी कमी है कि वहां पर, उन जिलों में, पशुओं पर एक बहुत बड़ी महामारी फैली है क्योंकि केवल बारमोर जिले में 8 लाख बकरियां, 5 लाख भेड़ें, साढ़े 4 लाख गायें, यह सारे का सारा पशु धन आज मौत के मुंह में जा रहा है। ऊंट, जो कि इस रेगिस्तान के इलाके में पानी लाने का एकमात्र साधन था, आज उसका भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि जहां हम अन्न की कमी के क्षेत्रों में अनाज बाहर के देशों से मंगा कर, या अपने ही देश के कुछ दूसरे भागों से कभी वाले क्षेत्रों में भेज कर, लोगों के संकट को थोड़ा कम कर सकते हैं, इस पानी के अभाव की पूर्ति किस प्रकार से होगी। मुझे दुःख है, महोदया, कि आज इन अठारह वर्षों के बाद भी यह पेय जल की समस्या बनी हुई है। राजस्थान के इस हिस्से में बहुत से इसके लिए बोर्ड गठित हो गये, पानी वाले बाबा आ गये, परन्तु अभी भी यह पीने के जल की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ। हर वर्ष योजना काल में, योजना का गठन करते समय, इस सवाल को महत्व देने की बात कही जाती है लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप से इसमें अभी तक प्रगति नहीं हुई। मुझे दुःख है कि जो लोगों को तात्कालिक राहत देने का काम, टंकियो में पानी भेज कर

[श्री सुन्दरसिंह भंडार]

रेलगाड़ियों के द्वारा उन जगहों पर पानी पहुंचाने का काम किया जाना चाहिए था उसको भी उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जा सका। इस प्रकार उधर के क्षेत्र के लोगों को पीने के पानी का भी एक बहुत बड़ा संकट है। उन जिलों में जो पहले सरकारी अनाज भेजा जा रहा था सरकारी दुकानों पर वितरण करने के लिए, मुझे यह हैरानी होती है कि इस संकट के क्षणों में उन जिलों में भेजी जाने वाली अनाज की राशि घटायी जा रही है। जुलाई के महीने में जो बार-मोर जिले में 11 हजार 300 क्विन्टल गेहूं भेजा जा रहा था, वह अब केवल 6,740 क्विन्टल गेहूं वहां भेजा जा रहा है, और जो वहां पर 18,000 क्विन्टल ज्वार भेजा जाता था वह अब केवल 6,000 क्विन्टल भेजा जा रहा है। एक तरफ लोग परेशान हैं, पीने के पानी का अभाव है। सारी आबादी पर एक कहर छाया हुआ है। सरकार की तरफ से जो सरकारी गल्ले की सस्ती दुकानें वहां पर थीं वे आज बंद की जा रही हैं। आज 5,000 से कम आबादी वाले गांवों में जहां पहले . . .

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member is opposed to procurement but he wants more food and also more fair price shops.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मैंने अभी तो नहीं कहा, मैं उसके लिए रास्ता बता रहा हूं। आप उस रास्ते पर चलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं इस प्वाइंट को आपके सामने रखूंगा कि आपकी स्टॉक पोजीशन क्यों नहीं बन पाती है। सरकार छोटे छोटे गांवों में सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें बंद करने जा रही है और इन दुकानों को बंद करने के लिए यह आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहती है कि अनाज का संकट इतने विस्तृत क्षेत्र में नहीं है जितना कि पिछले चार साल पहले था। जिस तरह से बड़े शहरों में यह संकट रहा है उस रूप में गांवों में नहीं

रहा है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि तस्वीर बिल्कुल भिन्न है। अगर इस संकट को शहर और कस्बों का संकट कहा जाता है, नान-एग्रिकलचरिस्ट और कंज्यूमर्स का संकट कहा जा सकता है, तो मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ेगा कि आज एग्रिकलचरिस्टों के लिए भी यह एक अन्न संकट बन गया है। आज वह किसान जो थोड़ा पैदा करता है, उसी से आप प्रोक्योर-मेंट करके, लेवी लगाकर उससे अन्न बसूल कर रहे हैं और हालत यह है कि उसके पास खाने के लिए अन्न नहीं बचता है। जब उसके लिए सस्ते अनाज की दुकान की मांग की जाती है तो आप कहते हैं कि गांवों में अनाज की क्या जरूरत है ?

फूड ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने एक भाव तय कर रखा है, उसने 65 रुपया क्विन्टल गल्ले का भाव घोषित कर रखा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप को मालूम है कि वहां पर मंडियों में इस समय 95 रुपया क्विन्टल गल्ले का भाव है और फूड ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने 65 रुपया गल्ले का भाव घोषित कर रखा है और इसके बाद भी वह हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे हैं। जब किसानों को उनके अनाज का 95 रुपया क्विन्टल मिल रहा है तो आपने 65 रुपया क्विन्टल घोषित कर रखा है फिर आप किसानों को राहत देने की बात करते हैं किसानों को उचित मूल्य देने की बात करते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: According to you, what should be the reasonable price to the consumer?

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : आप दो प्रश्नों को हल करना चाहते हैं। अगर आप अपने स्टॉक पोजीशन को डेवलप करना चाहते हैं, तो केवल कंज्यूमर्स और किसानों को लड़ाकर नहीं चल सकते हैं। क्या आप ईमानदारी से यह महसूस करते हैं कि हम किसानों को रीजनेबल प्राइस दे रहे हैं जो आज के प्रिविलेंट कंडीशन में मार्केट में

है। लेकिन आप उसको यह प्राइस नहीं दिलायेंगे क्योंकि आप कहेंगे कि कंज्यूमर्स को ज्यादा दाम पर बेचनी पड़ेगी और उनको सबसिडाइज करना पड़गा तथा उसको उचित मूल्य पर माल देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। इस तरह से आप कंज्यूमर्स के नाम पर, किमान के नाम पर बंदर बाट का तमाशा करते हैं और इस तरह से सरकार को जो यह नीति है, वह बिल्कुल उचित नहीं कही जा सकती है। आप विदेशों से जो अनाज माग रहे हैं और उसके लिए जो सबसिडी देते हैं, वह बात तो कुछ समझ में आती है। वह बात तो आप करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन किसानों को भी उपभोक्ता सामग्री मुहैया करने का भी प्रबन्ध आप करें ताकि उन्हें उनकी जरूरत की चीजें उचित मूल्य पर मिल सकें। अगर आपने इस तरह की बात की तो कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है।

अपनी इस नीति के आधार पर यह जो मारे इलाके में पशुधन की बात सरकार ने कही थी तो दूसरी तरफ राजस्थान में घास की बाढ़ लगी है। इस घास को काटने का काम सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ले लिया था मगर वह इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयत्न नहीं है। वह घास खड़ी सूख गई है, खराब हो रही है और सरकार उसे काटवा नहीं सकती है। जो घास खड़ी उपलब्ध हो सकती है वह घास भी बरबाद हो रही है। अब सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी को अपने कंधे पर लेने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करती है? सरकार वह कार्य नहीं कर पा रही है जिस कार्य के जरिये वह लोगों को राहत पहुंचा सकती है और न ही वह कार्य किसी दूसरे को ही करने देती है।

राशन की मात्रा जहां बड़े शहरों में 7 किलो प्रतिमास है, वहां गांवों पर दो किलो प्रतिमास देने की बात सरकार की ओर से जारी है। कुछ गांवों में जहां पिछले दिनों एंजिडेशन हुए थे, वहां पर

सरकार ने चार किलो प्रतिमास कर दिया है। इस तरह से सरकार दो किलो से चार किलो प्रतिमास राशन देकर किस तरह से लोगों को राहत पहुंचा सकती है? इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस राशन की मात्रा में सरकार को वृद्धि करनी होगी।

सरकार ने पिछले दिनों अनाज उत्पादन, अच्छा बीज और खाद की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा था कि इनकी वजह से हमारे देश में खाद्य का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन आज मवाल यह है कि किमान अपनी खेती के लिये पानी मागता है तो उसको इस संकट में पानी नहीं मिलता है। आपने पिछले 15 वर्षों से जितना भी सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध किये हैं, वे सब वर्षों के पानी पर निर्भर करते हैं। वर्षा जब नहीं होती है तो ये वर्षों की नहरे सूख जाती हैं। यही कारण है कि आज हमारे देश में अन्न संकट इतना अधिक बढ़ गया है। वर्षा नहीं हुई है और वर्षा न होने के कारण नहरे सूख गई हैं और सारा इलाका आज सूखे में त्रस्त है। जिन क्षेत्रों में ट्यूबवैल्यूम है, जहां कच्चे पक्के कुए हैं, उनकी पूरी ताकत लेकर किमान अपनी थोड़ी बहुत खेती को बचा पाया है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार बड़ी योजनाओं की तरफ ध्यान दे रही है, वह मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स को एम्प्लोय करना चाहती है और गांवों में कुओं और छोटे सिंचाई के साधनों की ओर वह ध्यान नहीं दे सकती है। पम्पिंग सैट सरकार के रिकार्ड पर है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह बात पूछना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को जो पम्पिंग सैट बांटे गये हैं उनमें से कितने बेकार पड़े हैं जिनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स सरकार उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकती है और इस तरह से पंचायत समितियों में कई लाख पम्पिंग सैट कबाड़खाने में पड़े हुए हैं और उनके ढेर लग हुए हैं। इस तरह के

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

सैटों में कुछ न कुछ नुक़्स है जिनकी वजह से वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। जो पम्पिंग सैट काम कर रहे हैं वे तेल और डीजल के अभाव के कारण बेकार पड़े हुए हैं।

पिछले दिनों से कुछ गांवों पर बिजली पहुच गई है, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि जो बिजली हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिसिटी की है, वह वर्षा के ऊपर निर्भर है। चम्बल से बिजली पैदा होती है। पिछले दिनों गांधी सागर बांध कुछ महीनों तक एक किलोवाट बिजली तैयार नहीं कर सका क्योंकि उसके अन्दर पानी नहीं था। इस बार भी पानी की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। चार टरबाइन्स लगे हुए हैं अगर चारों टरबाइन्स को चलाया जाता है तो पानी जल्दी ख़त्म हो जायेगा। चम्बल बांध में अगले वर्ष तक वर्षा आने तक उसमें पानी बचेगा या नहीं इसके बारे में संदेह है। लेकिन जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं वे पोलिटिकल नैसिसिटीज को देखकर इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि किसानों को जैसे नाराज किया जा सकता है उन्हें पानी दिया जाय, इस बारे में आज संघर्ष मचा हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार को इस प्रश्न के संबंध में रेशनल एटिट्यूड लेकर नहीं चलना चाहिये। लेकिन उसको भी अखिर इस बात को महसूस करना चाहिये कि वर्षा पर निर्भर रहना कहां तक उचित है क्योंकि कृषि हमारे देश के लिये सबसे मुख्य सवाल है। जिस समय हम आजाद हुए थे तब से हम इस कृषि के सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उस समय भी वर्षा न होने के कारण हमारे देश में अन्न संकट का कम्प्लैक्स बनता था। इसलिये हमें कृषि की सिचाई के लिये भूगर्भ की शक्तियों में जो जल उपलब्ध हो सकता है, उस पर हमें ज्यादा ताकत लगानी चाहिये। इसमें हमें प्रायिटीज के आधार पर सिचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये तब ही हमें ज्यादा लाभ होगा।

अंत में मुझे अकाल राहत का जो काम चल रहा है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना है। मुझे दुःख है कि देश को एक पिक्चर देने के लिये कि अकाल की स्थिति देश के कम हिस्से में व्याप्त है, फ़ेमिन कंडीशनस घोषित कर रहे हैं। जहां पर अनाज बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ, लोग तड़प रहे हैं, मुझे दुःख है कि उन क्षेत्रों को फ़ेमिन एरिया घोषित नहीं किया जा रहा है, केवल इस कारण कि फ़ेमिन एरिया का आंकड़ा बढ़ जायगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सत्य पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश मत करिये। जहां बाजरा तक पैदा नहीं हुआ, कोसं ग्रेन तक पैदा नहीं हुआ आज उस एरिया को भी आप फ़ेमिन एरिया घोषित नहीं करते। हमारा फ़ेमिन कोड पुराना बना हुआ है। आज भी 18 आने पुरुष को और 14 आने महिला को आप मजदूरी दे कर उसको फ़ेमिन की सहायता देने की कोशिश करे यह बिल्कुल एक बीते जमाने की बात है। आज के इस मंहगाई के युग में वह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। आप इस फ़ेमिन कोड को अपटुडेट बना कर वास्तव में जहां पर फ़ेमिन कंडीशन है वहां पर लोगों को राहत दीजिये। इस राहत के पैसे के बारे में मैं यह आग्रहपूर्वक कहूंगा कि आज के समय में पंचायत समितियों की मार्फत इस पैसे को मत बंटवाइये। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा कलेक्टर्स के द्वारा इस फ़ेमिन रिलीफ के पैसे को बटवाइये। मुझे दुःख है कि आज यह फ़ेमिन रिलीफ को पोलिटिकल पर्पोज के लिये एक्सप्लायट किया जा रहा है।

SHRI G. R. PATIL (Maharashtra):
Madam Vice-Chairman, it is most unfortunate that this is another consecutive year in which our country is suffering from drought and famine. As far as Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Gujarat are concerned, these States are undergoing some scarcity conditions, particularly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are facing a very serious and

critical moment at this juncture. I need not repeat what has been stated in this House. A population of more than three crores is imminently in the danger of facing starvation. I do know that the Government is trying its level best to see that not a single death occurs in this country by way of starvation.

Madam, it is true that the conditions that are prevailing in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, as pointed out by most of the hon'ble Members, are very acute and serious. Still it cannot be forgotten that whatever possible is now being done. I may say, Madam, that the Government is trying its level best to see that every possible help is given to people who are suffering from drought conditions. I am sorry to say that here in the speeches from the Opposition Members everything that has been done and the steps taken by the Government to meet this serious drought situation in these States have been criticised. I am sorry to say that all this should be criticised when our beloved Prime Minister has rightly stated that this challenge should be met on a war footing. This is a national crisis, this is a national emergency and it is not a calamity only for these particular States, it is a calamity for the whole of this country and for that the country should rise and come forward to help these drought-stricken States, particularly of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and some other States.

Madam, whatever has been stated regarding short-term measures should be done by the Government as also the long-term measures. I personally do not find a single constructive suggestion on behalf of the Opposition. On the contrary, whatever is being done by the Government has been criticised on the ground that is being done with a view to attracting the people for catching their votes in the coming elections. I regret to say, Madam, that in a crisis like this, whether it is the Congress Government or any other Government that would have been here at the Centre, I am quite confident that the Gov-

ernment would have done its own duty towards the people. And as far as Bihar and U.P. and other States are concerned, the Government is trying its best to make full supplies available to these States to adequately meet their demands and it cannot be said that a neglected view has been taken about the conditions in these States.

Personally I feel that availability of foodgrains, as they are available at the Central level, is being made to these drought-affected areas. Proper distribution of foodgrains is also being carried.

Madam, it is true that so far as the State of Bihar is concerned, there are so many difficulties regarding distribution of foodgrains. Therefore, as rightly pointed out by the hon'ble Minister the entire administration should be streamlined. It is high time that if some suggestions or some advice given by the Centre is not being heeded to by the Bihar Government, the Central Government should not sit idle looking helpless at the situation that is arising there.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: Who says that the State Government is not going to pay any heed to the Centre's advice?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Yajee is speaking on behalf of the Bihar Government.

SHRI G. R. PATIL: The Central Government should see that concrete steps are taken by the Administration there to meet this particular situation.

As far as fair price shops are concerned, Members have complained that they have not been opened. On the contrary, fair price shops are being opened by the Government in various areas in every village. All possible steps are being taken to see that there are no such difficulties, such as availability of foodgrains at these shops, experienced by the people. All these steps are being taken by the Government, all short-term measures.

It is true that a vast cattle population is also facing such a peculiar con-

[Shri G. R. Patil.]

dition as pointed out by one of the hon'ble Members. It is true that in certain places there is scarcity of water. But it will be appreciated that it is very difficult to make water available. But I am sure that the Government will try—and it is high time that they see—to meet the situation not only by digging tube wells at this very moment but they should make water available from other sources through tankers or by means of some other means of transport.

As far as long-term measures that are required to be taken are concerned, it is true that they have to be taken. If we take a review of the entire foodgrains produced in this country since 1949-50, it will be very surprising to see that we have made progress no doubt but we have not made a progress as was anticipated. But still I can say that we have made considerable progress. In the year 1949-50 the total production of foodgrains was 61 million tonnes which rose to 82 million tonnes at the end of 1960-61. After a period of 12 years this achievement is something. This production is going to be 90 million tonnes of foodgrains. This is creditable taking in to consideration the rise in population. As a matter of fact whatever has been produced or whatever has been the growth in agricultural production has been minimised by the growth of population. Therefore, taking into consideration this peculiar position also it cannot be said that only by following some such measures the production can be doubled or trebled. I personally feel that at the same time some measures like family planning have also to be undertaken by the Government. As far as long-term proposals are concerned, a survey of the scarcity areas and the often-affected areas should be undertaken by the Government. It is high time that such a survey is taken. Some such definite recommendation or proposal should be submitted to the Government so that the Government can take some steps to improve the lot of the

people who are living in the scarcity areas. There are areas which are affected by drought, because of the failure of the monsoon but there are other areas also which are affected once in three years by drought conditions. So a survey should be undertaken and the Government should undertake some irrigation schemes, etc. in the next few years. One of the American experts who was here recently stated that Indian agriculture lags behind because of three things—lack of incentive prices, lack of fertilisers and lack of credit facilities to the agriculturists. Whatever steps have been taken for the growth of agricultural production, there are some limitation also to them. Whatever we have done during the last three Plans is by the extension of areas under agriculture and not by increase of yield per acre. No doubt the Government is trying to see that the yield per acre is increased by hybridisation and by giving better seeds and by giving other facilities required by the agriculturists. I personally feel that the yield may be more but the agriculturists do not get a better price. So I feel that unless incentive prices are given to the agriculturists, particularly for foodgrains, it will not be possible to improve the position. May I ask why the agriculturists are raising the cash crops? It is because of the incentives that they are getting. The Minister was pointing out that if incentive prices are given for foodgrains, then the prices will not be within the reach of the consumers. For that they should be subsidised. I say that for the sake of the people who are poor, the foodgrains should be subsidised at that level so that it may be within their reach. Only then there will be incentive for taking to increase production of foodgrains. It is high time that we do it. Instead of importing foodgrains every year—last year unfortunately there was a severe drought throughout the country and we had to import 7 million tonnes of foodgrains and this year also because of this peculiar situation we have to import some 12 million tonnes of foodgrains—

and spending foreign exchange, if we subsidise the agriculturists, or if we give incentive prices and subsidise the consumers at that level, I am quite sure there will be more production.

