

1963 while talking about the production of an automatic rifle in India, the Prime Minister mentioned an armaments firm in Belgium with which we were intending to negotiate, as having yet involved in a scandal in that country. What he really had in mind, when he made this statement, was a controversy relating to an armaments firm which occurred in another country and not in Belgium. This reference to a Belgian firm was due to a misunderstanding.

**SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, are we to understand that any representation had been received from that firm in Belgium? What was the necessity for this statement?

**THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)**: That is because a statement was made here which gave rise to some misunderstanding and naturally that firm in Belgium was much upset; and to some extent the Belgian Government was also interested and they pointed out to us that the statement that was made here was not a correct one with regard to that firm and we told them that it will be corrected.

#### **MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—Continued.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: Now we get back to the discussion on the food situation. Shri Vajpayee had just finished his speech. Now I have a very long list of hon. Members who are anxious to take part in this debate and we will, therefore, have to sit through the lunch hour. Even so, if hon. Members are not good enough to put some limit on the time that they take for their speeches, it may not be possible to accommodate all the Members who are anxious to take part. I would, therefore, request Members to be as brief as possible. Now, I call Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar.

**SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIAR** (Madras): Mr. Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the speech of the Food Minister. While I can say that they have managed fairly well and while I recognise that, as he said, there are cycles in agricultural production and that once in five years we have a very bad year—and this bad year seems to be the present year, and while I recognise also that there are ups and downs in agricultural production due to the seasons, droughts and so on, having said all that, I am unable to agree that in this matter of agricultural production a proper approach has been made. The speech of the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, did not address itself to production at all. I would have expected him to deal with production also, because the problem of agricultural production and of food in this country cannot be solved by mere distribution, but by higher production. That is very clear. But he addressed himself a great deal to distribution and to prices. Of course, prices do have a bearing on agricultural production, and to that extent he has correctly placed emphasis on prices. But in the matter of agricultural production, Mr. Chairman, I have to point out that we are not dealing with a few people. In the case of industries, we can affect production because we have to deal only with a handful of people, say 200 or 300 or 500 of them. But in the matter of agricultural production, we are dealing with masses of men, as has been pointed out in this very wise note that has been made by Shri S. K. Patil, the former Minister of Food. I am obliged to Mr. Thomas for having given me a copy of that note. It says that 65 million cultivators in 5½ lakh villages are concerned. And so if anybody presumes that by mere improvement in administration—that is important of course—you can improve agricultural production, he is mistaken. Agricultural production will improve only when we give incentive to the agriculturists, to these 65 million cultivators so that they feel the urge to

[Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar] produce more. They must be urged and they must be helped to produce more. There must be this urge to produce more. We talk about incentives. We know how incentives are given to industry. Now and again we know that the Tariff Commission brings out a report and recommends higher prices. Now and again we know that the price of cement is raised, steel prices are raised. Why is this done? That is because they look to the cost of production in the case of these industries. They do that and then an increase in price is given. The industrialists are vocal. They can shout. They have their establishments right in Delhi, so that they can influence the people in the Ministries. But these agriculturists, these 65 million cultivators distributed in 5½ lakh villages, their voice is not felt. Some figures were given yesterday and I am grateful to the Government for having furnished us with those figures. Mr. Thomas said that the cost of production in Madras in the case of rice was Rs. 19.05 per maund, that in Andhra it was Rs. 21 per maund. The procurement price in Madras, I know, is Rs. 16 per maund. I believe this procurement price has been raised by Re. 1 recently. But have we given the cultivators the proper incentive to produce more? This matter of incentive has been emphasised by almost every report that was published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, by the Ford Foundation Committee, by the Asoka Mehta Committee, by every committee that went into this problem and produced a report on food production. They have all emphasised that proper incentive must be given to the agriculturists. But what do we find? From the figures given by the Government we find that the price given is not an economical price. I take it from the statement made by the Minister yesterday. And the reason given was that you can give an economic price in America because only 14 per cent of the people there are engaged in

agriculture and so this increase in agricultural prices can be shared by the rest 86 per cent of the people of that country. But here, he says that 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture and so the rest 30 per cent of the people cannot bear the burden of that price support. This, Mr. Chairman, is an illusion, and even from the figures that they have it can be seen that it is an illusion. Have the 30 per cent of the population to bear all this increase? Certainly not. All the foodgrains produced do not go to the market. The producers themselves eat some of the foodgrains that they produce and there is no question of anyone paying the price of it. Only the rest is paid for by these 30 per cent of the population in the cities. Therefore, this argument is an illusion that if you increase the price, the burden will have to be met by these 20 per cent, or 30 per cent, of the population. Actually it will have to be shared by the other 70 per cent or 80 per cent of the population also. Therefore, the plea that was made yesterday that if there is an increase of cost given to agricultural producers, then 80 per cent of the people will have to be supported by 20 per cent, is not a correct or right approach or argument.

Mr. Chairman, recently there was a drama put up in one of the schools in South India. There they showed officials as coming. They came to increase production. Many others also came. And at last the drama ended with a song to the effect that officials cannot increase production by even one grain of foodgrain. Officials from Madras and from Delhi can come, but they cannot do it. The real increase has to be effected not by the administrators, but by the people behind the plough. So unless you give these people the proper incentive, this increased production in foodgrains will not happen. This is what history has taught us and this is what experience all over the world has taught us. But this has not been properly heeded to by our Government. Sir, if I may say so, there are many things

which go towards increasing agricultural production and incentive is the first. Why do intelligent people, educated people who want to make a good living leave the villages and come to towns? The reason is that people with ambition do not have the scope in agriculture and they are not able to make a better and a bigger living. The incentive is not there. If you want the better type of people to take to agriculture, you must make it worth their while and profitable for them. There are other ways also. Recently, in an international conference, the Japanese Delegate told us how Japan today is in a position to export rice. Ten years ago, she was deficit in rice and today she exports a good amount of rice. In Japan, there is great scarcity of land, there is over-population and also fragmentation of land. There are not large acreages like in America and still the Japanese people succeeded not only in producing enough for themselves but in exporting rice and today they are exporters of rice and the reason which enabled them was that they gave proper rice to the cultivator so that the people concerned were given enough incentive to make greater efforts. I say, unless you view it from this angle, we will not be able to achieve results.

There is another matter to which I would like to refer and it relates to scientific agriculture. Mr. S. K. Patil has put it wonderfully. Today, it is more and more scientific agriculture, the use of manure and other things that are necessary to get greater production. It is not like the olden times. You would like to know what the soil is, what the water is and what is the sort of fertiliser that would suit both. We have set up an Extension Department to carry these to the people. Great research is also being made in the Agricultural Colleges and Institutes. There is no doubt that a tremendous amount of research is being made and research knowledge from other countries is also coming through but is this knowledge being effectively

carried to the ryot? That is my question. If the research is made and yet it is not carried to the people in the villages, what is the use of that knowledge? Well, our Extension Department has done good work and I am not prepared to condemn them. They have done something and the increased production to this extent is due to what they have done but much more remains to be done. The village level worker who is supposed to be an all-purpose worker also carries on this work but this and the researches made by the Community Development Organisation do not go to the people, these people are not able to give demonstration and put over these scientific practices. This means that unless you strengthen the extension organisation, unless you equip those people who go to the villages with the knowledge so that they are able to put across what they are intended to put across, agricultural production will be poor indeed. The plans are very good but they must be implemented. The essence of a plan is its implementation. This is not something new that is being said by me. This has been said before. Our Extension Department not only must be strong in person but in the quality of the knowledge that they have, and the ability that they have to put across. There is one other point that I would like to mention and it is this. Our experiences have shown that along with but scientific agriculture, with the use of fertilisers, our pests have increased tremendously. This again is not something new that I am saying. It is something that has been said by every report. The pesticides that we have the plant protection schemes that we have not grown along with our use of scientific agriculture. In many places today we have this trouble. A few weeks back because of the rains and clouds, lots of worms came up in the cotton and jawar crop but the whole trouble is that we do not get these pesticides in time. There are pesticides somewhere, the pests are somewhere. The pesticides will kill the pests but you must get them in

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time. Similar is the case in respect of fertilisers. You want fertilisers and it is not enough that you should produce enough fertilisers. It must reach the people in time and if you do not get it in time, it is no use. Whatever may be the quantity of pesticides we may have, whatever be the plant protection measures that we may have, unless these things reach the people in time, they are not of any avail. I am not going to refer to many other things which are necessary, soil conservation and others which are mentioned in all these reports but I would only like to say this that the approach to the problem which was made by the Food Minister is not the proper approach. I would like to say that the approach should be, as has been mentioned in that note, the focal point of our approach must be, the farmer. The farmer must be enthused, the farmer must have the confidence and the farmer must feel that he is being looked after. The farmer must be given the incentive and once we do that, Mr. Chairman, then and then only will the problem of agricultural production be solved and that is a matter which I would like the Ministry to consider very earnestly. Let them leave all these inhibitions about the towns supporting the villages. Let us give the proper price and let us give them a proper assurance. Let us give them the help that they need and let them feel that here is an atmosphere in which they would like to do their best and unless that incentive is given, we may not succeed very much and this is what I would like to put before the Government. Thank you.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): I have no intention to enter into bitter criticism and controversy on this issue but the least that I can say is that the Minister of State for Food seems to be sadly unmindful of the realities of the situation. Yesterday, while speaking he tried to give the impression to the country and to this House that everything was

quite all right. He made an attempt to show to the nation that because for four years no discussions were held in this House nothing extraordinary had happened on the food front. I am sorry to say that the Minister concerned had not cared to read reports published by his own Department. I want to study this problem in another perspective and that is, whether we are going to fight the food crisis on a war level as promised in the past. Here is a Report called The Intensive Agricultural District Programme Report. In 1959, a Committee on Agricultural Production has appointed by the Ford Foundation and I should like to read a few sentences from the Report of that Committee. The Committee says: Food production should become a Central objective under the crusade for a new food policy.

"This crusade involves more than a plan. It requires allocation of the necessary resources and hard work, zeal, enthusiasm and sacrifice on the part of all those who are engaged in it. Making a plan is meaningless without adequate execution of the plans that are made. The peasants as usual will not achieve the food production targets. The steps necessary to mobilise the nation for action must be clearly outlined."

This is the Report of the team but everyone who heard the speech of the Minister wondered whether there was any sense of urgency. It is not only my complaint but this is the unanimous complaint that there was no indication of any sense of urgency in the speech of the Minister.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

The Food Minister seems to think that everything will improve and because we have been making some progress year by year, everything will be set right in due course. He tried to put all the blame on nature and said that because of some cycle,

every third or fourth year we get scarcity of food and sugar. We have to view these things in a different light, a new light. What does planning mean? Does planning mean that we come to this House and say that because of drought or flood or some disease, production has fallen down?

In 1949 the hon. Prime Minister made a very good observation about scarcity of sugar. He said, "What is disturbing is not the fact that some of us have not been able to get sugar but the fact that the sugar position should deteriorate so rapidly and the deterioration could not be checked quickly. That is the fact which is very important and we should find out who is particularly responsible for it and who is guilty of it." This is the statement made by the Prime Minister.

Madam, I shall take the sugar situation in the country and I should like to discuss the sugar policy of the Government of India. In 1960-61 thirty lakh tons of sugar were produced and for this the sugar mills were given incentives. I do not know of other States but in the State of U.P. alone a sum of Rs. 8 crores was given to the industrialists for producing more sugar. As a result of all this about 30 lakh tons were produced in the country and next year the Food Ministry came with a slogan that there was a surplus, there was a glut in the market of sugar and that we cannot consume all the sugar. The industrialists and the Government, both agreed that production should be curtailed. In 1961 when it was sowing season for sugarcane, the Government extended all help to the agriculturists in the form of subsidy, seeds, manure, etc. and the sugarcane growers planted sugarcane in larger quantities and in larger acreage but all of a sudden in August 1961 the Government of India comes out with an ordinance that the production of sugar should be reduced by ten per cent, and if the mills will not

adhere to this ordinance they will have to pay penal duty. This was the order of the Food Ministry. And why was it said that there was surplus of sugar? The Food Minister will come and say that there was no export market. I agree that exports should be there but what about the consumption situation in the country?

With your permission, Madam, I should like to place before this House the consumption situation. A few years back India was second only to Cuba in producing sugar. I do not know; she may be now first because of reduced production in Cuba. But let us see the world figures of consumption. I quote the 1961 figures of per capita consumption of sugar from the book 'Indian Sugar Manual' published by the Sugar Technologists Association of India, Kalyanpur, Kanpur. On page 7 in Table No. 5 they have given the worldwide per capita consumption of sugar. They are as follows:—

Belgium	.. 35.3 Kgs.
Czechoslovakia	.. 42.9 "
France	.. 31.4 "
Finland	.. 44.5 "
Germany (West)	.. 31.9 "
Italy	.. 24.0 "
Netherlands	.. 52.6 "
Poland	.. 33.5 "
Switzerland	.. 54.4 "
Sweden	.. 43.7 "
United Kingdom	.. 56.0 "
Turkey	.. 12.7 "
U.S.S.R.	.. 30.3 "

And what is the figure for India? The figure for India is 14.5 lbs. which comes to 7 Kg. Only two countries in the whole world, that is, Indonesia and Pakistan, consume less sugar than India. But the Food Minister comes and says that there was surplus sugar in the country in 1960-61 and therefore the production was reduced by ten per cent. Who is guilty of this wrong policy? Who

[Shri Chandra Shekhar.] advised the Government of India? I sympathise with the Food Minister that he comes here armed with wrong figures given by the bureaucrats sitting in the Food Ministry and says that there is surplus and next year it becomes a scarcity. I tell you, Madam, that from 30 lakh tons the production of sugar came down to 26 lakh tons in 1961-62 and it came to 21.5 lakh tons in 1962-63. In this way within two years there was a reduction of about 13 lakh tons, and the Government of India lost about Rs. 43.7 crores as taxes on the production of sugar; because of this reduction the net loss to the Government of India was about Rs. 43 crores. They say that the scarcity has come about because of the factories; they say that the scarcity has come about because of the industrialists; they say that the scarcity has come about because of the vagaries of nature. Madam, I would say that this scarcity has come about because of the wrong policies of the Government of India; the scarcity has come about because of the lack of foresight in the Food Ministry; the scarcity has come about because either they do not understand the sugar problem or they are misguided by certain vested interests sitting in the Food Ministry.

Now I should like to say what happened due to this wrong policy of the Government of India. Sugarcane was burnt in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in 1961-62. It is on the record of the U.P. Assembly; the U.P. Government admitted that sugarcane was burnt because it could not be consumed by factories. This question was raised in this Parliament and also in the State Assembly. The Union Government came out with the plea that they were not responsible for the consumption of sugarcane, and the cultivators were faced with hardships. But what is happening today? Today they have come up with a rule under the Defence of India Rules that the

sugarcane growers should be compelled to give 66 per cent of their produce to the sugar factories. When there was surplus sugarcane in the fields of the farmers the Government of India had no responsibility for its consumption but when there is less sugarcane and they want to divert it to gur and khandsari the Government of India comes out with a provision under the Defence of India Rules. And what do they say? They say, if you do not supply cane to the sugar factories you will be prosecuted and you will be sent to jail. There was already a Sugarcane Purchase Act in U.P. but the Government was not satisfied with that Act and a special provision was made under the Defence of India Rules. And what is happening now? In spite of all these Defence of India Rules the sugar factories of Eastern U.P. are not able to get sugarcane to their present capacity. When I tried to raise this matter in this House so many difficulties were created and the hon. Food Minister said that only three factories have been affected by short-supply of sugarcane. Madam, I have received so many telegrams and these telegrams began to come in the second or third week of November. Since then I have tried to raise this matter in the House. I will just read out one telegram which was sent by the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta to the Indian Sugar Mills Association here. It was not from any agitator; it was not from a cane grower. It is from the Sugar Mills Association—Secretary or somebody sending it—to the Sugar Mills Association here in Delhi. It reads as follows:

"Continuation our telegram twenty-ninth ultimo. Understand Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Khadda, Lakshmi Devi Sugar Mills, Chitauni, Punjab Sugar Mills, Ghughli, Mahabir Sugar Mills, Siswa Bazar and Seksaria Sugar Mills, Babhnan closed for want of

cane supplied due cane strike while Ramkola Sugar Mills, Ramchand Sons Sugar Mills, Barabanki, Ratna Sugar Mills, Shahganj, Shanker Sugar Mills, Captainganj, Basti Sugar Mills, Walterganj, Madho Mahesh Sugar Mills, Munderwa, Shree Anand Sugar Mills, Lahad, Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Lakshmiganj, Nawabganj Sugar Mills having very unsatisfactory chance supplies stop. United Provinces Sugar Company, Tamkohi, Orad Padrauna Sugar Works, Kanpur Sugar Works, Kathkuiyan and Gauri Bazar Deoria Sugar Mills, Deoria, Shree Sitaram Sugar Company, Baitalpur, Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ramkola, Saraya Sugar Factory, Sardarnagar, Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anandnagar, Diamond Sugar Mills, Pipraich, Balrampur Sugar Company, Balrampur and Tulsipur critical situation due agitation stop Committee apprehend unless immediate action taken ensure adequate cane supplies factories working will become very difficult stop Committee therefore urges you kindly intervene and do needful stop Kindly wire action taken."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): What is the date of this telegram?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It was on the 2nd December. Here is a telegram that I received at 1 a.m. this morning. It is from Deoria. It reads:—

"Deoria Baitalpur Factory Growers Stopped Supply 9th—Yuguldeo."

There are so many other telegrams that I have received, but this is a telegram which I received only this morning. Not only that. Newspapers have given various reports. The "Hindustan Times" of November 30th says: "East U.P. Sugar Mills face

cane shortage." The "Statesman" of 26th November says. "Sugar Mills in East U.P. postpone crushing operations." The "Indian Express" of 2nd December reported from Lucknow that the sugar mills in Eastern U.P. were facing collapse. But the Food Minister here is sitting silent. We cannot even raise this issue in this House. The factories are not working. Workers are being put to hardship. Cane-growers have to undergo so many difficulties, but for the Food Minister these are minor matters and he wants to assure the country and also this House that the target of 33 lakh tons will be fulfilled in this season. I simply pity this attitude of the Government of India. I was just referring to eastern U.P. What is the plea of the Government? The Government's plea is that they are going to fix the price of sugarcane on the basis of recovery, as recommended by the Tariff Commission. Time and again the Food Minister has given a sermon to the growers in eastern U.P. that they should produce a better quality of sugarcane. I quite agree with that, but there are various difficulties in it. I should like to know whether the Government of India have any machinery to know the real recovery of sugar. I will just quote here some figures. In Deoria district of U.P. one factory is giving a recovery of 10.3 per cent, while the other factories, which are within a distance of five miles, give a recovery of 9.5 per cent. So, the whole question of recovery should be examined afresh. Leave this question of recovery. I should like to know from the hon. Mr. Thomas and the hon. Sarfar Swaran Singh as to what is happening to eastern U.P. in Punjab where the recovery is only about 9.02 per cent, the cane-growers are paid Rs. 2 per maund. In Kerala where the recovery is 9.01 per cent, the only factory in the State of Mr. Thomas is authorised to pay Rs. 2 per maund to the cane-growers. The other Food Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, in his own State, in respect of south Bihar factories allowed to pay

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Rs. 2 per maund. With lowest recovery, the Sugar Mills, Bihta, which is adjacent to the constituency of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is authorised to pay Rs. 2 per maund for cane. Factories with greater recoveries in north Bihar are not allowed to pay Rs. 2 per maund. Is it justice? Is it fair-play? I am forced to come to the conclusion that the Food Ministry is nothing but a gang of social goblins who are out to loot a certain section of the peasantry in certain parts of the country. What is the plea? Why should not the sugarcane growers in eastern U.P. be allowed to get Rs. 2 per maund?

It is said that factories in eastern U.P. should sell their sugar at cheaper rates. I have no objection. When we raise the issue that the sugar factories are getting much more profit and therefore nationalise these factories, then this very Government comes forward and says: "No, they are working on a very meagre profit. That profit should be allowed." I take their stand to be correct. But then what crime have the factory-owners in eastern U.P. committed? The factory-owners in eastern U.P. are asked to sell their sugar at Rs. 111.5 per quintal, while the sugar magnates in western U.P. and in other parts of the country . . .

**SHRI ARJUN ARORA** (Uttar Pradesh): He has two factories in eastern U.P.

**SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA** (Uttar Pradesh): It is the larger aspect, not the individual aspect here.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR**: I do not know whether he has sugar factories at all. But sugar factories in eastern U.P. are asked to sell their sugar at Rs. 111.5 per quintal, while the sugar factories in western U.P. are asked to sell their production at Rs. 116.5 per quintal. This is the case. I should like to let this House know that there is a special provision, a

peculiar provision. I am speaking in English only because my friends from the South could understand me. There is always a cry that North is exploiting South. But what is happening? If the sugar factories sell their produce here in U.P. for Rs. 116, and the freight charge up to Mysore is Re. 1 per maund, then the Mysore factories are allowed to have the freight advantage. If sugar factories in U.P. are asked to sell their production at Rs. 116, sugar factories in Mysore are authorised to sell it at Rs. 117. There is always a freight charge when sugar is sent from a surplus area to a deficit area. The advantage of that freight charge is given to the factories situated in the scarcity areas. I know, if I am not wrong, that in the case of the Kerala factory, a freight advantage of Rs. 2 per maund is allowed. I do not know what the Government of India really wants. I should like to bring to your notice, Madam, that in eastern U.P. alone the sugarcane crushed by factories comes to near about 12.68 crores of maunds. If a sugar cane grower is asked to forego even 20 pP per maund, then in eastern U.P. the sugarcane growers are asked to forego Rs. 2½ crores. The Government of India have come forward with a proposal that the districts of eastern U.P. are backward and for the economic development of this region a special plan should be made. But the eastern U.P. cane-growers are asked to pay Rs. 2.5 crores for the benefit of other areas. I have no objection to that, but is that benefit going into the pocket of the consumer? No.

Now, I take the case of 'gur'. The hon. Food Minister stated yesterday that only 5 lakh tons of 'gur' are exported from the surplus areas. He said that 90 per cent is consumed. I was surprised to hear this statement from a responsible man like the Food Minister. I do not know from where he got the figures. But his whole contention was based on one fact that they take the figures from the



railway stations. Only they take into account the rail transport about the export of gur. But another hon. Member of the Congress Party has stated his case in the Lok Sabha and he has made clear his experiences about the Railway Department. I challenge the Food Minister to enquire that more than 90 per cent of export is made not by rail but by trucks. The gur production in all-India according to the Food Minister is about—I do not exactly remember, but here is the net production of gur in different States: In 1961-62 23,79,000 tons of gur were produced in Uttar Pradesh. The per capita gur consumption in the whole of India is 22 lbs. per annum. So I take it that in U.P., a surplus State, the people consume 30 lbs. per capita. The total population of U.P. is 6,42,66,508 rural and 94,79,895 urban. It comes to 7,37,46,401. If every single individual in the State consumed 30 lbs. per annum, the total consumption of U.P. comes to 10,50,000 tons. What happens to these 13,29,000 tons? The Food Minister says that only 5 lakh tons are exported from the gur producing areas. I do not take the case of Bihar and other States. Only in U. P. 23,79,000 tons of gur are produced. If 7 crores of people consume 25 per cent more than in other States—supposing they consume 30 lbs. per annum—they can consume only 10,50,000 tons. What happens to these 13,29,000 tons? The statistics furnished by the Minister are a colossal distortion of facts. The Food Ministry wants to make us understand that it is giving us the right picture. What is happening, Madam? This gur is being sold in U.P. at Rs. 18 per maund. It is being sold in Delhi at Rs. 32 or Rs. 35 per maund. In Punjab it is more. In Baroda, in Gujarat it is even more. If you take it that only Rs. 10 more is charged from the consumers of the importing States, every ton of gur in U.P. has to lose Rs. 250. The total loss comes to near about Rs. 32 crores. Who is going to get the profit out of it? It is not in the interests of the

consumers. The Food Minister wants to make us believe that they are taking all these steps only for the benefit of the consumer. But you will be surprised to know that traders in U.P. are not authorised to export gur. Only traders in Gujarat, Punjab and other States are authorised to import gur. So the traders of Gujarat, Bombay and Punjab want that scarcity conditions should prevail in their States so that they may get more profit. I do not know, I have no proof, but no Government can pursue such a policy unless and until they have some vested interests. One or two officers sitting for years in the Food Ministry are manipulating the whole sugar policy, the whole gur policy of the Government of India. They want us to understand that everything is going on all right. I am sorry to say, Madam, that the Food Ministry is indulging in gigantic bungling and nothing can be done unless and until the whole structure is changed, the whole pattern is altered.

When we plead that there should be less restriction on the export of gur, on the movement of gur, it is in the interests of the consumers of Gujarat, the consumers of Bombay and the consumers of Punjab, and also in the interests of the producers of U.P. But they are not going to accede to our demand. They say that we are creating some trouble. The hon. Food Minister, for instance, said that some agitators were instigating that there should be no cane supply to the mills. I do not know who these agitators are. But I can show him a hundred pamphlets from the District Congress Committees saying that sugar-cane growers should not supply cane to factories unless they get Rs. 2 per maund for their cane. I want to emphasise only one point that unless and until there is fair play towards the cane-growers in the Eastern U.P. and the gur producers in the Western U.P., no sugar policy of the Government can succeed. In spite of their draw-

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backs, in spite of their difficulties, U.P. and Bihar are the two States which produce near about half of our requirements of sugar. If the cane growers are not given incentives, if the producer of the raw material is not ready for a willing participation in the whole process of production, I do not know how the Food Minister thinks that he can achieve the target. For the last one month sugar mill owners have been persuading the Government and the cane growers have been demanding that this wrong policy should be rectified, should be corrected. But the Union Government is not going to hear that. I do not know what the reason is. The only obvious reason I can see is that these two unfortunate States of U.P. and Bihar have two Chief Ministers who are not according to the wishes of the so-called High Command of the Congress here.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Is it according to your wishes?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Whether it is according to my wishes or not, it is not according to the wishes of the High Command, and that is why you want to discredit Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay. Internal quarrels of the Congress Party are coming in the way of deciding the policy on sugar. I should like to make it clear to the House. I warn the Food Minister that because he has to get the votes from the Punjab, sugar-cane growers must be paid Rs. 2; he has to get votes from Kerala and so he has to pay them Rs. 2.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It does not pay Rs. 2, for the information of the hon. Member.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: But according to my information he gets that. And even Shri Ram Subhag Singh in his own limited area should allow the factories to pay Rs. 2 per maund. Howsoever glorious your Prime Minister may be, if this policy

is not corrected, sugar-cane growers of U.P. will throw this Government out, the Government of the Congress Party. It may not be to your liking, it may not be to my liking, but it is obvious and it is coming in a few years.