Regarding the agricultural extension service made available to-day, the hybridisation programme introduced by the Government in the various States lacks one thing, namely, there is no appropriate or adequate agricultural extension service. The varieties which have been introduced are new varieties and the agriculturists are very hard to take to new things. They are traditional agriculturists. In order to convert them into modern agriculturists we have to convince them. It is not by mere publicity or distribution of leaflets or making some speeches that they are convinced. That way the extension service is so weak at the village level. It should be strengthened from that point of view.

Soil testing also should be carried out. Various agricultural researches are being carried out in the research stations but they are not taken to the farms and if they are taken, the agriculturists are not likely to be convinced because there is a belief among them that the Government can do all these because they have sufficient funds but if the agriculturists are to do them, they must be given adequate finance and other facilities and also the technical know-how as to how the crop should be raised. Every time the agriculturist should be approached and must be convinced about the facilities available. That is not done now. There are many agriculturists who complain about the hybridisation and about the failure of crops.

In the Fourth Plan the target fixed for foodgrains is 120 million tonnes. We have taken 90 million as the base for 1965-66 and by the end of the Fourth Plan the total will come to 120 million tonnes—that is 33 per cent rise in agricultural production to be achieved. If that is to be achieved, one important factor has to be looked into and it is that fertiliser alone will be responsible for 44 per cent. of additional foodgrains and 56

per cent. by irrigation, better seeds, etc. Therefore, fertilisers have to be supplied and for manufacturing fertilisers, we have to set up the plants and steps will have to be taken to see that the maximum capacity is reached in the manufacture of fertilisers.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, it is an undisputed fact that our food problem is very serious and is defying a solution. Any attempt at a solution is making it recede further like a mirage. Therefore vigorous and strenuous efforts have to be made to meet this one of the gravest challenges of our times. I should congratulate the Minister for Food, Mr. Subramaniam, for his lucid speech at the beginning of this debate detailing all the measures that the Government are taking to meet the situation. It is unfortunate that some of the Members on the Opposite side, instead of appreciating the difficulties, raised the slogan that Mr. Subramaniam should resign. I have no hesitation in saying that that cry is a despair and frustration. I would appeal to them to give their cooperation to the Minister in his fight against this problem and make his task a little less difficult.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But this initiative was taken by our Party. None of the Opposition demanded it.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: You are demanding.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We demanded two months back on the Bhoothalingam issue, not on this.

2. P. M.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: Of course many of the speakers that preceded me have covered a wide ground, and I do not propose to traverse it over again. I will content myself with making a few observations and the Government may examine them provided they are worthy of consideration.

According to me—and I suppose all the Members agree—the basic problem is the gap between the demand and the supply. I have made an assessment of the requirements for the

[Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu.]

year 1967 so far as foodgrains are concerned, and I have arrived at a figure of 93 million tonnes. I arrived at that figure on the strength of certain figures, supplied by the 'Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East' which details certain foodgrains requirement figures from 1952 to 1964. From that I gather that there is an average increase of 2 million tonnes of foodgrains every year. On that basis I calculated that for the year 1967 the requirements will be in the neighbourhood of 93 million tonnes. And what is the production estimate? The hon. Food Minister in his opening speech said that it might be between 80 and 85 million tonnes. Striking the balance we can take it as 83 million tonnes. In that case the leeway would be 10 million tonnes. How to bridge that gap is the question. Of course the only methods of meeting that situation will be by intensifying the production of the coming rabi crop, and by importing foodgrains from foreign countries. There are only these two methods that can fill the gap of 10 million tonnes as I estimate it. Of course this problem requires a short-term treatment as well as a long-term treatment. The short-term treatment requires the introduction of high-yielding varieties, supply of adequate fertilizers and pesticides, supply of good seeds, sinking of wells, improvement of minor irrigation facilities, supply of agricultural credit and provision of proper incentives to farmers. These are some of the short-term measures that the Government might adopt in meeting this difficulty.

In this connection I should congratulate the Food Ministry on what they call the new strategy. They have introduced certain high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. I know from the experience of my district Krishna, which can be called the granary of Andhra Pradesh, situated as it is between the Godavari and the Krishna rivers, that in that part of the country certain farmers have sown this Taichung variety, and they tell me that it is

subject to blight, and that this blight is also spreading to the neighbouring paddy fields. So I would request the Government to see that this Taichung variety is not subjected to such a kind of blight and it does not spread to other fields. Besides, the farmers have told me that so far as the kharif crop is concerned, the Taichung Native is not found to be quite suitable in areas where there is copious supply of water. In fields which are on high ground, on high level, it has yielded good results, but in fields which are low-lying, which are liable to submersion, they say this Taichung Native crop is a failure. I would therefore request the Government to bear this point in mind so that the introduction of this high-yielding variety may not affect our food position in any considerable degree.

Then the second thing which I want to lay emphasis on is fertilizers, it is impossible to over-emphasise the importance of fertilizers in the matter of foodgrains production. As I once said here, it is the king-pin to increase food production. The slogan must be fertilizers and more fertilizers. Of course the Government has been doing a lot to import fertilizers as well as to set up certain fertilizer plants in our country. The sooner they do it, the better.

Then there is one suggestion which I want to make to the Government so that they might consider it. The agricultural credit that is made available now through the co-operative credit societies and the revenue department officials and the agriculture department officials is not at all adequate. I would like the Government to consider a suggestion under which the commercial banks also may be induced to lend credit to agriculturists. I had talked to some of the commercial bank people. They told me that if the Government could somehow guarantee the collection of the loans made, it was quite possible that commercial banks also would be able to lend. I do not think the Government is so weak as not to be able to devise a machinery

under which the commercial banks could be helped to make advances to agriculturists. I think the Government should consider this suggestion and its feasibility.

Another thing is the establishment of a National Food Council and the formulation of a National Food Budget as recommended by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. Recently, I believe two or three days ago I remember to have read in the newspapers that the Government were considering the setting up of such a National Food Council and the formulation of such a National Food Budget, and I should congratulate the Government on accepting these proposals of the Foodgrains Policy Committee.

I mentioned before that the farmers should be given certain incentives. My predecessor has spoken about that aspect. I need not confine myself to the granting of a cash incentive, an incentive in the form of cash to the farmer. Incentives may take a variety of forms. It may be by way of a cash grant. It may be by way of a remission of tax. It may be by way of supply of fertilizers or agricultural implements. There are a variety of ways in which the farmer can be given incentives, so that he may produce more in a given acreage. The Government should examine this question seriously and I should like the Government to tackle this problem seriously. Of course, there are cases where the Government have given away prizes, to the best farmers. This, I think, is not sufficient. They should deal with this problem on an individual basis. If a particular farmer produces 50 per cent more than what he was producing before he should be given some kind of incentive, as was mentioned by me. These are some of my suggestions (*Time bell rings.*) I should not take any more time since the bell has been rung. I would only say that as far as the long-term methods are concerned, there is great need for the early completion of projects like the Nagarjunasagar project. That is a project of tremendous potential and it can irrigate more than two million

acres of land. This should be completed and if it is completed in time then much of our food problem would be solved. Therefore I would urge upon the Government to expedite the completion of this project by making available the necessary funds. I was told that it requires some Rs. 4 crores this year to cope with the work on hand. I would therefore urge upon the Government to see that a project like the Nagarjunasagar Project is completed as early as possible.

As was suggested by an hon. friend, the research departments should discover various strains of seeds in order to suit the various kinds of land. I know, for instance, there are large areas of fallow land because the soil is saline and ordinary seeds do not grow there. So the research departments should try and discover strains which are suitable for such saline lands and these lands, as I said, are large in number. With these few remarks I support the Food Ministry in the various measures which they have taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Madam, I was rather very glad the other day when Mr. Menon, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, while intervening in the debate expressed a note of optimism that we can attain self-sufficiency by the programme which the Government has for food production. While taking part in this debate I would invite his attention to certain points to which I feel the Government should pay proper attention, if they are serious about attaining self-sufficiency in the food front. In today's debate I do not want to express any anger. I do not want to take any unnecessary time in criticising the Government. I want to put forward certain concrete suggestions for attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

Madam, if we look at the food economics of our country what is evident is that food production has entered into a stage of stagnation. I use the word "stagnation" wilfully and consciously. If the hon. Minister, Mr. Menon, will look into the production

[Shri Chitta Basu.]

figures of the last few years I think he cannot but agree with me that we have reached a stage of stagnation in the matter of food production. I have got here certain figures by which I can show that right from the year 1960-61 up to 1965-66 and also 1966-67, the production of food in our country has varied from 81 million tonnes to 88 million tonnes. The figure of 88 million tonnes was the highest and that was in the year 1964-65. Barring this figure for the year 1964-65, the production figures over the years beginning from 1960-61 normally have centered round about 81 million tonnes. What I want to say now is that although the Government appears to be serious in the matter of attaining self-sufficiency, I feel that the programmes so far announced by the hon. Minister for meeting our requirements are not adequate and sufficient.

Madam, I do not disagree with the Government's point of view when they say that there has been increase in production. Yes, I also agree that there has been increase. But what has been the reason for this rise and what has been the quantum of increase? That we have to discuss. Madam after scrutinising the figures, what I find is this. After the year 1960-61, there has been increase in the inputs into the agricultural operations. What are those inputs? There has been additional area brought under irrigation, major and minor, of about 20.3 million acres, after 1960-61. And then soil conservation has benefited about 11 million acres after the year 1960-61. Improved seeds have been spread over an area of 16.4 million acres. The utilisation of fertilisers has also been increased. So far as my information goes the use of nitrogenous fertilisers has increased by 300 per cent, that of phosphate fertilisers has increased to some extent as also the use of potassium fertilisers. Rural compost making has been practised on about 120 million acres. Green manure also has benefited about 27 million acres. In addition to all these there is yet another factor which we cannot lose sight

of and that is the fact that there has been an increase in the area under cultivation. Madam, you will find that in the year 1950-51 the total area under cultivation was about 29.4 crore acres. It increased to 34.7 crore acres in 1965-66.

If we take all these things into consideration, what do we find? There has been some increase in the inputs and these have not been altogether useless. This has caused some increase in production. But what has been the productivity per acre of land? As far as my figures go, they say that there has been an increase of 1.87 per cent in productivity per acre of land in the case of foodgrains and in the case of non-foodgrains the increase is even less than 1 per cent. It is only .87 per cent. Madam, for this small increase of 1.87 per cent we have spent during this period the huge sum of Rs. 2,528 crores in our country. Therefore, what I say is that it is not by increasing the input alone that you can bring about self-sufficiency in our food front. Every time our country is faced with a crisis the hon. Minister comes and says this crisis has been due to this drought or that flood or to some other natural calamity. Madam, ours is a backward country, I do agree. But we have to take advantage of scientific and technological inventions. Science is there for the conquest of nature. We cannot always blame merely nature when we are hungry. We cannot accuse God or Nature because we are unable to conquer Nature and harness Nature to the best possible advantage for the development of our country. The normal practice with them has been that they come and say God is responsible for this; the normal practice with them has been they say that drought is responsible for this. In that case what are you there for? You are there to fight the drought; you are there to fight famine; you are there to conquer Nature. You ought to come up with a positive programme for the conquest of Nature which causes injury to the country's progress. Madam, what I feel is this. Although the Government says

that the crisis is due to deficiency in inputs or due to some natural calamity or other, I do not agree with it. Our country can attain self-sufficiency only if they take to other methods. And what are the methods that the Government proposes to take? They have not bidden good bye to the old practices. Even today they say we should increase the inputs. They say that there should be massive utilisation of fertilisers, and high-yielding fertiliser-responsive seeds and so on. In this way they will go on continuing to import foodgrains from foreign countries, particularly the U.S.A. This long-drawn continuous import is their programme to meet the crisis that faces the country. I do not agree with this. We cannot attain self-sufficiency in this manner. We can attain self-sufficiency if there is a constant and regular annual increase in productivity by 5 per cent; then alone we can get 125 million tonnes of foodgrains which can make us self-sufficient. But to attain this level of production the programme that has been outlined by the Government is not at all sufficient. This programme of the Government will only continue our reliance upon the foreigners for our food which is derogatory to our national prestige, which increases the vulnerability of our sovereignty and which erodes into our sovereignty by other influential foreign countries. Therefore our country has no other way out but to make a full-steam programme to attain self-sufficiency. And how is this self-sufficiency to be attained? My considered opinion in this matter is this. Unless the Government agrees to make institutional and structural changes in the land tenure system we cannot unleash the forces of production. I am happy that in this House today some Members opposite have also expressed identical views; they have agreed with me in this matter and with my amendments that have been circulated. Mr. Chandra Shekhar has said that unless our Government agrees with the proposal to bring about immediate institutional and structural changes in the land

tenure system by immediately implementing the land reforms in genuine terms self-sufficiency cannot be attained. Madam, this suggestion which I have put in my amendment is not a new thing which I am telling this House. Most of the Members opposite, those who have taken part in the freedom movement of our country will agree with me that even earlier to the freedom movement the Congress used to propagate among the peasants that they will bring about land reforms when they got into power. This was their agrarian policy. And there have been many recommendations in this respect. There were the recommendations of the Congress Agrarian Policy Committee; then there were the recommendations of the agricultural Panel of the Planning Commission; then there were the recommendations in the Ladensky Report that if we are to attain self-sufficiency in the food front institutional and structural changes in the land tenure system have to be brought into effect. (*Time bell rings*). Madam, there are many points but most of those points have been incorporated in my amendments which have been circulated. Therefore I need not dilate upon those points but on one point I would like to draw the attention of the Government. They agree with me when they say that there should be monopoly procurement in the matter of foodgrains but what has been the actual practice in this matter? In West Bengal there was a programme for procurement, if not for monopoly procurement. The rice mill owners were required earlier to give to the Government cent per cent of their stocks, of their production and the Government was in a position to rush those foodgrains procured from these rice mill owners to the vulnerable sections of the community but this time, only a few months back, the West Bengal Government has watered down that scheme. They have allowed 50 per cent of the production of the rice mill owners to be retained by them. What is the reason for this? While the Government of India dec-

(Shri Chitta Basu)

lare that they are wholly for monopoly procurement why should a limb of theirs—the West Bengal Government—be allowed to water down the scheme which they themselves pioneered in the earlier year? That is a point I want to know from the hon. Minister. Are they serious about these two points, monopoly procurement and institutional and structural changes in the land tenure system? I feel these are the two main planks on which the Government's food policy should rest so that they can save our country from the continued dependence upon foreigners, from continued pestilence, from famine and hunger which stalks the country at present and which will be stalking the country in the future too.

श्रीमती विद्यावती अतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश):

उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदया, खाद्य समस्या पर दो तीन दिन से बराबर चर्चा हो रही है, हमारे विरोधी सदस्यों ने तथा सरकारी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने अपनी अपनी राय रखी, अपनी आलोचनाएँ भी की, समर्थन भी किया। निर्विवाद माननीय महोदया, यह है कि आज खाद्य की एक विषम परिस्थिति हमारे सामने पैदा हो गई है और उसके कई कारण हैं। जहाँ तक हमारी सरकार की खाद्य नीति का संबंध है, उसके लिये हम अपने खाद्य मंत्री को बधाई देते हैं, मुबारकबाद देते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने जिस तरह की नीति बनाई है वह व्यवस्था समुचित उचित है। लेकिन यह कहने में हमें संकोच नहीं होगा कि आज हमारे सामने जो परिस्थिति आई है उसके कई कारण हैं। जब शुरू-शुरू में आजादी मिली तो खाद्य के प्रश्न को हमने वैसी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जैसे हमने उद्योग, विकास या दीगर चीजों के लिये दी। क्योंकि उस समय हमने इसका इतना महत्व नहीं समझा था। अगर हम खाद्य के लिये शुरू से ही प्राथमिकता देते, आज जो साधन उसके लिये मुहय्या कर रहे हैं आज जो हम उसके लिये जोरदार अपील

कर रहे हैं उसी तरह अगर हम शुरू से उस तरफ दृष्टिपात करते तो आज हमारे सामने यह विषम परिस्थिति नहीं आती लेकिन एक कहावत है देर आयद दूस्तेन आयद, अगर हमने वाद में भी उसको सोचा और समझा तो हम इस समस्या का समाधान कर लेंगे। आज केवल आलोचना से ही कुछ नहीं होगा। इस समय जो परिस्थिति है उसमें केवल विवाद के द्वारा ही इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेगे। अगर कोई आलोचना या विवाद ही करे तो इससे न तो सूखा अन्न क्षेत्र में अन्य का कुछ उत्पादन हो जायेगा और न भूखों के पेट में अन्न पहुँच जायेगा। आज देश की जो परिस्थिति है उसमें हमारे विरोधी भाईयों और देश के हर एक इंसान का फर्ज हो जाता है कि कंधे से कंधा मिला कर, के परिस्थिति का सामना करे। जब इसान एक परेशानी से गुजर रहा हो और एक उलझी हुई समस्या हमारे सामने हो उस समय उसकी आलोचना कर के उसको विषम परिस्थिति में डाल देना, इसको कोई समझादारी नहीं कह सकता। आज जो परिस्थिति हमारे सामने है उसको देखते हुये हमें कंधे से कंधा मिला कर चलना होगा।

[The Vice Chairman (Shri M. P. Bhargava) in the Chair.]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको विदित है कि जिन दिनों पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया हमारे सभी विरोधी सदस्यों से हमें समर्थन मिला और पक्ष एवं विपक्ष के सदस्यों तथा देश के एक एक बच्चे ने समझा कि आजादी की रक्षा करना हमारा सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य है, मतभेद होते हुये भी कंधे से कंधा मिला करके अपनी आजादी की रक्षा के लिए एक हो कर सहायता की। इसी तरह से हमें समझना होगा कि जिस तरह से लड़ाई के मोर्चे पर एक हो कर कंधे से कंधा मिला कर हमने उस समस्या को हल किया, उसका मुकाबला किया, आज अन्न की स्थिति, खाद्य की स्थिति भी वही है और अगर हम एक हो

कर मिल कर इस समस्या को हल नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इसको कोई और दूसरा निदान नहीं। हमारे विरोधी सदस्यों ने बार बार इस बात की मांग की है कि मंत्रीगण इस्तीफा दें, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री मिश्रा जी के लिये यह नहीं कहूंगी परन्तु बहुत से सदस्य बार-बार यह मांग करते हैं कि आप मंत्रिमंडल से अपना इस्तीफा दे दें, यह मैं उचित नहीं समझती क्योंकि जनतंत्र में किसी एक के कहने से इस्तीफा नहीं दिया जा सकता, मंत्रिमंडल बना है विश्वास के ऊपर, जनता ने जिसे विश्वास दिया है, जनता ने जिसके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाली है, जनता ने जिस पार्टी पर, जिन लोगों पर विश्वास किया वह आज उस जगह की जिम्मेदारी को छोड़ कर के कठिन परिस्थितियों में वहां से बाहर भाग जाय यह कायरता होगी, जनता के साथ धोखा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मैं यह आप से कहूंगी, इस समय हमारे सामने जो परिस्थिति आई, इसके लिये यह कहने में मैं संकोच नहीं कहूंगी कि इसमें कुछ हमारी अदूरदर्शिता रही और कुछ प्रकृति भी हमारे साथ नहीं रही। प्रकृति का कुछ ऐसा दोष रहा कि दो तीन वर्ष से बराबर अनावृष्टि और अतिवृष्टि चली आ रही है जिसमें लहलहाते खेत बह गये और हमारी फसलें सूख गई, उजड़ गई। इस साल की हालत यह है—मैं खुद एक किसान हूँ—मैं जानती हूँ कि जमीन सूखी पड़ी है हम लोगों ने उसको बनाया, जोता लेकिन उसमें दाना नहीं डाल पाये, पानी हमें मुहय्या नहीं हुआ, तालाब, नाली बंधिया सूखी पड़ी है, इससे खेतों में दाना नहीं डाल पाये, हमने खेतों में अनाज नहीं बोया। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ जो कि सरप्लस एरिया कहा जाता था लेकिन दो तीन साल से हालत ऐसी नहीं है और आज पूर्वी जिले बिल्कुल अकाल से ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस जगह से मैं आई हूँ उस क्षेत्र की ओर आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहती हूँ। वह क्षेत्र तो वैसे ही हमेशा से पिछड़ा हुआ रहा है और खास तौर पर

खेती की दृष्टि से पिछड़ा रहा था, बुन्देलखंड का वह इलाका है जिसमें टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना, दतिया आते हैं। वहां की स्थिति यह है कि जब चैत की फसल की कटाई होती थी तो 60 प्रतिशत किसान यून० पी० में या और दूसरे इलाके में चैती काटने जाते थे, लाखों और हजारों की तादाद में वह नन्हें-नन्हें बच्चों को टांग कर, बीबी बच्चों को ले कर, जाते थे, उनकी सारी जाड़ों की बरसात, सारी ठंड, खुले मैदानों में गुजर जाती थी और वहां काट कर के जो थोड़ा सा अन्न, थोड़े से अन्न के दाने, उनको मिलते थे उससे वे दो चार महीने गुजर किया करते थे और बाकी के महीने सांवा और बसरा—जिसका शायद आप लोगों ने नाम नहीं सुना है—और कोदों, इस तरह के घास के दानों पर तथा बेर और महुआ वगैरह खा कर अपना गुजर, एवं भरण पोषण करते हैं। तो आज उस क्षेत्र की जो स्थिति है उसको आप समझ सकते हो, जब कि पास के इलाके में अनावृष्टि की वजह से खेती नहीं हुई तो चैती काटने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता, आज वहां की परिस्थिति यह है कि लोगों को एक टाइम भी पूरी तरह से भोजन नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें पहले उम्मीद थी, हमें जिस तरह विदेशों से काफी ज्यादा गल्ला लेते रहे थे मिलेगा लेकिन आज विदेशों की तरफ से भी हमें कुछ निराशा हो रही है। वहां उत्पादन कम होने की वजह से वह सहायता नहीं मिली जो पहले मिलती रही। गत वर्ष डेढ़ करोड़ टन गल्ला हमें वहां से मिला था और हमें यह उम्मीद थी कि अपनी योजनाओं के अनुसार कृषि में जो साधन जुटाये हैं, हमने जो लिफ्ट इरिगेशन वगैरह के साधन दिये हैं उससे हमें शायद अगली बार 80 या 90 लाख टन बाहर से लाने से ही काम चलेगा लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमें 15 करोड़ टन से भी अधिक अन्न की विदेशों से जरूरत पड़ेगी। वह किस तरह से हो सकेगा मैं कह नहीं सकती, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ जो विदेशी मुद्रा है उसका अभाव है और उसकी

[श्रीमति विद्यान्ती चतुर्वेदी]

बजह से हम कोई स्टॉक भी जमा नहीं कर पाये हैं। फिर दूसरी तरफ हमारे कृषि का जो उत्पादन क्षेत्र है उसकी तरफ देखे तो जहां तक सरकार की नीति है और सरकार की तरफ से सुविधायें देने का प्रश्न है उसमें हमें कोई शक नहीं कि जितनी सुविधायें देनी चाहिये उसके लिए वह पूरी तरह से प्रयास कर रही है लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में सकोच नहीं कि हमारा जो कर्मचारी वर्ग है उसकी फाइलो में जितनी कृषि पैदा होती है उतनी जमीन पर पैदा नहीं हो पाती है और उस गलत आकड़ों के कारण यही होना है कि हम गलतफहमी में रहते हैं कि हमारे यहां अन्न का उत्पादन कितना हुआ। इससे कृषि के क्षेत्र में अगर हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो हमें एक दृष्टिकोण बनाना पड़ेगा, आज जो कृषि विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनके ऊपर हमें या तो कुछ प्रकुश रखना पड़ेगा। या तो उनको कुछ सुविधाएं देनी होंगी ताकि कार्य करने में प्रोत्साहन मिले। प्रकुश लगाना आज जनतंत्र में सम्भव नहीं तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही कहूंगी कि ज्यादा अच्छा हो, उपयुक्त हो कि उनकी उन्नति और उनकी तरक्की उनके काम के ऊपर मुनहसिर हो न कि सिफारिशों पर। उनके लिये एक निश्चित काम दिया जाय, एक निश्चित प्रोग्राम दिया जाय और उसमें जो सफल होते हैं तो यही उनके लिये तरक्की देने का बहुत बड़ा मार्ग हो। इससे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वह खेती में तरक्की करेंगे।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां हम बड़े बड़े डैमो को, बड़ी बड़ी नहरों को बनाते हैं—वह हमारा काम तो चल ही रहा है—वहां उसके साथ साथ हम छोटी छोटी योजनायें बनायें, बागिया बांधें, कुएं की तरफ, लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान दें और खास कर के मध्य प्रदेश जैसे इलाके में तो इससे हमें ज्यादा सफलता मिल सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जोनलबन्दी जो है वह किन्हीं प्रदेशों के लिये शायद मांगूल

न रही हो लेकिन जहां तक हमारे मध्य प्रदेश का प्रश्न है उससे हमें बहुत कुछ राहत मिली क्योंकि अगर हमारे यहां जोनलबन्दी नहीं होती तो आज वह पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया जहां आमदनी बहुत कम है और हमारे पड़ोस बम्बई में जहां आमदनी बहुत अधिक है और आज हमें जहां एक रुपया या बारह आने किलो चावल खाना मुश्किल है वहां वे तीन रुपया, चार रुपया या पांच रुपया किलो चावल खरीद कर के भी खा सकते हैं, तो वह हमारे लिये एक बड़ी कठिन समस्या हो जाती।

खाद्य की स्थिति में सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारा जो व्यापारी वर्ग है उससे हमें सहयोग नहीं मिला। सब से ज्यादा दुख हमें उस जगह होता है जब कि व्यापारी वर्ग असहयोग करता है और जो हमारी नीति है, हमारी जो नियंत्रण प्रणाली है उसमें वह बाधक होते हैं। उस तरफ हमें सख्ती से कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और उस तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। अगर सहकारी समितियों की ओर से इस काम को चलाया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। वैसे कई स्थानों पर चला रहे हैं, यह मैं मानती हूं, कि सहकारिता समिति में भी अज्ञानतावश कुछ गन्तियां भी हुई हैं उनको हमें देखना पड़ेगा और उसको जरा संजीदगी से देख कर के ठीक करना है। वैसे मैं इसका समर्थन करूंगी कि मार्केटिंग कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के द्वारा ही आप इस सारे प्रबन्ध को करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पुनः आपका ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूं जहां के पूर्वी जिले सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, जहां अन्न की बड़ी कमी है, बड़ी परेशानी है और वहां आप अधिक से अधिक अन्न पहुंचा कर के वहां की जनता को राहत दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने थोड़ी सी कुछ दिक्कतें पेश करना चाहती हूं। हम जब तक दूसरों के ऊपर मोहताज रहेगे, विदेशी अन्न के ऊपर हम मुनहसिर रहेगे तब तक हमारी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। हमें स्वयं आत्मनिर्भर बनना पड़ेगा और आत्मनिर्भरता के लिये जरूरी है कि हम अपने किसानों को

जो सब सुविधाएँ जो खेती के लिये आवश्यक है, जैसे फर्टिलाइजर है, अच्छे बीज है, तकाविया आदि और भी हर तरह के उनको सहयोग दे रहे हैं। मगर हमारे यहाँ जो कर्मचारी वर्ग है या जो सबन्धित विभाग है उनकी तरफ से समय पर वह सुविधाएँ नहीं मिल पाती उनकी अच्छा बीज समय पर नहीं मिलता, नहरों से पानी नहीं मिलता, फर्टिलाइजर समय पर नहीं मिलता और हमारे उन चीजों का किस तरह से उपयोग करना चाहिये उसकी जानकारी नहीं मिलती। उनकी वजह से किसानों के फायदे के लिये ये जो सारी सुविधाएँ हम देने हैं उनका अच्छा उपयोग नहीं होता। इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक सीलिंग का प्रश्न है मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ कि जो खेती करे जमीन उसके पास होनी चाहिये लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति देख कर हमें उसके ऊपर कठोरता के साथ व्यवस्था नहीं करनी चाहिये। आज हमें सबसे पहले यह देखना है कि जिनको हम जमीन दे रहे हैं आया उनके पास साधन है कि नहीं। हम यह देखते हैं कि जिनको हम जमीन देने हैं उन बेचारों के पास न बैल है, न हल है। केवल जमीन देने से खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता, हमें उनको हल देना पड़ेगा, बैल देना पड़ेगा, उनके लिये खेती के जो साधन होने हैं वे मोहय्या कराने पड़ेंगे। आज हमारे पास साधन कितने हैं? क्या आज हमारे पास पाम बजट में इतनी गुंजायश है कि जिन जिन को जमीन दे रहे हैं उनके लिये सारी सारी सुविधाएँ मोहय्या करा सकते हैं? इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग अपने नौकरों के नाम से, मजदूरों के नाम से या दूसरों के नाम से वह जमीन लेकर अपने कब्जे में कर लेते हैं और मजदूर बेचारा मजदूर का मजदूर रहता है। न उत्पादन बढ़ता है, न खेती में तरक्की हो पाती है। तो मेरा कहना है कि अब आपके पास साधन कम है, आपके पास बजट में गुंजायश कम है, तब ज्यादा उचित तो यह है कि कोअरेटिव बेसिस पर खेती कराएँ या सरकार अपनी तरफ से व्यवस्था करे और

इस तरह की जमीन के लिये वह स्वयं अपनी तरफ से साधन जुटा कर लोगों को जमीन पर काम दे और लोगों से खेती करवाएँ और उनको माकूल मिहनताना या एवज में अन्न दे ताकि जमीन बेकार न पड़ी रहे या हमारे लोगों के पास जो इक्कट्टी हो जाती है उसमें येन केन प्रकारेण उत्पत्ति हो सके।

(Time bell rings)

महोदय, घड़ी बजने के बाद बोलने की मेरी आदत नहीं है। मैं आपसे केवल इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये जो मैंने चर्चा सुझाव रखे हैं उनकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और खास तौर से मैं आपका इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाऊँगी कि जहाँ हम अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाये वहाँ केवल अन्न उत्पादन से ही हमारी समस्या का हल नहीं निकलेगा और न केवल अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा देने से हम देश को तरक्की के मार्ग में ले जा सकेंगे। ऐसा संभव नहीं है। इसके साथ साथ जो हमारे उद्योग हैं, खास कर जो हमारे छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग हैं, घरेलू धंधे हैं, हमें अपने किसानों को उनके लिये भी प्रोत्साहित करना होगा ताकि खेती की तरक्की के साथ-साथ उनकी भी तरक्की हो। इससे किसानों व मजदूरों की आमदनी बढ़ जायेगी, जनता की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ जायेगी।

इसके बाद मैं आपको पुनः यह बताता चाहूँगी कि मध्य प्रदेश आज विषम परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है और उसको अधिक से अधिक सहायता देनी चाहिये। दूसरे, आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए वहाँ सहायता कार्य अधिक से अधिक शुरू करने चाहिये। वह गरीब इलाका है वहाँ लोगों की आमदनी बहुत कम है, वहाँ के लोग बहुत गरीब हैं। यदि आप वहाँ सहायता कार्य खोले और उनकी आमदनी का जरिया निकालेंगे जिनमें वे मेहनत करके अपना और अपने बच्चों का भरण पोषण कर सकें तो वहाँ की जनता काफ़ी आभारी होगी।

इसके बाद मैं खाद्य नीति का संयोजन करने हुए आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतना समय दिया। इसके साथ मैं विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूँगी कि जिस

[श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी]

तरह उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई के लिये कंधे से कंधा लगा कर सहयोग किया उसी तरह से इस विषम परिस्थिति में वे खाद्य के संकट को एक मोर्चा समझ कर कंधे से कंधा लगाकर हर तरह से उसमें सहयोग देंगे और हम अपने सरकारी पक्ष और सरकार से यह उम्मीद रखेंगे कि वह सब का सहयोग ले कर चलेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. R. M. SWAMY (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the motion as moved by the hon. Food Minister has given us a grim picture and everyone of us begins to feel as to how to tackle the problem. This is a subject which is eminently to be dealt with by the State. Agriculture is a State subject, but it does not mean that the Central Government can be oblivious of the effect of the non-supply of food. Food seems to be a subject which the Centre alone has to tackle because I find from the Constitution that nowhere has it been stated where the subject of food is, excepting that it is stated that all subjects not enumerated in Lists II and III should be dealt with by the Centre. On that account the Central Government has to see that everyone is fed and everyone is satisfied with regard to the supply of food.

For the last 15 or 20 years we have been saying that we must have self-sufficiency both in food and in agriculture. We have spent something like Rs. 4000 crores in the last 15 or 16 years and yet we are nowhere near self-sufficiency; we still import food-grains. Added to that the wrath of the God is on us and the nature is against us. So many factors contribute to this scarcity of food in our country. That is the reason why the Minister has sought the assistance of all the opposition Members and invoked their sympathy and co-operation. Also the States must gear up their administration to see that more food is produced. He has evolved certain food production programmes and we only wish that they come out successful.

Basically I may be pardoned to say that in the First Five Year Plan I read that there were about 900 million acres of land which were cultivable and culturable. But so far as the cultivable area is concerned it is about 320 million acres, out of which about 70 to 72 million acres have assured water supply; that means 20 to 25 per cent alone is given water supply. The rest is left to the vagaries of the monsoon or lift irrigation or the sub-soil water to be exploited. Therefore, the water supply of 75 per cent of the 320 million acres of cultivable land has to be met. Therefore, a lot of expenditure has to be incurred in supplying the necessary finance for the people to see that the rest of the country's 75 per cent of 325 million acres of land is irrigated. This is not a small affairs. It involves a huge expenditure. That is the reason why we are not able to cope up with the growth in population in the matter of supply of food.

The speech of the hon. Minister was of course very frank and it was a forthright manner, though his junior colleague gave us a very good picture, giving figures. Unfortunately figures are not going to help us unless we realise it by way of physical achievement. In the absence of it there are bound to be grievances here and there. There are two States, U.P. and Bihar, which are very badly affected, and the picture given by the Minister was that 60 to 70 million people were affected thereby. It is really a very gruesome affair to expect that the whole of India must contribute their mite to see that these 70 million people—that means 7 crores of people—who are affected are not put to hardship. Therefore, the steps that are now taken by the Central Government by way of food production programmes are really laudable and I only wish—and he has invoked the sympathy and support of everyone every party—that they succeed. Sir, the other thing which he brought to our notice is as regards the supply of cereals and other things to the

handicapped, the proper sections of the people and also to the aged and the children. Children are going to be the mighty citizens of our country and therefore they will have to be taken care and they must be fed with protein food in their formative period. I quite realise it. But, to some extent, I should say that the other people also should be helped. In my State there is a mid-day food supply programme through which food is being supplied to children of a certain age group in high schools and in primary schools. That also mostly depends upon the contributions from the people round about, people who have got enough and more to spare and they help. Still the supply that is made to the children is not satisfactory. But still rather than allowing them go without food and starve, they are at least given something at least to sustain their life. It will be helpful if the same attitude is adopted. I think in some States they are not very serious about it because the people round about are not contributing for a successful programme of that type.

So far as the farmers are concerned, if proper tools are given to them, certainly the situation can be improved. It is not land reform or giving land to the landless people and political sufferers by reducing the lands of the people who have got lands and making them landless people that will solve the problem fully. It may solve the problem to a certain extent. The real problem is this. If the farmers are given seeds at the proper time, money at the time when they need it to meet the expenditure incurred in transplantation and other things and if fertilisers and water supply are made available to them in time, certainly they will do the job. If they have got the land, they may not have enough seeds; if they have got seeds, they may not have money and if they have got these things, there may not have water. If everything is available, there may be the wrath of nature in the form of either drought or floods. So many other

things have also to be taken into consideration.

Ordinarily, in India we are not fertiliser-minded in one sense. From the figures that I have collected, I find that the *per capita* consumption of fertilisers is two pounds in India, whereas in the Netherlands it is 88 pounds, in Japan 38 pounds and in the United Kingdom 56 pounds. Compared to this, we realise that our *per capita* consumption of fertilisers is ridiculously low and correspondingly, the foodgrain production is also bound to be less. Unless the fertiliser is supplied to them at the proper price and unless water is assured to them, we cannot expect to reach the target that we have set. So, there is no use of simply fixing the target of production without seeing that enough of inputs are also made available to the farmers. Unless all these things are assured, we are not going to get the desired results in regard to the target that may be set by us. Therefore, the Government has to see that the farmers are helped in all ways. Leave aside the landless farmers, there are the patwaris having one or two acres of land. Their names we find in the revenue records. There are the village officers like the karnam and the village headman. They must have a record with them. They must get from the headquarters enough quantities of fertilisers. They should distribute them as if they are distributing foodgrains through ration cards. Even pesticides, fertilisers, all these things, have to be distributed in that fashion, somewhat on the model of what we do in regard to rationing in statutory rationing areas, issuing them ration cards for these. Similarly, in villages also we must see that these things are given to the farmers at the proper time.

So far as the money aspect, the finance aspect, is concerned, the farmers seem to have an easy access to the next-door neighbour, the *sahukar*, the money-lender. We all know how much they charge by way of interest, sometimes 12 per cent, sometimes 18 per cent. Sometimes it is also 10 per cent. If the people are very well

known to them and very well disposed towards them, they only charge a reasonable rate of interest. The villagers, the peasants, the farmers, do not mind paying even 24 per cent per year provided they get the money at the right time so that they can certainly make good the loss by raising the crops at the proper time. Time is the essence of the entire programme. Whereas, if we go to the financing institutions such as the co-operative societies or the land mortgage banks, we know that it takes a long time. Even if we know that we can get the money two months hence, we have to make an application; it is processed in such a way that it gets bogged up somewhere and it never sees the light of day. That is the reason why some people go to places wherever money comes from handy irrespective of the rate of interest which is charged. So, we have to see that the farmers are provided with enough funds to carry on their agricultural operations. They should be enabled to get money at close quarters and the village headman and other people who may be running co-operative societies should also make arrangements to help them. So something must be geared by way of administration and see that they are given enough and timely finance for carrying on the agricultural operations.