So, Madam, I want that this problem should be taken up in this perspective. What is the reason, what is the argument of the Food Ministry that the Eastern U.P. cane growers should not be paid Rs. 2 per maund?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Have I understood the hon. Member correctly that his main argument is to save the Congress Party?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: My main argument is to save democracy and to throw out the Congress Party. I do not want that production should be reduced. I do not want that an anarchic situation should be created. I want that in this emergency this whole policy of the Government, which is based on the obstinacy of the rulers, should be reoriented. The proverbial rulers' obstinacy has entered the mind of the Food Ministry. I cannot help saying that. My only purpose is to show him the reason, to show him the light to come on the right path. If he is not ready to give, I can only pity my own luck, I can only pity the fortune of the nation, that we have such Food Ministers.

I was dealing with the sugar problem and the Gur problem. There is another point which I wish to make. If Gur is not sold at remunerative prices it will have its repercussion on the production of sugar-cane. If sugar-cane is not produced in sufficient quantities, it will have its consequential repercussion on the production of sugar. In the very early years, one of the Reports of the Tariff Commission said that Gur prices influenced cane production. If I remember correctly, the Tariff Commission reported in 1931 that

"Apart from the effect of climatic conditions on prices and eventually on the area under cane, an examination of the figures indicates fairly general cycles of rise and fall in acreage, a large output decreasing the price of gur, thus discouraging the cultivation of cane, and eventually restoring the price."

So, I was just pleading with the Government and the Food Minister that if you reduced the gur price in U.P. to an un-remunerative level, the cane growers would be discouraged, and any discouragement to the cane-growers will not be able to give them incentives for more production of sugar, and consequently, your targets of more production will suffer.

Now, I should like to say a few words about the general food policy. The hon. Food Minister tried to say that there was nothing to be alarmed about the food situation. Only a few months ago, what happened in West Bengal? My friend, the hon. Shri Bhupesh Gupta, made it quite clear that there was an explosive situation in West Bengal. In the daily papers of the country came out this report that people there were taking the law into their hands. It was not the Government of West Bengal, it was not our hon. friend, Shri Thomas, who saved the situation or who brought down the price of rice in the markets of Calcutta, but it was the mass organisation of people, it was the force of the people. They broke open the stores, they compelled the hoarders to sell their stocks at proper prices. But the Government says that there is nothing alarming. Not only that. Here is the Third Plan Appraisal and in that report it has been said that plans were made but no plan could be executed properly. Here is the Report of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. In 1959, this idea was brought before the Government of India that measures should be tackled at a war level and up to 1963, they have only initiated this programme. Nothing could be achieved

within four years. The hon. Food Minister said that they were importing food material worth Rs. 20 crores from outside. But they are not going to increase the imports. They are trying to increase their own production. But what happened? We were given to understand that the country would be self-sufficient in food in 1952. Then it was said that some more time would be taken. Eleven years have elapsed. Even today we hear the same speech from the hon. Food Minister. The Food Minister said, "Four years back, we discussed this food situation." I went through the debates of the Rajya Sabha. I was amusingly surprised to see that the speech of 1959 was just the same as he delivered yesterday. There is no difference in the mood of the Food Minister, there is no difference in the measures. There is no agony, there is no shame on his part. The shame may be on the part of the Prime Minister. The President of the Indian Republic made it clear that our own agricultural production had suffered due to lack of right leadership. Only a few days ago, he made a statement that the whole agricultural production had suffered due to lack of right leadership. I do not know whether that remark was for Sardar Swaran Singh or for Shri Thomas. These are the leaders who are piloting the Food Ministry in our country. But this remark from the highest personality in the country is enough to show the inefficiency and the hesitation in the implementation of the plans envisaged by the Planning Commission or by the other agencies.

The Food Minister yesterday said that the cost of production of agricultural goods had increased. He said that according to that increase, there would be a proportional increase in the prices of foodgrains. It is true. Basically it is true that the food-grain prices will be increased. But long before, in 1958, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee suggested some measures. The Government consi-

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dered those measures. All the machinery is there with the Government. Why were not the foodgrain prices stabilised? Time and again, this thing was emphasised by the experts that there should be some parity between the prices of industrial products and of the agricultural products. No step was taken. Who came in the way in bringing about the parity between agricultural and industrial prices? They hold that production is increasing. Is it sufficient if only we say that a few pounds or a few thousand tons of food production is increasing every year? No. We are adding to our population but in proportion to the addition of population, our agricultural production is not increasing. It is a very alarming situation and if the Food Ministry is not going to take proper measures, an explosive situation may arise in the country at any moment.

Another thing that I should like to point out is that the Government are keeping their stocks at stores in big cities or at certain places. But if they know that there are certain scarcity pockets where scarcity conditions are created, the Government should create their stocks at these points. If the private food grain owners and traders charge exorbitant prices and create scarcity for nothing, Government should come into the market. So, stores and stocks should be stored at those points where scarcity conditions are created very often.

Another point that I should like to mention is that production is not the only problem. The problem of distribution is all the more serious, and this distribution problem should be tackled in right earnest. The hon. Shri Bhupesh Gupta and Shri Vajpayee yesterday referred to certain co-operative societies, the Central Co-operative Society, and that some big man in Delhi was in charge of the co-operatives.

AN HON. MEMBER: The ex-Chief Minister.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: In Parliament, an hon. Member made an admission that this society was indulging in profiteering. He made the submission that the price increase was there because of the bribery given to the railway authorities. I do not know if the statement made by the hon. Member in the House is not to be taken cognizance of, and the Food Minister says that the Delhi Administration is making some enquiry.

Another alarming point was raised by Shri Vajpayee yesterday that four thousand bags of rice were given to the society to bring them into the market so that the soaring prices might decrease but that two thousand bags were lying in the warehouse. It is a sort of hoarding on the part of co-operatives, is as much objectionable as hoarding by individuals. It is all the more objectionable because it brings a bad name to the co-operative movement. The hon. Member, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, went against co-operative movement as a whole because of this sort of inefficient and corrupt working of certain co-operative stores. It is all the more necessary in the interests of the general policies of the Government of India that the Food Minister should take stern action against this co-operative store howsoever . . .

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: You have taken forty minutes; five minutes are left.

SHRI GANGA SHARAN SINHA (Bihar): He is the only speaker on our behalf and I think, that as much time was allotted to the Communist Party must also be allotted to us.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Forty-five minutes have been allotted to your party.

SHRI GANGA SHARAN SINHA: Why this difference in time, I do not know.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no difference; forty-five minutes

have been allotted to both the parties.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:** Within five minutes I shall finish.

Madam, I was just making the point that if there is any charge of corruption against any co-operative society, it should attract the immediate attention of the Government of India, because it is a matter of policy. If these co-operative stores indulge in corruption, in black-marketing, in profiteering, in hoarding and so on, the whole co-operative institution will be brought to disgrace, and the whole slogan of democratic socialism, the slogan of co-operative commonwealth will come to ridicule. The Government of India, they show no consideration to the high slogans, given by their leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in action, in the implementation of the policy. They should take immediate action and the least they could do was that all licences to this co-operative store should have been cancelled forthwith, and the Government of India and the Food Minister should have made a statement in the House that all licences, whether for gur, or for grain, or for other commodities, given to this co-operative store had been cancelled. But nothing was done, and for five, six days they are making enquiries. But they are doing everything in the case of petty shop-keepers who, for very small offences, are being challaned under the Defence of India Rules. I do not know, if people are not ready to have faith in the intentions of the Government of India, if people are not ready to believe in the utterances of the Food Ministers, if the workers and farmers are not assured that the promises made by the Government of India will be fulfilled, what will happen to our democratic institutions, what will happen to our democratic planning? In this wider perspective the Food Minister should take into consideration all the points raised by me. It is not a small matter that cane-growers in one part of the

country are told that they cannot get two rupees per maund because there is no competitor in the market. That is another argument; that argument may be advanced by the Food Minister, that because in North Bihar and in eastern U.P. there is no khandsari or gur industry, there is no competition, and so the cane-growers there will not be allowed to have two rupees per maund for their sugarcane. But, Madam, are we going to give them incentives to bring this cottage industry into operation? If they are going to give that facility, it is all right. But under the Defence of India Rules they are banning new crushers coming into being; they say that no new crushers should be installed, and yet they are not paying a remunerative price to the cane-growers. *Kohlus* can be installed only on a co-operative basis and not by any single individual. According to the Defence of India Rules *kohlus* can be installed only if one individual crushes his sugarcane in the *kohlu*. So you have imposed so many limitations in that area, and the peasantry of the area feels frustrated; there is a sense of agony, there is a sense of dissatisfaction, and I submit to the Government of India that they should not be led away by this notion that because they have taken a decision, that decision should persist in spite of the opposition from all sides. Even the sugar mills association in that area has asked the Government to fix the sugarcane price at two rupees per maund—and also the Government of U.P. Though they had not come out publicly, they have made the suggestion, they have made the representation many a time that sugarcane growers of this area should be given due consideration. I submit to the Food Minister that, if you want to increase food production, if you want to increase production of sugar, if you want export of more sugar for earning more foreign exchange, the only way is that you must satisfy the producer of the raw material—you must satisfy the cane-grower; you must satisfy the persons who are engaged

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in this industry. Unless and until you take these steps, nothing tangible can be expected. Willing participation of the people, willing participation of the peasantry, willing participation of the workers can bring more production, and more production will bring more foreign exchange. But I am sorry to say that, in spite of requests from all quarters, it is not done. What is the reason? I want to understand the reason. I was given to understand one point. A very notable person met one high official in the Food Ministry in the Directorate of Sugar, and that man said, because of political reasons, we are not going to concede this demand. What is the political reason? I do not understand. I cannot quote the name of the man, but he is a man sitting in the Directorate of Sugar.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Madam, when such allegations are made . . .

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not yield. I believe in reciprocity in politics. Yesterday you did not yield. So I do not yield today.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: On a point of order, Madam. A serious charge has been made against my Directorate, and the hon. Member is not even in a position to vouch for the statement. Who told him? Let him say so that the matter may be enquired into. What is the use of saying that one high-placed person said like that?

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI (Uttar Pradesh): It is not done in the House; we never quote the names of persons.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Then that allegation should be withdrawn.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Why should the allegation be withdrawn? I stand by the allegation, and that allegation has not been made once or twice, but many times. In 1959 the hon. professor Shri Shibbanlal

Saksena, a Member of Parliament, made allegations against certain persons. It is in writing, and if the hon. Food Minister wants, I can quote it. But I am not going to divulge the source of my information. (*Interruptions.*) If the hon. Minister wants that I should not make any allegation against the Directorate of Sugar, I am not going to accede to this demand of the Minister that I should withdraw the allegation. Rather, with all sense of responsibility and with all the emphasis at my command I demand that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the whole working of the Sugar Directorate of the Government of India. I have reasons to believe that persons sitting there are in close collusion with the traders in other States; they are in close collusion with certain persons who want that the eastern U. P. factories should be destroyed, that they should be shifted to certain other areas. I have reasons to believe it and I demand an impartial commission, and if the hon. Minister is ready to institute such an enquiry, I shall be too willing to give evidence before that committee or that commission, that certain persons in the Directorate of Food and Sugar are indulging in all sorts of racket. In this connection I refer to the remark that was made by the Prime Minister in 1949 and I want to emphasise that if the Prime Minister is sincere that the sugar racket should be exposed, he should be ready to institute an enquiry into the whole functioning of the Food Ministry and, in particular, into the whole functioning of the Directorate of Sugar.

SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, the food situation has been dealt with on the floor of this House from several points of view; the question of production, distribution, procurement, prices, etc., all have been discussed in this House. I do not propose therefore to deal with those aspects, but I wish to deal with certain other aspects which appear to me as being relevant to the subject.

I wish to suggest that there is need for formulation of a long-term food policy. As things stand, Madam, I am of opinion that we are making only *ad hoc* arrangements from year to year to meet the food requirements of the country. That is not a long-term policy. There is great need for formulating a long-term policy, and the long-term policy can only have relation to the population of the country, primarily. In other words, we must have a definite population policy and the food policy must be co-ordinated to the population policy. Madam, several other countries—the U.K., France, Italy, Germany, the United States—these countries have formulated a sound population policies in relation to their requirements. The population policy can be adjusted to the requirements of the country and in our country, Madam, the food policy must be mainly based upon the population policy of the country. Unless we give adequate emphasis to this aspect, we cannot really achieve the state of self-sufficiency because it will be making a wrong approach and we cannot attain self-sufficiency in the foreseeable future as it is largely a question of population. When we think of making supplies available to the people of the country, we must have positive statistics regarding population, what the population will be in the foreseeable future. All these things have got great relationship to our food policy.

Madam, unless we do that, in the near future there will be a very significant maladjustment between our food supplies and the population. That is a point which has got to be borne in mind in framing a long-term food policy. That is most essential. Of course, the Ministry or the Government of India have been making very great efforts to procure supplies to meet the requirements of the country both from internal resources and from imports etc. All these things are very laudable, Madam. But that is not to say that we have got a long-term policy. A long-term policy is very essential so that we may try to

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achieve self-sufficiency in regard to our food requirements.

Another point which I want to place before the House and before the Ministry, Madam, is that the Government or the Food Ministry should not be satisfied simply with supplying food in quantitative terms. Of course, the Governments are giving adequate supplies of food in the shape of rice, wheat and jowar. But that should not be the only aim of the Government. They should also aim at giving food in qualitative terms. I want to point out, Madam, that in tropical countries it has been found by medical research and investigation that millions of people are suffering from malnutrition, and this problem has been the subject of a serious study in the Central American States. They have found millions of people suffering from malnutrition on account, particularly, of protein deficiency. They have made a deep study and they have found it possible to meet this deficiency by a kind of food which they have been able to evolve from local grains. That is a matter which has got to be looked into by our Government also because a very large section of the population of this country relies entirely upon rice and wheat which supply only, carbohydrate requirements of the people. In other words, that is only supplying the fuelling matter. A real food should contain not only carbohydrate but it should contain other constituents also such as protein, vitamins and minerals. These are the essential constituents of a real food. Unless the Government direct their attention to the supply of such food Madam, what is happening or what has happened in some of the Central American States, where millions of people have been victims of malnutrition, will also overtake this country; and when this problem assumes large dimensions, it will be impossible to cope with the problem and to find a solution for it. So, Madam, we should take early steps to make researches like those conducted in the Institute which has been established in the

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Central American States for solving this problem of malnutrition. That is a very serious problem, Madam, and that has got to be studied.

The Central American States, I may mention, have set up an institute for the study of this problem. They have found out a kind of food to be supplied to millions of people which will satisfy all the requirements of nutrition. We have got to take those things from them.

Madam, as you will notice, this point has not escaped the attention of our Constitution-makers because in the chapter on the Directive Principles of State Policy, article 47 lays down:

"The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties . . . .

So, Madam, this article imposes, not a statutory but a Constitutional obligation upon the State to provide not merely food in quantitative terms but provide food in qualitative terms. So this Constitutional obligation cannot be discharged unless they launch upon a scheme of the nature which has been started and completed in the Central American States, where a special institute is devoting itself completely to the production of this kind of food and supplying it to millions of people.

So, Madam, there are two aspects: the need for a long-term food policy and the need for making available to the people food in qualitative terms. This should receive the attention of long-term policy makers.

Madam, I do not want to refer to other matters introduced on the floor of the House. I wish only to refer to one or two points which were raised by the hon. Member who spoke before me, namely, with regard to the sugar

consumption in our country. The statistics which he placed before the House regarding the consumption of sugar in India show that the *per capita* consumption here is 14 lbs. or 7 kgms. Madam, there is a snag in his statistics because I feel that he has not taken into account the consumption of gur and khandsari sugar which is a very high percentage of the total consumption. If that also be taken into account, then I am sure the *per capita* consumption in the country will not be very unfavourable compared to the consumption in other countries.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: In other countries there is no gur.

SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR: That is what I say. I am pointing out that there is no gur or some such thing in other countries. So in the consumption here this should also be taken into account. We have not got very reliable statistics to show the consumption of gur and khandsari. That also should be taken into account. Then the *per capita* consumption will be much higher than what it is shown to be; it will be somewhere about 20 lbs. or so.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM (Madras): He gave the *per capita* consumption of gur as 10 kgms.

SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR: The statistics that he gave were in relation to the total average consumption of sugar alone.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: It is 7 kgms. for sugar and 10 kgms. for gur.

SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR: That will make 17 kgms. which is comparable to the consumption in other countries.

Then he stated another point with regard to Kerala that the Kerala State cane growers were being favoured by the Food Minister by giving Rs. 2 per maund. It is a wrong statement. I think it is somewhere about Rs. 1·6 . . . .

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is Rs. 1·66.



**SHRI S. C. KARAYALAR:** I wanted just to correct that figure that was quoted by my hon friend. These are some of the points which I wanted to raise. I said that I did not want to go into matters of production etc. because they have been dealt with by several others and will be dealt with by others. I want only to emphasise the need for a food policy which must be co-related or co-ordinated to the population policy. It must be a sound one. A population policy can be laid down only by a high-level committee consisting of demographers, sociologists, economists, statisticians, etc. and the Government must certainly look into this matter and try to set up such a committee at a very early date so that we can have a long-term food policy related to population. Thank you.

**SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras):** Madam, in 1959 a Food Research Foundation Committee came over to India to study the food situation and they called it 'The food crisis'. Now it looks as if it has been a continuous crisis because food shortage still stares us in the face. Confining myself to the two food products, rice and sugar, upon which emphasis is laid in this motion, we see that from 29 million tons of rice in the **Second Plan** period the production of rice has risen or is expected to rise by the end of the Third Plan to 31 million tons. Even so, the rice-eating people of India will be faced with rice shortage and in fact among the foodgrains imported from outside from the U.S.A. even, rice figures largely. So we are faced with the problem of increasing this productivity of agricultural products. It is tragic that the agricultural productivity of India is lower than that of other rice-producing countries in the East, certainly below that of Japan but unfortunately also below that of countries like Burma, Java and the Philippines. It is only Korea whose agricultural productivity is lower than that of India. The question that really faces the Food Ministry, as it

faces the Parliament, is what are the obstacles to increased agricultural productivity in our country? The usual blame is put upon the rainfall. Rainfall is uncertain, drought occurs now and then. It looks as if production of agricultural products depends mainly upon rain. No doubt the monsoons are freakish, they are not equally strong every year and one monsoon is stronger or weaker than the other. But in a country where rainfall is doubtful, one expects the Government to take certain protective measures. Every ounce of water is valuable in our country, every drop of water is valuable in this country. What are the measures taken by the Government to increase the rainfall? Every one knows that trees protect rainfall. Trees produce or rather create conditions favourable to the fall of rain. What has the Government done in regard to afforestation? During the war large areas of forests were destroyed but very little has been done to restore these trees. Whereas in other countries, faced with similar problems, like Prussia, in the early 19th Century, one of the first things done by the creator of modern Prussia, namely, Chancellor Stein—Prime Minister Stein—was to initiate a large programme, a generous programme of tree-planting so that the mountain-tops and hill-sides and all unoccupied lands were planted with trees. Here in this country we see the tragic picture as we travel by train rather than by plane of large mountain tops, huge hill-sides being eroded. You can see erosion taking place before your very eyes. The sides of hills are being eroded by the rainfall and I have been observing this for the past 25 to 30 years. These hill-sides and tops are not all covered by trees so that one would imagine that a large and generous programme of tree plantation would be one of the first things that any Government would resort to. Then very little has also been done in regard to anti-erosion and flood control measures. One of the first things done by the late and memorable President Franklin D. Roosevelt as soon as

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he came into power was to initiate a programme of anti-erosion measures and flood control. It is these protective measures that will ensure regular rainfall and ensure the supply of water to our fields. Although much has been done in regard to building of large irrigation works our country still suffers from lack of irrigation facilities. It has been calculated that out of 350 million acres of cultivable land, hardly 70 million acres are under irrigation. I must congratulate the Government on its recent generous attitude towards minor irrigation works. There has been, in recent years, an increase of 50 per cent. in expenditure on minor works, but still there is a good deal to be done in a country like this where rainfall is so doubtful. Every precautionary measure must be taken by the Government not to allow one drop or one ounce of water to go to waste.

Another obstacle that stands in the way of agricultural productivity is the lack of roads, especially village roads, connecting the villages with the nearest railway station, with the nearest trunk road or with the nearest market. In regard to roads, we have the lowest mileage among all the civilised countries, about 27 miles of roads to 100 square miles of territory or area. It is one of the lowest among civilized countries. There are countries which have 100 miles of road to 100 square miles of territory.

Together with this lack of roads goes the lack of marketing facilities. Our small taluk towns or small mandies, the usual market places where fairs and weekly markets are held, are not provided with godowns, warehouses, resting places for the farmers who would come and sell their goods. Unless these marketing facilities are improved, we cannot expect the farmer to increase his productivity. Then illiteracy also stands in the way of improved farming. What is the use of issuing series of pamphlets on improved methods of cultivation, seeds, manures and so on if the poor peasant,

poor farmer, is not able to read these bulletins that are issued by the Agriculture Departments? To reach the adult illiterate population, we ought to have education through the mass media of communication like the radio, the cinema and so on. But they are not being used for this purpose. As one hon. Member from Mysore said, nothing has been done to educate these farmers with regard to better standards of living, better methods of cultivation. Nothing is being done. Day after day there must be talks reaching the villagers, reaching the farmers' homes or the community centres, providing them with this information and this education in higher standard of living, higher standards and better methods of farming and of life.

There are, on the other hand, positive disincentives like the programme and policy of land ceilings and the cooperative farming. If you place a ceiling upon land, you take away one powerful incentive for intensive farming. Then the farmer would not find it to his interest to increase his productivity, because he would know that he cannot add to his landholding. That is one of the most powerful incentives, the magic of property, which operates in so many other countries.

In regard to land legislation it is curious that the mid-term evaluation report on the Plan finds a certain number of defects. It points out that there are delays in enacting comprehensive land legislation and this leads to uncertainty among farmers whether they are owners or tenants. Also the legislation on ceiling is deprived of its effect mainly on account of the absence of measures for preventing transfer of land. I remember when the Land Ceiling Bill was introduced in the Madras State, the Madras Government gave about one year for this ceiling programme to be effected and in the meantime a large number of joint families, mirazdars of Tanjore and other places, saw to it that the land was distributed among their

relatives and even among their dependents. So the policy of putting a ceiling on land was effectively defeated.

This mid-term appraisal report also points out that there has been no evaluation results of the ceiling legislation. What has been the effect of this ceiling legislation? Has it increased productivity or has it decreased productivity? It seems, no such evaluation has been effected.

The giving of ownership to the tenants also has been very slow in its progress. The Government's policy I do welcome, its policy to convert the tenants, the cultivators, into farmers. But this policy is very slow in being effected. That is the finding of this mid-term evaluation Committee. They have also pointed out that the variations in the regulations of rent have not been helpful to productivity for consolidation of holdings which is so necessary in order to make the land-holdings economically viable. Only 52 million acres have been consolidated so far out of the hundreds of millions of acres that have been divided up by fragmentation.

Next, Madam, I turn to the dark and gloomy region of controls and to the question of sugar. The Third Plan Report enthusiastically says that the coverage of controls is very great. This looks like the boastings of journals which say that their papers have a large coverage of news. Now they say, controls extend to steel, cement, raw cotton, coal and even food articles like sugar. Sugar was being produced in surplus in our country. It was one of the great sugar-producing countries of the world. But on account of the controls the production also is controlled and the cost of production is higher than the world prices, and therefore, the cost of the consumer is also greater. The cost for the consumer in the country is also increased. The export prices have to keep pace with international prices and exports have to be encouraged and stimulated in order to earn foreign exchange. The Minister with some gusto, rejoiced

that we were earning foreign exchange as much as Rs. 60 crores in three years. No doubt it is necessary to earn foreign exchange. But why should it be earned at the expense of the consumer, at the expense of the citizens of this country? And should it be earned through a food product? Could it not be earned through any other product except a food product like sugar? That is why sugar is so scarce and sugar is so costly in this country, all because it has to earn foreign exchange.

So on all accounts, Madam Deputy Chairman, there has been defeat on the food front, whether it be with regard to rice, or with regard to sugar or any other foodgrains and a defeat on the food front, especially in this time of emergency, is a major defeat. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that they should take all measures taught by the experience of other countries, taught by economic history, and try to convert this defeat into a victory on the food front.

**SHRI K. SANTHANAM:** Madam Deputy Chairman, I endorse the claim of the Minister of State for Food that on the whole, the Government have managed the food supply of the country in a reasonable manner. We have only to compare the position this year with that in 1943 in West Bengal. The same shortage of supply occurred owing to the failure of the rains in 1943.

**PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh):** But our Government is better than the Government of 1943 in Bengal.

**SHRI K. SANTHANAM:** I am coming to that. My hon. friend will please wait. In the year 1943 the shortage in the country was not greater than the shortage that occurred this year. During that year I visited Bengal and found the streets of Calcutta littered with the dead. Thousands and thousands of people were starving and their skeleton-like bodies you could see. Then I saw thousands of bodies floating in the great rivers Padma and Meghna. Fortunately, no such disaster

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has occurred now and to some extent at least, the Government does deserve credit for saving the country and all the people from actual starvation

Having conceded that, Madam, Deputy Chairman, I must also say that the hon. Minister's account of the Government's achievements was not quite convincing. He said that the food production of 1961-62 was equal to that of 1960-61 and that in 1962-63 there was a deficit of over 2 million tons.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: No. It is 3 plus 1, altogether 4 million tons.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Let it be a shortage of 4 million tons from that of in 1960-61. If the Government had spent no money at all, then I could understand it. But actually on agricultural production during 1961-62, Rs. 175.9 crores had been spent. And in 1962-63 Rs. 212.1 crores had been spent. That comes to 30% of the total allotment of Rs. 1,218 crores of the Third Plan and this had been spent on agricultural production. And it was estimated that on account of this expenditure, there would be an increase of 4 million tons every year. Therefore, when the hon. Minister claims that in 1961-62 we had the same production as in 1960-61, it means that we had failed to realise the increase of 4 million tons. Similarly, when he says that in 1962-63 we have fallen short by 3 million tons, it really is 3 million tons plus 8 million tons. That is to say the shortfall was not 3 million tons but 11 million tons, unless it be that he says that all that expenditure on agricultural production has not yielded any result.

This is the point that I want to emphasise. What happens to the investment in agricultural production? Why have the sum of over rupees three hundred crores not producing any result? I can understand a shortage of three or four million tons due to the

seasons but if the investment on agriculture has produced the estimated result, it would not only have neutralised all the shortages due to seasons but would also have yielded an increase. Therefore, we have to find out the reason why all the investment on agriculture has not yielded any fruit and that is what I want to concentrate on to lay. There are two different problems, there are short-term problems and there are long-term problems. Now, one of my contentions is that much of the investment in agricultural production is going to waste. Take the question of improved seeds. I have no doubt we have invested crores and crores of rupees in setting up seed farms all over the country and according to statistics the coverage of improved seeds has been steadily increasing but my own feeling and my own information is that this coverage is only a paper coverage and, as a matter of fact, the improvement of seeds is deteriorating and that pure seed is having the same meaning as pure ghee in this country. I think a high level technical commission, if it goes through all the seed farms and more than that, all the other purchases that are made from individual growers, they will find that while here and there, now and then, there has been some improvement in production owing to the so-called improved seeds, after a year or two, even these Government seed farms fail to maintain the quality of improved seeds. The procurement of improved seeds ends largely in corruption, the so-called improved seeds are bought at a premium; only, this premium is shared between the agriculturists who supply and many of the agricultural officers who buy these improved seeds and the actual farmer does not get any improved seed. Therefore, I am not sure that all the investment in improved seeds has brought any material improvement in the quality of the seed throughout the country and this is a matter which requires proper investigation.