As regards the distribution of foodgrains from the surplus areas to the deficit areas, there is a lot to be said about it. I should say that in the surplus areas, the people who are in the helm of affairs and those who have got surplus over and above what they can utilise, they do not easily like the foodgrains to be moved. Even if it is allowed, it moves, not to the satisfaction of the deficit areas, the reason being that they seem to own something for the dry season, for the period when they themselves might be put to trouble. And the fear is that if they give out all what they have got, a surplus area may be reduced to a scarcity or deficit area.

Therefore, I think that the zonal system has to be abolished. I go not

mind in saying so. I agree that it will create some difficulties. The Government might think that I am voicing something against the established principle. I know, if the zonal system is abolished, there will be difficulties, we will be put to a lot of inconvenience and there will be criticism also. I expect all these things. But we must take certain bold steps to see that this system is abolished. I do not think the concerned States will have any objection on account of that move. After all, one has to eat if one wants to live. He cannot be starving.

Even in statutory rationing areas, in towns and semi-towns, people are given ration cards and they go and get the foodgrains. But those foodgrains are not of a good standard, they are of a substandard quality. I do not know where they get from. They may be from the surplus areas or they may be from the imported commodities. But why should we at all import such kind of foodgrains? If the other countries want to give us grains, let them give us foodgrains of a good quality, not that quality which they cannot give even to their horses or mules. Even such things we take. As a matter of fact, when wheat is supplied in our area, it smells so much that after we prepare the *chappaties* we are unable to take them. So, I suggest that there is no use supplying foodgrains of such a bad quality. I do not know where you get these substandard foodgrains from. If there is no control, still people will somehow manage to get things, good things. There should be no objection to taking a little quantity of rice or wheat from one area to another. Therefore, I would say: Have a price system. The price must be controlled. They must take steps to see that buffer-stocks are maintained. Maintaining buffer-stocks will involve a lot of inconvenience; greater organisation is required. Warehousing and other things. These things have also to be taken into consideration when we build up buffer-stocks. That is the reason why at one stage we wanted to have buffer stocks of the required

quantity but we were not able to do that. Even if we do have it, it happens to be not a satisfactory one at the moment.

As regards land reform I wish to say only a few words.

3 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Your time is up, Mr. Swamy. There are a large number of speakers and if every speaker exceeds the time-limit it will be difficult.

SHRI N. R. M. SWAMY: Then I shall not say much excepting one word about rice and wheat. Whatever we said ten years back about the food production, I am afraid we are at the same level today though there had been a slight increase in 1962-63 compared to 1951. Therefore, if you want to have a buffer stock of rice and wheat, try to import things of good quality which can be used by the people and not substandard ones.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Mandal. Five minutes only.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ पांच मिनट। बिहार की बात है और वहां हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबोर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आपके लीडर ने 42 मिनट ले लिये है, यह मालूम है आपको।

श्री बी० एन० मंडल: जी हां, मालूम है। आज जब मॉनिंग में हमने पहले पढ़े "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" अखबार देखा तो उसमें कुछ चित्र हमने देखे और चित्र के नीचे जो कुछ लिखा है उसको मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं। इसमें मालूम पड़ेगा कि बिहार की क्या स्थिति है :

"Bihar is facing one of the worst droughts in decades. This starving farmer of Kausla village in Gaya district is down with fever and has

hung up his plough in the backyard of his hut. Ten out of the 160 villagers died during the past two months."

दूसरा जो चित्र दिया हुआ है उसके नीचे यह लिखा हुआ है :

"This Bihar farmer, his wife and two sons have less to do than their bullocks which are fending for themselves. A harsh nature has again hit Kausla, like numerous other Bihar villages.

Fields which were irrigated by the Lilagan irrigation scheme are dry. Children are eating the pulp from a palm tree trunk.

In Delaho village a three-month-old boy died as his mother could not feed him. The mother, who has been living on berries, was suffering from fever.

In Bahera village people are living on salt and water. A woman said she had not had a morsel of food for eight days."

यह स्थिति बिहार की है। आज जिस पार्टी का शासन यहां पर चल रहा है, उसका यह इन्तजाम है, उसका यह नमूना है। इसका कोई अर्थ मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जो लोग शासन चलाने के काबिल नहीं हैं वे क्यों शासन में चिपके रहना चाहते हैं। जो स्थिति आज आई है, वह दैवी या प्राकृतिक वजह से आई है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट ने जो इसका इन्तजाम किया है, उसने जो योजना चलाई है उस योजना का यह नतीजा है कि आज इस ढंग की स्थिति पैदा हुई है। योजना के मिलमिले में खाद और बीज को बढ़ाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने जो कुछ काम किया है, उसमें पूरे का पूरा फेल्योर उमका हुआ है। मध्यम और बृहद् गिर्चाई कार्यक्रम में 57 परसेंट की कमी रही है। उन्नत बीज कार्यक्रम में 41 परसेंट की कमी रही। नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर्स में 41.2 परसेंट की कमी

रही। फासफैटिक फरटिलाइजर्स में 63.1 परसेंट की कमी रही। पोटेशियम फरटिलाइजर्स में 57.7 परसेंट की कमी रही। पौधा संरक्षण में 13.6 परसेंट की कमी रही।

आज बिहार की यह स्थिति है कि वहां की मुख्य मंडियों में जो पहले चावल आता था वह तिनो दिन कम होता जा रहा है। सन् 1964-65 के मई में 38,774, जून में 55,338, जुलाई में 83,074, अगस्त में 56,819 और सितम्बर, में 54,885 क्विंटल चावल आया। सन् 1965-66 के मई में 34,924, जून में 32,746, जुलाई में 40,585, अगस्त में 25,215 और सितम्बर में 33,701 क्विंटल चावल आया। इतना ही नहीं, इस समय और भी कम आ रहा है। इसलिये बिहार की स्थिति जो है वह बहुत ही चिंताजनक हो गई है और मुझे जो थोड़ी बातें कहनी हैं उसके लिये मुझे पूरी छूट मिलनी चाहिये।

अब आप देखिये कि बिहार में चावल के थोक दाम की क्या हालत है। 24 सितम्बर से लेकर 13 अक्तूबर तक, तीन सप्ताह में चावल का दाम बहुत बढ़ गया है। 1965 में चावल का दाम लगातार गिरता गया था। 117.04 से कम हो कर 110.51 रु० पर चला आया था। 1966 में दाम लगातार बढ़ता गया है। 134.53 से 145.31 रु० तक बढ़ गया है। राज्य की कुछ जगहों में चावल का दाम 214 रु० तक पहुंच गया है।

वाइस चैयरमैन, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि दान का निर्यात जो बिहार राज्य से होता है वह रोक जाय ताकि वहां की जो खाद्य स्थिति है उसमें थोड़ी बहुत उससे मदद मिल सके।

पंजाब, यू० पी० और बिहार का जो मकई, ज्वार और बाजरा का एक जोन सेंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से प्रोपोज किया गया है, उसके लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि गेहूं, चना की बनी वस्तुएं और दीगर दलहन को उस जोन में इंकलूड कर दिया जाय।

उत्तर राज्य (श्री महाश्वर प्रसाद भार्गव) : मंडल साहब, जो आप के सुझाव हैं उनको बता दीजिये, बाकी छोड़ दीजिये।

श्री बी० एन० मंडल : इस तरह का एक जोन बनने से यह होगा कि जहां किसी चीज के दाम ज्यादा बढ़े हुये हैं, वहां उसके दाम कम हो जायेंगे।

फोर्ड फाउंडेशन की तरफ से एक सब हुआ है और उसमें कहा गया है कि साढ़े तीन लाख टन खाद्यान्न की बचत नेपाल सरकार के पास है। मैं इस सरकार को सुझाव देता हूं कि वह जो साढ़े तीन लाख टन की बचत नेपाल सरकार को है उसको हासिल करके सरकार बिहार के लिये उपलब्ध कराये।

आज जो बिहार में अकाल की स्थिति है उस स्थिति के लिये भी केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कहनी है कि हम 1 लाख 80 हजार टन अन्न प्रति माह बिहार को दे पायेंगे। बिहार सरकार कहती है कि कम से कम चार लाख टन अन्न उसको चाहिये। हिसाब लगा कर यह हमने देखा है कि अगर सिर्फ 8 छटांक के री माब से प्रति दिन लोगों को अन्न दिया जाय तब भी वह 4 लाख टन हो जाता है। बिहार के लोगों के खाने को मैं जानता हूं। वहां जो भना आदमी कहा जाता है वह भी कम से कम एक पाव चावल इस समय और एक पाव चावल उस समय, यानी आध सेर चावल एक दिन में खाता है। जो वहां का मजदूर है वह एक दिन में एक सेर खाता है। तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता कि जब 8 छटांक के हिसाब से भी चार लाख टन अन्न चाहिये, तो क्यों केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कहनी है कि हम सिर्फ 1 लाख 80 हजार टन देंगे। 1 फेयर प्राइस शाप और

इंफोरमल राशनिंग की हालत में भी लोगों को बाजार से खरीद कर पूरा करना पड़ता था। इस अकाल की हालत में बाजार में कोई अन्न मिलेगा ही नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : मंडल साहब, अब आपको बन्द करना पड़ेगा।

श्री बी० एन० मंडल : थोड़ासा और। हमने जो संशोधन दिया है, उसको मैं पढ़ देता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : संशोधन की कापी सबके पास है, उसको पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am happy many of my colleagues in the Congress have become wiser after facing a lot of difficulty regarding food and after having earned a lot of experience. The point is that as far back as 1952, the then leader of the Government assured the country that the country would become self-sufficient that very year. Thereafter we have been listening to the pious wishes of the successive heads of the Government but to no effect, so much so that we are now asked to forget about self-sufficiency but to deal with the more immediate question of drought, food shortage famine and all that. Food shortage and drought have become so acute now that the people cannot afford to remember the assurances of the Government or the commitments of the Government and the Government does not hesitate to take advantage of the acute condition in the country. We are told that it is because of the vagaries of the monsoon that we have to face the drought situation. For reminding the Members, I would quote the figures. I hope all of them know the figures since we are dealing with the food situation in the country. The figure is a colossal one. During the last three plans we have spent as much as Rs. 2700 crores on agriculture alone.

If after three plans the Minister has to take the plea that it is because of the vagaries of the monsoon that we have drought, what difference has the plan made? What has this huge amount of Rs. 2700 crores done? Has it gone into the drains? If it has not made any difference to our country, I would think that this money has gone to waste. In countries where there are no plans absolutely, nor Ministers have to come to the Parliament to talk about the plans, they are getting water from sources which our Ministers cannot think of. A country so small as Israel is desalinating the sea water and supplying it to the country.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: We have plenty of water from the rivers.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They are countries which do not have natural resources. We have those natural resources. We have spent the money but what has been the effect?

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: The money has gone into other hands.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: That is what we should find out. Where has the money gone? It has gone somewhere. That is something for the Government to find out. Priority had to be given to agriculture. From the very day my Party came into inception, we had been saying that, but the leaders of the ruling party started laughing at it. Those of them who behaved as courtiers, applauded it by saying that heavy industry should come first and that came first. Where have those countries gone now? Everybody has to come to the line that the Swatantra gave six years back. That was the right thing to do, that agriculture has to be given priority. Now it is too late in the day to say that you are giving priority to agriculture. It should have been given immediately after independence. Unless we are self-sufficient in food, how can we take care of the industries, how can we take charge of the industries if we have to beg from other countries, if our Ministers are

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to go round with a begging bowl to the different countries for food, the first item that a human being needs? Neither have we been able to produce agricultural products nor are we able to be successful in the heavy industrial sector. We have failed in both. It was a wrong approach altogether. I am happy that they have become wise even though it is too late.

For the failure in this front there were certain remarks by Members of the ruling party that some of the Opposition Members had asked for the resignation of the Food Minister. I am not one of those who are asking for his resignation. I censure the entire Government for it. The present Food Minister has nothing to do with it because his predecessor bluffed the entire country that there was plenty of buffer stocks. It is very embarrassing for the present Food Minister to expose his predecessor and he cannot do it.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Who was it?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: You find out from the Lok Sabha 'Who is who' and you will know who it was.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): You do not remember him?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He is in the Railway Ministry now, if you want to know, bluffing the entire country again about railway accidents.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Why are you fighting shy to name him?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I do not take the name of any Congress Member, not even the name of the Congress Party. I call it the ruling party. He kept the whole country in a state of confusion during his presidency in the Food Ministry or his stewardship in that Ministry and unfortunately Mr. Subramaniam had to take over. On another occasion, of course, I had asked for the resignation of the pre-

sent Food Minister but I can never ask him to resign on this account. It is the entire Government that is responsible for the wrong policy, not for 2 or 5 or 10 years but for 15 years and you cannot make a scapegoat of this Minister. If anybody has to be censured, the entire Government should go and let them all resign as they have failed. (Interruptions). I am coming to your State also.

You can appreciate the alertness of the Government. My leader, Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel, toured Bihar and brought to the notice of the Government through a press statement that he made in October that there was drought in that State. Thereafter some attention was given. He wrote to the Prime Minister, the Food Minister and to everybody but who is to look after it? Can the Bihar Government look after it? You have seen from the papers this morning that they are quarrelling like cats for seats, there is no cohesion. Nobody knows who is going to continue or get the tickets. In this psychological condition of the Ministry, can you expect any Minister in the State to function? This is the state of affairs. I am surprised that Ministers fight like cats and dogs for Congress seats in that particular State. Naturally you can never expect those discredited Ministers to take care of 6 crores of people in that State. I would beg of the Minister of Food here to take direct charge of the situation if he really wants to give relief to the people.

Some mention was made here about land reforms and my party was also drawn into it. I have been saying on the floor of this House many a time that the land reforms have also created a lot of confusion in the country. When the very idea of the Seventeenth Amendment reaches the masses that upsets them. It is a sense of belonging, sense of possession....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Your friends or the masses?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We are telling the masses about the Seven-

teenth Amendment. I would like the Congress Members also to go to the State from where I come and face the masses. I do not know about the other States. I challenge the Congressmen to go there, to go to Orissa and explain to people about their Seventeenth Amendment. Now, Sir, this Seventeenth Amendment has created a great amount of confusion among them, in the context of the land belonging to them. The sense of possession must be there with the tiller of the soil. If he loses that, he loses his interest in the land and, therefore, wherever there has been less of production or lack of production, it is due to this feeling among the peasants.

This morning, during the Question Hour, Sir, when I asked a question whether our hon. Food Minister 'knows' the amount of deficit that should be met during 1967, he said he "does" not know about it. We have spent Rs. 2700 crores during the last three Five-Year Plans, and we do not know where we stand; even the estimate for a particular year is not ready. Some hon. Minister, in the House, of course offered the estimate. I do not know if that is known to the hon. Minister. I do not know his source, but if the source is correct, he may kindly pass on the information to the hon. Minister so that, while replying, he can refer to it, because let it not go to the press, let it not go to the country that our Food Minister does not know what the deficit would be.

The Zonal system is also another set-back. Within a Zone, of course the ruling party is making capital out of it. In my State I know how much goes to the ruling party through permits, through each permit granted to any businessman, to any trader, in favour of the Calcutta market.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: This is Rajaji's story.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I am extremely unhappy that there are certain Members like Mr. Yajee who
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do not follow the proceedings in the House, who do not understand the context in which it is spoken, and who do not read newspapers, I suppose. With that limited knowledge no one can interrupt and stop a speaker like me. (*Interruptions*) Never so, and if he dares to do it, it would be only flinging dirt at the Congress Party again. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I cannot stand a running commentary like this. Let him get up and say something. What is your ruling, Sir, in such cases?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Order, order.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: In my case, Sir, the other day you ruled that I was not to interrupt a speaker unless I got up and did so. Now in the case of Mr. Jayee also. . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Yajee, please do not interrupt like that.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: . . . you must give an exact ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Order, order. Mr. Yajee, please do not go on with your running commentary.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: If he wants to comment, let him get up and do it. I will retort to it always. He cannot go on all the time with his running commentary. I am against it.

Then, Sir, this Zonal system has brought in a lot of corruption. Of course the ruling party is benefiting thereby, out of corruption. I know of cases. I have a friend of mine who has come to Delhi from Orissa who told me that they pay 8 annas per bag for smuggling it. He pays it to the Congress here. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): He is a friend of a smuggler then. He seems to be having a smuggling friend.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I know him. You are also a friend of mine.

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Though you are in the ruling party, you are a friend of mine also. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Order, order.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I don't hit the man. If he, Mr. Patra, is in the ruling party and he is responsible for all the evils of the country, I don't call him anti-national, I don't hit him as anti-social. I still hold him as a friend of mine. He is known to me as a friend. Naturally, anybody who pays into the pocket of the ruling party, or to the District Committee, well, he is a greater friend of the Congress. I should consider him only as an acquaintance. All the same this is done because the restrictions are there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Lokanath Misra you are exceeding your time now.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Just one minute more and I will sit down. If the ruling party and the hon. Minister—the hon. Minister I would not accuse so much because it did not happen during the present Minister's regime—are very serious . . .

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Even now they are.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: . . . about giving incentives to the farmer, they should do it properly. The plea was taken that it would hit hard the consumer. If they can subsidise in the case of sugar for the export of sugar to the tune of 40 to 50 crores of rupees annually, what stands in the way of giving the basic item of food in this country at a subsidised rate? You can both help the grower as well as the consumer if you give a little subsidy. You must take that point up.

Then, Sir, in reply to some question this morning, the hon. Minister said that 30,000 tractors were lying idle for want of spare parts.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: No, no, he said that they had been lying idle and now they were being repaired.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I only said that they were lying idle. There is no reflection on the present Food Minister. Whosoever was the Food Minister—it may be a great bluffer; it may be somebody else but—whosoever was there, well, why attention was not paid to it, Sir? How could 30,000 tractors in a country like India be lying idle when we are starving for food? Who is to be held responsible for this? Has there been an enquiry? Was the Minister responsible, or some subordinate officer? Catch hold of him. He must be hanged. When people in lakhs and crores are suffering for want of food, who was responsible for keeping idle these 30,000 tractors, which could have produced much more in this country? Now in the end I again demand that it should not be the resignation of the Food Minister. He alone is not responsible. The entire Cabinet is responsible and must resign.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह षटवाल (पंजाब) :

जनाब वाइस चेरमैन साहब, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हम आज खुराक के मामले पर बहस कर रहे हैं। खुराक की आज बहुत ज्यादा शार्टेंज है। हमारे मित्र लोकनाथ मिश्र सहाय ने कहा कि उनको बड़ी खुशी हुई कि रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग अक्लमंद हो गये। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे खुद भी, और उनकी पार्टी के मेम्बरान भी, इस रास्ते को अख्तियार करें और अगर वे किसी बजह से, कहीं अक्ल की कमी है (*Interruption*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Yajee, please stop the running commentary. It is too much.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह षटवाल : इस वक्त बजाय यह कहने कि ये रिजिगनेशन दे दें वे रिजिगनेशन दे दें, इस वक्त जिस चीज की देश को दिक्कत है, जो दिक्कत देश के सामने

है, उसका सब पार्टी मिलकर मुकाबला करें और वे लोग अपने साथियों को लेकर और दूसरी अपोजीशन पार्टी को अपने साथ लेकर सहयोग करे बजाय इसके कि बार बार गवर्नमेंट से रेजिगनेशन की माग करे और यह कहें कि जहां खुराक बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रोजेक्ट चलता है या काम होता है वहां स्ट्राइक करायें। अगर वे इतने अक्लमंद हैं कि गवर्नमेंट से रेजिगनेशन मांगते ही हैं तो मैं दो हाथ जोड़ कर अपील करूंगा कि कम से कम जो उनके बालेटियर्स हैं, उनकी नीति को जो फालो करते हैं, उनको कहे कि भाई इस देश में इस काम के लिये सहयोग करो और ऐसी जगह स्ट्राइक न करे, तोडफोड न करे, जो बैंगन रेलवे के खुराक पहुंचाने जाते हैं उनको न तोड़ें। वहां मिनिस्टर क्या करेंगे जब हमारे आपके साथी ये तोडफोड के काम करेंगे, जब वे यह कहने लगे कि चो जब्दस्ती रेजिगनेशन मिनिस्टर का मागना है और जाकर खुराक को आग लगा दो। हम लोग जोर से कहते हैं कि खुराक का समला हल करो और पूरी काश्त करो मगर दिल से कोई नहीं सोचता कि हमें कैसे काम करना चाहिये। मैं उनको रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे दिल से सोचें। यह बात वे मान गये कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने रिय-साइज कर लिया है और अक्लमंद हो गये।

एक बात यह भी है कि जो कुछ हमारी कमियां हो, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा, कि हम हमेशा उनको रिपीट करते चले जाये तो इस तरह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अब समय आ गया है कि हमें देश की खुराक की समस्या को पूरा करने के लिये जो भी तरीका हो उस पर चले, जिस तरीके से पाकिस्तान के हमले के वक्त सारा देश मिल कर जुट गया था वैसे ही हमने इस काम को पूरा करना है जैसे दुश्मन को भगाने के लिये किया था। आज हम अमेरिका से या दूसरे देशों से जब खुराक मगाते हैं तो क्या हम नहीं समझते कि वे दुश्मन नहीं क्या जिन्होंने हमारी आजादी के ऊपर हमला किया ?

इसलिये सारे देश को, सारी मिनिस्ट्री को और सारी सरकार को ऐसे तरीके अख्तियार करने चाहिये जिससे हम इस खुराक के मसले का सामना कर सकें। जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान के हमले में सारे देश ने मिलकर मुकाबला किया था उसी तरह से इस मामले में भी करना चाहिये। आज खाली पाकिस्तान ने ही हमारे ऊपर अटैक नहीं किया है बल्कि सारी दुनिया ने अटैक किया है और वह यह तमाशा देखना चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी खत्म हो जाय। दुनिया ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया है और वह अपनी शर्त हमसे मनवाना चाहती है। इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमें खुद ही इस मुसीबत को क्यों न फेंक करना चाहिये और उसके लिये तैयार क्यों नहीं होते हैं।

हमने अपनी किताबों में कई बातें छपवा दी है कि हमें ऐसा करना चाहिये, वैसा करना चाहिये। हमें इस सिस्टम से काम करना चाहिये और उस सिस्टम से काम करना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सबको एकचुअल काम करके दिखलाना चाहिये न कि किताबों में लिखकर।

मैं आपसे यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमें माडर्न तरीके से खेतीबाड़ी के बारे में काम करना चाहिये। हम इस बारे में तब ही तरक्की कर सकते हैं जब हम माडर्न तरीके अख्तियार करेंगे। जब हम इस के ऊपर एक्शन लेते हैं तो इस चीज को नहीं सोचते हैं कि माडर्न तरीके का जो सिस्टम है, उसमें हमें किस तरह से चलना चाहिये। लेकिन हम इन बातों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। और सोचने लगते हैं कि इसको जमीन क्यों दी। हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं जाता है कि माडर्न तरीके से हमें क्या करना चाहिये। इसके लिये हमें पानी चाहिये, फर्टिलाइजर चाहिये और ट्रैक्टर्स चाहिये। आज हमारे पास ट्रैक्टर्स लाने के लिये 50 करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है। हम इण्डस्ट्रीज के

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह अटवाल]

लिये 400 करोड़ रुपया का फारेन एक्स-चेंज उधार लेकर लगा सकते हैं और उसके लिये स्पेयर पार्ट्स मंगा सकते हैं, मगर 50 करोड़ रुपया हम ट्रेक्टरों तथा उसके स्पेयर पार्ट्स मंगाने के लिये नहीं लगा सकते? मैं अपने खुराक मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे इस चीज पर सोचें क्योंकि जिस तरीके से हम काम कर रहे हैं उस तरीके से काम आगे चलने वाला नहीं है। हम हल से अपनी खेतीबाड़ी अटोमैटिकली नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं और बढ़ेगी भी नहीं जब तक आप इस मसले को लड़ाई के तरीके पर डील नहीं करेंगे। इसलिये आपको यह तरीका मानना पड़ेगा और ट्रेक्टरों के लिये जो स्पेयर पार्ट्स की जरूरत है, उनको लाना पड़ेगा। अगर हम नहीं लाना चाहते हैं तो अमेरिका जिस तरह हमें तबाह करना चाहता, उससे हम क्या बच सकेंगे? इसलिये मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि अगर हम 400 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट साइसेंस दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिये दे सकते हैं, जिनकी कि अभी हमें जरूरत नहीं है, तो क्या हम 50 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस खुराक जैसी चीज के लिये नहीं दे सकते हैं? मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि 400 करोड़ रुपये का जो फारेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया उसकी बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं थी इस लिये मुझे यकीन है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ट्रेक्टरों के मगवाने के बारे में वे इस बान का ख्याल रखेंगे।

मैं यह बात हमेशा से कहता आता हूँ कि खुराक के मसले पर हमें किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिये ताकि वे ज्यादा खुराक पैदा कर सकें। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आज खुराक बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को बिजली चाहिये, उनको पम्पिंग सैट की जरूरत है और जब इस चीज की मांग की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि हमने पत्तों को लिख दिया है उस गवर्नमेंट को लिख दिया है। इस तरह से हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है

और न ही हम अपनी खुराक की हालत को सुधार सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि खुराक के मामले में आप एक आर्गनाइजेशन बनाइए जो सिर्फ देश में खुराक बढ़ाने से मुताल्लिक कामों को करे और उसकी जिम्मेदारी में ये तमाम चीजें दे दीजिये। वैसे तो अरेंजमेंट करने की बहुत बात सरकार की ओर से की जाती है। सरकार ने कलकत्ते में एक खुराक का भंडार खोल रखा है और बर्ड एंड कम्पनी के जरिये एक गोदाम 70 हजार रुपये महीने में लिया हुआ है। उसके लिये उसने स्टॉक रखा हुआ है, मगर उसमें उसने कभी कोई दाना अनाज का नहीं रखा। तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके से जो काम हो रहे हैं, वे बद होने चाहिये। अगर इस तरह के काम बन्द नहीं होते, आप खुराक के बारे में किताब छापते रहते हैं, तो इससे हम खुराक के मसले को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आपने किताब छापनी ही है तो सही तरीके से आना होगा और खुद उस चीज को करना होगा। जो लोगों की तकलीफें हैं उनको पहले दूर करना होगा बजाय किताब छापने के।

मैं पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर पानी के साधन हैं। मगर जिन चीजों की लोगों को जरूरत है यानी फर्टीलाइजर, ट्रेक्टर, पानी और बिजली की वह उन लोगों को नहीं मिलती है। मैंने कई दफा इस हाउस में रिक्वेस्ट किया कि अगर ये सुविधायें दे दी जायें तो पंजाब में खुराक की पैदावार 20 से 40 परसेंट तक बढ़ सकती है। मगर अभी तक इस बारे में कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया। हो सकता है मिनिस्टर साहब कहें कि इस बारे में कार्यवाही हो रही है, ऐक्शन होने वाला है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है, अगर नहीं सोचा है तो उसको सोच लिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह की सुविधा दे दी जाय तो हमारे देश में खुराक काफी बढ़ सकती है और जो शार्टेज है वह पूरी हो सकती है।

पंजाब का डिवीजन करने के बाद बिजली और पानी की सप्लाई यूनीयन टैरीटरीज में चली गई है। जब उनसे यह चीज मांगी जाती है तो जब उनकी मर्जी होती है तब देते हैं। इस तरह से जो पंजाब के और दूसरी जगह के किसान हैं वे खुराक बढ़ाने के मामले में सरकार की मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं हमारे पेपर्स जानसन की फूड पालिसी के बारे में क्विटसाइज करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम क्यों नहीं अपनी खुराक को बढ़ाएँ। क्या हम खुराक की हालत को सुधार नहीं सकते हैं, क्या हम ज्यादा खुराक पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं? हम ज्यादा खुराक पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि जिस तरीके से हमने पाकिस्तान के हमले के दिनों में मिलकर उसका सामना किया था और दुश्मन को भगाया था, उसी तरीके से पानी और खुराक का जो मसला है, वह भी हमारे लिये एक दुश्मन से कम नहीं है क्योंकि खुराक के लिये हमें भीख मांगनी पड़ती है और इस चीज से छुटकारा पाने के लिये हमें इसके लिये हर तरह की तरक्की करनी चाहिये।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are faced with a very serious situation in the country as far as the problem of food is concerned. Every time we meet, we discuss the food situation here. All of us are worried about the food scarcity. But this time the situation is much more serious. The State of Uttar Pradesh, the State of Bihar and the State of Rajasthan and the State of Gujarat, all these States are now in the grip of a serious drought. The report which the Government has submitted has not given the full picture. Perhaps they were not able to get all the facts. I say this because they say only over 2,000 villages were affected in Rajasthan. But the latest report in the papers seem to put it at over 6,000 villages. They say that some 6,000 villages are affected. It is also seen in the papers that more than three crores of people are affected by this drought. As far as the problem

of solving this difficulty is concerned, we are in even greater difficulty. From the reports it is seen that the imports which are usually forming a substantial part, we are not sure of getting this time. The Americans have not decided whether they should give us or not give us. That is the latest report. So under these circumstances I do not know how many millions of people are going to face starvation and how many of them are going to die of starvation. That is the situation in which we are.

The way our friends over there are thinking just now, this attitude on the part of the ruling party that they are doing everything to face and get over this situation, that is what actually irritates the people of our country. As far as the problem of food is concerned, it is true that this time we are seriously affected by drought. But even earlier when we were in difficulty as far as this problem is concerned—and we have always been in difficulty about food—the attitude and the approach of the Government to this problem have been always faulty. I am not asking for the resignation of anybody. But the problem is here. Now I will just draw your attention to certain facts which will give you an idea about the faulty approach. The Minister for Irrigation, Dr. K. L. Rao, in his anxiety to solve the food problem, especially the food problem in Kerala which is a deficit State, worked out a scheme asking for Rs. 30 crores for irrigation purposes in Kerala. Now when the Planning Commission met they were unable to give any priority to this. We are in a serious mess with regard to this problem of food and yet when a Central Minister prepares a plan and says that within three years Kerala State can be made self-sufficient in food, that does not get the attention of the Government.

Take another case. In Andhra there is a project known as the Nagarjunasagar project. Here sits the hon. Member from that State. If the whole project is completed 35 lakhs of acres will be irrigated. The first phase will

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair.]

help to irrigate 20 lakhs of acres and the production will be to the tune of 3 million tonnes. Does it get priority in the Planning Commission? No. For the last so many years Members from Andhra have been coming up and repeatedly saying that enough foreign exchange should be allotted for this but the attitude of the Government has not been very helpful.

Take another case again in Andhra. I am more concerned about Andhra because it is that State which feeds us and so we should be grateful to Andhra for supplying us rice. We want them to produce more. Now, our Minister for Food and Agriculture is very much for modernisation of agriculture. He wants chemical manure to be utilised by the peasants; he wants more fertiliser factories to come up but it is strange that in that particular State where chemical manure is needed most, there is no plant. Madras has one; Bombay has one; most of the States have got fertiliser plants in the public sector but here in Andhra which is one of the most important rice producing areas the Government does not feel it necessary to have a fertiliser factory. Is it just an omission? No.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): What about the Vizag Fertiliser Factory which is being built there?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Oh, there is one?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They gave you Dr. Dharma Teja who did not behave well.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: They wanted Dr. Dharma Teja to build one but he went away.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am not bothered about Dr. Dharma Teja now. But the question is, how the Government is approaching this problem? Are they serious when they ask us to change our food habits?

Even according to his figures last year we imported only 7 lakh tonnes of rice. Very easily we could have made up by taking proper steps.

Take another problem and that is about waste lands. According to a Report submitted by some Committee appointed by the Government there are 127.4 million acres of waste land in this country. What steps have been taken to see that those waste lands are brought under cultivation?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): What is that Report?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Report of the Waste Land Survey Committee appointed by the Government.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: That is probably in the waste paper basket.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Now take the example of the U.P. They talk so much about the amount spent on irrigation there. Now I ask them—and I think the Vice-Chairman should know better—after spending all this money for irrigation in U.P., the irrigated area has fallen by nearly 30 per cent; how can it happen? How can this anomaly happen? Again in U.P. according to this Report 3.5 million acres of land have been completely ruined by rats, cultivable land, and another 5 million acres of land are in the grip of acute erosion but what steps have the Government taken to prevent this?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

So speaking about modernisation of cultivation and utilisation of fertiliser and all that is one thing but tackling the problem seriously and trying to make the country, as far as possible, self-sufficient is another thing.

Then he is very keen about chemical manure for cultivation. I am not against it; I am also in favour of it but I would like to know this. We

have a number of fertiliser factories in the country. What are their rated capacities and what is their present production? Has it come up to even 40 per cent? So instead of trying to get more and more factories here and there, prior to that, is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that the factories already existing achieve the rated production? Why is this so? In all this you will find an attitude and approach which is extremely disappointing.

Coming to the question of modernisation of agriculture, I also agree that without modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture you will not be able to meet the difficult situation in which we are. And here this factor has also to be taken into account that already 43 per cent of our land is under plough. This is a peculiar situation as far as we are concerned. So this modernisation of agriculture should be planned in such a way that it reaches the ordinary peasant, not only in the distribution of manure and other things but in the matter of mechanisation also. There should be some arrangement by which the use of tractors should be available to the ordinary cultivator. He cannot buy it; there should be some system by which he should be able to get the use of the tractor for the purpose of cultivation; so also in the matter of utilisation of chemical manure. Now this raises another problem. If mechanisation of cultivation is to take place, then what are we going to do with our cows and bulls?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Nobody is there.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: There religion should not come in the way. I was reading a book on mechanisation of agriculture in India and was very much amused to find that they have pointed out that this religious sentiment is going to be the biggest handicap in the matter of mechanisation of agriculture in this country. Because the cows cannot be touched so the bull also has to be

revered. Now I am born and brought up in a Hindu family and my understanding of the Hindu religion and Hindu philosophy is that it has nothing to do with this cow worship. It is a disgrace to us. Because of certain economic reasons, centuries ago, people started worshipping the cow and somehow it got some religious sanctity. But if anybody is to say that Hinduism means cow worship, I cannot agree with him. Even during the old days, in days of famine, you should know that Viswamitra—I think my hon. friend there will bear testimony to it—ate dog's meat. Mind you, the most important thing is to see that the human being is preserved, his life is saved. Even Viswamitra, who was a Hindu saint, had eaten dog's meat.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: So there was famine in those days also.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes. Again, when Valmiki's Ashram was visited by Vasishta, how was he entertained? With beef. The number of cows killed was such that the students who were studying asked Valmiki: "Acharyaji, why are all these cows being killed?" The answer was: "Vasishta is visiting us. It is to feed him and his retinue." That is why I said: Do not link it up with Hindu religion. Hindu religion has nothing to do with it. Now, if it got religious sanctity, it is because our society was rather static and it is because of certain traditions. Whatever be the reason for its origin, after a long time it got some sanctity. That is how it arose. There is another aspect also, which may not be very relevant. I think the Brahmins have a role. With regard to Hindu philosophy, its high heritage and thinking, our Food Minister was very eloquent the other day. In good old days, they were the preserves of the Brahmins and what was Hindu religion to the ordinary people, the non-Brahmins? It was worshipping the Brahmin and worshipping the cow. It was for them to study the Vedas, Sastras, Upanishads, etc. and not for others.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): Are you a Brahmin?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am not a Brahmin. Do not fall a victim to his false propaganda, in the name of Hindu religion, that these people are against his attitude towards the cow. Here we are faced with a peculiar situation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Brahmins are the culprits.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Excepting the caste Hindus, people in this country, whether they be Muslims, Christians or Scheduled Castes, eat beef. Those people who do not want to eat beef need not eat beef. When you are in a scarcity condition, when millions of people are going to be affected, if there is something to eat and they have no objection to eating beef, why should you stand in their way? So, this agitation, this Satyagrahas by Jagat-gurus, who have been misleading this country all these years, should not be allowed to gain ground. The Government have to take a rational stand in the matter. I think, as far as the question of dealing with cows is concerned, people who are not for beef, should not eat it. Nobody should force them. When there is no food available in this country, people who want to eat beef should be permitted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We should thank God that your friends are not here, Jan Sangh friends are not here.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: At least Jan Sangh friends are already here in this country. (*Time bell rings*). Now, you say that we are faced with this problem of drought, but from the details you have supplied, look at the standard of our diet. We are all vegetarians. Do you know how much vegetables we consume?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are not a vegetarian.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am both a vegetarian and a non-vegetarian.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You eat vegetables also?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Now, in France, which is a non-vegetarian country, they eat 98.4 kilograms of vegetables, while we, the so-called vegetarians in India, eat 2.8 kilograms of vegetables a year on an average. Not only vegetables, in the case of fish we eat one kilogram. These are all figures supplied by you. Compare it with Pakistan. Even Pakistani people eat 18.5 kilograms of vegetables a year. We eat only this much. So, we are just pretending that we are vegetarians. We are not even vegetarians. We fill our stomach with cereals . . .

SHRI CHITTA BASU: With air.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Here on the question of food, you have to take a rational stand and what about meat? Here it is 1.4 kilogram. Do you know the figure in France? Apart from 98.4 kilograms of vegetables, they are eating 74.5 kilograms of meat, while our is only 1.4 kilograms. Because of our poverty, because of the non-availability of foodstuffs, we are one of the poorest in the category of diet. So, my point is that on this question, we have to take a rational attitude and we should see that Government gives top priority to schemes which would make our country self-sufficient in the matter of food. Instead of trying to profess self-sufficiency, when it comes to a question of allotting funds and taking up large programmes, we should not forget it. A serious situation is going to face us and it looms large on the horizon and I hope that the Government would see that something is done immediately.