My hon. friend, Mr. Ruthnaswamy, remarked that minor irrigation has been given a generous deal, that there has been a fifty per cent. increase in minor irrigation. So far as financial resources are concerned, what he said was quite correct. Government has poured hundreds of crores into minor irrigation works. While the allotment for minor irrigation has increased old sources of minor irrigation are deteriorating. I do not think the net acreage under minor irrigation is increasing. It is only a paper increase and there is no machinery, there is no proper arrangement to see that all the minor irrigation sources which are built up are properly maintained. In many cases, if I may say so, minor irrigation schemes costing more than two thousand rupees per acre have been sanctioned merely because money was available. I think the cost of minor irrigation in many areas is many times the value of the land to be irrigated and this is all because we want to have a paper achievement in minor irrigation without real achievement in terms of food production.

I would like the Food Minister to say, for all these twelve years, what has been the total amount of money spent on reclamation of the so-called wasteland. I think except where irrigation schemes have been built up, the so-called reclamation of wasteland has been largely a waste of money and the people who have been settled have not been able to produce any effective quantity of foodstuffs or any other agricultural produce.

Of course, there has been an increase in the use of fertilisers and I think the increase in the use of fertilisers is one of the assured methods of increasing food production but the actual distribution of fertilisers is in a chaotic condition. In one year the farmer is supplied Ammonium Sulphate and in the next year he is told that they have not got Ammonium Sulphate but have got only Ammonium Phosphate. Ammonium Phos-

phate may be a better manure. I am not decrying Ammonium Phosphate; it is much superior to Ammonium Sulphate but the farmer is puzzled. He is confused. He says he wants the manure which he used last year. Therefore, proper and regular supply of fertilisers according to the areas and according to the wishes of the farmers should be assured. They should not be treated as guinea pigs and anything that the Agriculture Ministry wants or some other people wants ought not to be forced on the farmers and they should not be forced to change their ways without much education or notice. To ensure that actual investment in agricultural production results in agricultural production is the headache, I say, the greatest problem before the Agriculture Ministry and I think there is a regular attempt by all the State Governments and the Central Government Food Ministry to hide the failure in agricultural production so that people may not feel that hundreds of crores are being wasted on the so-called agricultural production. I think a proper evaluation of every one of these steps should be supplied to the Parliament and to the people every year.

Now, I wish to come to one or two long-term issues. I am sorry my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, is not here but my reading of the position regarding economic holdings is quite the reverse of what he says. Now, this is the picture of the position of the distribution of holdings. Of the total holdings, 71.23 per cent. of the number of holdings and 15.60 per cent. of the total area consist of five acres or less. We have to remember that we have got only one-sixth of irrigated land in this country. Therefore, the five acres of dry land is an uneconomic holding which cannot maintain any peasant family whatsoever and, therefore, in this category coming under the 15.60 per cent., area the peasant is absolutely listless. Anyway, he has to make his living

[Shri K. Santhanam.]

by a lot of manual labour. Whether there is a good crop or a bad crop, he has to put in a few more or less days of manual labour and no measure which the Government takes can be of help to him. He cannot be a member of any co-operative society; he has no credit and he cannot get any benefit from any co-operative society or from any other agency. Therefore this 15.60 per cent. of land is more or less something which cannot come under any plan of improvement. Then between nine to ten acres the total holdings are 14.19 per cent. and the total land is 18.56. Here the peasants are a little better but by and large if there is a slight change in crops or seasons, then their ability to have fertilisers, improved seeds and all that will collapse. They are getting on from year to year. Simply because he has produced better crop this year, you cannot trust him to produce the same crop next year. It depends upon the prices and the crop. If he has got a margin, he is willing to invest. If he has no margin he does not invest. He simply sows the seed and takes whatever crop he gets.

Between ten acres to thirty acres the percentage of holdings is 11.51 and the area is 35.01 per cent. This is the cream of our peasantry. It is these 11.51 per cent of holdings which are economic holdings in which you can expect the peasant to take interest and I think a special attempt should be made to concentrate on these people and give them whatever they want and see that they bring about maximum production. In the category of thirty to fifty acres, the holdings are only 1.97 per cent. and they have an acreage of 13.75 per cent. To the extent that these people reside in their villages and cultivate, they do produce very good surpluses and they are among the best farmers in the country but to the extent that

any percentage of them are absentee landlords, steps should be taken to take over their land by the Government and distribute it among others. In the category of 50 acres and above there is only 1.1 per cent of holdings and 17.11 per cent. of the total acreage. Here again the same considerations which I mentioned in regard to the 30 to 50 acres category should apply.

So I think steps must be taken to see that all people with uneconomic holdings are able to earn a living by other subsidiary occupations satisfactorily. Until we can convert our agricultural complex into an agro-industrial complex by which if a man gets only Rs. 100 per capita income out of agriculture he must also be able to get another Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per capita out of other industries, we cannot improve matters. And these industries must be real modern industries. I do not believe you can give them this through hand-pounding of rice or *amber charka*; you will have to start industries with small power machines, with electricity and other things and employ them. Either you liquidate them and bring them to the towns and make them factory workers or keep them in the villages, give them some industrial occupation so that at least half their earnings may come from such industrial occupations. Otherwise these people who have nearly 85 per cent of the holdings with them will be a drag on the progress of the country and you cannot do anything with them. Therefore the first thing to be done is liquidation of these uneconomic holdings or converting the areas where these people live into agro-industrial units. Either of these two steps should be adopted; in some cases one can be attempted and in other areas the other but by and large, everywhere there should be a plan to see that these people with uneconomic holdings become really respectable citizens of the country with a decent minimum livelihood.

Shri GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA (Madhya Pradesh): They are spread over everywhere. They are not in one area.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Some villages consist only of uneconomic holdings and in some there are only economic holdings and in some others there is a mixture of the two. So we cannot have one standardised plan for the whole country. It will have to be adjusted according to the circumstances and according to the types of holdings available in each area.

Then I think it is not right to discourage the village folk. Now, what happens? The ceiling from one point of view is logically sustainable; in a poor country with so many people there should be land ceilings. Suppose thirty acres becomes the standard ceiling on land, the maximum income even of a prosperous agriculturist cannot be more than Rs. 5,000; that is to say, the richest agriculturist in the country will be a person who gets an income of Rs. 5,000 and he will be poorer than any Section Officer of the Government of India. We do not want anybody throughout our rural areas who can stand up to a Section Officer or any officer whatsoever; in such circumstances what kind of psychology, what kind of rural population shall we have? I think the whole thing must be reconsidered. The range of income in rural areas must be the same as the range of income in the urban areas. If you are prepared to limit the income in urban areas to Rs. 5,000 I have no objection. Here in the urban areas you have a range of income which is from zero to twelve lakhs and there you say it will be from zero to five thousand rupees. I think the whole thing is wrong. Because the Plan is being made by the urban people who have no real contact, who have no real sympathy with the rural population, they are doing all this. They are doing it on a theoretical basis. They take the number of hoardings and they take the area and divide it by the number and they say that this shall be the ceiling and this shall not be the ceiling.

Another thing which is important is that the agriculturist must have conditions of certainty. Today what is happening? Even people within the ceiling, if they are prosperous are transferring all their savings to urban areas. They are willing to take loans from the co-operative societies but they want to have a small plot of land or a small house in the towns. They do not want to invest their savings in the villages because they are afraid; they have no security. It is time we say that this is the end of our land reforms. Anybody who makes money in a village should invest the money there and he should not suffer at all. Absolute security of land tenure is an essential condition to any agriculturist; otherwise the whole thing will drift to the urban areas, and that is what is happening.

Take, for instance, this Mid-term Appraisal and there is a table there which gives the total expenditure on housing. They gave six per cent of the total housing allotment to the rural areas in the whole country and out of that six per cent the allotment there has been only two per cent of the actual expenditure. There is no house which has been built in villages except for Community Projects or for Government purposes. No peasant is building houses now. In this city of Delhi I think not less than ten crores of rupees are being invested annually in house construction. Therefore we concentrate all the wealth in the cities and then say that our agriculture is declining. What else can it do? Agriculture has been drained of all resources and whatever resources are made available, they are being wasted. Therefore I say that both the short-term and the long-term needs of our agriculture should be more carefully, more deeply, considered and proper steps taken.

Thank you.

2 P.M.

SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, Mr. Santhanam, who spoke

[Shrimati C. Ammanna Raja.]  
just now, has covered many important points, more than anybody else on either side. He knows something about agriculture and he knows also the difficulties of a farmer. That is why he has been able to put before the House all aspects of agriculture and how food production could be improved. Now, we are dealing mainly with rice and sugar.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY) in the Chair]

We are still importing rice from abroad to the tune of Rs. 20 crores worth every year. This is rice alone. This is a huge figure. What can we do to avoid import of this nature and waste the all-important foreign exchange on a thing like this? We should make ourselves self-sufficient. How can we make ourselves self-sufficient? We must, as Mr. Santhanam has said, give some kind of encouragement and not discourage the farmer from carrying on his work. I have known of people, who have been all their lives farmers, coming to towns to take up other work because agriculture is not sufficiently paying. We go on putting too many taxes on them without giving them any kind of comforts in their villages. Just now, Mr. Santhanam said: We spend so much money on so many amenities and facilities for city dwellers and town dwellers. What are we doing for the villages? I think that the farmer and the village are the most neglected ones. Even though we have been paying some attention to them and their lot has improved since some time now, a lot more has to be done if you want the farmer to continue his work as a farmer. There is very little for them to feel encouraged to carry on their work. They have to live in villages where there are no facilities. There is no drainage system. There is no proper protected water supply. I have seen officers who go on inspection tour to villages carrying their own bottle of water, because there is no good water avail-

able in villages. People going from cities can do that, but they have to drink that water, whether there is cholera in the area or smallpox in the area. It may be any other thing which is detrimental to one's life. They carry on their work in the face of so many difficulties. They have to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and go to the fields in the dark, in a place where there are no roads. They have no time for taking their bath, no time for prayers, no time for newspapers. We cannot do without these things even for a single day. But do we realise their difficulties? We go on putting taxes, cesses, sales tax, water cess, all sorts of things. Some time back in respect of professional colleges we used to give some sort of encouragement and satisfaction to farmers. We used to give seats to children coming from agricultural families. Even that has been given up now. What sort of encouragement are we giving these farmers, so that they can do this hard work, so that we may all live? It has been referred to already. There are no roads. For everything he has to go to the town to buy anything that is required either for his agricultural work or to carry on his living.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar has already referred to the procurement price in Madras and Andhra. It is only Rs. 16 or Rs. 16½ per maund, whereas according to the calculation of our Government, the production price is about Rs. 21/-. Is it paying? Is it any kind of encouragement? If you just take up any sort of industrial work, it is subsidised by the Government. All industries are encouraged because we need industries. So, this man gives up his work in the fields and comes to the town. He takes up a small work, some petrol pump or some little thing to start with. And then, they go on increasing their business. Just as we have to look after our cows, we have to look after our farmers. They have no luxuries. They live in small huts.



Even if it is a big building with a top floor, it is littered with paddy bags and all sorts of things which they require for their agricultural work. So, taxes and other things must, to some extent, be decreased. We have to give some sort of encouragement to a good farmer, somebody who has produced so much and things like that. Some prize should be awarded. It is being done by the Government these days. I must pay my compliments to the Government because they have been giving attention to all sides. Still some more things have to be done.

We have been looking after minor irrigation, construction of dams and all that. We have also been, through co-operative societies, trying to supply manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements, seed, etc. but they do not reach the farmer in time and it is a matter of great disgust and annoyance to them. Not only that. They cannot carry on their work. Many times they have to go round these people to procure things that they have to get. It is not enough if the Government takes some steps and formulates some policies. All these people, officers at all levels, have to work with a missionary zeal if food production is really to go up. We have to quicken the pace. Even now there is a lot of corruption, a lot of blackmarketing in manures is there. Blackmarketing in fertilisers is there and in seeds also it is there. What we aim at can really be of advantage if these things are distributed to people to whom they should go. But they do not reach them and these people try to sell it at blackmarket rates, which is a cause of great annoyance to everybody. So, to give some encouragement to these people I feel that they must get some sort of scholarship or free education in respect of their children. There must be some encouragement, some inducement. Like this we have to look after these people. They are men supplying food not only to us, to the country, but also for export to other countries.

Another thing I want to say is this. I have just mentioned that we are spending to the tune of Rs. 20 crores on imports of rice from abroad. If this money or a part of it could be given as a loan for projects like Nagarjunasagar dam, it would be better. I have mentioned it once before and I am not tired of mentioning it again. If only we were able to give sufficient money to this dam, according to its capacity, the dam would have been ready by now. Now, it will not be completed for another two years because much less amount than what is required is being given by the Centre. If only another Rs. 5 crores every year, that is Rs. 25 crores or so during the Plan period, had been given, it would have been completed much sooner. And if it is completed, so much more land could be irrigated immediately. We will become self-sufficient and we will not have to import rice from abroad and waste our precious foreign exchange. Also, we pay so much attention to fertiliser factories and all that, but we are wasting natural manures. I am sure Mr. Sri Rama Reddy will refer to it in his speech. Why not we think of some policy, of taking some action against people who make these cowdung cakes for the sake of firewood? Give them more money so that they may be encouraged to sell it to the Government. In every village now we have got decentralisation and there are village level workers and other officers. They can go and buy this manure. They can buy this natural manure and distribute it again to the agriculturists. It would be a very good thing and it will be much cheaper, and there will not be so much pressure on the factories. All these people do not have to run up to towns so much. This also really could be thought of.

It is a very difficult thing really to be a Food Minister. It is a thankless job whatever you may do and however much you may improve things.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Quite right.

SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA: People do not say "thank you" for what you have done, but they go on criticising. Of course we are here to give constructive suggestions so that things may improve. But we must also take into account how much we have improved things. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta yesterday was waxing eloquent over the shortages here and there, in his own State of West Bengal, as Mr. Santhanam has just now referred. Does he remember how many deaths, how many calamities there were in 1943 when there was sufficient food to go round which was not properly distributed? Now we are not doing that. We are trying to take care of the people. There are really no starvations. Only the prices may be going up. Even that has been controlled. There is no scarcity actually. Only people are not able to pay that much amount because even though you have tried to control prices, things are still costly. How to bring the price down? That is only possible by trying to improve production.

There is also another factor—of course the Food Minister is not in charge of it. The population also must be controlled. That is a different matter.

AN. HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA: In so many ways. It just depends upon the determination of the man.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): And also the woman.

SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA: When I say man, I mean the humanity. I do not want such interruptions in such a light-hearted manner.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Your time is up. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA: So that is also an effort which has to be put in by the people at large, by the public.

About sugar, I do not want to say much. I just want to say that I do not know why we should really kick up such a row about sugar. There is really not so much scarcity as it is made out to be. Of course I know there is scarcity to some extent because of controls and other things. But actually I would advise people not to prepare any sweets during the emergency. We can do very well without it. Of course coffee, tea and things like that do not require much sugar, and we have got sufficient sugar to go round. So why do we want to kick up such a row? Only if you want to prepare many sweet things you require so much sugar. During the time of emergency we must put a voluntary cut over our sugar consumption. In other countries they think of their country's welfare more than their own welfare. Not that we are not thinking of it but we have to think more of it and not create such a scare or anything like that. Thank you.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, the gravity of the food situation which we are debating today and which has been debated in the other House shows clearly that whatever might be the good intentions of Government, they do not have an adequate machinery which will ensure greater food production and equal distribution of foodgrains in the country.

Sir, I have listened with great respect to the speech of the Minister of State. I realise that there are many difficulties and that perhaps the Central Government alone cannot be held responsible for what one may call the continuing food muddle in the country. Sir, in a debate of this kind it is necessary for us to refer to the mid-term appraisal of the Plan in respect of agricultural production. It is an unfortunate fact that in spite of our having pushed through two Plans and in spite of our being in the middle of the Third Plan we have not been able to utilise the unemployed and under-employed labour in the

country-side. It has been estimated that there are 65 million rural families of whom 50 million depend entirely on agriculture. Out of the 50 million 20 million have little or no land so that they primarily depend on wage earnings which they may get as casual agricultural labourers. This huge manpower has not been utilised either by the Central Government or the State Governments.

My friend, Mr. Santhanam referred to the increasing use of fertilisers in regard to agricultural production. I may mention here that while nitrogenous fertilisers have been used, there has not been that substantial use of nitrogenous fertilisers which one expected in the Third Plan. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers was to increase from 230,000 tons in 1960-61 to 1,000,000 tons in 1965-66. It is now stated that the total internal production at the end of the Plan may be of the order of 500,000 tons only compared to 800,000 tons initially assumed. Though there has been, compared to the figures of the Second Plan, greater use of nitrogenous fertilisers, the consumption of fertilisers has not been up to the expectation of the planners. Further in a large number of States there is scope for the extension of dry farming practices, and this has not been done, and four States have not even enacted legislation or promulgated administrative regulations for framing soil conservation schemes. Now whose responsibility is it that the States have not implemented the principles behind the agricultural targets in the Third Plan? I think, Sir, the blame not only has got to be borne largely by the States but also by the Central Government.

Sir, the Ford Foundation which examined the question of continuing food shortage in our country states: "Mere paper organisation will not do the job". The Government of India believes largely in paper work. "Advisory Committees consulting with co-ordinated bodies or discussion groups

are not enough. Far-reaching centralised authority with a clear line of command alone can meet the challenge of growing more food." Sir, I know that there are constitutional difficulties in the way of the Centre exercising overall and complete control over the food policies of the States. It is just too late in the day to think of making Agriculture a Central subject which shall not be subject to State control. But it is possible for Government, in view of the recommendation made by the Ford Foundation and in view of the fact that every year 1½ lakhs of new babies are being born—this is what the Health Survey Committee says in its report—in view of this tremendous population increase, to try to attempt greater co-ordination between the Central Government's policies and the State Government's policies. Sir, I think that the food shortages and sugar shortages are going to stay with us for a long time to come. There is not going to be any period which we can foresee when we will be self-sufficient either in foodgrains or in sugar. The population of the country is growing and this calls for a new approach on the part of the Central Government towards its relations with the States. I should like to ask the Food Minister to say, when he replies to the debate, what policies have been implemented in respect of co-ordination between the Union Government and the State Governments. I think the time has come—and I made this suggestion also before—when we have to appoint an Adviser of the Central Government in all the State capitals to advise the States in respect of food policy and in respect of distribution of foodgrains and sugar. This does not mean control of the activities of the State Governments. Unfortunately, even in respect of statistics, we cannot believe implicitly the statistics which have been furnished by the State Governments. Sir, let us take an example. Recently, the Government of India estimated that the shortfall in the production of rice in 1962-63 was going to be 1.5 million

[Shri A. D. Mani.]

tons. Later, they revised their estimate and said that it was 2·8 million tons. How was the original figure given and why was that figure changed? The Central Government depends for its statistics on the materials furnished by the State Government. It shows that even in respect of statistics of agricultural production, we cannot believe implicitly, on their face-value, the statistics supplied by the State Governments. How are you going to remedy the present situation? It may be that there may be a temporary movement of rice from one part of the country to another. In spite of the movement of rice from Orissa to Calcutta, the prices about four or five days ago were stated to be still Rs. 35 per maund. Sir, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to see that food supplies are rushed from one part of the country to another we feel this acute shortage. The spot price index for all agricultural commodities was as high as 116·34 on December 4 of this year, that is this month. When the spot price figure should show a decline normally—because this is a period when agricultural prices fall—it was 116·34. The year's highest, taking the figures from January to December, was as much as 118. We are in this month just two points short of the year's all-time high. This shows that whatever might be the ameliorative steps that the Government might take, unless a broad decision is taken on the question of policy of better co-ordination between the Central and the State Governments, there is no hope of the food situation becoming easy. It does not mean that such co-ordination will ensure immediately a solution to the problem. But what it will ensure is an increased production of foodgrains. That is the only solution to our problem, and equitable distribution comes later.

Sir, I think the time has also come for the Government to have a second look at this Community Development Programme. I am afraid the Com-

munity Development Programme has failed in its broad objectives. Whatever the concerned Ministry might say, the Community Development Programme has not made that impact on the rural countryside which one expected, would ensure increased food production. I understand that one of the difficulties of the Community Development Block Officers is that they are saddled with far too many functions which include family planning, sanitation and distilled water supply. When so many functions are saddled on one officer, it is not possible for the Block Development Officer to give his continued attention to the one problem, namely, that of increased food production. The time has come for us to see whether in all these 5,000 Blocks all over the country we should not have agricultural specialists, especially devoted to the job of finding out ways and means of increasing food production. I would like therefore this matter to be examined with the co-operation of the Community Development authorities to find out whether we can improve the Community Development machinery which is at work and which has not satisfied either the expectations of the planners or our expectation that it will increase agricultural production.

The Minister of Food referred to the gur situation. I think the only way in which the gur situation can be controlled is to do away with the discrimination between sugar and gur in respect of control. In the course of his remarks yesterday, Shri Thomas said—

"So, it is not possible to control only one sector of a particular industry leaving two-thirds of the sector out of it. So, some control of supply for the manufacture of khandsari and gur is inescapable, and I hope the House will certainly appreciate the situation."

We cannot have a discrimination between sugar and gur on the one hand and expect that there will be an

equitable distribution of sugar in the country. The gur manufacturers are able to offer higher prices,—and without much scrutiny,—for sugar-cane than the sugar factories. If there is control, there has got to be an element of equality in respect of control of sugar and control of gur. I hope that the Food Minister when he replies to the debate will throw some explanatory light on the suggestion made by Shri Thomas that some kind of control is inevitable. Does the Government have any specific idea on the question of control?

Sir, I am not sure whether the panacea which is always recommended in respect of distribution of articles, namely, that the cooperative societies are the best means of distributing articles, is a sound one. I may mention here that in the other House, reference was made to the case of a co-operative society in Delhi, namely, the Central Co-operative Stores, which sold gur, purchased at Rs. 62 per quintal, at Rs. 85 in Delhi. The Chairman of the Co-operative Society, Shri Brahm Parkash, has come out with an explanation. But, Sir, one of the curious explanations offered was that in respect of the price chargeable to the consumer, Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per quintal were spent which was the money given for getting wagons. Sir, I want the House to give its attention to the import of these words. How were wagons secured by the payment of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8? It means that there has been some underhand transaction between the Co-operative Society and the railway staff for the securing of the wagons. This is a serious matter, and I would not blame light-heartedly the Co-operative Society for indulging in this practice because this seems to be the general practice in the country and the Co-operative Society has fitted itself into the picture of the general practice. Sir, I understand that Government are likely to withdraw the licence from the co-operative societies which have offended the general purpose of sugar control by selling gur at a higher price. But if

there has been evasion in the form of bribes to the railway staff, this is a matter which has got to be looked into by Government.

I would like to make one final suggestion before I close and that is that there is no escape from the fact that some measure of rigid price control will have to be enforced in respect of foodgrains. We have had the experience of price control by legislation during the years of the war. It was said that it led to corruption but we have got to fight our way through corruption. We cannot avoid drastic measures of control of prices if there has to be an equitable distribution of food grains and sugar in the country, and I do hope that the Defence of India Rules will be utilised with good effect and some purpose to ensure that prices are stabilised in the various parts of the country.

شری پیارے لال کرپل ددطالبہ

(اتر پردیش): جذاب والا - اس سے پہلے کہ میں اپنے وچار اس سدن کے سامنے رکھوں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں جذاب کی توجہ اس بات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سدن میں فوقہ منسٹر کے علاوہ کوئی اور منسٹر موجود نہیں ہے - چاہیئے یہ تھا کہ یہاں پر کمیونٹی ڈولپمنٹ کے منسٹر ہوں، اریگیشن کے منسٹر ہوں، پلاننگ کے منسٹر ہوں یعنی ان سب منسٹروں کو یہاں پر موجود ہونا چاہیئے تھا - یہ ڈپارٹمنٹ ایک دوسرے پر ڈیپنڈنٹ ہیں - انٹر ڈیپنڈنٹ ہیں اور ایک ڈپارٹمنٹ کے کوآرڈینیشن کے بغیر دوسرے ڈپارٹمنٹ کا کام نہیں چل سکتا ہے لیکن یہاں پر فوقہ منسٹر کے علاوہ

[شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ]

اور کوئی دوسرا ممبر موجود نہیں ہے۔ جناب والا۔ یہ بہت ہی سیریس معاملہ ہے کہیں کہ ہم فوڈ کے اہم معاملہ پر بحث کر رہے ہیں لیکن ہماری گورنمنٹ اس بات پر لا پرواہی کر رہی ہے اور فوڈ نوچھو سے اس معاملہ کی طرف دھیان دے رہی ہے اور میں اس کو مناسب نہیں سمجھتا ہوں۔ میں اس کے خلاف سخت پروسٹس کرتا ہوں کہ آئندہ کے لئے ایسی بات نہیں ہونی چاہیئے۔ کہا ہم جلتا کی زندگی سے کہیل رہے ہیں؟ کیا یہی جمہوریت ہے؟ کیا ہم ان بینچوں کو اپنی بات سنائیں گے؟ گورنمنٹ کے ان سب ممبروں کو یہاں پر ہونا چاہیئے جب کہ فوڈ کے معاملہ پر بحث ہو رہی ہے۔

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on a point of order. When there is the Food Minister here, who is recording and who is responsible for the debate, is there any constitutional propriety in the demand that all the Ministers should be there?

[شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ:]

یہ میں جانتا ہوں۔ [یہ میں نے بالکل شروع ہی میں کہہ دیا تھا کہ یہ تمام تقاریر ملتمس ایک دوسرے پر تپیہت کرتے ہیں اور ان سبھی ممبروں کا یہاں پر ہونا لازمی ہے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Mr. Kureel, proceed further. It is all right; you have touched on the point; you proceed further; you have got very little time.

[شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ:]

میں صاحب۔ ہمیشہ اس طرح ہوتا ہے کہ جب کوئی اہم پرابلم آتی ہے تو ایک ہی ممبر یہاں پر ہوتا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آئندہ ایسا نہ ہو۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): This is all right; you have drawn the attention of the House to it; you proceed.

[شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ:]

جناب۔ میں نے جتنے ٹائم میں آپ کی توجہ اس طرف دلائی ہے اتنا ٹائم میرے ٹائم میں نہ لیا جائے۔

بہت افسوس کی بات ہے کہ

ہماری سرکار کو اس اہم پرابلم کی طرف جتنا فور کرنا چاہیئے اتنا وہ فور نہیں کر رہی ہے۔ بہت پہلے یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ ۱۹۵۲ء تک ہم فوڈ میں سیلف سفیسیٹ ہو جائیں گے۔ یہ ہمارے پردغان ملتاری جی نے کہا تھا اور اس وقت جو فوڈ ممبر تھے انہوں نے بھی یہ بات کہی تھی کہ ۱۹۵۲ء میں ہم سیلف سفیسیٹ ہو جائیں گے

اور باہر کے ملکوں سے ہمیں اناج ملنے کی ضرورت نہیں رہے گی لیکن ۱۹۵۲ء کو آج اتنے دن ہونے کے بعد بھی ہماری یہ پرابلم ویسی کی ویسی ہے اور کسی قسم کا اس میں پیورتن نہیں ہوا ہے۔

۱۹۲۸ء کے بعد کوئی ایگریکلچرل کمیشن نہیں بنا ہے۔ ہماری زندگی کا دارومدار فوڈ پر ہے اور دنیا میں جتنے انقلاب ہوئے ہیں متحض اس لئے ہوئے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو کھانا نہیں ملا۔ دنیا میں کھانا نہ ملنے پر جتنے انقلاب ہوئے ہیں سب خونی انقلاب ہوئے ہیں۔ کھا آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس دیس کے اندر بھی خونی انقلاب ہو۔ اگر آپ یہ نہیں چاہتے ہیں تو ایگریکلچرل کمیشن ابھی تک کہوں نہیں بنا۔ اتنے عرصہ تک لوگ سبھا میں اور یہاں بھی ہم لوگ چلا چلا کر اس بات کی طرف توجہ دلاتے رہے ہیں اور اب ہم نے سنا ہے کہ کوئی ہائی پاور ایگریکلچرل پروڈکشن بورڈ بنا ہے جس کے چیرمین ہمارے مانیٹر ملٹری فوڈ ہوں گے۔ یہ میں درخواست کروں گا کہ اس بورڈ میں کمیونٹی ڈولپمنٹ کے منسٹر اور ایگیشن منسٹر کا ہونا نہایت ہی

لزمی ہے کہونکہ یہ ڈپارٹمنٹس ایک دوسرے پر انٹر ڈیپنڈینٹ ہیں۔

سب سے پہلی پرابلم ایگریکلچر کے سہولتہ میں یہ ہے کہ ہمارے دیس کے اندر لاکھوں ایکڑ زمین جو ہے وہ ویسٹ لینڈ ہے اور بے کار پڑی ہوئی ہے۔ ایسی کلتھوویل ویسٹ لینڈ پڑی ہوئی ہے جس کا ہم نے آج تک کوئی جائز استعمال نہیں کیا ہے۔ ایگریکلچرل ویسٹ لینڈ پروانیشنل سہجکت ہے اور میں جانتا ہوں کہ اسٹوٹ سرکاروں کے پاس ریسورسز نہیں ہیں اور اس ویسٹ لینڈ کو وہ ڈولپ نہیں کر سکتی ہیں۔ میں سرکار سے کہوں گا کہ اس ویسٹ لینڈ کے کلتھویشن کو آپ سنٹرل سہجیکٹ بنائیں اور اس کے لئے آپ کانستبل ٹیوشن کو امپلیمینٹ کریں۔ آپ کو لسٹ ایک میں اس جہز کو لانا چاہیئے تاکہ یہ ہماری ویسٹ لینڈ جو ہے اس پر کاشت ہو سکے۔ اور اس سے فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکے۔ یہ لاکھوں ایکڑ زمین بے کار پڑی ہوئی ہے۔ میں اپنے ایک ضلع کی بات بتاتا ہوں۔ میں اناو ضلع کا دھلے والا ہوں۔ کانپور اور لکھنؤ کے بیچ میں یہ ضلع ہے۔ وہاں بہت سی ایسی زمین پڑی ہوئی ہے اور جنگل کی بھی کافی زمین پڑی ہوئی ہے جس کو کاشت میں لایا جا سکتا ہے۔ مگر اس

[شادی پیدارے لال کریل دھالابہ]

طرف کبھی بھی ہماری سوکار نے غور نہیں کیا۔ اس لئے میں پرزور طور سے کہوں گا کہ اس کلتیوویل ویسٹ لینڈ کو کاشت کے اندر لایا جائے۔

اس نے علاوہ جو کلتیوویل ویسٹ لینڈ کچھ لوگوں کو دی جاتی ہے۔ گرام سبھاؤں کے ذریعہ وہ ان لوگوں کو دی جاتی ہے جن کے پاس پہلے سے زمین موجود ہے اور ان لوگوں کو نہیں دی جاتی ہے جو کھیتی ہر مزدور ہیں اور جن کے پاس کوئی زمین نہیں ہے۔ کچھ وہاں کا ماحول ایسا ہے کہ بڑے لوگوں کا اثر ہے اور جو لینڈلیس لیبررس ہیں وہ زیادہ تر اچھوت ہیں شیڈولڈ کاسٹ کے ہیں اور جات پات کے شکار ہیں اور جو بڑے لوگ ہیں وہ یہ نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ زمین ان کو دی جائے۔ وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ ایگریکلچرل لینڈلیس لیبرر ہی بنے رہیں۔ اس لئے جن لوگوں کے پاس پہلے سے زمین موجود ہے انہیں لوگوں کو اور زمین دی جاتی ہے۔ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ اس طرف دھیان دیا جائے اور اس ویسٹ لینڈ کا جائز استعمال ہونا چاہیئے اور یہ ان آدمیوں کو دی جائے جو لینڈلیس ایگریکلچرل لیبررس ہیں۔ ایگریکلچرل

ٹلرس آف دی سونل کو زمین دی جانی چاہیئے تاکہ وہ اس پر کاشت کاری کریں اور کاشت کاری کرتے ہوئے پروڈکشن بڑھائیں۔

دوسری چیز جس کی طرف دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ابھی تک چکبندی مکمل نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ چک بندی سے کسی اپوزیشن پارٹی کو اعتراض نہیں ہے مگر جس طرح سے چک بندی ہوتی ہے اور افسران جو اس میں گھبلا کرتے ہیں جس طریقہ سے اچھی اچھی زمین بڑے بڑے کاشتکاروں کو دی جاتی ہے اور جس طرح سے وہ زمین کو ادھر سے ادھر اور ادھر سے ادھر کرتے ہیں اس سے کاشت کار خلاف ہیں۔ جب یہ چکبندی ہمارے کسانوں کے مفاد میں ہے ان کی بہتری کے لئے ہے تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ کسانوں کے اندر اتنی سخت اس کی مخالفت ہو رہی ہے۔ کسان خود سمجھتے ہیں کہ اس سے ان کو فائدہ ہے مگر افسران جو چک بندی کرتے ہیں وہ صحیح طریقہ سے نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ تو صحیح طریقہ سے چکبندی کرنے کی ضرورت ہے اور آپ کو اس کی نگرانی کرنی چاہیئے۔ زیادہ تر گاؤں کے اندر چک بندی بالکل غلط طریقہ سے ہوئی ہے جو کہ نہیں ہونی چاہیئے اور جب تک آپ اس کو نہیں



روکھیں کے تب تک کوئی کسان دل لگا کر کاشت نہیں کرے گا۔ ابھی تک کسانوں کو یہ معلوم ہی نہیں ہے کہ کونسی زمین ان کو ملے گی جو ویسٹ لینڈ کچھ لوگوں کو دی گئی ہے اس کے متعلق مقدمہ چل رہے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ناچائز آدمیوں نے بہت سی ایسی زمینوں پر قبضہ کر لیا ہے۔ اس لئے کسان کو جب تک یہ معلوم نہ ہو کہ کونسی زمین ہماری ہے تب تک وہ اپنا من پوری طرح سے نہیں لگاتا ہے اور وہ یہ کوشش نہیں کرتا ہے کہ ہم اچھی طرح سے کاشت کریں اور پیداوار کو بڑھائیں۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارے دیہات کے لوگ ان پڑھے ہیں اور انہیں سائنٹیفک طریقہ سے کاشت کرنی نہیں آتی ہے۔ آپ ان کو سمجھائیں کہ ان کو سائنٹیفک طریقہ سے کام کرنا چاہیئے۔ جو وہلچ لیول ورکر وہاں جاتے ہیں وہ صرف میٹریکولہٹ اور اسکول سے نئے نکلے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔ وہاں جانے سے پہلے ان کو چھ مہینے کی ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے اور ان میں کسی کو سمجھانے کی قابلیت نہیں ہوتی اس لئے کم از کم ایسے پڑھے لکھے آدمی کو وہاں بھیجنا چاہیئے جو ایگریکلچر سے واقفیت رکھتا ہو اور اس سے سمجھوت تمام پرائیڈس سے

واقفیت رکھتا ہو اور جو ان میں کھل مل کر ان کو سب باتیں سمجھا سکے۔

اس کے علاوہ فرٹیلائزر ان کو تائم پر نہیں ملتا ہے اور ان کو اس کے لئے شہر جانا پڑتا ہے۔ جیسا کہ ابھی ایک صاحب نے کہا ان کو فرٹیلائزر وہیں گاؤں میں ملنا چاہیئے اسکے ساتھ ساتھ آپ کے ولچ لیول ورکرس سوشل ورکرس اور آپ کے ایگریکلچرل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ماتحت جو بہت سے لوگ ہیں ان کو وہاں پر جا کر پریکٹیکل ڈیمنگ سے یہ سمجھانا چاہیئے کہ کس طرح فرٹیلائزر کا استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔ جس سے ان کی پیداوار بڑھ سکتی ہے۔ تو ان کو اچھی طرح سے سمجھانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

اب اریگیشن کو لے لیجئے۔ اریگیشن کا جیسا انتظام وہاں ہونا چاہیئے ویسا انتظام نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے اریگیشن کا باقاعدہ انتظام کیجئے یہ دو چار ایسی بلہادی باتیں ہیں جن کا ذکر کرنا بہت لازمی ہے۔ یہ ایک ریپورٹ ہے۔

Report on India's Food Crisis and Steps to meet it.

اس میں سبھی باتوں کا ذکر ہے۔ ایک ایگریکلچرل پروڈکشن کی ٹیم باہر سے آئی تھی اور اس نے ان دو چار باتوں کی طرف خاص طور پر دھیان دیا ہے۔ جس کے متعلق

[شہری پھارے لال کرپل دہطالبہ]

میں نے ابھی آپ کے سامنے کہا ہے  
میں اس میں سے ایک دو پیمراکراف  
آپ کے سامنے رکھوں گا - - -

"The Team believes that India can make greater and more immediate gains in food production by intensifying expenditure of time and effort on water management than by constructing large-scale irrigation projects which take years to develop."

اس کے آگے یہ ہے - - -

"The Team also recommends that more emphasis be placed on irrigation projects which will yield rapid returns." \* \* \*

جہاں پر بڑے بڑے پراجیکٹس  
کی طرف آپ دھیان دے رہے ہیں  
وہاں پر آب پاشی کے بہت سے  
ایسے چھوٹے چھوٹے طریقہ نکالے جا  
سکتے ہیں جس سے امیجیٹ فوڈ  
پروڈکشن بڑھے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ  
بڑھے -

"Millions of acres could be re-claimed and made more productive by drainage improvement. The Team recommends that drainage improvement be given a high priority and believes that a unified agency is necessary in each State for co-ordination and improvement of drainage."

اسی سلسلہ میں دوبارہ انہوں  
نے یہ کہا ہے - - -

"Security of Land Tenure and Land Consolidation.—Assurance of stability of tenure can contribute substantially to food production. The Team's recommendation is that land ceilings and other land reforms

should be settled as quickly as possible, and stay settled for the Third Plan."

"Immediate Large-Scale Credit Through Cooperatives.—The present marketing, supply and credit services are major deterrents to increasing food production. Eighty-five per cent. of credit is now supplied by money lenders and other individuals. Most marketed grains are sold to local traders at harvest time at depressed prices. Strong cooperatives can break these bonds."

اس کے علاوہ اسٹیملائزیشن آف پرائیزز  
کے متعلق بھی انہوں نے جو  
کہا ہے وہ بھی میں اسی وقت کہہ  
دوں - - -

"Unless the cultivator is assured of a floor price for his foodgrains, he will be unwilling to invest in fertilizer, better implements, improved seed and other expenses necessary to increase production."

ویکمینڈیشنلس میں - - -

Recommended incentives for increased production are:

(a) A guaranteed minimum price announced in advance of the planting season.

(b) A market within bullock-cart distance that will pay the guaranteed price when the cultivator has to sell.

(c) Suitable local storage. Immediate consideration should be given to using funds available from grain imports under PL 480 and other special programmes to construct needed godowns in village areas."

یہ ان کا کہنا ہے - میرا بھی یہی  
کہنا ہے کہ یہ بنیادی چیزیں ہیں  
کہ اریگیشن کا انتظام ہو ان کو سیٹ

تھیک ٹائم پر اور مناسب دایروں پر دیا جائے اور ان کے لئے فوڈلٹرنس اور نئے اوزار کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ اس کا آپ باہر سے انتظام نہ کیجئے بلکہ دیہاتوں کے اندر جو اس کا ہی استعمال کرنا ان کو بتائیے۔ ان کو جاکر سمجھائیے اور کارڈنگ جس سے وہ کٹدے بناتے ہیں اور چلائے کے کام میں لاتے ہیں اس کو استعمال کرایئے۔ ان کو سمجھائیے کہ یہ ایک بڑا بھاری ویٹیبلج ہے اور ایسا نہ کر کے وہ فوڈ پرنکشن کو بڑھا سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن ایگریکلچر ڈپارٹمنٹ کے کٹلے آدمی وہاں جاتے ہیں اور سمجھاتے ہیں کہ ایسا ہونا چاہئے۔ وہاں پر خود ایسی چیزیں ہیں جن کی مدد سے پرنکشن کو بڑھایا جا سکتا ہے لیکن ان کو سمجھانے والا بنانے والا کوئی نہیں ہے اور ایسے بتانے والے لوگ نہیں ہیں جو ان میں گھل مل کر بتائیں۔ تو ان سب چیزوں کی سب سے زیادہ ضرورت ہے۔

سب سے بڑی چیز جیسا کہ میں نے بتایا وہ منی لینڈنگ کی ہے۔ ان کے پاس روپیہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ زمین میں امپروومنٹ کر سکیں اور اچھا سیڈ اور اچھے اوزار خرید سکیں۔ تو ان کو کم سے کم سوڈ پر روپیہ ملنا چاہئے اور پرائیویٹ منی لینڈرس کے کلچر سے ان کو بتانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

وہ لوگ قرض کے بوجھ سے دیے ہوئے ہیں اور چونکہ قرض کے بوجھ سے دیے ہوئے ہیں اس لئے من لگا کر کوہنتی نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ یہ چند باتیں ہیں جن کی طرف دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)

میر نے تو ابھی شروع ہی کیا ہے۔  
چار پانچ منٹ کم سے کم لڑ لوں گا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): There is no time. Forty-five minutes are allotted to all of you. You have no time. Take one minute.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB:  
I will take five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): No, Mr. Kureel.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB:  
Only two or three minutes and I will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Please finish in two minutes. You will be unfair to other Members.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB:  
I will just finish.

میں نے تو ابھی شروع ہی کیا ہے اور چند بنیادی باتیں ہی آپ کے سامنے رکھی ہیں لیکن میں ایک اور خاص بات کی طرف آپ دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ جو بلیک مارکٹنگ ہوتی ہے اور یہ جو پرافٹیزنگ ہوتی ہے اس کو ختم کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آپ اچھی طرح سے جانتے ہیں کہ یہاں دلی کے اندر

[شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ]  
 کم سے کم ۵۰ ہزار روپیہ کا مدفع  
 چھٹی میں جو یہاں کے پارس ہیں  
 کھاتے ہیں اور گورنمنٹ اس کو اچھی طرح  
 سے جانتی ہے اور گورنمنٹ کے آفیسران  
 خود اس بات کو کہتے ہیں - آپ  
 جانتے ہیں کہ چھٹی ہم کس کو  
 دے رہے ہیں اور کتنی کوانٹٹی میں  
 دے رہے ہیں تو یہ بھی جان سکتے  
 ہیں کہ کس کس کو صحیح طور پر  
 یہ چھٹی دی گئی - آپ ان کو پکڑتے  
 اور معلوم کیجئے کہ بقایا چھٹی کا  
 کیا ہوا - ان کو پکڑ کر لے جایئے اور  
 پبلک اسکوائر کے اندر ان پر آپ  
 مقدمہ چلائئے اور ان کو عمر قید کی  
 سزا دیجئے ان کو سخت سے سخت اور  
 کڑی سے کڑی سزا دیئے کی ضرورت  
 ہے - یہ سب گورنمنٹ جانتی ہے اور  
 خود ایڈمیت کرتی ہے کہ ایسا ہوتا  
 ہے لیکن وہ کچھ کرتی نہیں ہے - آپ  
 کے انسپیکٹران خود جا کر ڈپارٹمنٹ کو  
 بتاتے ہیں کہ کل چیکنگ ہوئی آپ  
 سامان ادھر ادھر کر دیں - یہ بالکل  
 حقیقت ہے سب آدمی اس کو اچھی  
 طرح سے جانتے ہیں - ہر ضلع میں  
 یہ چھڑ روز چلتی ہے کہ راشننگ  
 ڈپارٹمنٹ کے آدمی انسپیکٹران خود  
 جا کر ایسا بناتے ہیں -

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Mr. Kureel, that will do.

شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ:

میں ختم کرتا ہوں - اسی طرح یہ

سنٹرل ایمپلائز کوآپریٹو اسٹورس کے  
 متعلق بہت کچھ کہا جا چکا ہے -

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): It has already been referred to.

شری پیارے لال کرپل دطالبہ:

اس میں گورنمنٹ کا دخل ہے اور  
 گورنمنٹ اس کو ٹھیک کر سکتی ہے -  
 مگر ہم کیا دیکھتے ہیں کہ ٹیپوں کو  
 ہی لے لیجئے - تو تین دن پہلے وہ اتھارہ  
 روپے ساڑھے اتھارہ روپے من تھا اور اب  
 دو تین دن کے اندر ہی ۲۲ روپے  
 یا ساڑھے ۲۱ روپے من ہو  
 گیا ہے - اب فور کھجئے کہ یہ  
 کھسی پرائیٹنگ ہے - گو چھٹی میں  
 ہر ایک چیز میں پرائیٹنگ ہے  
 لیکن گورنمنٹ اس کو ختم نہیں کر  
 سکتی ہے -

میں زیادہ ٹائم نہ لیتے ہوئے ان  
 باتوں کی طرف خاص طور پر توجہ  
 دلاؤں گا اور کہوں گا کہ ہورڈرس اور  
 پرائیٹرس کے خلاف خاص طور پر کڑی  
 کارروائی کی جائے -

†[श्री पारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब']

(उत्त प्रदेश): जनतावाला इ. से प ले कि मैं  
 अने विचार इस सदन के सामने रखूँ मैं समझता  
 हूँ कि, मैं जनता की तरफ इस बात की तरफ  
 दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में फूड मिनिस्टर  
 के अलावा कोई और मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं  
 है। चाहिये यह था कि यहां एक कम्प्यूनिटी  
 डवलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर हों, इरिगेशन के  
 मिनिस्टर हों, प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर हों,  
 यानी इन सब मिनिस्टरों को यहां पर मौजूद  
 होना चाहिये था। यह डिपार्टमेंट एक

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

दूसरे पर डिपेंडेंट हैं, इन्टर-डिपेंडेंट हैं और एक डिपार्टमेंट के कोऑपरेशन के बिना दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट का काम नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन यहां पर फूड मिनिस्टर के अलावा और कोई दूसरा मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं है। जनाबवाला यह बहुत ही सीधिया मामला है क्योंकि हम फूड के अहम मामले पर बहस कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर लापरवाही कर रही है और और तबज्जही से इस मामले की तरफ ध्यान दे रही है और मैं इस को मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूं। मैं इसके खिलाफ सबूत प्रोटस्ट करता हूं कि आइन्दा के लिए ऐसी बात नहीं होना चाहिये। क्या हम जनता की जिन्दगी से खेल रहे हैं। क्या यही जम्हूरियत है? क्या हम इन बेंचों को गपनी बात सुनायेंगे; गवर्नमेंट के इन सब मिनिस्टर्स को यहां पर होना चाहिये जब कि फूड के मामले पर बहस हो रही है।

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on a point of order. When there is the Food Minister here, who is recording and who is responsible for the debate, is there any constitutional propriety in the demand that all the Ministers should be there?

श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' : यह मैं जानता हूं। यह मैंने बिल्कुल शुरू ही में कह दिया था कि यह तमाम डिपार्टमेंट्स एक दूसरे पर डिपेंड कर रहे हैं और इन सभी मिनिस्टर्स का यहां पर हजिरा लाजमी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Mr. Kureel, proceed further. It is all right; you have touched on the point; you proceed further; you have got very little time.

श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील "तालिब" : नहीं साहब, हमेशा इस तरह होता है कि

जब कोई अहम प्रोबलम आती है तो एक ही मिनिस्टर यहां पर होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आइन्दा ऐसा न हो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): That is all right; you have drawn the attention of the House to it; you proceed.

श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' : जनाब मैंने जितने टाइम मैं आपकी तबज्जो इस तरफ दिलाई है उतना टाइम मेरे टाइम में न लिया जाये।

बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि हमारी सरकार को इस अहम प्रोबलम की तरफ जितना गौर करना चाहिये उतना वह गौर नहीं कर रही है। बहुत पहले यह कहा गया था कि १९५२ ई तक हम फूड में सेल्फ-सफिसियन्ट हो जायेंगे। यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था और उस वक्त जो फूड मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने भी यह बात कही थी कि १९५२ ई० में हम सेल्फ-सफिसियन्ट हों जायेंगे और बाहर के मुल्कों से हमें अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन १९५२ ई० को आज इतने दिन होने के बाद भी हमारी यह प्रोबलम वैसी की वैसी है और किसी किस्म का उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

१९२८ ई० के बाद कोई एग्रीकल्चरल कमीशन नहीं बना है। हमारी जिन्दगी का दारोमदार फूड पर है और दुनिया में जितने इन्कलाब हुए हैं महज इसलिए हुए हैं कि लोगों को खाना नहीं मिला। दुनिया में खाना न मिलने पर जितने इन्कलाब हुए हैं सब खूनी इन्कलाब हुए हैं। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर भी खूनी इन्कलाब हो? अगर आप यह नहीं चाहते हैं तो एग्रीकल्चरल कमीशन अभी तक क्यों नहीं बना? इतने अरसे तक लोक सभा में और यहां भी हम लोग चिल्ला-

[श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब']

चिल्ला कर इस बात की तरफ तबज्जो दिला रहे हैं और अब हमने सुना है कि कोई हाई-पावर एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड बना है जिस के चेयरमैन हमारे माननीय मंत्री फूड होंगे। यह मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस बोर्ड में कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर और इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर का होना निहायत ही लाजमी है क्योंकि यह डिपार्टमेंट्स एक दूसरे पर इन्टर-डिपेन्डेंट हैं।

सबसे पहली प्राब्लम एग्रीकल्चर के सम्बन्ध में यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर लाखों एकड़ जमीन जो है वह वेस्ट लैंड है और बेकार पड़ी हुई है। ऐसी कल्टी-वेबल वेस्ट लैंड पड़ी हुई है जिसका हमने आज तक कोई जायज़ इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है। एग्रीकल्चरल वेस्ट लैंड प्राविन्शियल सबजेक्ट है और मैं जानता हूँ कि स्टेट सरकारों के पास रिसोलेज नहीं हैं और इस वेस्ट लैंड को वह डेवलप नहीं कर सकती हैं। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस वेस्ट लैंड के कल्टीवेशन को आप सेन्ट्रल सब-जेक्ट बनायें और उसके लिए ग्राम काम्प्टी-युगन का प्रमेण्ड करें। आ को लिस्ट एक में इस चज को लाना चाहिये ताकि हम हमारी वेस्ट लैंड जो है उस पर काया हो सके और उससे फायदा उठाया जा सके। यह लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। मैं अपने एक जिले की बात बताता हूँ। मैं उन्नाव जिले का रहने वाला हूँ। कानपुर और लखनऊ के बीच में यह जिला है। वहाँ बहुत सी ऐसी जमीन पड़ी हुई है और जंगल की भी काफी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। जिसको काशत में लाया जा सकता है। मगर इस तरफ कभी भी हमारी सरकार ने गौर नहीं किया। इसलिये मैं पुरजोर तौर से कहूंगा कि इस कल्टीवेबल वेस्ट लैंड को काशत के अन्दर लाया जाये।

इसके अलावा जो कल्टीवेबल वेस्ट लैंड कुछ लोगों को दी जाती है ग्राम सभाओं के जरिये, वह उन लोगों को दी जाती है जिन के पास पहले से जमीन मौजूद है और उन लोगों को नहीं दी जाती है जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। कुछ वहाँ का वातावरण ऐसा है, कुछ वहाँ का माहौल ऐसा है कि बड़े लोगों का असर है और जो लैन्डलैस लेबरर्स हैं वह ज्यादातर अछूत हैं, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के हैं और जात पात के शिकार हैं और जो बड़े लोग हैं वह यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि जमीन उनको दी जाये। वह यह चाहते हैं कि वह एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड लैस लेबरर्स ही बने रहें। इसलिये जिन लोगों के पास पहले से जमीन मौजूद है उन्हीं लोगों को और जमीन दी जाती है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और इस वेस्ट लैंड का जायज़ इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये और यह उन आदमियों को दी जाय जो लैंड लैस एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं। एक्च्युवल टिलर्स आफ दी सोयल को जमीन दी जानी चाहिये ताकि वह उन पर काशतकारी करे और काशतकारी करते हुये प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायें।

दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है वह यह है कि अभी तक चकबन्दी मुकम्मिल नहीं हुई है। चकबन्दी से किसी अपोजीशन पार्टी को एतराज नहीं है। मगर जिस तरह से चकबन्दी होती है और अफसरान उस में जो घपला करते हैं, जिस तरह से अच्छी-अच्छी जमीन बड़े बड़े काशतकारों को दी जाती है और जिस तरह से वह जमीन को इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर करते हैं उससे काशतकार खिलाफ हैं। जब यह चकबन्दी हमारे किसानों के मुफाद में है, उनकी बेहतरी के लिये है तो क्या बजह है कि किसानों के अन्दर इतनी सख्त इसकी मुखालफत हो रही है। किसान खुद समझते हैं कि इस से उन को फायदा है मगर अफसरान जो चकबन्दी करते हैं वह

सही तरीके से नहीं करते हैं। तो सही तरीके से चकबन्दी करने की जरूरत है और आपको इसकी निगरानी करनी चाहिये। ज्यादातर गांव के अन्दर चकबन्दी बिल्कुल गलत तरीके से हुई है, जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिये और जब तक आप इसको नहीं रोकेगे तब तक कोई किसान दिल लगाकर काश्त नहीं करेगा। अभी तक किसानों को यह मालूम ही नहीं है कि कौन सी जमीन उनको मिलेगी। जो वैस्ट लैंड कुछ लोगों को दी गई है उस के मुतल्लिक मुकदमे चले रहे हैं। इसके अलावा नाजायज आदमियों ने बहुत सी ऐसी जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लिया है। इसलिये किसान को जब तक यह मालूम न हो कि कौन सी जमीन हमारी है तब तक वह अपना मन पूरी तरह से नहीं लगाता है और वह यह कोशिश नहीं करता है कि हम अच्छी तरह से काश्त करें और पैदावार को बढ़ायें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देहात के लोग अनपढ़ हैं और उन्हें साइन्टीफिक तरीके से काश्त करनी नहीं आती है। आप उन को समझायें कि उनको साइन्टीफिक तरीके से काम करना चाहिये। जो विलेज लेवल वर्कर वहां जाते हैं वह सिर्फ मैट्रीक्यूलेट और स्कूल से नये निकले हुये होते हैं। वहां जाने से पहले उनको छः महीने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उन में किसी को समझामे की काबिलियत नहीं होती। इसलिये कम से कम ऐसे पढ़े लिखे आदमी को वहां भेजना चाहिये जो एग्रीकल्चर से वाकिफियत रखता हो और उस से संबंधित तमाम प्रोबलम से वाकिफियत रखता हो और जो उन में घुल मिल कर उनको सब बातें समझा सके।

इसके अलावा फर्टीलाइजर उनको टाइम पर नहीं मिलता है और उनको इसके लिये शहर जाना पड़ता है। जैसा कि अभी एक साहब ने कहा उनको फर्टीलाइजर वही गांव में मिलना चाहिये। इसके साथ साथ

आप विलेज लेवल वर्कर्स, सोशल वर्कर्स और आपके एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत जो बहुत से लोग हैं उनको वहां पर जा कर प्रैक्टिकल ढंग से यह समझाना चाहिये कि किस तरह से फर्टीलाइजर का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है जिस में उनकी पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। तो उनको अच्छी तरह से समझाने की जरूरत है।

अब इरिगेशन को ले लीजिये। इरिगेशन का जैसा इन्तजाम वहां होना चाहिये वैसा इन्तजाम नहीं है। इसलिये इरिगेशन का बाकायदा इन्तजाम कीजिये। यह दो चार ऐसी बुनियादी बाने हैं जिनका जिक्र करना बहुत लाजमी है। यह एक रिपोर्ट है:

“India Food Crisis and Steps to meet it”

इस में इन सभी बातों का जिक्र है। एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन की टीम बाहर से से आई थी और उस ने इन दो चार बानों की तरफ खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया है जिसके मुतल्लिक मैंने अभी आपके सामने कहा है। मैं उस में से एक दो पैराग्राफ आपके सामने रखूंगा :—

“The Team believes that India can make greater and more immediate gains in food production by intensifying expenditure of time and effort on water management than by constructing large-scale irrigation projects which take years to develop.”