श्रीमती पुष्पाबेन 'जनार्दनराय' म्हाता
(गुजरात) : वाइस-चेयरमेन सर, मैं आज
आपके सामने जो प्रश्न पेश करना चाहता

हूँ वह हमारा अन्न और पानी का प्रश्न है । आज राष्ट्र को बड़ी चिंता है कि हमारे यहाँ जो अकाल है उसका सामना वह किस तरह से करे । हम जानते हैं कि देश में बहुत से ऐसे स्टेट्स हैं जहाँ यह बड़ी चिंता का प्रश्न हो गया है । आज हम जानते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ गलतियाँ भी की होंगी, कुछ काम कम भी किया होगा, मगर जहाँ पानी नहीं गिरे, जहाँ बारिश नहीं हो, वहाँ कोई मनुष्य की शक्ति, मनुष्य की ताकत का काम नहीं होता है । हमने देखा है कि पानी नहीं गिरने से नदी में पानी नहीं आया है, कुआँ में पानी नहीं है, तालाब में पानी नहीं है और सब सूखे पड़े हैं, हमारे खेत भी सूखे हैं, हमारे जंगल भी सूखे हैं । इसलिये हमारे लिये तो यह क्वेश्चन आफ एग्जिस्टेंस है, यह एक जीवन संग्राम है, जिसमें हम परेशान हो रहे हैं । व्यक्ति और समष्टि दोनों की शक्ति की कठिन परीक्षा है । अन्न और पानी की समस्या हमारे लिये गहरा प्रश्न है । अन्न और पानी की समस्या नैसर्गिक समस्या है । हम प्रार्थना करते हैं कि केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकार इनको हल करने के लिये प्रयत्न करे । परदेश से अन्न का आयात करें, अन्न का मुक्त व्यवहार करेंगे परन्तु जहाँ अन्न की उत्पत्ति न हो, खेत सूखे हो, पानी न हो, या अतिवृष्टि हो, वहाँ मनुष्य की शक्ति की मर्यादा होती है । लेकिन वह एक चैलेंज है कुदरत का, प्रकृति की कसौटी का है । हमारी शक्ति की और मनुष्य का प्रति की शक्ति का एक कसौटी ही रही है ।

4 p.m.

पानी का प्रश्न अधिकतर चिंता का प्रश्न है । गुजरात में मैं जानती हूँ कि राजस्थान राज्य जैसा यह प्रश्न है । डेजर्ट के पास हमारा स्टेट है । उत्तर गुजरात में पानी बहुत कम गिरता है और कच्छ और सोराष्ट्र में भी पानी की बड़ी गहरी समस्या है ।

मैं जानती हूँ पिछले चार साल से हमारे यहाँ 'ड्रीट' की परिस्थिति है इसलिये पीने का पानी भी नहीं है । गुजरात में कई गाँव करीब 2500 गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ हमको पानी टैंकर से पहुँचाना पड़ेगा, वे टैंकर आज हमारे पास उतने नहीं हैं । स्टेट को वह खरीदना पड़ेगा और उनका खर्च 12 लाख से ज्यादा आयागा । आज गुजरात के 19 जिलों में से 12 जिलों में यह ड्राट की परिस्थिति है । इसमें कोई 4500 बिलेजज आ जाती हैं । जहाँ पानी नहीं है । आप जानते हैं कि अन्न की विकट समस्या हमारे सामने है । आपने जितनी जगह बंध बनाये हैं वे भी सूखे पड़े हैं, उनमें पानी नहीं है, कुएँ भी सूखे हैं तलाब में पानी नहीं है । मैं सोचती हूँ जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ होती हैं वे तो होंगी लेकिन जो छोट बंध और पानी के तालाब हैं उनको रखने का जल्दी ही बंदोबस्त हो जाना चाहिये । मैं चाहती हूँ कि दूसरा सीजन आने से पहले हमें यह करना चाहिये । आप जानते हैं नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में हमने बार बार कहा है । पानी का प्रश्न गुजरात का प्राण प्रश्न है । जो सुझाव है वह यह है कि गुजरात में रण आगे बढ़ रहा है, एक तरफ से समुद्र आ रहा है, दूसरी तरफ से रण आ रहा है । दोनों के बीच में गुजरात के पानी का प्रश्न बहुत गहरा हो गया है जो हमारे लिये फिन्ता का सवाल है । जिस स्टेट के पास बड़ी बड़ी योजना होती है वह स्टेट आपस के मतभेद में इतना फस जाते हैं कि काम नहीं हो पाता है । तो मैं यहाँ अपने मिनिस्टर साहब और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि जो नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट है इसको सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में जल्दी से जल्दी ले क्योंकि जितना इसमें विलम्ब करते हैं उतना गुजरात का प्रदेश उजाड़ हो रहा है और मालूम नहीं दो साल बाद, पाँच साल बाद, क्या होगा । आज सुबह कन्सल्टेटिव्ह कमेटी में बात हो रही थी कि समुद्र के किनारे होने से हम यहाँ डीप वेल्स नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि जब वह समुद्र के स्तर के नीचे जाता है तो खारा पानी

[श्रामति पुष्पाबेन जनार्दनराय मेहता]

आता है। जब तक पानी का पूरा प्रबंध नहीं होता तब तक वहां खेती करने के कार्य में बाधा रहेगी। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहां पानी का प्रबन्ध पूरा पूरा करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे वनों का संरक्षण आज कम हो रहा है। यह सारे भारत का प्रश्न है। बहुत कम लोग फारेस्ट मांडड है। आप सब जानते हैं कि पानी गिराने का, बारिश का, सब से बड़ा आधार वन संरक्षण, वन विकास और विस्तारण है। तो वहां के वनों का, वनस्पति का, वन्य प्रदेश का संरक्षण होना चाहिये। लेकिन उनका जो बचाव होना चाहिये वह कम होता है। हमारा जंगल एरिया कम से कम होता जा रहा है जिसके कारण बारिश नहीं आ रही है। इसको भी सोचना चाहिये।

जो पुराने तलाब हैं, पुराने धे हैं वे शीघ्र ही सेन्टर से मदद पहुंचाकर रिपेयर कराने चाहियें। केवल जनता पानी की समस्या को पूरा करने के लिये पैसा बचाये, यह हमारे लिये बड़ा मुश्किल कार्य है। जो इरोजन आफ साइल हो रहा है वह भी एक गम्भीर समस्या है। साइल कन्जरवेशन का कोई हमारे पास बड़ा तरीका नहीं है। इसलिये जो हमारी जो जमीन है वह भी कम फलदायी होती जा रही है। आज के समय हमारे पास बहुत से प्रश्न उपस्थित हैं। मगर समय के अभाव से मैं एक बात नहीं रख सकती हूं किन्तु आपसे कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारी एक बड़ी समस्या यह है कि हमारी बस्ती तो बढ़ रही है लेकिन हमारी जो ग्रामदनी है वह कम हो रही है। इसलिये लोगों को काम दिलाने का भी एक बड़ा प्रश्न होता गवर्नमेंट को अन्न उत्पादन के लिये कुछ न करना चाहिय और हमारे यहां जो पानी का इतनी मुश्किल है उसको दूर करना चाहिये गुजरात स्टेट में पानी की बड़ी कठिनाई है।

मैं सोचती हूं बड़ौदा, राजकोट, पोरबन्दर और गोधरा वगैरा शहरों में कारखाने चलाने का प्रश्न कैसे हल होगा। वहां पीने तक का पानी नहीं। इसलिये वहां के पानी का मुश्किल प्रश्न आपके सामने पेश करती हूं।

गुजरात स्टेट को अधिक क्रूड और लाइट डीजल की जरूरत है जो उसको मिलनी चाहिये। गुजरात में कितने डिसट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे हैं वहां सरफेस वाटर से नीचे डीप वेल्स से पानी आता है। तो यदि वहां हमें क्रूड और लाइट आइल पूरे परिमाण में न मिले तो बड़ी दिक्कत होगी और मैं जानती हूं जो ग्रीन फाडर और दूसरी वस्तुएं भी नहीं हो सकेंगी क्योंकि आज जो हमारा डीजल का कोटा है वह भी कम है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं वह नियमित रूप से और जल्दी मिलना चाहिये।

पानी का प्रश्न हल करने के लिये मैं एक बात आपके सामने पेश करती हूं। जो डेजेंट एरिया है और जो बार्डर एरिया है वहां पानी की इतनी दिक्कत है कि जब पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ तो बीस पच्चीस मील पानी टैंक से ले जाना पड़ता था। पीने का पानी प्राप्त करने में बड़ी मुश्किल होती थी। इसलिये शीघ्र ही यह नर्मदा योजना का काम हाथ में लेना चाहिये और गुजरात राज्य को पानी के ऊपर खर्च करने की योजनाओं के लिये ज्यादा धन मिलना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट की सहायता मिलनी चाहिये।

चारे का प्रश्न भी उतना ही कठिन है। हमारा जो पशु धन है वह सौराष्ट्र कच्छ और महेसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में अधिक है। गुजरात अपने पशु धन के लिये प्रख्यात है। वहां गायें भैंसे बकरी भेड़ें और ऊंट हैं। उनका वे लोग व्यापार करते हैं बेचते हैं। लेकिन उनको पानी और फाडर देने के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा होती है। गुजरात में जब अकाल आता है तो पानी की और चारे की अधिक मुश्किल हो जाती है। उस हालत में उनको अपने पशुओं को स्टेट से बाहर भेजना पड़ता है।

कभी नर्मदा पर, कभी मही पर वे लोग रहते हैं और दूसरी जगह से उनको फाडर लाना पड़ता है जिसमें उनको बड़ा कष्ट होता है। इसके लिये हमें फीडिंग सेंटर कंट्रोल के लिए शुरू करना पड़ेगा। इस वक्त कोटन सीड बहुत मंहगा हो गया है पहले जो आइल केकस मिलता था वह भी मंहगा है। कोटन सीड और फाडर की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट को लेनी चाहिये। आज तक जो 'फेमिन कोड' है उसमें सिर्फ जो किसान है उनके कंट्रोल हैं उनको चारा व कान्सेन्ट्रेट मिलता है मगर पशु पालकों को वह नहीं मिलता है। तो फेमिन कोड में इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो केटल ब्रीडर्स हैं उनके कंट्रोल को भी कुछ कान्सेन्ट्रेट्स वगैरह मिल जाय। हम उनके लिये बंदोबस्त नहीं कर सके तो हमारी केटल वेल्यु को बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा होगी। जो कंट्रोल ब्रीडर्स हैं वे बहुत गरीब होते हैं उनको खाने के अन्न के लिये कैश डील्स देना पड़ेगा ताकि वे जिन्दा रह सकें।

आप जानते हैं हमारी खरीफ क्राप इस समय फेल हो गई है रबी क्राप के लिये भी पानी कम गिरने से परिस्थिति बहुत कठिन है और मालूम नहीं कहां कितना होगा। अभी तक ऐसा होता था कि हम किसानों को अनाज नहीं देते थे मगर इस समय किसानों को भी अन्न देने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई है। इस मौसम में हमारे यहां जो अनाज की खपत होती है एक लाख टन एक महीने की है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से हमको 49,000 टन मिलता है। तो हर मास के लिये हमको 50,000 टन कम मिलता है और इसलिये हमारे लोगों में राशन का पूरा पूरा वितरण नहीं हो सकता है। आप जानते हैं कि बिना अनाज के कोई काम नहीं चल सकते हैं। इससे भी दयनीय स्थिति यह है कि प्रति मास हमको 300 ग्राम चावल मिलता है जो कि एक दिन में आधा औंस जितना हो गया है। परन्तु वृद्ध व्यक्ति चावल नहीं खाते हैं वे बच्चों को खिला देते हैं। बच्चों को उन्हें देना पड़ता है पूरा चावल वहां मिल ही नहीं सकता है। हमें चावल की मात्रा भी ज्यादा मिलने की

जरूरत है और इसलिए मेरी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह प्रार्थना है कि जो अपूर्ण कोटा है उसको पूरा कर दे क्योंकि भूख बरदास्त करने की बनता में अब ताकत नहीं रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे प्रान्त ने 1966-67 के लिए जो 243 टन अनाज की प्रांग की है वह हमको मिलना चाहिये। तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां पर वर्षा कम हुई है उसको फेमिन एरिया डिक्लेयर करना चाहिये। टैक्निकल कारणों से जिस एरिया को यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर फसल अच्छी हुई है मगर वहां पर फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई है उसको भी फेमिन एरिया डिक्लेयर किया जाना चाहिये और वहां के लोगों को राहत दी जानी चाहिये। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि वहां के लोग जो लैन्ड रेवेन्यू देते हैं वह भी माफ किया जाना चाहिये। लैन्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो तकावी मिलती है वह लोगों को जल्दी मिलनी चाहिये और इसके बारे में सरकार को प्रबन्ध कर देना चाहिये। नये कुएं बनाने के लिए लोन, और कूड और डीजल जल्दी मिलना चाहिये। मैन्युअर भी किसानों को जल्दी सप्लाई होना चाहिये।

(Time bell rings).

मैं एक मिन्ट और लेकर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगी। हम गवर्नमेंट से इस संकट काल में बहुत अपेक्षा करते हैं क्योंकि जनता की ओर से हमारी एक जिम्मेदारी है। हमारे गुजरात में अकाल का सामना करने के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी गई है। जिन लोगों के पास धन है उनके पास हम लोग जाते हैं और उनके पास से लाने का प्रबन्ध करते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ कई एसोसिएशन है उसकी ओर से रिलीफ कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं जो "सेव फूड" का प्रोपेगन्डा कर रही हैं। आज हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ा नेशनल क्राइसेस है। वहां पर लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है पीने को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और पशुओं को चारा नहीं मिल रहा है। आज हम सब लोगों को इसको पोलिटिकल प्रश्न नहीं समझना चाहिये, यह एक कुदरती विपत्ति है एक बेबी कोप है जो देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में फैला हुआ है।

[श्रीमती पुष्पा बेन जनादनराय मेहता]

इस चीज को ऐसा समझकर हम सबको मिलकर काम करना चाहिये तब ही हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। आगे के जो 6 महीने हैं वे बड़े कठिनाई के हैं। मार्च, अप्रैल और मई के महीने हमारे लिए बहुत कठिनाई के हैं क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर पशुओं को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए हम सब लोगों का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि सबको मिल कर इस मुश्किल को हल करना चाहिये। मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहती हूं कि गुजरात में लेन्ड रिफार्म सम्पूर्ण हैं, जो खेती करते हैं उनकी जमीन है। दूसरी और अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें हैं, देहातों में हैं, उनमें रेगुलर सप्लाई अनाज की मिलनी चाहिए। सेन्टर से स्टेट को सप्लाई होती है और स्टेट से देहातों को सप्लाई होती है। इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि सेन्टर और स्टेट की गवर्नमेंट हमारे इस कठिन काल में जनता की हर तरह से सहायता करेंगे ताकि अनाज रेगुलरली पहुंचता रहे।

SHRI G. P. SOMASUNDARAM (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, India is a very big country. It has got 14 or 15 States. We have got a population of 40 crores and above. Now, there is drought everywhere throughout the country, except in some States. The drought is very serious. We have to feed 40 crores of people. In such a big country, it is but natural that famine takes place in one corner and there is devastation by cyclone in another part. So, in order to tackle this problem, to feed the people, we must see as to what are the measures to be adopted to grow more food. To produce more foodgrains, we have to get water, we must have irrigation facilities. Sometimes we get good rains. There are two monsoons, the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon. They bring good rain in seasons. But on account of the failure of these monsoons the drought is happening in several States. In order to tackle this problem, we must divert all the rivers from one point to another, from the Ganges to the

Cauvery. If we do that, we can get a lot of water and the lands can be irrigated. We have also got sub-soil water. We can get water from the sub-soil and we can have irrigation by the sub-soil water system by boring tube-wells and other things. Wherever there is no rain we can adopt that system. Anyhow, to grow more food we want adequate water. We must produce more. For that we must try to give all facilities to the farmer, including water. Moreover, we have got a lot of waste-lands. Those waste-lands must be assigned to the landless people. That is my humble suggestion.

Moreover, the zonal system should be abolished. We must ensure free movement of the produce from one place to another. There must be free movement. That must be done.

About procurement, the money paid to the farmer, the cultivator, is only Rs. 32 per 80 kilos. But on the other hand, the farmer purchases ground-nut cake for manure at about Rs. 42 per 75 kilos. There is a vast difference. He has to pay Rs. 30 for one bag and he has to produce ground-nut cake, not only for manuring but also for feeding the cattle. For that he has to pay Rs. 40 or Rs. 42. There is a great defect there. That must be rectified. The farmer gets a low price but he has to purchase the other commodities at a higher price. That must come to a normal state.

The last thing that I want to state is that a lot of sugar-cane is produced in our part but the producer of the sugar-cane has to go and wait in the queue for a pound of sugar. Even though he is producing sugar-cane, he has to wait in the street for a pound of sugar. He is the producer and he gives the whole lot to the mill and he does not get anything for his family's utilisation. So, I request the hon. Food Minister to provide sugar for the producers in the mill itself, sufficient enough for their families.

With these words, I sit down.

DR. D. R. GADGIL (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I intervene in the debate to draw attention to some points on which, it appears to me, sufficient stress has not been laid. I do not refer to the debate in the House but I refer particularly to the reports that have been appearing recently about the Chief Ministers' Conference and the subsequent proceedings. It appears to me that though procurement has been given fair attention the problem of distribution does not appear to have been fully considered. In my opinion in the present conditions of not only chronic general shortage in the country but the possibility of a bad season upsetting calculations in any State however well-placed it may appear to be, the distributive system must have as much of the Government's attention as the system of procurement. Unfortunately, the fair price shops system that has been built up since 1960 was a system devised very largely for the distribution of imported foodstuffs, and therefore it was entirely urban-oriented. It was considered by the earlier Food Minister that all that this country required was a sufficient import distributed through fair price shops to the urban population, and within the rural areas a balance could easily be maintained. Since 1963 we have learnt that that analysis has not been correct and that therefore a country-wide system of procurement and distribution is necessary. But even today the rural distribution system is weak in most parts. For example, Sir, the sort of experience that Orissa had last year was directly related to the lack of a proper distribution system. While a district like Kalahandi did not have enough supplies, the State as a whole did not lack supplies. In Cuttack and Puri there were enough supplies of rice. It is not a question of merely moving them properly; it is a problem of getting a proper registration of the vulnerable classes and getting points of issue suitably placed throughout the country so that they obtain ready supplies. And one

of the main reasons why when a crisis comes on in a State it asks for a lot more than it should, is because it has not a distributive system on the ground. If it has a distributive system on the ground which gives minimum quantities that would inspire sufficient confidence, panic would not be created.

Sir, we have always to be aware in this country of the lessons of the Bengal Famine where even with 10 per cent. overall shortage millions died because of a trek from rural areas to the cities. They thought that it was only in the cities that work and food were available. Unless you make work and food available in the rural areas to a sufficient extent, the famine or even scarcity conditions are going to place a great strain on our economy. So a proper distribution of food connected with a proper works programme or other employment programme, whether it is a part of your development plan or an *ad hoc* relief programme, is really the prime need today. And it is not only that this is the prime need in a particular situation, in a distressed State or in a particular year, but we have to live with this situation for some years so that whether the States are surplus or deficit they must learn to create a skeleton frame of a distributive system, urban and rural, and a skeleton of storage system so that we are able to meet the emergency any time and not get caught as we got caught in Orissa last year. We seem to be caught in Bihar this year which entirely is a failure of our own policy. I mean, to get caught at the end of fifteen years of planning in this manner is nothing but a failure of policy, a failure of forethought on our own part.