इसके आगे यह है —

“The Team also recommends that more emphasis be placed on irrigation projects which will yield rapid returns”.....

जहां पर बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स की तरफ आप ध्यान दे रहे हैं वहां पर आबपाशी के बृहत से ऐसे छोटे छोटे तरीके निकाले जा सकते हैं जिस से इमोजियेट फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े

[ श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिव' ]

"Millions of acres could be reclaimed and made more productive by drainage improvement. The Team recommends that drainage improvement be given a high priority, and believes that a unified agency is necessary in each State for coordination and improvement of drainage."

इस विषय में दूसरा उन्होंने यह कहा है —

*"Security of Land Tenure and Land Consolidation.*—Assurance of stability of tenure can contribute substantially to food production. The Team's recommendation is that land ceilings and other land reforms should be settled as quickly as possible, and stay settled for the Third Plan."

*"Immediate Large-Scale Credit Through Cooperatives.*—The present marketing, supply and credit service are major deterrents to increasing food production. Eighty-five per cent of credit is now supplied by money lenders and other individuals. Most marketed grains are sold to local traders at harvest time at depressed prices. Strong co-operatives can break these bonds."

इसके अलावा स्ट्रेटिलाइजेशन आफ प्राइसेज के मुद्दाले भी उन्होंने जो कहा है वह भी मैं इसी वक्त कह दूँ ।

"Unless the cultivator is assured of a floor price for his foodgrains, he will be unwilling to invest in fertilizer, better implements, improved seed and other expenses necessary to increase production."

रिकमेंडेशनस हैं —

"Recommended incentives for increased production are:

(a) A guaranteed minimum price announced in advance of the planting season.

(b) A market within bullock-cart distance that will pay the guaranteed price when the cultivator has to sell.

(c) Suitable local storage. Immediate consideration should be given to using funds available from grain imports under PL 480 and other special programmes to construct needed godowns in village areas".

यह उनका कहना है । मेरा भी यही कहना है कि यह बुनियादी चीजें हैं कि इरीगेशन का इन्तजाम हो उनको सीड ठीक टाइम पर और मुतामिल दामों पर दिया जाये और उन के लिये फर्टिलाइजर और नये औजार का इन्तजाम किया जाये । हम कहते हैं कि इसका आप बाहर से इन्तजाम न कीजिये बल्कि देशों के अन्दर जो हैं उनका ही इस्तेमाल करना उनको बताइये । उनको जाकर समझाइये और काउन्सिलरों से कन्डे बनाते हैं और जलाने के काम में लाते हैं उसको इस्तेमाल करवाइए । उन को समझाइए कि यह एक बड़ा भारी वेन्ट्रज है और ऐसा न करके वह फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा सकते हैं । लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के कितने आदमी वहां जाते हैं और समझाते हैं कि ऐसा होना चाहिये । वहां पर खुद ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनकी मदद से प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है । लेकिन उनको समझाने वाला, बताने वाला कोई नहीं है और ऐसे बताने वाले लोग नहीं हैं जो उनमें घुलमिल कर बताएं । तो इन सब चीजों की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है ।

सबसे बड़ी चीज जैसा कि मैंने बताया वह मनीलैंडिंग की है । उनके पास रुपया नहीं है कि वह जमीन में इम्प्रूवमेंट कर सकें और अच्छे सीड और अच्छे औजार खरीद



सकें। तो उनको कम से कम मूद पर हाया मिलना चाहिये और प्राइवेट मनीलैडर्स के क्लाचेज से उनको बचाने की जरूरत है। वह लोग कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं और चूँकि कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं इसलिये मन लगाकर खेती नहीं करते हैं। यह चन्द बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

### (समय की घंटी)

मैंने तो अभी शुरू ही किया है; चार पांच मिनट कम से कम और लूंगा।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY):** There is no time. Forty-five minutes are allotted to all of you. You have no time. Take one minute.

**SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB:** I will take five minutes.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY):** No, Mr. Kureel.

**SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB:** Only two or three minutes and I will finish.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY):** Please finish in two minutes. You will be unfair to other Members.

**SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB:** I will just finish.

मैंने तो अभी शुरू ही किया है और चन्द बुनियादी बातें ही आपके सामने रखी हैं। लेकिन मैं एक और खास बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि यह जो ब्लैकमार्केटिंग होती है और यह जो प्रोफिटियरिंग होती है उसको खत्म करने की जरूरत है। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर कम से कम ५० हजार रुपये का मुनाफा चीनी में जो यहां के डीलर्स हैं कमाते हैं और गवर्न-

मेंट इसको अच्छी तरह से जानती है और गवर्नमेंट के आफीसरान खुद इस बात को कहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि चीनी हम किस को दे रहे हैं और कितनी क्वान्टिटी में दे रहे हैं तो यह भी जान सकते हैं कि किस किस को सही तौर पर यह चीनी दी गई। आप उनको पकड़िए और मालुम कीजिए कि बकाया चीनी का क्या हुआ। उनको पकड़ कर ले जाइए और पब्लिक स्क्वायर्स के अन्दर उन पर आप मुकदमा चलाइए और उनको उम्र कैद की सज़ा दीजिए। उनको सख्त से सख्त और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने की जरूरत है। यह सब गवर्नमेंट जानती है और खुद एडमिट करती है कि ऐसा होता है। लेकिन वह कुछ करती नहीं है। आपके इंस्पेक्टरान खुद जा कर डीलर्स को बताते हैं कि कल चेकिंग होगी आप सामान इधर उधर कर दें। यह बिल्कुल हकीकत है। सब आदमी इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हर जिले में यह चीज रोज चलती है कि राशनिंग डिपार्टमेंट के आदमी इंस्पेक्टरान खुद जाकर ऐसा बताते हैं।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY):** Mr. Kureel, that will do.

श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील 'तालिब': मैं ख-म करता हूँ। इसी तरह से सेंट्रल इम्पलाइज कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर्स के मुनाल्लिक बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY):** It has already been referred to.

श्री प्यार लाल कुरील 'तालिब': इसमें गवर्नमेंट का दखल है और इसको गवर्नमेंट ठीक कर सकती है। मगर हम क्या देखते हैं कि गेहूं को ही ले लीजिए। दो तीन दिन पहले वह १८ रुपए, साढ़े अठारह रुपए मन था और अब दो तीन दिन के अन्दर ही बाईस रुपए या साढ़े इक्कीस रुपए मन हो गया

چاہتے تھے یا جس حد تک خود حکومت نے فیصلہ کیا ہے - اس بارے میں میں حکومت سے یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ اس مسئلہ کی طرف اولین توجہ دے اور اس کی چھان بین کرے - چھان بین تو ہم بہت سالوں سے کرتے آ رہے ہیں مختلف کمیٹیاں بناتے ہیں رپورٹیں ملتی ہیں اور رپورٹیں چھاپی بھی جاتی ہیں کمیٹیاں دورہ بھی کرتی ہیں اور سرکار پیسہ بھی خرچ کرتی ہے لیکن اس مسئلہ کا اس بیماری کا علاج ذرا کم ہوتا ہے - حکومت کو اس بارے میں اصل بنیادی چیزوں کو دیکھنا چاہئے - جیسا کہ ابھی میرے ایک عزیز دوست آنریبل ممبر نے کہا ہے کہ کافی زمین اس ملک میں ایسی ہے جس کا یا تو کوئی والی نہیں ہے یا کوئی وارنٹ نہیں ہے یا جس کا صحیح استعمال نہیں کیا جاتا ہے - ہم لوگ جب کبھی ریل سے سفر کرتے ہیں تو - پی - کی طرف سے ہوتے ہوئے کلکتہ جاتے ہیں تو ہمیں دائیں اور بائیں اتلی زمین خالی ملتی ہے جس کا کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں ہوتا اور مولوں پر کہیں ایک آدھ کلوں ملتا ہے جہاں پر کہ دس بوس یا ۴۰ آدمی کام کرتے ہوتے ہیں - تو اس کی طرف سرکار ضرور توجہ کرے کہ آخر یہ جو زمین بے کار پڑی ہے اس کا استعمال

کھیسے ہو سکتا ہے اور اس کے استعمال کے لئے کس قسم کی مشینوں کی ضرورت ہے اور اس زمین کو ہم کس طرح سے انسانوں میں تقسیم کر سکتے ہیں تاکہ اس زمین سے خوراک اور دوسری چیزیں جو کہ اور ملکوں نے ہم سے بہت چھوٹے چھوٹے ملکوں میں لوگوں نے پیدا کی ہے وہ ہم بھی کریں۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ حکومت کو اس طرف ضرور توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ میں جس ریاست سے آتا ہوں اس میں ایک زمانے میں کشمیر میں۔ مہرے خیال میں وزیر صاحب خود چونکہ کشمیر کے ہم سایہ رہ چکے ہیں اور کئی بار کشمیر آئے گئے ہیں جانتے ہوں گے ہاں دو روپے میں پانچ من کے قریب چاول ملتا تھا تیس روپے میں اس قسم کا چاول ملتا تھا جس کے بارے میں کہا جاتا تھا کہ جو اس چاول کو کھائے وہ مہاراجہ یا نواب ہوتا ہے اور کشمیر ایسی چھوٹی جگہ میں ۳۵ قسم کے چاول بوئے جاتے تو اور ان کے مختلف نام تھے۔ کچھ ایسے تھے جو کہ بالکل غریب کھاتے تھے اور کچھ ایسی قسمیں تھیں جو کہ بڑے بڑے رئیس کھاتے تھے اور یہ چاول تمام ہندوستان میں جانا تھا لیکن آج خون وہی کشمیر حکومت ہندوستان کی سب سہٹی سے چاول کھاتا ہے اور حکومت

ہندوستان پچھلے دس پندرہ سالوں میں اسے کروڑوں روپے کی سب سہٹی دے چکی ہے۔ خود حکومت ہندوستان ۱۱ روپے من چاول خریدتی ہے اور کشمیر کو ۷ روپے من دیتی ہے۔ زمین وہی ہے آبادی بھی بہت بڑی نہیں ہے اور وہ حصہ جو ہمہ آواز پاکستانیوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے اس کا بہت کم تعلق اس چاول کی پیداوار سے ہے۔ کشمیر میں چاول کی زیادہ کاشت سرینگر میں اور اس علاقے میں ہوتی تھی جو آج بھی موجود ہے۔ نو آخر زمین کہیں کئی نہیں پھر بھی چاول کی کاشت کم ہو رہی ہے۔ حکومت کو اس بات کی تحقیق کرنی چاہئے۔ ہاں اگر حکومت نے اپنا مشن یہ بنا لیا ہے کہ لوگوں کو مفت چاول دے کر دھانا ہے تو یقیناً لوگ کبھی محنت نہیں کریں گے۔ وہ سمجھیں گے کہ ٹھیک ہے ہم کو ۶ روپے من چاول ملتا ہے ہم محنت کر کے اسے کیوں پیدا کریں۔ آج بھی کشمیر میں ۳۰ لاکھ سیر بہت بڑھیا چاول ملتا ہے جو خود حکومت شاید ۱۲ لاکھ سیر خریدتی ہے۔ تو ان چیزوں کی طرف دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ ہمارے کشمیر کے ایک بہت بڑے بزرگ ممبر یہاں پر بیٹھے ہیں جو خود وہاں وزیر رہ چکے ہیں اور وہاں کے بڑے سیاسی لیڈر رہ چکے ہیں وہ ہمیں بتاتے

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

ہیں کہ ہر کشمیری تیوہ روپیہ یا دو روپیہ میں چھ مہینے تک اپنی گذر کرتا تھا لیکن آج حالت یہ ہے کہ وہاں چاول نہیں ملتا ہے - میں اس قسم کا آدمی نہیں ہوں کہ کہوں کہ حکومت اس کے لئے ذمہ وار ہے لیکن جو لوگوں کو آسانیاں دے دی گئی ہیں کہ انہیں مفت کی خوراک کھلائی جاتی ہے اس سے وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ چاول تو حکومت ہندوستان دے ہی رہی ہے ہم کیوں پیدا کریں اور ان لوگوں نے اپنی بہت بڑی زمینوں میں چاول بونے کی بجائے سیب کے درخت لگائے ہیں باہام کے درخت لگائے ہیں جس سے کہ انہیں بڑا منافع ہوتا ہے - تو حکومت کا یہ بھی فرض ہے کہ وہ دیکھے کہ جن زمینوں میں چاول پیدا کیا جا سکتا ہے گندم پیدا کیا جا سکتا ہے یا گنا پیدا کیا جا سکتا ہے ان کو لوگ زیادہ منافع کمانے کے لئے اور چیزوں میں استعمال نہ کریں اور ان چیزوں کو پیدا کرنے کے لئے ان کو جو سہولتیں دی جا سکتی ہیں وہ کم قیمت پر دی جائیں -

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ آخر ہمارے ملک میں ایگرکلچر کے بارے میں نالیج کم ہے - سائنٹیفک نالیج کم ہے جو اور دنیا میں مہسر ہے - ہمارے کسان پڑھ لکھ نہیں

ہیں ان کے پاس اتنی دولت نہیں ہے کہ اپنے بچوں کو بھی پڑھائیں - ان کو وہ سب چیزیں مہسر نہیں ہیں جو زیادہ خوراک پیدا کرنے کے لئے اور ملکوں کو مہسر ہیں - لیکن پھر بھی ہمیں کہیں نہ لگے کہیں سے شروع کرنا ہے - میرا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ ہم ایک بہت بڑے زمین دار کو جو خون اپنی دولت سے ٹریکٹر یا دوسری چیزیں خرید سکتا ہے وہ خوراک پیدا کرے اور باقی لوگ جو اس کے ارد گرد رہنے والے ہیں وہ اس پر تہمت کریں - میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت اس ملک میں کوئی اس قسم کا طریقہ پیدا کرے - ویسے تو ہماری وزارت اس کے بارے میں کافی کوشش کرتی ہے آل انڈیا ہم کو کافی میگزین ملتے رہتے ہیں کھیتی باڑی کے بارے میں فوٹوگرافس کے بارے میں لیکن جو کسانوں میں اس قسم کا جوش پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے جیسے شکر زیادہ پیدا کرنے کے بارے میں اہلی مہم کو تیز کرے -

میں اس رائے سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں اور مجھے خوشی ہے کہ ہمارے نئے وزیر خوراک ہندوستان کے عام لوگوں کو جسے مثال کلاس کہتے ہیں بلائنگ کرتے ہیں - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ ہمارے انسران جب دیہاتوں میں لیکچر دینے جاتے ہیں

کہ پیداوار کیسے بڑھائی جائے تو ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے جیسے صوبہ کا لفٹیننٹ گورنر اپنے چھوٹے ملازم سے بات چیت کر رہا ہو۔ ہم خوراک تبھی زیادہ پیدا کر سکتے ہیں کہ جب ہمارے افسران اور ٹیکنیشینس کسانوں کے ساتھ بحال میل جول سے یا محبت سے سکھائیں کہوں کہ اگر کسان سمجھتا ہے کہ وہ مجھ سے ایسے پیسے آتا ہے جس سے مجھ میں انفیریریٹی کمپلکس پیدا کرنا چاہتا ہے تو یقینی بات ہے کہ وہ اس کو کبھی پسند نہیں کرے گا۔

اس کے علاوہ میں ان کی توجہ ایک چھوٹی سی بات پر دلاؤں گا وہ ذرا اس چیز کو دیکھیں کہ پچھلے چار پانچ سال میں کم سے کم ۱۹۶۱ء ۱۹۶۲ء اور ۱۹۶۳ء میں جن لوگوں نے انڈسٹریل فائننس کوریوریشن سے لاکھوں روپیئے شوگر کھن کرش کرنے کے لئے اور حکومت نے یہ روپیئے دیئے ہیں اور اس کے علاوہ فوقہ پرائیم کو سالو کرنے کے لئے بھی دیئے ہیں تو اس میں وہ لوگ کسی حد تک کامیاب ہوئے ہیں۔ حکومت کا یہ بھی فرض ہے کہ یہ دیکھ کر اس میں سے ایسے کتنے لوگ ہیں جو انڈیپنڈینٹس ہیں پہلے یا ایوان کے ممبر یا اسمبلیوں کے ممبر یا پمپائٹ کے ممبر بننے سے پہلے کیا یہ کام کرتے تھے ان کے پاس کیا تجربہ تھا؟

یا خالی ایک انفوٹنس تھا جس کی وجہ سے انہوں نے انڈسٹریل فائننس کوریوریشن سے یہ بڑے بڑے لونز لئے۔ اگر لئے ہیں تو پچھلے چار پانچ سال میں ان کی وجہ سے ان کے کام کی وجہ سے شوگر کی کرشنگ کو کتنا فائدہ ہوا کیا اس بات کی پوچھ گچھ کی گئی کہ وہ پیسہ لے کر انہوں نے الگ سے کتنی فیکٹریز اسٹارٹ کی ہیں۔ اور اگر ہر سال آپ ان رپورٹس کو پڑھیں کہ مسٹر اے۔ ایم۔ طارق نے ۱۹۶۰ء میں ۵۰ لاکھ روپیئے لئے ہیں اور پھر دوسرے سال اینڈیشیل ۳۰ لاکھ لئے ہیں تو حکومت یہ دیکھ کر کہ جو ۱۹۶۰ء میں ۵۰ لاکھ لیا تھا مسٹر طارق نے تو کیا ۱۹۶۰ء میں کوئی کام کیا ہے جو اینڈیشیل ۳۰ لاکھ روپیئے لون لئے ہیں۔ اگر صرف مسٹر طارق انفوٹنس ڈال کر کے یہ لونز لیتے ہیں تو میں چاہوں گا کہ حکومت ان تمام چیزوں کی طرف باقاعدہ توجہ کرے۔ یعنی مجھ خود اس بات کا احساس ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں اتنا ہی احساس ایک شہری ہونے کی وجہ سے وزیر صاحب کو بھی ہوگا اور خود قسمتی سے وہ پنجابی ہیں پنجابی ذرا دل دار آدمی ہوتا ہے کہ دیوالی کے زمانہ میں۔ دیوالی کوئی ایک مذہب کا تہوار نہیں ہے ہر کوئی ہندو مسلمان، عیسائی اس میں شریک ہوتا ہے۔ اس وقت لوگوں کو چھٹی نہیں ملی۔

[شری اے - ایم - طارق]

ایک دوسرے کے گھر مانگتے جاتے تھے بعد میں ہمارے پاس بھی لوگ آئے - ہمارے یہاں چھوٹا موٹا کام کرنے والا جو تمام دن چائے پیتا تھا یا بچے جن کو تھووا میں موٹھائی بتتی تھی ان کے لئے چھنی میسر نہیں ہوئی - ایک طرف ہم کہتے ہیں ہم اس ملک میں سوشلزم لانا چاہتے ہیں - سوشلسٹک پھٹن پر کام کرنا چاہتے ہیں - ایک طرف یہ ہے کہ بی - کے - پی ساہا صاحب صرف چھنی کے کچھ نہیں کہا - کتے اور دوسری طرف میں کہ مجھکو ایک دان بھی چھنی کا میسر نہیں ہوتا - تو سرکار کو اس کی طرف توجہ کرنی چاہئے اس کی بنیاد پر انکوری ہوئی چاہئے کہ آخر یہ کیوں ہوتا ہے کیوں کہ مجھے اس بات کا آگے بھی خطرہ ہے میرے عہد ہی آگے آنے والی ہے اس لئے مہربانی کر کے عام چھنی کی طرف آپ دھیان کیجئے - میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ میں خوراک کا بہت بڑا ماہر ہوں میں بالکل نہیں ہوں میں صرف خوراک کھانا جانتا ہوں اور اس بات میں بھی حکومت کا بہت بڑا قصور ہے کہ مجھے اس قابل نہیں بنایا کہ میں اس مسئلہ کو سمجھوں اور میرے اندر وہ شوق پیدا ہو جس سے میں بھی سوچوں کہ اس مسئلہ کی بنیاد کیا ہے - چھنی کے ساتھ گڑ کا سوال آتا ہے اور اب گڑ کو

ہو لے لیجئے - میرے لئے گڑ ایک معمولی چیز ہے کبھی کبھی اس کو دیکھکر مہربانی طبعیت خراب ہو جاتی ہے لیکن ہندوستان کی اکثریت دیہات کی رہنے والی صبح سے لے کر شام تک سڑکوں پر پتھر توڑنے والا یا رکھا ٹانگہ چلانے والا یا جس کو ہم بھنگی مہار کہہ کر پکارتے ہیں صبح سے شام تک روزی کے لئے دلی کی سڑکوں صاف کرتا ہے وہ سب گڑ کی بدولت گذر کرتے ہیں - ہمارے لئے گڑ کی اہمیت نہیں ہے اس کے لئے گڑ خوراک ہے - وہ روٹی کے ساتھ کھاتا ہے - صبح جب اس کا پیچہ اسکول جاتا ہے تو بچہ کی جیب میں گڑ کی دلی قال دیتا ہے - (Time bell rings) تو میں اس مسئلہ پر اس لئے نہیں کہ یہ ہم پر اثر نہیں کرتا ہے بلکہ یہ مسئلہ ہندوستان کی بنیاد سے تعلق رکھتا ہے ان لوگوں سے تعلق رکھتا ہے جو ہم کو جن کر بھیجتے ہیں - ان لوگوں سے تعلق رکھتا ہے جن کی لاعلمی کہئے شرافت کہئے یا خلوص کہئے یا جہالت کہئے اس کا نا جائز ہم فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں - یہ ان لوگوں سے تعلق رکھتا ہے جو اپنی معمولی کمائی سے انکم ٹیکس کی صورت میں آپ کو پیسہ دیتے ہیں میں اس لئے یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ حکومت کو اس کی طرف توجہ دینی چاہئے -

ملک میں چند افراد کو سہولت کر کے ان پر ہر قسم کے پتھر پھینکنا چاہتے ہیں۔ سرکار کا یہ بھی فرض ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو ان پتھر پھینکنے والوں سے بچائے۔ اگر کہیں غلطی ہوئی ہے تو اس کو درست کرے۔ غلطی کرنے کے بعد ایک انسان کو بخشا جا سکتا ہے لیکن اگر وہ غلطی بھی نہ مانے اور سرکار بھی اس کو قید و بند کرے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس ملک میں خود سوشلزم کی بنیاد کو ختم کر رہی ہے۔ سرکار کا فرض نہیں ہے کہ طارق اگر سوشلزم میں بلبو کرتا ہے لیکن ایسی حرکتیں کرتا ہے جو سوشلزم کے خلاف ہے تو سرکار کا سوشلزم میں بلبو کرنے والوں کا فرض ہوتا ہے کہ طارق سے پوچھ گچھ کرے اگر خطا ہوئی ہے تو معاف کرے اور اگر طارق اپنے کو ٹھیک نہیں کہتا ہے تو اس کو پہلے کی گندم کرنا چاہئے۔

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں حکومت سے عرض کروں گا کہ غذا کے مسئلہ پر فوری طور پر جو کچھ ہو سکے پوری تحقیقات کر کے اس مسئلہ کو عوامی مسئلہ بنا کر عوام کی خوش نودی کے لئے فوری کارروائی کھجائے۔

†[ श्री ए० एम० तारिक (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : जनता वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, जहां तक इस मुल्क की गिजायी हालत का ताल्लुक है मेरे ह्वाल में इस हाउस के मेम्बरान में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। जहां तक मुल्क की खुराक के मसलें का ताल्लुक है हम सब

ابھی جو دلی میں ہوا ہے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار کی آنکھیں کھولنے کے لئے کافی ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ دلی کے سنٹرل کوآپریٹو نے بہت کام کئے ہیں بہت اچھے کام کئے ہیں کوئلہ کا مسئلہ حل کیا ہے۔ اینتوں کا مسئلہ حل کیا ہے۔ جب کہ دلی میں اینتوں ۶۰-۷۰ اور ۸۰ روپے میں نہیں ملتی ہیں انہوں ۲۰ اور ۳۰ تک میں دیا۔ لیکن گز کے معاملہ میں جو کچھ ہوا ہے اس کی طرف میں سرکار کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس دلی میں جب شاہدہ گز کوئلہ ساری سہولت اس چھڑ کو ۶۷ روپے میں بھجوتا ہے تو دلی اسٹیم کوآپریٹو نے اس چھڑ کو ۸۵ روپے میں بھجوتا ہے۔ ۸۵ روپے میں ۵ روپے سہل ٹیکس کے لگا کر ۹۰ ہو گئے جب دوکان دار کے پاس پہنچی تو ۱۰۰ روپے ہو گئے اور خریدنے والے نے ۱۰۵ روپے میں لیا ہے یہ کہاں کا انصاف ہے۔ میں اس کی ذمہ داری کسی پر نہیں ڈالنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ سوشلزم کا ہے اس کے لئے ہم ذمہ دار ہیں صرف اس لئے کہ اس کا تعلق عام انسانوں پر پوتا ہے۔ اس مسئلہ کی تحقیق ہونی چاہئے تاکہ یہ معلوم ہو اگر کوئی کہیں سے بھی ہوئی ہے تو ایڑی بھی کے لوگ یا اور لوگ اس

[ श्री ए० एम० तारिक ]

इसको बहुत सीरियसली देखते हैं और अपनी-  
राय का इजहार करते हैं क्योंकि खुराक  
का मसला हर शख्स से ताल्लुक रखता है ।  
चाहे वो छोटा हो या बड़ा हो, जनूब का  
रहने वाला हो या शुमाल का रहने वाला हो ।  
खुराक बुनियादी चीज है और यह किसी  
मुल्क के मुस्तकबिल को बनती है ।

जहां तक इस चीज का ताल्लुक है कि  
सिर्फ हुकूमत को फ्रिटिसाइज करना है उससे  
मैं बहुत इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूं । इस मुल्क  
की गिज़ीयी हालत बेहतर जरूर हुई है  
और यह भी दुरस्त है कि उस हद तक नहीं  
हुई है जिस हद तक हम चाहते थे या जिस  
हद तक खुद हुकूमत ने फैसला किया है । इस  
बारे में मैं हुकूमत से यह दरखवास्त करूंगा  
कि वह इस मामले की तरफ अक्वलीन तवज्जो  
दे और इसकी छानबीन करे । छान बीन तो  
हम बहुत सालों से करते आ रहे हैं, मुस्तलिफ  
कमेटियां बनाते हैं, रिपोर्ट बनती हैं और  
रिपोर्ट छापी भी जाती हैं, कमेटियां दौरा भी  
करती हैं और सरकार पैसा भी खर्च करती  
है लेकिन इस मामले का, इस बीमारी का  
इलाज जरा कम होता है । हुकूमत को इस  
बारे में असल बुनियादी चीजों को देखना  
चाहिये । जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक अजीज दोस्त  
आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि काफी जमीन  
इस मुल्क में ऐसी है जिसका या तो कोई  
बनी नहीं है या कोई वारिस नहीं है या जिसका  
सही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है । हम लोग  
जब कभी रेल से सफर करते हैं, यू० पी० की  
तरफ से होते हुए कलकत्ते जाते हैं, तो हमें  
दायें और बाएं इतनी जमीन खाली मिलती  
जिसका कोई देखने वाला नहीं होता  
और मीलों पर कहीं एक आध कुआं मिलता  
है जहां पर कि दस बीस या चालीस आदमी  
काम करते होते हैं । तो इसकी तरफ सरकार  
जरूर तवज्जो करे कि आखिर यह जो जमीन

बेकार पड़ी है इसका इस्तेमाल कैसे हो सकता  
है और इसके इस्तेमाल के लिए किस किस की  
मशीनों की जरूरत है और इस जमीन को  
हम किस तरह से इन्सानों में तकसीम कर  
सकते हैं ताकि इस जमीन से खुराक और दूसरी  
चीजें जो कि और मुल्कों ने हम से बहुत छोटे  
छोटे मुल्कों में लोगों ने पैदा की हैं वह हम भी  
करें । मैं यह समझता हूं कि हुकूमत को इस  
तरफ जरूर तवज्जो देनी चाहिए । मैं जिस  
रियासत से आता हूं उसमें एक जमाने  
में काश्मीर में मेरे ख्याल में वजीर साहब  
खुद चूँकि काश्मीर के हम सायां रह चुके हैं  
और कई बार काश्मीर आए गए होंगे  
जानते होंगे। वहां दो रुपए में पांच मन के करीब  
चावल मिलता था, डेढ़ रुपए मन में अक्वल  
किसम का चावल मिलता था जिसके बारे में  
कहा जाता था कि जो इस चावल को खाए  
वह महाराजा या नवाब होता है । और  
काश्मीर ऐसी छोटी जगह में ३५ किसम के  
चावल बोए जाते थे और उनके मुखलिफ नाम  
थे । कुछ ऐसे थे जो कि बिल्कुल गरीब खाते थे  
ऐसी किसमें थीं जो कि बड़े बड़े रईस खाते थे  
और यह चावल तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जाता  
था । लेकिन आज खुद वही काश्मीर हुकूमत  
हिन्दुस्तान की सबसिडी से चावल खाता है  
और हुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान पिछले दस पन्द्रह  
सालों में उसे करोड़ों रुपए की सबसिडी दे  
चुकी है । खुद हुकूमत-ए-हिन्दुस्तान ग्यारह  
रुपए मन चावल खरीदती है और काश्मीर  
को सात रुपए मन देती है । जमीन वही है,  
आबादी भी बहुत बढ़ी नहीं है और वही हिस्सा  
जो हमालावर पाकिस्तानियों के हाथ में है  
उसका बहुत कम ताल्लुक इस चावल की  
पैदावार से है । काश्मीर में चावल की ज्यादा  
काश्त श्रीनगर में और उस इलाके में होती थी  
जो कि आज भी मौजूद है । तो आखिर जमीन  
कहीं गयी नहीं फिर भी चावल की काश्त  
कम हो रही है । हुकूमत को इस बात की  
तहकीक करनी चाहिए । हां, अगर हुकूमत  
ने अपना मिशन यह बना लिया है कि लोग  
को मुफ्त चावल देकर खिलाना है तो यकीन



लोग कभी मेहनत नहीं करेंगे। वह समझेंगे कि ठीक है हमको 6 रुपए मन चावल मिलता है, हम मेहनत करके इसे क्यों पैदा करें। आज भी काश्मीर में तीन आने सेर बहुत बढ़िया चावल मिलता है जो खुद हुकूमत शायद बारह आने सेर खरीदती है। तो इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे काश्मीर के एक बहुत बड़े बुजुर्ग मेम्बर यहां पर बैठे हैं जो खुद वहां पर वजीर रह चुके हैं और वहां के बड़े सियासी लीडर रह चुके हैं। वह हमें बताते हैं कि हर काश्मीरी डेढ़ रुपए में या दो रुपए में छः महीने तक अपनी गुजर करता था। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि वहां चावल नहीं मिलता है। मैं इस किस्म का आदमी नहीं हूँ कि कहूँ कि हुकूमत इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन जो लोगों को आसानियां दे दीं गयी हैं कि उन्हें मुफ्त की खुराक खिलाई जाती है इससे वह समझते हैं कि चावल को हुकूमते-ए-हिन्दुस्तान दे रही है। हम क्यों पैदा करें और इन लोगों ने अपनी बहुत बड़ी ज़मीनों में चावल बोने की बजाय सेब के दरख्त लगाए हैं, बादाम के दरख्त लगाए हैं जिससे कि उन्हें बड़ा मुनाफा होता है। तो हुकूमत का यह भी फर्ज है कि वह देखे कि जिन ज़मीनों में चावल पैदा किया जा सकता है, गन्धम पैदा किया जा सकता है या गन्ना पैदा किया जा सकता है उनको लोग ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने के लिए और चीजों में इस्तेमाल न करें और इन चीजों को पैदा करने के लिए उनको जो सहुलियतें दी जा सकती हैं वह कम कीमत पर दी जाएं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आखिर हमारे मुल्क में एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में नालेज कम है, साइंटिफिक नालेज कम है जो कि और दुनिया में मुयस्सर है। हमारे किसान पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं उनके पास इतनी दौलत नहीं है कि अपने बच्चों को भी पढ़ाएं। उनको वह सब चीजें मुयस्सर नहीं हैं जो ज्यादा खुराक पैदा करने के लिए और मुल्क को मुयस्सर हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हमें कहीं न कहीं से शुरू करना है। मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम एक बड़े ज़मींदार को जो खुद अपनी

दौलत से ट्रैक्टर या दूसरी चीजें खरीद सकता है वह खुराक पैदा करे और बाकी लोग जो उसके इर्द-गिर्द रहने वाले हैं वह उस पर डिपेंड करें। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हुकूमत इस मुल्क में कोई इस किस्म का तरीका पैदा करे। वैसे तो हमारी विज़ारत इसके बारे में काफी कोशिश करती है, आलरैडी हमको काफी मँगज़ीन मिलते रहते हैं खेतीबाड़ी के बारे में, फर्टिलाइज़र्स के बारे में लेकिन जो किसानों में इस किस्म का जोश पैदा करने की ज़रूरत है जैसे शक्कर ज्यादा पैदा करने के बारे में अपनी मुहिम को तेज़ करे।

मैं इस राय से इत्तफाक करता हूँ और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे नए वजीरे खुराक हिन्दुस्तान के आम लोगों को जिसे मिडल क्लास कहते हैं बिलाग करते हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे अफसरान जब देहातों में लैक्चर देने जाते हैं कि पैदावार कैसे बढ़ाई जाए तो ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे सूबे का ले० गवर्नर अपने छोटे मुलाज़िम से बातचीत कर रहा हो। हम खुराक तभी ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं कि जब हमारे अफसरान और टैक्नी-शियन्स किसानों के साथ बहाल मेल जोल से या मुहब्बत से सिखाएं क्योंकि अगर किसान समझता है कि वह मुझ से ऐसे पेश आता है जिससे मुझ में इन्फ़ीरियॉरिटी कम्प्लेक्स पैदा करना चाहता है तो यकीनी बात है कि वह इसको कभी सन्द नहीं करेगा।

इसके अलावा मैं उनकी तबज़्जो एक और छोटी सी बात पर दिलाऊंगा। वह जरा इस चीज़ को देखें कि पिछले चार पांच साल में कम से कम १९६१-६२ और १९६३ ई० में जिन लोगों ने इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन से लाखों रुपए शुगर-केन क्रश करने के लिये और हुकूमत ने यह रुपए दिए हैं और इसके इलावा फूड प्रोबलम को सोल्व करने के लिए भी दिए हैं तो उसमें वह लोग किस हद तक

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक]

कामयाब हुए हैं। हुकूमत का यह भी फर्ज है कि यह देखे कि इसमें से ऐसे कितने लोग हैं, जो इंडिपेंडेंस से पहले या एवान के मैम्बर या असेम्बलियों के मैम्बर या पंचायत के मैम्बर बनने से पहले यह काम किया करते थे, उनके पास क्या तजुर्बा था या खाली एक इन्फ्लुएन्स था, जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने इण्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन से यह बड़े-बड़े लोन्स लिए। अगर लिए हैं तो पिछले चार-पांच साल में उनकी वजह से, उनके काम की वजह से शुगर की कृशिंग को कितना फायदा हुआ। क्या इस बात की पूछताछ की गयी कि वह पैसा लेकर उन्होंने अलग से कितनी फैक्ट्रीज स्टार्ट की हैं? और अगर हर साल आप इन रिपोर्ट्स को पढ़ें कि मि० ए० एम० तारिक ने सन् १९६० ई० में पचास लाख रुपए लिये हैं और फिर दूसरे साल एडीशनल तीस लाख लिए हैं तो हुकूमत यह देखे कि १९६० ई० में पचास लाख लिया था मि० तारिक ने तो क्या १९६० ई० में कोई काम किया है, जो एडीशनल तीस लाख रुपए लोन लिए हैं। अगर सिर्फ मि० तारिक इन्फ्लुएन्स डाल कर यह लोन्स लेते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि हुकूमत इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ वाक़ायदा तवज्जो करे। यानी मुझे खुद इस बात का एहसास है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना ही एहसास एक शही होने की वजह से वज़ीर साहब को भी होगा और खुशकिस्मती से वह पंजाबी हैं, पंजाबी ज़रा दिलदार आदमी होता है कि दिवाली के जमाने में—दिवाली कोई एक मजहब का त्यौहार नहीं है हर कोई हिन्दू, मुसलमान-ईसाई इस में शरीक होता है, इस वक़्त लोगों को चीनी नहीं मिली। एक दूसरे के घर मांगने जाता था यानी मेरे पास भी लोग आए। हमारे यहाँ छोटा-मोटा काम करने वाला जो तमाम दिन चाय पीता था या कि बच्चे ज़िन्को त्यौहार में मिठाई बंटती थी, उन के लिए चीनी मुयस्सर नहीं हुई। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि हम इन मुल्क में सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं। सोश-

लिज्म पटर्न पर काम करना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ यह है कि बी० के० पी० सिन्हा साहब सिर्फ चीनी के कुछ नहीं खा सकते और दूसरी तरफ मैं कि मुझे तो एक दाना भी चीनी का मुयस्सर नहीं होता। तो सरकार को इसकी तरफ तवज्जो करनी चाहिये। इसकी वाक़ायदा इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये कि आखिर यह क्यों होता है, क्योंकि मुझे इस बात का आगे भी खतरा है, मेरे ईद भी आगे आने वाली है। इस लिए मेहरबानी करके आम जनता की तरफ आप ध्यान कीजिए। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि मैं खुशक का बहुत बड़ा माहिर हूँ, मैं बिल्कुल नहीं हूँ। मैं सिर्फ खुशक खाना जानता हूँ और इस बात में भी हुकूमत का बहुत बड़ा क़ुर्र है कि मुझे इस काबिल नहीं बनाया कि मैं इस मसले को समझूँ और मेरे अन्दर वह शौक पैदा हो जिससे मैं भी सोबू की इस मसले की बुनियाद क्या है। चीनी के साथ गुड़ का सवाल आता है। अब गुड़ को ही ले लीजिए। मेरे लिए गुड़ एक मापूनी चीज़ है। कभी कभी इसको देख कर मेरी तबियत खराब हो जाती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की असरीयत देहात की रहने वाली सुबह से लेकर शाम तक सड़कों पर पत्थर तोड़ने वाला या रिकशे तांगा चलाने वाला या जिसको हम भंगी, मेहरार कहकर पुकारते हैं, सुबह से शाम तक रोटी के लिए दिल्ली की सड़कों साफ करता है। वह सब गुड़ की ही बदौलत गुज़र करते हैं। हमारे लिए गुड़ की अहमियत नहीं है। इसके लिए गुड़ की खुराक है, वह रोटी के साथ खाता है। सुबह जब उसका बच्चा स्कूल जाता है तो बच्चे की जेब में गुड़ की डली डाल देता है (Time bell rings.) तो मैं इस मसले पर इसलिए नहीं कि यह हम पर असर नहीं करता है बल्कि यह मसला हिन्दुस्तान की बुनियाद से ताल्लुक रखता है, उन लोगों से ताल्लुक रखता है, जो हमको चुनकर भेजते हैं। इन लोगों से ताल्लुक रखता है जिनकी ला-इल्मी कटिए,

शराफत कहिए, या खलूस या जहालत कहिए इसका नज़्ज़ाज़ फायदा हम उठाते हैं। यह उन लोगों से ताल्लुक रखता है, जो अपनी मामूली कमाई से इकम टैक्स की सूरत में आपको पैसा देते हैं। मैं इसलिये यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि हुकूमत को सही तरफ तवज़्ज़ो देनी चाहिये।

अभी जो दिल्ली में हुआ है, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार की आंखें खोलने के लिए काफी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि दिल्ली के सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव ने बहुत काम किए हैं, बहुत अच्छे काम किए हैं, कोयले का मसला हल किया है, ईंटों का मसला हल किया है। जब कि दिल्ली में इंट ६०-७० और ८० रुपये में नहीं मिलती हैं। उन्होंने ४०-४५ तक में दिया। लेकिन गुड़ के मामले में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी तरफ मैं सरकार की तवज़्ज़ो दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसी दिल्ली में जब शाहदरा गुड़ खंडसा १ सिन्डीकेट इस चीज़ को ६७ रुपये में बेचता है दिल्ली स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव ने इसी चीज़ को ८५ रुपये में बेचा। ८५ रुपये में ६ रुपये सेलटैक्स के लगाकर ९० हो गए। जब दुकानदार के पास पहुंची तो १०० रुपये हो गए और खरीदने वाले ने १०५ रुपये में लिया है। यह कहां का इन्साफ है। मैं इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी पर नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह मसला सोशलिज्म का है और इसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं सिर्फ इसलिए कि इसका ताल्लुक आम इन्सानों पर पड़ता है। इस मसले की तहकीक होनी चाहिये ताकि यह मालूम हो कि अगर गड़बड़ कहीं से भी हुई है तो अपोजीशन के लोग या और लोग इस मुल्क में चन्द अफराद को सैलैक्ट कर के उन पर हर किस्म के पत्थर फेंकना चाहते हैं। सरकार का यह भी फर्ज है कि इन लोगों को इन पत्थर फेंकने वालों से बचाए। अगर कहीं गलती

हुई है तो उसको दुरुस्त करे। गलती करने के बाद एक इन्सान को बख्शा जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर वह गलती भी न माने और सरकार भी उसको डिफेंस करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस मुल्क में खुद सोशलिज्म की बुनियाद को खत्म कर रही है। सरकार का फर्ज नहीं है कि तारिक अगर सोशलिज्म में बिलीव करता है, लेकिन ऐसी हरकतें करता है जो सोशलिज्म के खिलाफ हैं तो सरकार को, सोशलिज्म में बिलीव करने वालों का यह फर्ज होता है कि तारिक से पूछ गछ करे। अगर खताह हुई है तो मुआफ करे और अगर तारिक अपने को ठीक नहीं करता है तो उसको बब्लिकली कैंडैम करना ही चाहिये।

इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ मैं हुकूमत से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि गिजा के मसले पर फौरी तौर पर जो कुछ हो सके पूरी तहकीकात करके इस मसले को अवाामी मसला बना कर अवाम की खुदनुदी के लिये फौरी कार्यवाही कीजिए।]

3 P.M.

SHRIMATI TARA RAMACHANDRA SATHE (MAHARASHTRA):

Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is well known that अन्नात् भवन्ती भूतानी and therefore everybody anxiously taking part in this debate on food. Our land in olden days was called सुजलाम्

सुफलाम्। Then came the

British period and then we learned in our schools that our country was importing sugar and rice. Sugar was called "Morus" since it was wholly and solely imported from Mauritius. After attaining independence, our leaders and our Government planned for the development of the country and we had the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan. In the First Plan they were eager to achieve for our country self-sufficiency as far as food production was concerned. I can here give some figures of the acreage

[Shrimati Tara Ramachandra Sathe.] under cultivation. In 1959-60, generally speaking, the acreage of agricultural land was 325.9 million acres. By 1961 it had risen to 372.2 million acres. So generally there has been an increase in the area of land under cultivation. The land which lay idle then has now been taken up for cultivation. As far as rice is concerned between the years 1950-51 to 1960-61, there is an increase of 1 crore acres under paddy. Also in the case of sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar, we have started so many mills, some on the cooperative basis and some have been started by private entrepreneurs. Here is a report of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the year 1961-62 and from that we come to know that the Government had taken many steps in order to improve the quality of sugarcane.

Even so, how is it that still the country is a deficit one? We have to import so many things, especially rice. When I saw the census report I found that from 1951 to 1961 there has been an alarming increase in the population of as much as 8 crores. I remember Malthus, one of the greatest economists that the world has produced, said that agricultural production increases in arithmetic progression, while the population increase in geometrical progression.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is in the school textbooks.

SHRIMATI TARA RAMACHANDRA SATHE: That is a point for debate. But as far as our country is concerned, we have to face this problem of population increase of 8 crores and it is possible that it may increase still more. So when we started our planning, at that very time we ought to have thought of controlling the growth of population. Unfortunately, we did not do that and only recently the Government have started taking some steps in this direction and it will take some time for the results to be seen. I

think the next census figures will show whether these steps have been successful or not. But we can see very well, though my hon. friend here may not agree with me, that to these 8 crore people we have to supply food and all sorts of things. The Government has to take this problem into consideration.

In each matter the Government has to see to so many things. As far as sugar is concerned, they have to consider the sugarcane grower, the middlemen, the retailers and the wholesalers, also those engaged in cottage industries like the making of gur, khandsari and also mill sugar, whether the mills be those run on a cooperative basis or those run by private entrepreneurs, and also the consumers. Everybody among us, except perhaps a few who are diabetic patients, are consumers of sugar. There is also our export commitment. When on this subject of sugar, I would like to congratulate the Government because they have taken a decision to determine the price of sugarcane on the recovery basis. That is the basis accepted in most of the countries of the world. Otherwise there would be the tendency on the part of the farmers to make the sugarcane most thick, weighty and pulpy with much less sucrose content.

Here I would like to refer to the amendment of Shri Vajpayee. I was really surprised to see that such an amendment should have been proposed by him. He has in his amendment said that the price of Rs. 2 per maund should be fixed for sugarcane for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Now, as far as the unity of the nation goes, is it a proper thing? In the south, Sir, the harvest is collected once in 18 months. but in north India it takes only 9 months. Another point is that the cost of production of sugarcane in the south is six times that in the north. Also in the south sugarcane cultivation is on a scientific basis. Therefore, it is my earnest request to the Government that nothing should be

done to hamper or impede this development in the south. It is a proud achievement for our country as a whole. And so I oppose that amendment proposed by the hon. Member.

Coming next to the production of gur and khandsari, this is a kind of cottage industry and I do not want to stop it or oppose its development. But I want to bring it to the notice of the Government that I have been told that this gur is used for illicit distillation. I may add also that this does not take place only in these places where there is prohibition. It takes place in other States also where there is no prohibition, because this sort of gur is used to make illicit distillation in order to avoid the excise duty. So I would request the Government to have a proper check. That is required and the Government should be very alert and the Departments concerned should be very alert and they should see that such things do not occur and that gur is used properly for consumption in the kitchen.

Next I come to the subject of export. The hon. Minister said yesterday that they have got some commitments for making certain exports. One hon. Member referred to this and said that we should not lose this golden opportunity to export sugar. I agree with him and I should like to add that any patriot in this country will back this proposal of the Government to export sugar. After all, we need some imports and when we need imports, we are bound to export something. We need imports of food. We import manufactured goods. We import machinery. Besides these, we want to import some defence materials. If we are not prepared to export something, no nation will be prepared to have this business with us. So we must be prepared to export some things, even at some sacrifice. Sugar we were importing in former days and now we are exporting. My only request to the Government in this connection is that they should take the people into their confidence. In olden

days we were not taking sugar. Very few took it, because it was wholly and solely coming from abroad, being foreign goods. We were not using foreign cloth and we were not drinking tea. Even now so many people will be prepared to come forward to have a voluntary cut in their consumption of sugar. I would request the Government to see that they have certain conditions. To these I shall come later. I should like to put these conditions before the Government, on behalf of all housewives.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): You have to be brief.

SHRIMATI TARA RAMACHANDRA SATHE: In foreign countries we see that the best articles like cars, toys, etc. are exported and there the people do not grumble. We also will not grumble if sugar and other things are exported.

Now I come to the conditions I referred to and which I want to place before the hon. Minister. First of all, the prices should be the minimum as far as possible. And then nobody should be allowed to exploit the situation that may be created. And then vested interests should not be created. They should be guarded against. We all know that nobody can clap with only one hand. It requires two hands. So also when we talk of black-marketing, there we have both the buyer and the seller. So both the buyer and the seller should be taken into account and both should be punished. And then, the anti-corruption department must be alert and prompt in doing its duty. No hoarding should be allowed. No sweets should be allowed to be distributed at any public function. Sir, I am sure if the Government starts propaganda well in advance—I always find that the Government starts the propaganda afterwards—we can succeed. So the Government should start its propaganda. If proper propaganda is done and if public opinion is created for that, if the people are

[Shrimati Tara Ramachandra Sathe.] properly educated, then all of them will back the Government's policy even at some sacrifice. They would like to do it. Proper propaganda must be carried on and honest efforts must be made. Only then will people be with the Government, as they did last year when the whole nation rose as one man to support the Government.

SHRI J. S. PILLAI (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is not my intention to impose a lengthy speech especially at this time when a large number of Members are sitting even without having taken their lunch. I will be brief and I will give one or two suggestions. Even though Government have not been able to give sufficient food for the stomach, my suggestions will be food for the brain. The hon. Members who preceded me have told us that the rice price has been rising every day. I have experience of this matter because I go every month to Khari Baoli to buy rice and it is my experience that price rises every month. This time, when I went there, the shopkeeper gave me rice costing Rs. 33 per maund and he told me that the same variety of rice he had given me three years ago for Rs. 22 per maund. In three years, it means, that the price has risen by eleven rupees per maund. I have noticed in Khari Baoli, which is at the other end of Delhi, a large number of rice merchants and there are also big rice mandies. These shopkeepers also deceive the people. For instance, some of these shops do not have a list showing the prices; if at all they have such a list, it is hung inside where people cannot easily see. I have also noticed another thing. They quote only the highest and the lowest price. They do not mention the intermediary varieties. Take, for instance, Basmati rice. They quote only in respect of the highest and the lowest varieties, Rs. 44 per maund and Rs. 33 per maund but in between these two, there are a number of varieties. It

might happen that these people might quote the rate for the highest quality and supply us the lowest quality. My suggestion is that these varieties should be exhibited in bottles along with a label showing the price of each variety. This way, we will know what is what and the cheating indulged in by the shopkeepers would be stopped.

Another thing that I wish to inform the House is that while the price of rice has been increasing the production of rice has not increased correspondingly. The hon. Minister gave us various reasons, one of which was that the cultivators resort to the production of cash crops as against food crops. We cannot prevent them from doing so because cash crops also bring us dollars. I do not believe and I don't think the hon. Minister also believes in family planning. I just consulted the Lok Sabha "Who is Who" and I see that the hon. Mr. Thomas is blessed with nine children, four sons and five daughters. I wish him all success in the production in this field. I am not speaking in a light vein. I am older than the hon. Minister and so with blessings I am saying all this. Now, what we should do is to find out a substitute for rice. The hon. Members who have preceded me have said that the cultivator should be given the incentive. By cultivator, I do not mean the middleman but the actual tiller of the soil. My suggestion is that you must encourage the tiller of the soil and you must give incentives to that man. How is that to be done? In my opinion, you must make the tiller of the soil as the owner of the land. After all, we aim at a socialistic pattern of society and there is no harm in doing that. Only that would solve the problem. Even then, I have my own doubts whether rice will come as quickly as possible. It may not be able to keep pace with the rise in population. For this my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that he should try his hand at synthetic rice. Why should not the Minister try his hand

at synthetic rice? It is manufactured from arrow root and I am told that it is very tasty and it contains all the vitamins. Why should not the hon. Minister try synthetic rice? It is very good and is made from arrow root.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): You proceed, Mr. Pillai.