The other point that I would like to make is regarding the concept of a National Food Budget. I was very glad to read in the papers that the Chief Ministers' body as a whole has accepted this concept. But I want

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to underline this that the concept of a National Food Budget is going to be an operative concept influencing our policies only if progressively National Food Budget making is backed by a series of objectives, statistics and studies. A National Food Budget that is made *ad hoc*, that is made by the Union Ministry and in regard to which there appears to be continually a difference of opinion between what the States say and what the Union Ministry says or what the Agricultural Ministry says or some other Ministry says, is not going to be a firmly placed document nor is it going to command the confidence of the Ministers and the Governments' support.

Therefore, once the concept of the preparation of a National Food Budget annually as a long-term programme is accepted, the Government should move on to plan a series of proper studies and collection of statistics. I do not know, Sir, whether you will be surprised to know, but it remains a fact that, today, in this crucial field of food production and distribution, the lack of statistics is amazing. Even such a thing as a break-up of rural and urban fair-price shops is not readily available for every State. The other more important statistics like the statistics of retail prices are not available. Retail prices in months like those in the monsoon are some of the best indicators of the situation, the food situation, locally speaking. They are the best indicators of diverse conditions of supply. Now we have no regular collection of readily available food supply statistics in various districts, and unfortunately wherever there is some kind of distribution system, the prices at which Government shops or fair price shops distribute the food are taken as the base for statistics. The crucial indicator statistics are the so-called open market statistics. Then the extent of the issue through fair price shops, the extent of consumption per registered card, so to say, in varying

areas—it is these statistics that are going to tell us a great deal in the future about the reaction of people to various situations. They are going to indicate in the future to us whether the situation is easy or not easy, what people expect in the months just before the monsoon and so on and so forth.

Further, Sir, even after so many years of distribution by the Centre of surplus and of imports there has not been enough of rationalisation, of the placing of storage points and of movements.

Now, I do not want to blame anybody, Sir, because nobody here really can be blamed except in a large sense the Government which in all matters has followed an *ad hoc* policy. The real blameworthy aspect of the whole situation is that for the last 15 years we reacted merely to developing situations so that every year a situation arises and we react accordingly and even where some things have been done, they have not been done with a view to building up a long-range system. There should be—I hope there is—full realisation of this on the part of the State Governments, on the part of the Union Government and what is more important, on the part of the people of the country. What has distressed me, listening to the debate in the Rajya Sabha, this particular debate, is that this part of education of our legislators is still lagging behind a good deal. Both the gravity and the real nature of this problem, to my mind, is not fully understood and that fills me with great apprehension. Therefore the recent report in the press about the Chief Ministers' Conference was of the heartiest kind, that even the Chief Ministers reacted very much better this time to the present Food Minister than they have been used to react to him previously.

With this better reaction, is it too much to hope that henceforth these

plans will be long-term plans? In this matter of storage and movement, there are a number of levels at which you have to act. There is one obvious level of storage at the purchase points, there is the ultimate level of storage at the consumer points but there is also an intermediate level of storage at strategic points, so that you can move to the consumption points the stores from the strategic points, that is, you can deploy them in any direction you want; this puts you in a position to rationalise and economise on distribution. To the extent that I have knowledge of these, this sort of thing has not been done. As a member of the Board of the Food Corporation I had some occasion to look into the various storage building programmes of the various authorities. These are not sufficiently coordinated. Even such a problem which is one of the critical problems as distribution in Kerala, for example, has not been as fully studied and looked into as it should be. My main contention is that based on long-term planning and based on getting full information, I say statistics regarding production, procurement and distribution and getting investigations and studies made by expert authorities within or outside the Government and publishing their results you should build up a climate of opinion in the country that these are objective facts. Today what happens is, unfortunately, that Government is not enough interested in educating the public. It may be that this is because of there not being a consistent policy. If there is no consistent Government policy, you cannot educate public opinion in any direction but I hope that the present Food Minister, with his consistent policy, will take up this other step, this very important work of getting statistics prepared and studied and continuously published so that public opinion gets educated, so that when a Chief Minister or anybody makes a claim that this is so or this is not so, there will be sufficient data available against which

prima facie that claim can be examined. This is extremely necessary and this is the direction in which I hope the National Food Budget-making will proceed. It is not enough to get the idea accepted. It is necessary that we move in this direction so that we remove the whole of this food question from having the aspect of a political wrangle that it seems to have acquired or being considered in an emotional atmosphere or as of a surplus or deficit State, or to a plane where some rational thinking would be possible. I do not want to take much more of your time. I would merely end on one other point which refers to long-term programmes. Our Minister is well known to be enthusiastic. He is active. He is decisive. He is backed by a Secretary who is also equally active and enthusiastic but in these matters of food programmes, may I suggest that hastening slowly may in the long run prove to be the quickest way of getting there. What I refer to is the way in which very large programmes are made, very large promises made, very large expectations raised, considerable resources of personnel and finance deployed. Certainly to a very large extent, this is a natural manner in which to react to an emergency—I do not say it is unnatural—but to my mind after 15 years of planning, if we still are having rabi and kharif campaigns, there is something wrong with our planning. We should be thinking in terms of long-term programmes, three year or five year or ten year programmes and not be living from season to season. This has a very disturbing influence on all administrations. On the State administration its impact is very peculiar. The State administrations are so to say, always in readiness to receive something new and because they are in readiness to receive something new, they do not do the old thing properly or fully or conscientiously. This readiness to receive something new or putting them in that frame of mind is wrong. It is wrong from the point of view of

[Dr. D. R. Gadgil.]
the general public and the farmers
in particular.

I have nothing against the new hybrid varieties programme but I have a great deal critical to say about the manner in which it has been handled. The advertisement at the high level, the high-pressure advertisement ought to be taken out of especially these very crucial policies which are to deal with very large numbers and to deal with the farming community. Because, for instance, in the State of Maharashtra this year our very very enthusiastic Agriculture Secretary went over to the Reserve Bank and asked for a credit limit of Rs. 52 crores. The Reserve Bank out of its wisdom cut the credit down to Rs. 36 crores.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Seven-
teen?

DR. D. R. GADGIL: The whole cooperative banking system was ready to handle this. I am afraid we have not handled even Rs. 1 crore in the kharif. This sort of thing does not leave a good taste among the workers. So as I said, I have nothing to say against the basic programmes. The basic programmes, I am sure, are fairly well-oriented and sound in their ultimate strategy. I have to say something however against this rather high pressure working. A little going more slowly in the initial stages, firmly establishing your policy and demonstrating in the crucial areas, will be good. In this if you take a little more time, a year or two more, that will, I am sure, prove as not ultimately wasted and if in this manner you work your programmes, it will be fruitful, it will inspire more confidence in the people and you will find that the administrative machinery is less disturbed and acts more smoothly.

I am thankful to you for giving
me so much time.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am particularly grateful to the various hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have thrown out very many constructive suggestions. I will be failing in my duty if I do not make particular mention of the last speech made by Prof. Gadgil. If there had been a few more speeches like this, I am sure I would have been benefited personally much more than a number of speeches which have been made here, not for the purpose of pin-pointing the food problem or the agricultural production programmes but for the purpose of making political points here particularly on the eve of the elections. Sir, since we began this debate there has been some good news to the effect that the Rain Gods have not been so cruel after all. We were all apprehensive that apart from the kharif production being affected in a great way, the prospect of the rabi crop also would continue to be bleak. Fortunately, there was a break in the dry spell and that has given us adequate rains in many parts of the drought-affected States also. Maharashtra had a good spell. Madhya Pradesh had a good spell. Eastern U.P. had a good soaking. Bihar also had widespread rains. Just now there is another depression which is moving northwards, and while it may cross the coast between Andhra and Orissa, and perhaps may cause some havoc also, on the whole it would have its beneficial effect also in this that not only the already well served areas of the southern States, but also the Orissa coastal area will have very good showers, and interior Orissa is also likely to have some more showers, and eastern Madhya Pradesh will probably be covered, and more than anything else there might be another spell of rain in Bihar, particularly southern Bihar. Therefore, Sir, on the whole the picture is not as bleak as it looked. But still the problem remains, because all this rain would only benefit the rabi crop programme and, therefore, if the

winter rains prove to be normal in the coming months, in December, January and February, then we may get the normal, and even more than the normal produce, according to me, in the months of April and May. But the intervening period will continue to be difficult, and therefore it is the tackling of the problem during this period of four to five months of intense scarcity that is going to be a challenge before us, and this also happens to be the pre-election period when perhaps there will be temptations to take political advantage of the situation and they might think that creating difficulties for the Government would be the best election tactics. But I want to warn the political parties that it would be at the cost of millions of people, and that is why I am anxious—I am glad Professor Gadgil mentioned this point—that particularly the people's representatives and the political parties, who profess to function for the benefit of the people, should understand the full implications of the situation existing in the country today.

Sir, in that connection, since the debate began, there has been a meeting of the Chief Ministers also, to which a reference was made by Professor Gadgil, and I want to place before this House a gist of what took place there. There has been quite a frank discussion and a realistic appraisal of the situation in the country, and if there has been a better response during this meeting, I may tell Professor Gadgil that it is mainly because of the realisation of the situation which is developing within the country, and as responsible persons, naturally the Chief Ministers will have to be concerned with that situation, and that is why the shock of this situation has brought about a certain sense of realism into us. To the extent it goes, it is good. But still, while at the conference table, there could be a sense of realism, it has to be carried through, and the implementation of the various programmes also

will have to be in a realistic manner, and that is where we have to take note of this fact, how best to evolve a system in which there would be an equitable transfer of foodgrains from one State to another, so much so that the availability in the drought-affected areas improved and, naturally, in a situation of this sort, a situation created by two successive droughts, the entire needs of the drought-affected States cannot possibly be met by transfer of foodgrains from the surplus States to the deficit States. There has got to be a certain import programme also to supplement the internal availability and this import programme, as the House is aware, is still a little bit uncertain, and particularly this makes things difficult to plan in a proper way. If we come to know that there is no possibility of any import, then of course we take measures on that basis, but if that goes on on the basis that it is likely to fructify this week or next week or the week after and it goes on for months to come, then planning also becomes difficult because, when there are expectations, naturally, particularly the deficit States would expect, "When these expectations are there, why should we not get a little more of foodgrains?" That is why it has not been possible to give firm indications, and because firm indications have not been given, naturally, every State Government thinks it should get a little more than what has been told that they would be able to get. That is why what is important now, apart from the National Food Budget which we want to have as a regular long-term policy, is that we should have some sort of food budget and food policy for these critical five to six months. I do agree that there is a certain amount of *ad-hocism* involved in a situation of this sort. When droughts after droughts affect the country, naturally a certain amount of *ad-hocism* creeps, because these are all unexpected situations, because, this year, all along we had been expecting that the condition was likely to be normal. Therefore, when the situation is upset, and a new development of a more critical year

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takes place, naturally the decisions also could not be as long-based as one would like them to be. But still this will have to be faced and this will have to be met, and this is the attempt we are making today.

Then in that context it is necessary—what was pointed out by the Professor—a distributive system which will ensure an equitable distribution to the affected people is necessary, particularly in the present context, and if you look into the States which suffer most even when there is a little bit of drought, you will find that, wherever there has been no discipline, wherever there has been no control, wherever there has been no distributive system, wherever there has been no procurement system, it is those States which suffer most, and then they find themselves completely at sea as to how to manage the situation. That is why I find that from Bihar this cry is coming, "Give us four lakh tonnes per mensem." And on what basis? Because five million tonnes is the shortfall there, therefore divide it by twelve; it gives you, four lakh tonnes roughly per mensem. Now if there were the normal conditions prevailing, I would have managed this quantity and now, unless, I have the normal quantity available, I won't be able to manage the situation. But, unfortunately, these quantities are not available. Now it is not merely four lakh tonnes to Bihar; my sister from Gujarat said she should get one lakh tonnes per mensem for Gujarat. And U.P. friends were claiming that there should be at least two of three lakh tonnes supplied to U.P. Of course all this is reasonable when you look at the population involved and the scarcity there, but we should also realise wherefrom do we get these quantities of foodgrains. That is why, wherever there is no distributive system, wherever there is no distributive machinery which can distribute to everybody with confidence, "Yes, this much everybody will be getting"—as we have done in Kerala—If such machinery is not available then, naturally, you exaggerate your needs and put forth a demand which

looks almost fantastic for a Food Minister who has to deal with not only Bihar but has to deal with the whole country with the foodgrains available with him. Therefore this will have to be understood, particularly by the representatives coming from those States, that they have to adjust the machinery accordingly, that they have to see that the distribution machinery is built up at least, taking advantage of the present situation.

I have already narrated before the House the various steps we have taken. The only thing that I would again like to emphasise is that because of the recent rains our rabi programme is looking a little more optimistic, a little more rosy. To that extent the confidence of the people, the morale of the people is also kept up. In any event it solves immediately the problem of fodder and it solves the problem of drinking water. All these things, to some extent are solved and therefore it has given us confidence. At the same time it has relieved the situation also to a great extent. But still if you believe that because of these things the enormity of the problem is in any way lessened during the next four to five months, you will be under an illusion. Therefore, these factors will have to be taken into consideration. I hope and trust that this challenge during these four or five months will be squarely met by our people, by the representatives of the people, by the administrations at the States and at the Centre. All these people will have to get involved in this thing. Otherwise we may find that we are not equal to the situation. That is why I have been laying emphasis on this matter.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Buffer stocks have to be there.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will come to that. Therefore, as I said, I have been emphasising particularly in the present context, that unless our administrative machinery is adequate to meet this task, whatever other facilities might be available, we may not be able to utilise those facilities to the maximum extent possible

I hope and trust that this will be kept in mind for the purpose of seeing that we get over this situation as best as possible.

Naturally when we discuss the food situation, particularly when the Food Minister comes before the House repeatedly and says we are in a crisis, we are likely to be critical. It is but natural and therefore I am not finding fault with anybody for being critical with regard to the agricultural policy which we have pursued during the last fifteen years. Naturally the question is put that there has been planning and three Plans have been completed, and in spite of that when the Food Minister stands up every year and says we are facing a very difficult situation, then naturally the people are impatient. People are irritated. I can very well understand that. Still I would appeal to hon. Members and say that because of the critical situation with which we are confronted, particularly during the last two years, we should not get our vision obscured with regard to the various steps we are having, whether we are taking the proper steps, whether we are proceeding in the right direction or not. That is what I am afraid of, because we seem to think that everything is wrong, that everything is going in the wrong direction, and therefore, people seem to think that now we should start completely a new and perhaps strike into new directions and that way alone, perhaps we may be able to get over this problem. I want to say this that while it is true that we have been facing these difficulties, our achievements are something about which we need not be ashamed. I shall put it only at that level. I immediately do agree that it is not adequate, particularly in the context of what Mr. Govindan Nair mentioned. I really think that he made a very constructive speech. For a speech coming from a Communist Member I found it very constructive and for once I was pleased to hear that speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You should appreciate Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: From the usual negativism, when there is a fresh breeze blowing from that quarter. I am particularly pleased. He pointed out a very relevant fact. You are talking of self-sufficiency. In what direction are you going to be self-sufficient? Are you going to be self-sufficient with respect to cereals and then say you are self-sufficient in food? I am in complete agreement with him that even when we produce within this country all the cereals it requires, to the tune of 120 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan, though it may be self-sufficiency in foodgrains, it will not be food self-sufficiency. Food self-sufficiency brings in something more than that. He pointed out with regard to the consumption of vegetables, with regard to the consumption of fish, the consumption of meat and milk and various other protective foods which are necessary to make a balanced diet. Therefore, while are really concerned, and terribly concerned, with the present situation, our strategy will have to take into account the fact that we have to produce within our country all these things which would go to provide a balanced diet to our people.

In that connection we have also to keep in mind that in a country of this size if we look into the history of monsoons, we find that only once in five years or six years do we get a good year. All the other years may be normal and some three of those years are always a little below the normal. And once in a way we get a difficult situation and a very acute drought condition comes into the picture. Therefore, the strategy should be such that it takes note of the vagaries of the weather also. I should not come every time and state the weather has played false and say there is no alternative but to starve. That will not be a strategy which the people will accept.

There is the other factor also. We blame the population increase. It has increased and in any event you are not going to stop this increase of population in any significant degree within ten years. All the methods of various

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kinds that you are going to adopt for population control will perhaps bear fruit only some ten years hence. Even if you are very optimistic, it will be another five years before they are effective. Therefore, the mouths which you have got to feed within the next twenty years have already been born or will be born very soon. Therefore, you have to plan on the basis that you have to feed a population of this size. From that point of view I would like the House to consider the strategy which we have adopted.

We have got 330 million acres or a little more, under cultivation. With this 330 million acres we are struggling to reach a level of production of 90 million tonnes and with our ambitious programmes as they are called, we hope to produce 120 million tonnes before the end of the Fourth Plan. Leaving alone the areas which are rain-fed—there are areas which are rain-fed and which produce cereals—even the irrigated areas account for some 80 million or 90 million acres. And so we have our irrigation programmes and we should have our minor and major irrigation schemes and also schemes for energising wells. All these things we have to extend, I have no doubt. And they will be extended to the extent that we can extend them. Apart from that there is this question: are we utilising the natural resources which are available to us, by way of irrigation, by way of cultivable lands, and so on? Are we utilising to the maximum extent possible the things that we have? I respectfully submit that taking into account the technology available in the world, we are perhaps not utilising the available resources to the best advantage. We are still in the eighteenth or seventeenth century methods of cultivation.