SHRI J. S. PILLAI: I wish to make certain suggestions now in regard to sugar, the price of which has also been rising. The real cause, or one of the causes, is that people who used to make jaggery from palmyrah juice and coconut juice have stopped doing so on account of the enforcement of prohibition. They are resorting to sugarcane jaggery and to sugarcane. There too we have got substitutes. We have got more than a crore of palmyrah trees in Tinnevely District. Why should not Government tap the trees and then make sugar from them? I do not know whether the hon. Minister has seen the sugar made from palmyrah jaggery.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): Order, order.

SHRI J. S. PILLAI: On account of prohibition, people will use it as toddy instead of making jaggery. That is why I am saying that Government should undertake all these things. In Europe, they make sugar out of beetroot. We have got enough of sweet potatoes here which we can use. There is no use depending upon sugarcane alone.

These are my suggestions. I have already said that I do not want to impose a lengthy speech because most of the Members are without food, sitting here without food. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, sugar does not taste sweet in U.P. It tastes bitter to the

consumer, to the grower, to the manufacturers and even to the trader. This is what appeared in this morning's newspaper. "The Indian Express" from its news service from Lucknow. It is, therefore, but natural that when a Member from Uttar Pradesh speaks, it might taste a bit bitter but sugar's intrinsic characteristic is sweetness and I am sure the hon. Minister will take it in a sweet way and ensure that sugar in Uttar Pradesh also tastes likewise, a little sweeter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY): If you make it a ten minutes' speech, it will be sweeter.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The hon. Member should also be sweet.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Thank you.

It is a well-known fact that sugar is grown in the fields; it is only taken out in the factories. It is, therefore, very essential that the maximum amount of assistance and help should be given to see that the production of sugarcane is increased at all costs. Unfortunately, we have been planning for the last twelve years but that planning has been turned into an unplanned affair as we visualise the situation today. Controversies whether sugarcane should go to the sugar factories or to the production of gur and khandsari are raging and this question is also being debated more on ideological and political considerations. Sir, the rate of two rupees per ton of cane which was not given in the case of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has certainly and very adversely affected the sugarcane growers and ultimately the sugar industry because this is one of those industries where the cane-growers and the industry cannot be separated. My hon. friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, was speaking a little while ago in a very excited and political tone. He will excuse my saying so but may I say, Sir, that it was the PSP, the Party to which Mr. Chandra Shekhar

(Interruptions)

[Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.]

belongs, which started the agitation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar that sugarcane should not be supplied to the factories unless and until the price was enhanced? Not only that, Sir, but when the PSP started this agitation, it was followed by other political parties also, and I am afraid the Congress was no exception to it, and every party thought that it could take credit for increasing the rate. Sir, the economics of this problem has got to be considered. East U. P. which was at one time producing nearly 30 per cent of the country's sugar production has now been reduced to only 14 per cent. And the annual results in East U.P. have shown that cane growers have been able to produce 80 tons of sugarcane per acre and persons have got prizes in Uttar Pradesh for the production of sugarcane. It therefore amply reflects that given proper consideration and material help the cane grower in East U.P. can help in the production of sugar, and that is where we look to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is fully aware of the problems of the sugar industry and he also knows very well that in the northern region while the production in 1960-61 was nearly 20 lakh tons it was reduced to nearly 10.9 lakh tons this year. That means there was nearly a fall of 50 per cent or a little less than that while in the southern region the fall had been only from nearly 10 lakh tons to 9 lakh tons. This is the place where the fall has been maximum and unless and until the necessary conditions are created and that place is given the necessary fillip it may not be possible to have increased production of sugar. The sugar consumption *per capita* in the country today is only six kilos. We know that the main consumption in the villages is of gur and how surprising it is that the price of gur is more than the price of sugar which is something unknown and unheard of. When we think of the price of gur we do not like to cut it because we feel it is a question of the growers. Can it be possible on any economic considera-

tion that the price of which should be cheaper should be costly and the price of the other should be dearer? There is no other country in the world where hand-made things are cheaper compared to the mills as has happened in India in this case. Therefore the very basic thing is the policy of our Government which they have got to visualise and which they have got to correct in the proper perspective of things.

I am sorry to say that the forecasts of the Sugar Directorate and the Food Ministry have not been very correct in the matter of sugar in the last couple of years. What is necessary is . . .

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Was the industry's forecast correct?

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: The industry's forecast was comparatively much more correct than the Government forecast. It is a matter of fact which can be verified. I am not here to blame the Government or criticise the hon. Minister or to tell something otherwise but the fact remains that we have got to have figures and statistics which are more realistic and practical and then only any ice can be cut. In fact, in the case of East U.P. it has often so happened that the price fixation has been done in a very unfair manner. Unless and until the consumers, the growers, the manufacturers all put their shoulders together no results can be achieved and antagonism to wards the industry is not going to cure the problem. What is necessary is that they should be taken into confidence. The profit motive has always been highlighted but the service motive should also be recognised. That is my humble submission.

Sometime ago the question of cooperatives was discussed here, and yesterday and today also it was discussed. I am not against the cooperatives so far as the principle is concerned but it always happens in a country where education is not so high as it ought to be, even the cooperatives will have to have political



leaders and such persons to manage them. The only difference is that in the business houses it may be the businessman while in the cooperatives it may be the politician, but so far as the poor consumer is concerned I have yet to come across co-operatives or other institutions which have been able to deliver the goods purely on social considerations, purely on service aspects. Therefore, I do not intend to deride the co-operatives but I do feel that some one will have to head them and the difference will be only in the profession that he holds. But we have to look to the larger aspect of the country's interest. While fixing the price, the capacity of East Uttar Pradesh—had been taken as 906 for the calculation of the Commission while it was only 864. In fact 1:117 was the calculation for cost which has resulted in the East Uttar Pradesh's price being fixed atleast to the extent of Rs. 1.48 per maund. The factories have made representations to the Government but due to one reason or other they have not been considered. A study of the East Uttar Pradesh was made and it was observed that seventyfive factories have made a loss on an average of Rs. 2.25 lakhs of rupees every year and only four factories were able to make any profit on the investment. It is not as if I am pleading only for the cause of East Uttar Pradesh because I belong to that place but it is because I feel that that is the area where there has been maximum production and so the production can now be maximised with much less difficulties. The price of gur has been very high and may I say that the common man is more hit by that high price than the price of sugar? That also should of course be regulated. Population control is the only way by which the Food Minister under a long term policy can regulate the supply of food and the second way is to increase our production. Unfortunately, the yield per acre in our country has not been going up in spite of a number of experiments. It is generally felt that more experi-

ments are being carried out than are being implemented. Let there be one particular policy and let that policy be implemented and let us see what the result of that is. In fact, in the matter of food, I said earlier also that the policy has to be more practical. The foodgrains are naturally being kept by the farmers for their use. Unless he is assured that he will be able to get all his requirements of foodgrains, he is not prepared to part with it. So we should see that the procurement agencies—and we have different agencies—are so created that they have an effective approach to the farmers and see that the consumption is well regulated. Otherwise this problem is not going to be solved.

In the matter of rice I would suggest to the Government that they should ban the service of rice in public places. That was done earlier also.

As far as sugar is concerned, it is high time that the Government takes a decision. The question of export has already been engaging the attention of the Government and only yesterday the hon. Minister said that it was becoming a little profitable item, and therefore they were thinking of taking over the exports I hope the Government is not going to profit because they are for social service. I do hope that while fixing the price for different regions on different considerations they will see that plenty and abundance is our problem and not shortage and scarcity thereby bringing disrepute to Government and unnecessary worry to everyone concerned.

Thank you.

PROF. A. R. WADIA (Nominated):  
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we all recognise that the Minister of Food is not sitting on a bed of roses. He has got enormous difficulties to face and while we are inclined to be critical it is also our duty to appreciate the difficulties of the hon. Minister. Un-

[Prof. A. R. Wadia.]

fortunately, planning in agriculture is not easy because as everyone recognises—we have known it for a very long time, in fact for centuries—agriculture depends on the vagaries of the monsoon and practically it becomes a gamble on the monsoons. The year 1962-63 was a particularly unhappy year. It has shown short-fall in practically all the main food-grains and I suppose that is the main reason why we feel so acutely about food shortage and the food problem in our country. The main difficulty, it seems to me, is not about planning. Planning is comparatively easy. People can sit down at their office tables, go over all sorts of statistics and draw up some sort of a plan but even when the planning is satisfactory—which it often is not—the main difficulty comes about administering it and I regret to say that our country has been peculiarly unfortunate that we have not had very good administrators. I do not mean merely administrators at the top but even administrators at the lower level. They lack in efficiency and unfortunately they lack in honesty and as a result of it whatever may be the good intentions of the Government in Delhi, the results are far from satisfactory. We have to be conscious of a few main difficulties. We all recognise the importance of fertilisers and even the conservative agriculturists have begun to have a liking for fertilisers, but fertilisers are not easily available and especially through the co-operatives. That has been recognised in the Third Plan mid-term appraisal. Now, when fertilisers are not forthcoming in due quantities naturally it gives a setback to our agriculture. Production of improved implements is also not very satisfactory and we have to recognise that without improved implements agriculture cannot progress. We have begun to recognise the importance of agricultural education. So many colleges have sprung up. Fortunately or unfortunately, even the so-called agriculture universities have been brought into existence. The main point to

note is, who takes advantage of this agricultural education? People who should take advantage of agricultural education are the agriculturists themselves and I am not sure that they take advantage of this education. They depend too much on their own traditional methods. People who flock to the agricultural institutions are middle-class people who have got no capital of their own, who have got no land of their own and who want Government service in one form or another. Now, that does not help very much in the improvement of agriculture. I think very strenuous efforts should be made to interest the agriculturists themselves to send their children to these institutions. Even if scholarships have to be paid, it is worth while doing it, because if they own land and if they get the requisite education, they will be able to improve agriculture and the country will benefit.

Marketing and storage are also not very satisfactory. I am glad to find that an all-India Agricultural Service is likely to be brought into existence. That probably will be at the top. What is even more necessary is that proper impetus should be given to officers at the bottom level and how far they will figure remains to be seen.

There are two points to be noted in connection with the problems of agriculture and the difficulties in dealing with the vagaries of the monsoon. One way is to store food. Of course, it is easier said than done. When we have not got food enough for our consumption, it is very difficult to store. It looks almost like a mockery, but we do have some fat years and we should take advantage of those fat years, not to consume everything but to keep something in store. Especially when we are now importing food on such a vast scale from other countries, it should be possible to have organised and efficient storing.

The second means of grappling with the problem of the monsoon is to be found in improved irrigation. Of course, we are proud of Punjab. In undivided India Punjab used to be spoken of as the sword arm of India, but it was also something more. It was also the granary of India and this in spite of the fact that Punjab has very little rainfall. Even a more conspicuous success of successful irrigation is to be found in Sind, which was a part of our country and which is now outside our frontiers. Sind was absolutely a desert country, dependent for its food on other parts of India. Then, the great idea of the Sukker barrage was developed, as a result of which Sind has now become a surplus area. It has been blossoming into green fields. Now, that is a reform which can be brought about in other parts of India where rainfall may be less. For example, in Rajasthan, if a proper amount of irrigation is introduced, it would be helpful. I am conscious of the fact that our agriculturists are very often too conservative and they do not take full advantage of these irrigation facilities, but they have to be educated. That is the elementary difficulty in dealing with ignorance and ignorant people, but it is not an insuperable difficulty. We could overcome it.

I should like briefly to emphasise certain points which I would describe as common-sense points in planning. There is a very popular impression that our Planning Commission has been focusing its attention too much on industries and not enough on agriculture. Now, we have to remember that food crops have to be emphasised primarily. Cash crops like tobacco and cotton deserve to be encouraged certainly because they are producers of wealth. But they should not be encouraged at the expense of food crops. Now, sugar was exported some time ago and today we are grumbling about shortage of sugar. It is most unfortunate. We need sugar. Now, it may be that we are in a very advantageous position to export sugar because we are a

sugar-producing country. There are so many other countries which require sugar and it may be a good means of earning foreign exchange, but not at the expense of our people and our needs. Any successful planning must take into consideration the amount of sugar that is necessary and required for consumption within the country. If there is any surplus, by all means encourage it and export it. The same thing applies to a recent rule about the export of bananas. Now, bananas are a very cheap fruit and so many people thrive on it. I wonder what will happen when bananas are exported in large quantities. One thing is certain. The price will go up and the poor people will suffer.

Then, there is the great question of land reforms. It is a very big problem and I can only touch on it. There is a tussle going on between small holdings and big holdings. Small holdings have certainly one disadvantage and that is they cannot be very productive. There resources are limited. On the other hand, it has got the great advantage that it encourages individual initiative in the owner, the peasant proprietor, and it is interesting to note that even both Russia and China have failed when they tried to introduce compulsorily large co-operative farms. On the other hand, undoubtedly big holdings have the advantage of more economical production. I myself have seen some of these co-operative farms in the district of Dhulia in Maharashtra and I was very much impressed by them. It is worth while encouraging them, but not under compulsion. It must be left to the goodwill and the willingness of the peasant proprietors themselves, whether they would join a co-operative federation. Otherwise, it is no good. India is an agricultural country and the needs of agriculture must have priority over industrial development. I recognise the importance of steel and cement, but unfortunately they are no substitutes for food and when people do not have

[Prof. A. R. Wadia.]

food, they will not appreciate all this tall talk about the increase in production of steel and cement. I recognise that the two are interchangeable, industrial development and agricultural development, but an overemphasis on industries may lead to a decline in food production and this will lead to great disappointment, frustration and even ill-will on the part of the people which is inconsistent with the objects of a welfare State or a socialistic pattern of society.

I thank you.

Dr. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, bitter must come before sweet because it makes sweet sweeter. Long debates have been held on food. Food is a controversial subject which has led to many changes in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Many reports have been written, many Commissions have been appointed since 1928 when Lord Linlithgow was the Chairman of the first Commission. Many Working Groups of the Planning Commission had worked on the problem, and one thinks that after reading all the reports, especially the last report, one finds that very little progress has been made. One has to search as to whether we at all gain from the experience of these reports or we do not. If we had taken the reports seriously and had implemented them, it is possible that this debate would not even been held. As George Bernard Shaw said once: "If experience could teach the Englishman, the streets of London would be wiser than the wisest man", here for Englishman substitute ourselves and for London substitute Delhi and the problem is solved; I mean we have failed to learn anything from the experience of the past, from these reports or from any debate or all the debates. The same points have been emphasised over and over again. The same thing has been said in one form or another by the Minister concerned or the Ministries concerned in the Press Notes. Well, what is the remedy? Do we take these Commissions

or their reports seriously or are we one with Mr. A. P. Herbert, a poet, who was at one time member of the British Parliament where he said in a poem called "Sad Fate of a Royal Commission":

"I am the Royal Commission on  
Kissing Appointed by Gladstone in 74;

The rest of my colleagues are  
buried or missing; Our  
Minutes were lost in the last  
Great War.

But still I'm a Royal Commission  
My task I intend to see  
through,

Though I know, as an old politician,  
Not a thing will be done  
if I do."

Note the last line: "Not a thing will be done if I do".

There were the reports of the Ashoka Mehta Enquiry Committee, the Ford Foundation Team and many others. But what is the result that we see today? The same problems are being discussed, the same food control policy, the same stabilisation of prices and the same answers. That is the trouble that we have gone through. I would most respectfully commend to our Ministers to go into the previous reports and after having digested them and assimilated them to tell us what they will do and not what they propose to do. We had had enough of proposals to do but little has been done. An unfortunate part is that during an Enquiry Commission or any Commission any question that is put or any problem that arises is safely turned away with the remark: "Let the Enquiry Commission's report come and we will consider it." This is the tame reply. Why? I think even in this debate I cannot add anything more than what has been said earlier by the earlier speakers or the earlier Commissions. All that I can do is to lay emphasis on certain points.

Sir, the Ford Foundation Team were told that our food policy would be carried on on a war footing. They concurred with it, and on page 14 of their report on "India's Food Crisis and Steps to Meet it," it is something like this which is written:

"But an effective crusade involves more than plans. It requires allocation of the necessary resources, hard work, zeal enthusiasm and sacrifice on the part of all those who are engaged in it. Good planning is meaningless without adequate execution of the plans that are made. "Business as usual" will not achieve the food production targets. The steps necessary to mobilize the nation for action must be clearly outlined."

This is what the Ford Foundation Team said in 1959. In 1963 am I to understand that we have clearly outlined our policy? Not at all. If two members of the Planning Commission think in terms of State trading in food, the former Food Minister did not think so. He thought in terms of buffer stock. The Planning Commission members had thought that gradually the imports should be reduced and restricted. The other Ministers thought in terms of creation of a buffer stock under PL. 480.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

In other words, we never thought of going without the crutches of PL. 480. It will be better for us to starve or to get near starvation condition rather than carry on with the crutches of PL. 480. This has ruined us. This has made us into a complacent nation. Let us stand on our own legs. If we cannot afford to do it, it is better to die today rather than be weak and succumb to that weakness. Prof. Gadgil in his book "Planning and Economic Policy in India" has to say this on page 167:

"The almost deliberate refusal of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture to formulate and announce a definite price-policy, even after months of cogitation, has great significance in this connection. The situation relating to the prices of agricultural products and food-grains not only exemplifies the inability of the Government of India to make up its mind regarding basic issues in plan-policy, but also raises serious doubts regarding the real social objectives pursued by those in authority."

So this is what one of the advisers to the Planning Commission, Prof. Gadgil, has to say. When shall we say that today is the day from which action starts? Or are we still thinking in terms of proposals, suggestions, vetting those suggestions and press notes?

Before I touch upon the problem of food, I would like to say something about the distribution of sugar. As I belong to Uttar Pradesh, I do not feel shy to place our viewpoints as a consumer regarding the sugar quota. I was told in answer to my question that the monthly quota of the States has been fixed having regard to the quantities of sugar actually lifted by them during the last six months of the previous control period. I have calculated and I find that the Ministry has been more generous because our average comes to 15,000 tons per month and they have given us 20,000 tons. But I have to ask one question. Is the quota of sugar given on the basis of the off-take of those periods when more sugar was available in the free market as the black market was itself gradually dwindling or subsiding?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The entire quantity of sugar produced has been under the control of the Government and it has only gone out as per the instructions of the Government.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: May I say that you control sugar, but still in the black market it is available in any quantity? From where does it come?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Even at that time, only 20,000 tons were given to U.P., the other production . . .

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Excuse me, Sir, for my saying that from July, 1959 to October, 1960, we received 25,000 tons as the quota. From November 1960 onwards our quota was 20,000 tons. This is the position. If we are to take our urban population alone, we need, at the rate of one kilogram per head, about 10,000 tons. If our institutions, for instance, the confectionaries, the fruit preservation industries, etc., are to run, we require at least 4,000 tons. We are left, for a rural population of 6,42,00,000, six thousand tons to be distributed. Of course, the hon. Minister was pleased to refer that it was a gur-and-khandsari-consuming rural area, and that therefore it could do with that quantity. But I have to submit one thing. When the prices of gur and khandsari were rising in our internal market—and they rose and came nearer the sugar price—what had the Government done to protect the interests of 6,42,00,000 people? When we have not done it, then have we the right to deny it to them today when the farmer does not have any gur or khandsari with him and when all the gur and khandsari are with the *beopari* who has bought them at the rate of Rs. 14 a maund? Today he might be selling, after the restriction on the movement, at Rs. 22 per maund. But he has sold it at Rs. 40 or more per maund. Did we have any idea to safeguard the interests of the farmer as well as of the consumer? And if we had not done so, shall we deny him now saying that you have been consuming gur and so, you go without sugar? He cannot get gur. There-

fore, I would submit that if controls have to be there, then there should be a fair and equitable distribution according to the need of the man rather than according to the capacity that was lifted. May I also ask humbly and respectfully: Has there not been a complaint that certain stocks with the mills were not declared and still sugar was there? Has not even a single instance come to the notice of the Government? If not . . .

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Can the hon. Member point out the names because to our knowledge, that has not been so?

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: I never wanted to say; it was the Minister for Food. He has brought it to your notice. All that I can say is, if you like, I will get the information and pass it on to you.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: You may kindly pass it on privately, if not. . . .

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: As you like. I did not want to name the source, but I have been forced to. So, I would like to know the policy.

Then again, quota should be released regularly not haphazardly. If one week's quota is not released in time, others make a lot of money out of it and that is why the quota should be released regularly.

Then I come to the problem of the sugar-cane producer, I mean the farmer, in our State. Shri Jaipuria has referred to the news item in today's 'Indian Express', but he referred only to the first part. The latter part says that 13 out of 32 factories in East U.P. have not been able to come up to their rated daily capacity. Four of these, situated in Gorakhpur and Deoria Districts, have even postponed the start of their crushing season. Another revealing feature is—if you were to see—that

it was the eastern part of U.P. which used to give a higher quantum of sugarcane per acre to the mills. It was the Western U.P. which did not give that much of cane. For instance, in the year 1962-63, the eastern districts supplied 131 maunds of cane for every acre of cultivated area as against 105 maunds supplied by the cultivators of Western U.P. In the year 1959-60, Eastern U.P. supplied 197 maunds of cane for every acre as against 125 maunds supplied by Western U.P. This is the position as stated by 'The Indian Express' of today. If that is so, may I ask humbly whether the cultivators who have been giving the best part of their produce always to the sugar mills are to suffer? Are those who go with our policy and do not produce khandsari—because I was told by the hon. Minister that two-thirds of sugar-cane in U.P. went to gur and khandsari—and who give a higher quantum of their sugarcane to the mills, be denied the high rate of Rs. 2 per maund which has been declared? Why is it so? Shall we punish them? Shall we tell them, "You go and have kolhoo, produce khandsari" which the mill-owners do not want because it is supposed to be uneconomical? Or shall we encourage them? The farmer knows that the price of sugar-cane today is not only Rs. 2 but it is more than that. If gur sells at Rs. 40 per maund, he knows that the price of sugar-cane should be near about Rs. 3½. That is, he knows the price. But he knows who has been protected—either the mill-owner's interest is being protected or the traders' interest is being protected. Is that our interest? Shall we not give a fair deal to a person who has co-operated with us? In the Eastern Districts when they produced more, then the standing crop had to be burnt because the mills would not take it and the crushing season was over. It was here that 11 per cent cut in sugar cane cultivation in U.P. was made, and the result was a fall in production. That is why I am pleading the

case of U. P. I do not ask for any charity for our State, I do not ask for any relaxation but I ask for a fair deal and I expect a fair deal to be given to us.

श्री कामता सिंह (बिहार) : भंडम डिप्टी चेयरमैन, खाद्य की समस्या एक ग्रहम समस्या है। इस ग्रहम समस्या को हल करने के लिये हम और आप और सरकार हर एक कोशिश कर रही है लेकिन इस कोशिश के बावजूद भी समस्या जहां की तहां खड़ी है बल्कि और भयंकर होती जा रही है। सवाल यह है कि इसका इलाज क्या है? इसका इलाज एक ही है कि ज्यादा पैदा करो, दूसरा और कोई इलाज नहीं है। बांटने का मामला जहां तक है वह हल्का मामला है। अगर ज्यादा पैदा हो जाय, चावल और चीनी अगर ज्यादा पैदा हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि डर के मारे किसान भी और बनिया भी होडिंग करना पसन्द नहीं करेगा, उसे भी डर रहता है कि आगे चल कर कहीं घाटा न हो जाय। इसलिये जहां चीज ज्यादा पैदा होती है वहां वह चीज मार्केट में भी आप से आप आती जाती रहती है और अगर कभी होडिंग की बात उसमें आती भी है तो ऐसी बातों को कंट्रोल करने में सरकार को भी सहूलियत होती है। इसीलिये असल सवाल है ज्यादा पैदा करने का और अगर हम ज्यादा पैदा नहीं कर सके तो खाद्य की समस्या न हल हुई है और न होगी।

अब, ज्यादा पैदा कैसे हो? जब योजना बनने लगी थी तब प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि १९५६ में हम इतना पैदा कर लेंगे कि अपने आप पर निर्भर करेंगे, "सल्फ सफिशियेंट" का शब्द उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया था खाद्य के मामले में, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि १९५६ क्या आज १९६३ भी समाप्त होने को है और वह समस्या और भी भयंकर होती जा रही है। बड़े दुख की बात है। हमारे राज्य-मंत्री जब इस मोशन को सामने ला रहे हैं तब उन्होंने इस बात पर

[श्री कामता सिंह]

संतोष और खुशी जाहिर की कि इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी हम किसी तरह से इस समस्या को सम्हाल सके हैं और यह भी कहा कि सचमुच इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। उन्हें अफसोस और गम होना चाहिये था, यह कोई खुशी और संतोष की बात नहीं है, यह अफसोस और गम की बात है। अगर सरकार का मस्तिष्क इस तरह का रहा तो फिर इस समस्या का इलाज नहीं होगा। उन्होंने यह बयान में कहा कि साहब द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम लोगों ने टारगेट से अधिक पैदा किया और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना जब चल रही है तब हम बहुत नीचे गिर गये, टारगेट को पूरा करना तो दूर की बात रही जो सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में किया उससे भी थोड़ा आगे फोर मिलियन टन्स नीचे गिर गये। जैसा कि संथानम् साहब ने कहा, अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो टारगेट के अनुसार और जो ३ मिलियन टन्स कम पैदा कर सके हैं उसके अनुसार ८ मिलियन टन्स का सवाल पैदा हो जाता है और इसके लिये हमारी सरकार ने इतना रुपया खर्च किया है। तो सभी बातों से एक चीज साफ जाहिर हो जाती है कि हम नाकामयाब हुये, हमारी योजना नाकामयाब हुई और इसे मान लेने से ही हम आगे के लिये सचमुच सोच सकते हैं कि आगे का रास्ता क्या होगा बजाय इसके कि हम उसको कवर दें, इधर उधर की दलील दे कर के इस बात को साबित करने की कोशिश करें कि नहीं साहब हम कामयाब हुये और यह खुशी और संतोष की बात है। नाकामयाबी है और यह मानना पड़ेगा जब कि नतीजा सामने है और इसके सामने दलील चल नहीं सकती है। अब, इसका इलाज क्या है, कैसे ज्यादा पैदा किया जाय, कहां पर खामी है—ये प्रश्न उठते हैं। तो यह जरूरी है कि जो कुछ प्लान बने वह रीयलिस्टिक हो, प्रैक्टिकल हो, अक्लमंदी इसी में है और जैसा कि मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हो कि केवल यूटोपियन बान करें, आइडियल बात करें और प्रैक्टिकल

जो होना चाहिये उसको न करें। बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी बातें हम छोड़ भी दें और चन्द बातों को ही ले लें तो हमारी पैदावार आज से इतनी बढ़ाई जा सकती है कि समस्या का बहुत कुछ हल निकाला जा सकता है। मैं एक किसान हूं, मैं जानता हूं। पार साल मैंने पैदा किया था ५०० पक्का मन और इस साल मैंने पैदा किया है १०० पक्का मन।

PROF. M. B. LAL: But he said that this year the production would be higher.