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Therefore as long as we continue to adopt the same methods and we want to improve production in a big way we are not going to do it and that is why the new strategy becomes absolutely important and the new strategy also

should not be on the basis of a five per cent increase or ten per cent increase in productivity. Then that would mean that we will have to utilise all these 330 million acres for this very purpose of producing the cereals and other things which we are producing. If we want to have more vegetables—as was pointed out we are taking 2·8 kgs. as against 70 and 80 kgs. in other countries and in the matter of meat also we are still struggling with a unitary figure—unless our lands are capable of being utilised to produce not only the cereals but also the vegetables that are required and also to sustain the animals for the purpose of producing milk, for the purpose of meat and other things, certainly we are not going to solve the food problem even though at some time we may solve the foodgrains problem, the cereals problem. That is why our strategy has got to be in such a way that our productivity increases not by five per cent or ten per cent but it doubles itself or it trebles itself. The land utilisation should be planned in such a way that it will provide not only the cereals required for human consumption but it will also provide the various other things like fodder etc. and also release areas for the purpose of vegetable production for orchards and even for forests. Somebody I think in this debate mentioned that forests have been cut down in order to have more extensive areas for cultivation because that is the only way we knew for the purpose of producing a little more. We have cut down our forests with disastrous results. Therefore there will have to be more and more forests. There was one foreign expert recently here; he is the Head of the Forest Division in the F.A.O. He said he was flying from Nepal to Delhi and he said he was not able to find all along U.P. along which he was flying any forest or even a row of trees on the basis of which one could say there has been a good plantation of trees. He was surprised at this because we find in other developed countries forests even within cities; forests everywhere, roundabout the villages. And

that is absolutely necessary to sustain human beings in a healthy way, leave alone the other idea that they alone attract clouds and therefore you get more rains. Therefore if we have to plan our land utilisation in a proper way our strategy has got to be such that we get as much out of the existing land as possible. That is why instead of the present miserable half a ton or three quarters of a ton which we get from even irrigated lands we have to move to a position where we will be able to get at least two tonnes per irrigated acre. I won't call a land irrigated land unless it is able to produce at least two tonnes per year per acre. As a matter of fact it could even go up to 3 tonnes or 4 tonnes but let us not be too ambitious about it. That alone would produce enough for feeding the millions of people of our country and would also release land for other purposes and this is what we are attempting today and that can be done only by introducing new varieties. And I am glad that there was general acceptance of this programme of introducing new varieties but there also I would like to emphasise this aspect that when you take up any new programme it will give rise to new problems. If you want to do anything new without giving rise to new problems then you cannot attempt anything new. That is why I was rather pained when hon. Members got up and said, 'we had the Taichung Native I but it has given rise to so many problems'. But today if hon. Members will look at the picture where they were used and see how these new varieties have behaved in the context of the drought they will find that they have given the highest produce; in spite of the drought they have produced two times the normal production whereas the traditional varieties have been completely spoilt, but still it should not be taken for granted that you can go forward without any further preparation whatsoever. I fully appreciate the caution given by the Professor that in these things you have got to be cautious, you have to

assess which are the new problems which are likely to arise and prepare to meet those problems. Then alone it will become a success.

But one thing which is most heartening to me is the response from the farmers in a situation of this sort. People were telling me, particularly foreign experts, on the basis of the experience they had gained in their own countries, that it will take at least one generation to educate the farmer fully and make him responsive to new technology but, Sir, I want to say this. Maybe because of the shock of this drought, maybe also because of the prospect of facing hunger and famine—these may have shocked us and though sometimes the shock may be paralysing but here it has really activated them—our farmers have got activated and I find that in the last three to four years the response from the farmers to the new technology and new practices has been something which is really heartening. And this has caused surprise to many of those experts who thought that it was going to take a generation or two before the large mass of the farmers take to technology and new practices. Even today take the case of Bihar; take the case of Eastern U.P. where there has been wide spread drought. In spite of this drought, in spite of this misery, in spite of these difficulties, in spite of all privation and starvation they have had to face they have been most active to produce a little more whatever might be the methods to be used for that purpose. As the Prime Minister was saying, she found the peasant women and children carrying pots of water to irrigate the existing crops so that something could be got out of it. Today I was told by my Secretary that yesterday when he was returning by plane from Bihar he found everywhere because of the rains the farmers were out ploughing the land. This is a heartening picture. As I said their response not only to the situation but also to the new technology has been very heart-

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ening. Therefore what is important is, this will have to be pushed forward and naturally that can be pushed forward provided we have all the material inputs required for the purpose of this new technology. So if I am a little bit partial to fertiliser it is not because I am attached to America. It is not American fertiliser alone that I want. I went to the U.S.S.R. and there all are mad about fertiliser. They say that fertiliser alone will deliver the goods. In China also it is fertiliser alone on which they are banking to solve their problem. If something has happened which has given that position to America to feed millions of people outside that country it is mainly because of the application of this new technology in which fertiliser has to play a very big role and that is why I am anxious that we should get this fertiliser. And there also we find that the peasant is becoming fertiliser-hungry; apart from the other hunger, he is faced with fertiliser hunger also and we are unable to satisfy that hunger fully. What does it show? It shows only that they are prepared to use these new material inputs for the purpose of increasing the production. When this takes place naturally the plant has to be protected from the new diseases and pests and therefore plant protection becomes important and in this context our farmers have to invest for these things. He is to have credit and our credit institutions, we find, are not quite adequate to meet the situation. Therefore on all fronts we have got to take action and see that we move forward. Therefore we have to hasten slowly even if the caution is not there. We cannot just rush through with these things. All this will have to be planned in a proper way; particularly we have to learn to face the new problems which may arise when we take up new programmes. Therefore what I want to place before this House is, don't be decrying always; it will only give room for the foreigners also to criti-

cise us that we have completely failed on the agricultural front. Nothing of that sort. I want to say this with a certain amount of confidence and with a certain feeling of realism that we have laid solid foundations for increasing production in a dramatic way, in a significant way and in the coming years provided we are prepared to take full advantage of it, while I do agree that we are passing through very difficult days, when at that time we say we have succeeded perhaps at that time it may be a little bit irritating to some people.

But still we should not lose our perspective. Does the hon. Member say that we should change the direction now, that the new strategy should be given up and, if so, what is the other strategy which we have got to follow? We have got to keep it in mind and we have got to be critical about our failures. Because if we are not critical about our failures, we would become complacent. We can never achieve success and, therefore, I welcome criticism, constructive criticism, particularly with regard to our failures. If all of you stand up and pat my back and say, everything is all right, certainly everything is not all right. There is much more to be done. We have just begun. That is why I am able to say that much more has got to be done. We have to move a good deal more before we reach a satisfactory position. Therefore, this is how we are trying to solve the problem and I can assure this House that this is the correct strategy. This is the right strategy. We are moving in the right direction. In between these natural calamities have come and we have to meet these natural calamities as best as possible. It is in that I want the co-operation of all people, not merely political Parties. It has got to be co-operation from every quarter and I am glad that that co-operation is coming. As a people we always go to the help of others and, therefore, when within the country calamities do hap-

pen, we also respond to them. Therefore, I want to give this assurance, particularly to the people of Bihar and particularly to the people of Eastern U.P., who are the most affected in this regard, that, as a nation, we will come forward to meet the situation and we will meet it successfully. In this I do not want any impediments to come in the way, because this would mean planning of movement, as I have already stated, planning of storage, about which the Professor spoke, and storage not only at the railhead, but also at strategic points from where I can deploy it to areas, where this scarcity is likely to be not only in the coming months, for distribution. If there should be any disruption in this movement and distribution, then naturally people would be much more affected. That is why, whatever else we might do for our own political purposes, for our own election purposes, we should not, under any circumstances, interfere with the food movement and distribution and the food production programmes, because that would be the greatest disaster to our country. And when that happens I do not think there could be political parties or there could be even any organised, civilised behaviour within the country. That is why in the present context this becomes absolutely important and I am glad to find that there was a fairly good response in this House. It should not be confined to response in this House. I hope it will be extended to our activities outside this House, particularly in the various parts of the country.

While I am dealing with this problem, I do agree that we have got to plan not merely for production but also for the distribution of the production in a meaningful way. That is why we appointed a committee, on which the Professor also was a member. Instead of looking at the problem from season to season or from year to year, we have to take a long-term view. While we are increasing production with all the effort, we have got to face periodically difficult

situations for the next four or five years. I am sure within the next five years we will reach a stage where we might be fairly safe, even though there might be difficulties. Though there would be difficulties and problems, we would be fairly safe and we can see that there will be no starvation death. If that be so, what should be our strategy? Taking into account the vagaries of the weather, the vagaries of the monsoon and that at least three years out of five years would be below normal, our production should be such that we are able to build up a buffer stock. During the normal and above-normal years it would be enough to feed the people, but during the lean years we would get into difficulties. How to build up this buffer stock is the main question and that has been our main weakness. It is just like an army trying to attack another strong army without any reserves being left behind. Unless we are able to build up that reserve, I am afraid we will find ourselves in a quandary, trying to find out where foodgrains are available in various parts of the world. Naturally when we go for help, people surely do help, but at the same time, if they think that it is in our interests that we follow some of the things which they say, we get into conflict and we do not like those pressures being applied. Particularly when we are in difficulties, we resent that naturally. What is important is we should get out of this situation as quickly as possible and that can happen only when our production programme not only matches the demand every year but also we reach a stage where we are able to build up a proper and sufficient buffer stock. In our strategy we have also kept this in mind and particularly procurement, getting the foodgrains under our control, is important. That is why our programme for 32 million acres to be reached in the course of four or five years. I am hoping, provided the materials are available to us, that these 32 million acres could be reached even within three years. Then, this would mean at least one tonnes of

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additional production in these 32 million acres. Even if we get one-third of a tonne from these areas, for which we give priority with regard to seeds, with regard to supply of fertilisers, supply of pesticides and also provision of water, it would mean ten million tonnes. If it is half a tonne, it would mean 15 million tonnes. That should be the order which we should be able to procure, ten to twelve million tonnes every year to meet the public distribution needs within the country and also build up a buffer stock during the normal and above-normal years. Therefore, it is our intention to link procurement with the new strategy, with the new programme. So much so, with the supply of these materials, we also get back from the farmer, for the benefit of the community, not gratis, but at a reasonable and remunerative price, which would be fixed for that purpose. This is how I am looking at the picture. I do agree that we should have a long-term look. We cannot afford to have the situation with which we are presently faced and that requires not only hard toil but co-ordinated work, disciplined work and that is what I am expecting, that co-operation and discipline from my colleagues here and also from the people as a whole. I can only give this assurance that we will do everything possible within our power as a Government to see that this situation does not go out of control and more than that, while we get out of this situation, build up an agricultural economy which will not provide opportunities like this, situations like this, in which we have to come forward before Parliament and say: This year also we are in a very difficult situation and more than that, go to various countries in the world to find out whether foodgrains are available and on what terms it is available. I do agree that this is a very disgraceful state of affairs, but the situation has got to be met and till we get out of this situation we have to get foodgrains from whichever quarter it is available in the

world. This is the thing which I would place before hon. Members

There are many amendments to this simple motion. Some of the amendments are stating the obvious. We are already attempting something, suggestions which are matters for acceptance and implementation. In view of the fact that we are aware of the situation and we are taking all possible steps to meet the situation, these amendments are not necessary, and some of them are likely to create difficulties also. So, from that point of view, while I am prepared to take many of the useful suggestions, which have been made in the amendments, I would like the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments as a whole, on this assurance that we shall proceed to take all positive steps to meet the situation. Thank you very much

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We have heard the heartening speech of the Food Minister. There are nine amendments, but I do not see anybody present here. So, there is no question of their withdrawal. I will have to put the amendments to vote. Amendment of Mr. Rajnarain.

The question is:

1 "That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should take the following measures, namely:—

(1) areas devastated by drought should be exempted from the payment of land revenue;

(2) recovery of irrigation tax, loans advanced by co-operative banks and procurement of seeds should be stopped and payment of this year's instalment on these accounts should be waived;

(3) Government should arrange for seeds, fodder,

manure and water at cheap rates;

(4) Government should take the responsibility of providing food to the people, and one fair price foodgrains shop should be opened in each gaon sabha area;

(5) the cut effected in ration in the cities should be restored, and prices of foodgrains should be brought down;

(6) public kitchens should be opened by Government to provide food to those who have no means of livelihood;

(7) test works should be opened in the affected areas and the workers employed there should be given adequate wages for their livelihood;

(8) Government should give assistance in the form of grants to the infirm and helpless people;

(9) recruitment should be made for organising a food army to increase agricultural production; fresh land should be brought under cultivation; waste, water-logged, fallow and barren lands should be allotted to agricultural labour and poor farmers without delay; and the surplus land of big landlords, who own more than twenty acres of land, should be allotted to such small agriculturists as possess less than six acres of land;

(10) Persian wheels, pumping sets, tube wells, etc. should be provided on a large scale for irrigation purposes and at least one tube well should be provided for every three hundred acres of land; and where it is not possible to provide tube wells, Government should take immediate steps to sink at least one pucca well and provide at least one Persian wheel for an area of seven acres;

(11) improper consolidation of land, in the various States should be suspended;

(12) all land revenue due from the farmers should be written off;

(13) students from the scarcity areas should be exempted from the payment of school fees;

(14) Government should recover foodgrains from the hoarders and arrange to sell coarse grains within the rate of six annas per kilogram and superior grains within the rate of eight annas per kilogram; and if Government expresses its inability to do so, political parties should be free to arrange to distribute foodgrains with the hoarders at cheap rates after leaving sufficient quantities for their (hoarders') own consumption.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

2. "That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should take the following measures in co-operation with the State Governments and also give special attention to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where famine conditions are prevailing and starvation deaths are reported to have taken place in large numbers:—

(1) large scale test relief works should be undertaken in every *gram panchayat* area to provide every able-bodied man employment till the coming agricultural season;

(2) fair price grain-shops should be opened so that people are not asked to run a longer

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distance to purchase foodgrains or are not forced to purchase in black market;

(3) remission of land revenue should be made in affected areas;

(4) students should be exempted from paying school fees, and midday meal centres should be opened in the schools both for the students and other children;

(5) fodder for cattle should be provided wherever there is scarcity of cattle fodder;

(6) *kuchha* wells or such other provisions should be made from now on to meet the difficult drinking water problem that has already arisen in many parts;

(7) widows and infirm persons should be provided with gratuitous relief in kind;

(8) realisation of arrear dues from the affected people should be stopped for the present;

(9) all steps should be taken to help in the growing of coming crops by giving loans, seed and pumping sets, etc;

(10) enquiries should be made of every reported case of starvation death and responsibility for such deaths should be fixed; and

(11) the administrative machinery for handling such a difficult food situation should be streamlined and the Government of India should take special responsibility in supervising such operation.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

3. "That at the end of the motion the following be added namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the following measures should be immediately adopted:—

(1) trade in grains should be monopolised by the State and private trade therein be banned;

(2) all-party food committees be formed from the village level upwards with executive powers to help the State in procurement and distribution of food grains;

(3) genuine land reforms should be implemented by ensuring distribution of land to the tillers of the soil;

(4) the State should concentrate on small irrigation projects to provide against drought and failure of rains; and

(5) there should be a single food zone throughout the country.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

4. "That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should take the following measures, namely:—

(1) in areas where famine conditions are developing; where due to floods, sowing was not possible; and where seeds and fertilisers were not available, farmers should be exempted from payment of land revenue and *taqavi* loans;

(2) farmers having less than 5 acres of land should be exempted from the payment of land revenue and *taqavi* loans;

(3) ploughing and sowing should be nationalised;

(4) food zones should be abolished;

(5) open food trade should be permitted'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

5. "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that national efforts are needed for meeting the extraordinary situation created by the terrible drought conditions prevalent in different parts of the country and recommends that all-party committees should be formed at all levels so that effective relief may be provided without delay to the scarcity areas and to the people affected by scarcity, impartially and without discrimination.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

6. "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion—

(1) that for distribution of any funds that may be allotted by Government for relief, a Peoples' Committee should be formed in every district under the chairmanship of a member of the opposition party;

(2) that such committee only should distribute *taccavi* and other Government money;

(3) that every type of ejectment should be stopped'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

7. "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should take the following measures immediately:—

(1) genuine land reforms should be implemented so as to ensure that land belongs to the cultivators;

(2) agricultural research should be properly organised and the co-operation of the scientific workers secured'."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

8. "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should formulate a new policy on the basis of the following:—

(1) early and genuine implementation of the land reforms in all the States with the objective of giving land to the tillers of the soil and complete elimination of all non-cultivating interests in land except for widows, minors, disabled persons and armed services personnel;

(2) preparation of authentic and up-to-date land records by carrying out revenue settlement through democratic methods in order to give complete security of tenure to actual tillers and liquidation of intermediary interests of various types which take away lion's share of produce through various ways legal and illegal;

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(3) setting up of all-party land Committees at Anchal-level, to ensure strict enforcement of land reform laws;

(4) strict implementation of ceilings after necessary and suitable modifications of the existing lands keeping in view of the primary object of distributing land on the widest possible basis to the landless and land hungry peasants;

(5) promotion of vigorous and living cooperative movement amongst peasants for which necessary amendments of cooperative laws should be made;

(6) democratic formulation of specific agricultural schemes and implementation of them through popular cooperation on the broadest possible extent;

(7) setting up of unified authorities at the district as well as block-levels for the general supervision over the implementation of the agricultural schemes and distribution of State aids;

(8) introduction of State trading in food grains in which State actually trades in food grains without any intermediary agencies instead of forcibly acquiring from the peasants their produce through compulsory levy or procurement at artificially depressed prices, the State entering the market for purchasing food grains on a large scale on the basis of rationing conceived and well-thought out price policy in which remunerative prices shall be paid to the producers and suitable prices charged from the different classes of consumers in accordance with their income level;

(9) banks should be nationalised in order to facilitate extensive credits for agriculture;

(10) scaling down and in appropriate cases total cancellation of the rural indebtedness."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

9. "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that Government should take the following measures, namely:—

(1) persons with an annual income of more than Rupees five thousand in cash or kind should be removed from the jurisdiction of rationing and fair price shops and they should be allowed to make purchases from the open market;

(2) for every 1000 persons with an income of Rupees five thousand or less one ration shop or fair price shop should be opened;

(3) when there is famine, either rationing should be introduced in both the urban and the rural areas or fair price shops should cater to the needs of both the areas;

(4) foodgrains should be sent to these shops on an equitable basis and these shops should distribute them equally among individuals;

(5) unemployed persons should be provided with work, and wages should not be less than Rs. 2 per day;

(6) when there is famine, children of the families with an income of less than rupees two hundred and fifty, should not be charged any fees in schools and their arrears of fees should be written off;

(7) where there is famine owing to drought or floods, land

revenue or other dues should not be realised during the duration of famine and the percentage of land revenue determined on the basis of damage caused by drought or floods should be written off and the land revenue for uneconomic holdings should be altogether written off;

(8) persons who are unable to earn a living because of illness, age or other valid reasons should be fed free of charge every day;

(9) for increasing production according to plan, whatever work is fit to be done by an ordinary labourer, should be got done by a relief labourer; e.g., digging of field channels, levelling of fields, construction of dams, preservation of fertility of the upper surface of land, etc.;

(10) in the absence of canals or canal water, wells, tanks or pits for storing rain water as alternatives should be got constructed in every village by the famine relief labourers with a view to making available sufficient water for farming;

(11) when there is famine, the poor in every village should have the right to make an enquiry regarding the hoarded foodgrains in the village and, on detection, to forfeit the same, and after leaving the foodgrains for the family of the owner, should also have the right to procure the rest on

spot payment at the rate of eight annas per seer, or after promising to make the payment within a stipulated period, and to distribute the same among the needy in consultation with the people of the village;

(12) the quantity of foodgrains for Bihar should be increased from one lakh eighty thousand tons to four lakh tons per month as demanded by the Bihar Government and similarly foodgrain should be supplied to U.P. and other needy States according to their requirements;

(13) the amount of Rs. 20 crores allocated for relief work in Bihar upto April 1967 should be increased according to its requirement;

(14) the work of controlling the famine conditions in Bihar should be got done by the Central Government through their own officers;

(15) arrangements should be made for drinking water for men and cattle in the famine-affected areas and arrangements should also be made for fodder for the cattle."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1966.