SHRI KAMTA SINGH: I am speaking of my case, my individual case.

मैं अपना उदाहरण इसलिये दे रहा हूं कि मुझे मालूम है। तो इसका कारण क्या है, यह हुआ क्यों? पानी का सवाल है। हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अहम सवाल इस वक्त है इरिगेशन का, पानी का। अगर आप पानी दे सकें, जितना ज्यादा इरिगेशन का इंतजाम कर सकते हों उतना कर सकें, जितना ज्यादा पानी का इंतजाम हो सकता है उतना कर सकें तो उतना ही अधिक पैदा होने को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। जैसा कि आपने आंकड़ों में बतलाया कि कितनी जमीन को हम इरिगेट करते हैं और कितनी जमीन नान-इरिगेशन के अन्दर है, उससे भी जाहिर होता है कि १ बटे ५ हिस्सा आप इरिगेट करते हैं और बाकी हिस्सा नान-इरिगेटेड रह जाता है। तो इस बात पर मैं जोर दे रहा हूं क्योंकि इसे मैं अनुभव करता हूं, मैं दूर करता हूं और मुझे अपने स्टेट का अनुभव है कि केवल पानी दे दिया जाय तो गन्ने का और धान का मामला जो बिहार का है—बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मुझे पूरी जानकारी है—वह मामला पूरा का पूरा हल हो जा सकता है। जो सब से कठिन मसला है वह यह है कि पानी किस तरह से हम दें, सिंचाई का हम कैसे इंतजाम करें। सभी बातों को छोड़ दीजिये, आइडियल टाक और यूटोपियन टाक छोड़ दीजिये कि कोआपरेटिव्स को बनायें, कलेक्टिव्स बनायें, यहां से



या वहा से फर्टिलाइजर्स लाये, और सारा जोर इरिगेशन पर रख दीजिये, सीधी बात सोचिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन को कैसे इरिगेट करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी देने का इंतजाम कैसे करे। आपके इस मसले का बड़ा भारी साल्युशन यही है और दूसरा नहीं है।

अब, दूसरी बात यह है कि मैन्योर का सवाल है। सिन्द्री फैंक्ट्री की बात छोड़ दीजिये और जो कुछ देहात में कर सकते हैं उसको करिये। इस बारे में किसान की हैविट को बदलिये, विलेज लेवल पर आपके जो कार्यकर्त्ता हैं उनके जगिये से काम कीजिये, थोड़ी मेहनत करिये। एक ही बात करनी है। मैं स्वयं चार महीने का जानवरो का जितना गोबर होता है उसको एक पिट खन कर के उसमें डाल देता हूँ, बरसात में गोबर का कोई दूसरा काम नहीं है सिवाय पानी में बह जाने के और इन चार महीनों का गोबर ही डाल देता हूँ और उसी से हमारे खेतों के लिये काफी खाद हो जाती है, न सिन्द्री की तरफ देखना पड़ता है और न किसी दूसरी दिशा में देखना पड़ता है और उससे बढ कर अच्छा फर्टिलाइजर हम और कोई दे नहीं सकते हैं। आप जो फर्टिलाइजर्स देते हैं उसको बडे साइडिफिक तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने का सवाल है कि कितना पानी चाहिये और अगर उतना पानी नहीं हो तो खेत खराब हो जाये, एक साल के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे साल के लिये भी वह खेत खराब रहे। तो जिस तरह के हिन्दुस्तान में आप हैं और जिनमें आप पिछड़े हुए हैं उसके अनुसार सोच करके काम चलाये और बिना रुपया पैसा खर्च किये हुए आप केवल किसान की आदत को बदल दें तो आपका काम चल जाता है। हा, कहीं कहीं जलावन की कठिनाई हो सकती है तो उसके लिये इस जलावन के बदले में, इस फ्युएल के बदले में, कोयला भेजिये, लकड़ी भेजिये और कोई दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव इंतजाम कर दीजिये। तो अगर इस तरह से उसके लिये

खाद का पूरा इन्तजाम हो गा और साथ-साथ पानी का भी इन्तजाम होगा तो इसकी बदौलत ही पैदावार इतनी हो जायेगी कि आपका सकट बहुत कुछ दूर हो जायेगा। यह जो खास-खास बात मैं कह रहा हूँ इसी पर हमें करना से, इसी रास्ते पर चलने से ही साल्युशन हो सकता है, दूसरा और कुछ नहीं है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इसेटिव देने की बात आती है तो सब से बड़ा इसेटिव यह है *The land is mine.* यह सबसे बड़ा इसेटिव है, इससे बड़ा और कोई इमेटिव नहीं होता। जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने कहा और बहुत सही कहा कि आपने किसान के दिमाग में अनसर्टेनटी पैदा कर दी है, उन लोगों की सिम्पल लाइफ को जैसी कि विलेजर्स की होती है, उसको काम्प्लीकेटेड कर दिया है, इतने कानून बनाये हैं कि न जाने क्या नमाशा कर रखा है, एक रोज एक कानून बनाया और उससे काम नहीं हुआ तो दूसरा कानून बनाया, यह कानून बनाओ, वह कानून बनाओ और कानून के बीच में, इतने लिटिगेशन के बीच में और कम्प्लिकेशन के बीच में उनको ला रखा है कि जमीन उनकी होकर रहेगी कि नहीं रहेगी, इस बवडर में, इस भवर में उनका दिमाग दौड़ रहा है। इतने बड़े मुल्क में जिससे काम लेना है और जिसकी इतनी बड़ी आबादी है और जिसकी बदौलत सचमुच में देश की खाद्य समस्या को आपने हल करना है उसके दिमाग में निश्चितता देनी पड़ेगी, सर्टेनटी देनी पड़ेगी। उनको वचन दीजिए कि—*land is yours and will remain yours Produce more.* अगर यह चीज चली जायेगी तो आप यह आइडियल टाक्स सोशलिज्म वगैरह के बारे में चाहे जितना करते रहिये लेकिन इस चीज को सीधा कीजिये। कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग करोगे और फिर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग करोगे, अगर यह बू भी फैली किसानों में, अगर इस चीज को आप फैलाते हैं, तो सचमुच में प्रोडक्शन के रास्ते में आप बाधक होते हैं। आपके सारे

स्लोगन्स इस रास्ते में बाधक हुए हैं। खूब गहरे तरीके से इस पर सोचिये। इसलिये आइडियलिज्म की बात उतनी ही लाइये जितनी प्रैक्टिज्म में आप कर सकें।  
It is not wise to talk tall.

अंतिम बात मुझे एक यह कहनी है कि ठीक है जो खाद्य मंत्री हैं, उनके साथ हम लोगों की हमदर्दी है, कुछ उन पर पिटी होनी है, दया भी होती है क्योंकि उनके हाथ में यह सारा मामला खेतों के संबंध में है तो सही लेकिन ज्यादातर यह मामला स्टेट का है। इसलिए मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन को बार बार कहता हूँ कि मचमुच में यूनियन मिनिस्टर को स्टेट लेवल पर जाना चाहिये और स्टेट लेवल पर जा करके, एक साथ बैठ कर, उन लोगों के साथ तय करना चाहिये कि किन किन चीजों के बारे में वास्तव में हमारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन टाप से हो। प्लान तो वाटम से है, नहीं, टाप से है। तो टाप की प्लानिंग कितने नीचे तक जा रही है, वाटम तक जा रही है। मैं अपना एक तर्जुमा बताता हूँ। मैं एक ब्लाक में खुद गया देखने के लिये और मैंने पूछा कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर आप यह बतलाइये, हमको प्रायरेटि लिस्ट दिखाइये कि इरीगेशन का क्या इंतजाम है, आपने पूरे ब्लाक में कितने कुएँ बनवाये, कितनी छोटी नहरें आप बनवायेंगे और किस तरह में (समय की घंटी) I am coming to the last point किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा गिंचाई कर सकोगे। और मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप फिगरस कैसे देते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग जो कुछ इन्वेस्ट करते हैं उसको भी मान लेते हैं कि इतना पैसा हुआ, जो कुछ फेंक दिया, चाहे वह गड्ढे में फेंक दिया, पानी में फेंक दिया, उससे एक्चुअली क्या प्रोड्यूस बढ़ा उसका हिसाब किताब नहीं रखते कि इतना लग गया है, इतना फेंका है और उसी से यह मान लेते हैं कि इतनी पैदावार बढ़ी। This is what is actually happening. आप मैमपल सरवे करते हैं

और टू पिकवर आपकी आती नहीं। तो मैं इस बात पर जोर दे रहा था कि क्या करना चाहिये, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त मणि साहब ने कहा कि कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये सेन्टर और स्टेट का और इस दिशा में एक ड्राइव होना चाहिये—from top to toe. मशीनरी ठीक होनी चाहिये, तभी आप सकसीड करेंगे वरना नहीं।

सबसे अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब आगे यह सोचिये कि हर एक स्टेट में Land is mine—यह बात हो। दूसरी बात यह सोचिये कि यह जो लेजिसलेशन का कांफ्लिकेशन है इसको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है क्योंकि मैं तर्जुमे से बतलाता हूँ कि आपने तो आईडियल कर दिया कि साहब २० बीघे कोई रखता हो, २५ बीघे रखता हो तो बट्टेदारी लागू नहीं होगी।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI KAMTA SINGH: Concluding, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have been concluding for the last five minutes.

SHRI KAMATA SINGH: I have spoken for ten minutes, I think.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 15 minutes.

श्री कामता सिंह: तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उन सारे कानूनों को जो इम्प्रेक्टिकेबल हैं, जिनसे आज कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ रही हैं, बहुत से मजदूर बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं, और उनको आलटरनेटिव रोजगार आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनकी पचासों परेशानियाँ हैं, उनकी फैमिली स्ट्रैंडर्ड हो गई है, तो उनको बचाव दिये आप उतना ही कानून लाये जो व्यवहार में ला सकते हैं और इस विस्डम से अगर आप आगे बढ़ेंगे और जो चार बातें मैंने मुख्य रूप से कही उन पर विचार करेंगे, और बातों को चाहे छोड़ भी दें, तो आपकी खाद्य समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
उपसभापति महोदय, दो तीन बातें आपके सामने मैं रखना चाहता हूं। मैंने श्री वाजपेयी और श्री नन्द गेखर के विचारों को सुना। मेरा अनुमान है कि कुछ मौलिक तथ्यों पर इस संसद की एक सी राय मालूम होती है कि भारतवर्ष की जो खाद्य समस्या है वह स्वतंत्रता के बाद हल नहीं की जा सकी और बिना क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन किये हुए इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निकल सकता है।

खाद्य मंत्री और संसद के सदस्य इस बात से परिचित हैं कि देश की जनसंख्या बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। सन् १९५१ में हमारी जनसंख्या ३६ करोड़ थी और आज हमारी जनसंख्या ४५ करोड़ से अधिक हो रही है। यह भी हमको विचार करना चाहिये कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का झुकाव किस तरफ है। मैं एक आंकड़ा आपके सामने उपस्थित करता हूं जिससे आपको कुछ रास्ता मैं दिखा सकूँ।

१९४८-४९ में कृषि जन्य आय ४,२५० करोड़ रुपये की हुई जब कि १९६०-६१ में ६,८६० करोड़ रु० हुई है। अब उद्योग-जन्य आय को आप देखें, व्यापार और व्यवसाय-जन्य आय को देखें, वह १०० से १२५ प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई है। कृषि के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों पर आप ठीक ढंग से विचार करें तो जहां उन तीन विभागों में १०० से १२५ प्रतिशत आमदनी बढ़ गई है, वहां कृषि में उतनी आय नहीं बढ़ी है। मेरी यह मान्यता है कि इसमें क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि खाद्य मंत्रालय की जो परम्परागत नीति रही है उसको देखते हुए यह मालूम होता है कि इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकलेगा। जब तक कि हम कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम इस बारे में उठाने के लिये उद्यत नहीं हों तब तक हम खाद्य के प्रश्न पर स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकते हैं। डा० सिद्दू ने लाडे इन्धन से लेकर आज तक के तमाम कमिशनों का

एक लम्बा विवरण दिया। वह ठीक ही है लेकिन साथ ही साथ मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसमें उलझने की आवश्यकता नहीं। इसमें बहुत तेज होने की आवश्यकता नहीं, बल्कि बहुत विचार के साथ सभी दल के लोगों की राय को सुन कर एक ऐसा कदम उठाने की जरूरत है जिससे इस समस्या का हल निकल सके।

यह आधारभूत सत्य है और इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है कि भारत सरकार की कृषि नीति जिस सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है उससे खाद्य समस्या को दृढ़ करने में और खेती की उपज में जितनी वृद्धि की आवश्यकता है, उसको प्राप्त करने में हम असमर्थ रहे हैं और इस समस्या का हल निकालने में हम जिन नीतियों पर चल रहे हैं उसमें हमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं अपना सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार कर लें। भाषण तो मैं बहुत सुनता हूं। यहां भी और बाहर भी, अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूं, तो पन्द्रह वर्ष से अपने प्रधान मंत्री को यह कहते हुए सुनता हूं कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का किसान बड़ा कन्जरवेटिव है, वह खेती के पुराने हथियारों से और पुराने तरीके से खेती करता है और जब तक उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, तब तक खेती की उपज में, कृषि के उत्पादन में, वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती है। मैं भी इसे मानता हूं। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठा रही है ? मैं इसका स्वयं उत्तर देता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो काम है वह इतना अपर्याप्त है कि वह किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचता है, वह कमिशन में रह जाता है, पुस्तकों में ही रह जाता है। निष्कर्ष यह कि वह किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि समूचे देश में, प्रत्येक जिले में आपको खेती के और दूसरे औजारों का निर्माण करने के लिये संस्थाएँ स्थापित करनी चाहियें जिससे किसानों को कम कीमत पर

[श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे]

औजार मिल सकें और अपनी खेती को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए वह इन औजारों को प्राप्त कर सकें जिसका कि आजकल सर्वथा अभाव है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमींदारी प्रथा समाप्त हो गई है। किसानों को जमीन का हक मिल गया और सिद्धान्त के तौर पर खेती की सीलिंग भी फिक्स हो गई है लेकिन वास्तव में जो लोग शासन चलाते हैं—मैं जरा जोरों से और कड़े शब्द में कहना चाहता हूँ, उसके लिए आप क्षमा करेंगे—उन्होंने ईमानदारी से सीलिंग को फिक्स नहीं किया। जिनके पास अधिक भूमि थी उनकी भूमि का बटवारा इस प्रकार किया गया कि उनको सर्वथा धक्का न लग सके। आज भी बड़े बड़े काश्तकार हैं जिनके पास बड़ी बड़ी भूमि है। आज उनकी भूमि की सीलिंग कड़ाई से फिक्स होने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे बिहार के भाई ने अभी ठीक ही कहा है और मैं उसको फिर दोहरा देता हूँ कि खेती के औजार, बीज, खाद और सिंचाई के साधन एक साथ अगर किसानों को उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे तो खेती की तरक्की हो सकती है और उपज बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र क्या है, देश क्या है? मुट्ठीभर और शक्तिशाली लोग क्या देश के कर्णधार हैं? जो मुट्ठीभर लोग हमारे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में नियंत्रण करते हैं, उसका संचालन करते हैं। वे राष्ट्र नहीं हैं। किसान किसके लिए उपज बढ़ा रहा है, किसके लिए पैदा कर रहा है? वह तो राष्ट्र के लिए उपज बढ़ा रहा है। मुट्ठीभर लोगों के लिए उसे उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं किया जा सकता है, न उसे प्रेरणा ही मिल सकती है और न वह दृढ़ संकल्प से ही उत्पादन कर सकता है। राष्ट्र जो है वह किसान है, मजदूर है, जो देहातों और शहरों में मजदूरी और

काम करता है। तो आपको कोई ऐसा उपाय करना पड़ेगा जिससे उसके मन में यह दृढ़ संकल्प पैदा हो जाये कि वह जो उत्पादन करता है वह उसका भोग कर सकेगा और कोई दूसरा नहीं कर सकेगा और उसका शोषण नहीं होगा। जब तक आप इस प्रकार का संकल्प, इस प्रकार का नेतृत्व, इस प्रकार की प्रेरणा किसान और मजदूर को नहीं दे सकते तब तक आप मुझसे सुन लीजिये कि आप अनाज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समाज जो कुछ पैदा करता है, उसके वितरण पर नियंत्रण किया जाये। मैं आपको नियंत्रण के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाना चाहिये। मैंने अभी कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के बारे में भाषण सुना जो मुझे बहुत पसन्द नहीं आया। आज हम छोटी मोटी बुराई पर किसी सिद्धान्त की आलोचना नहीं कर सकते हैं और करना भी नहीं चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन अभी अपने बचपन में है और उसकी किन्हीं गलतियों के कारण उसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस आन्दोलन को जब तक बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे तब तक किसानों को राहत नहीं मिल सकेगी। यह समाजवाद की भीति और आधारशिला है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा उत्तर प्रदेश में 'वेयर हाउसिंग' से काफी सक्रिय परिचय रहा है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की वेयर हाउसिंग की जो योजना है वह बड़ी सुन्दर है और किसानों को उससे लाभ उठाना चाहिये। लेकिन किसानों को उसकी जानकारी नहीं है और किसानों को उससे लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश के 'वेयर हाउसिंग' के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करें। जिस प्रकार पुराने जमाने में व्यापार की मंडी होती थी, व्यापार के आड़ती होते थे, उसी प्रकार की यह संस्था हो गई है। इसमें किसानों का गल्ला जमा नहीं होता है

बल्कि व्यापारी अपना गल्ला उसमें जमा कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार बेयर हाउसिंग से किसानों को बहुत लाभ नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि उसमें ऐसा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है कि जिस सिद्धान्त और योजना के आधार पर बेयर हाउसिंग की स्थापना की गई थी, किसान उसको समझे और उसके लिए उन्हें शिक्षित किया जाये।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, और जिसे मैंने श्री वाजपेयी जी से भी पूछा और मैं यहां पर फिर उसको दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह संसद् इतना बड़ा शासन चला सकती है, फौज को रख सकती है, चीन के आक्रमण का मुकाबला कर सकती है, पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण को ठंडा कर सकती है तो क्या इस देश का यह शासन, संसद्, यह महान संस्था, मुट्ठीभर व्यापारियों का दलन नहीं कर सकती है? मैं यहां पर किसी का नाम नहीं लेता हूँ लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की जो नीति है स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में वह संकल्प और विकल्प के बीच में है, जिसे वह न कर ही सकती है और न छोड़ ही सकती है। इस नीति को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान में वे लोग जो दूसरों की कमाई पर जीवित रहते हैं जब तक उनका संहार नहीं होगा—हथियारों से नहीं—कानून से, अपने व्यवहार से, तब तक ऐसे लोग खत्म नहीं होंगे और न हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को ही राहत मिल सकेगी। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में मेरी यह व्यक्तिगत धारणा है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की जो योजना है उसको आप देखें और अमल में लायें। अगर अमल में नहीं ला सकते हैं तो प्लानिंग कमिशन, कांग्रेस जो कि एक महान संस्था है, यह संसद् और आपका मंत्रिमंडल जो इसका समर्थन करता है, जो इसको संचालित करता है, उस संकल्प और विकल्प से उठे। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री किसान हैं और यह भी जानता हूँ कि वे शोषण को बन्द करना चाहते हैं।

मैं उनसे यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे दृढ़ संकल्प के साथ इस कार्य को करें और वे जो भी कार्य करेंगे इस संसद् का भारी और पूरा समर्थन उन्हें प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन उन्हें किसानों को व्यापारियों से अवश्य बचाना होगा जिसके लिए वे हम सब लोगों का समर्थन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

इस देश में खाद्य भंडार बड़े बड़े बन गये हैं। मैं भी एक बार कलकत्ता गया था और वहां पर बड़े बड़े भण्डारों को देखा। हमने अपने जीवन में पहली बार इतने बड़े भण्डार देखे। लेकिन हमें इनमें एक छटांक गेहूं भी ऐसा नहीं दिखलाई पड़ा जो कि भारत में पदा किया गया हो। मुझे तो इन भण्डारों में अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया का ही गेहूं दिखलाई पड़ा। इन खाद्य भण्डारों के बनाने से, उनका संचालन करने से और बाहर से अनाज मंगाने से इस देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि खाद्य भण्डारों के बारे में आपकी जो नीति है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये कि अपने ही देश का अनाज इन भण्डारों में रखा जाये ताकि देश की आस्था इसमें रहे।

अब मुझे एक बात गन्ने के दामों के बारे में कहनी है। गन्ने के दामों के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा की गई और जिस किसी ने इस नीति का निर्माण किया है, मैं स्पष्ट शब्द में कहता हूँ कि मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उन्होंने बुद्धि से काम नहीं लिया है और ईमानदारी को दूसरी तरफ रख दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के दो हिस्से हैं। एक पूर्वी हिस्सा है और एक पश्चिमी हिस्सा है। पूर्वी हिस्सा गरीब है और पश्चिमी हिस्सा सम्पन्न। बड़ा अन्तर-खाता है कि जो हिस्सा सम्पन्न है वहां तो २६० मन गन्ने के दाम दिये जा रहे हैं और

[श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे]

जो हिस्सा दरिद्र है, जहाँ के लोगों का भोजन का ठिकाना नहीं है वहाँ २६० मन से कम आपने दाम रख हैं। आपकी इस नीति से अन्धेर होता है। वहाँ पर प्रजासमाजवादियों ने आन्दोलन चलाया है, कम्युनिस्टों और जनसंघियों ने आन्दोलन किया हुआ है, कांग्रेस के एक बड़े सेक्शन ने आन्दोलन कर रखा है। लेकिन आप इसकी चिन्ता न करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनम्र प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जो किसान हैं और विशेष रूप से पूर्वी जिलों के, बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से के, वे बड़े गरीब हैं। इसलिए कृपा करके गन्ने का भाव २६० मन पर दीजिये इस शासन की बात मैं क्या कहूँ कि किसानों का बकाया शुगर फैक्ट्रीज में उनके मालिकों के यहाँ पड़ा है और उसे कोई वसूल कराना नहीं चाहता है। हमसे आप कहते हैं कि कम दाम पर हम उनका गन्ना दें। हमसे आप सुन लीजिये कि किसी प्रकार का कोई आंदोलन आप चलाइये, किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण कीजिये, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के किसान इन फैक्ट्रीज को गन्ना दो रुपये मन से कम पर कभी भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। फौज दिलाये तब भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी राज्य जब था तो उसको हमने उलट दिया था और हमारे यहाँ अंग्रेजों का शासन नहीं रहा था और आप भी किसी प्रकार का प्रयास कीजिये, वह चल नहीं सकता है। इसलिये मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि २६० मन गन्ने का भाव निश्चित कीजिये और किहानों को राहत दीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: करोड़ों बकाया का भी दिलवाया जाये।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे: करोड़ों बकाया का भी दिलवाया जाये, तो यह बड़ी कृपा होगी।

आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले जो हैं वे बहुत गरीब हैं और बड़े और अवर्षण के शिकार हैं। योजना कमिशन की तरफ से एक जाँच के लिये कमिशन

बना था और उसने चार जिलों की जाँच पड़ताल की। दुर्भाग्य से उन्हीं जिलों में उन्होंने जाँच पड़ताल की जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य बसते हैं। और मैं इसके लिये क्या कर सकता हूँ? वहाँ १३, १४ ऐसे जिले हैं जो सग्न रूप से गरीब हैं, अभावग्रस्त हैं और उनमें किसी प्रकार से, किसी योजना के सम्बन्ध में किसी ने जाँच पड़ताल नहीं की। जौनपुर, गाज़ीपुर, देवरिया और आजमगढ़ में यह कमिशन गया। उसको साल भर तो हो गये, किन्तु परिणाम कुछ भी हम नहीं देख रहे हैं। तो इस फूड मिनिस्ट्री से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ये १३, १४ जिले जो अत्यंत गरीब हैं, इनके लिये कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जाये जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके और वहाँ के अभाव को पूरा किया जा सके।

आखिरी बात मैं रिहंद बांध योजना के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे रिहंद डैम है, यह योजना जब बगाई गई थी तो यह प्रसारित किया गया था और मुझे स्मरण है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी यह कहा था कि उसमें जो बिजली का उत्पादन होगा, वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के लिये खासतौर से छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों को दिया जायेगा। वड़ी दया आती है कि स्थिति यह है कि वह बिजली बनारस, इलाहाबाद, नैनी और अब कानपुर तक पहुँच गई है। वह कम रेट में बिजली पैदा होती है और अधिक रेट पर वहाँ के छोटे छोटे कारखानेदारों को दी जाती है। जो खेती या दूसरे कामों में बिजली इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनको बिजली अधिक दाम पर मिल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों पर गौर करके आवश्यक कदम उठाया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का कल्याण तभी हो सकता है और इस खाद्य समस्या का हल तभी निकल सकता है जब उत्पादन करने वाले लोगों का बिक्री पर भी अधिकार हो और उसमें मुनाफ़ाखोरी न की जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे मुझावों पर विचार करने की चेष्टा की जाये।

**SRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY** (Mysore): Madam Deputy Chairman, the discussion with regard to the food situation, vis-a-vis sugar and rice in particular, has been a very fruitful one in this House and very valuable suggestions have been given by hon. Members. But when hearing some of the speeches from the Opposition, I was wondering whether those hon. Members were out to trade in ideology, in political ideology, or whether they were here to criticise the Government and also to help the Government to assess the reasons for failures and to suggest what steps should be taken to improve the situation that is obtaining at the present moment. But so far as Shri Bhupesh Gupta was concerned, he was always harping on State trading, the elimination of the middleman and things like that. His own communist ideology he was talking of and giving prominence to all the time. So there was some salesmanship of ideology in his speech. And then my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee was stating that all the cooperative sectors are bad, that the cooperative sectors have got to be scrapped, that those taking part in them have not been using their office properly and so all these people's institutions should be scrapped. That was his idea. So these conflicting salesmanship of ideologies emanated from these two learned friends on the opposite side. Then coming to my hon. friend over here, I do not know if I can say it was salesmanship of ideology or it was trading in politics. So far as the Leader of the P.S.P. Members is concerned, he was speaking for nearly one hour and he was trading in politics, I should think so. But the situation has to be critically assessed and today earnest efforts should be made to solve the problem. Instead of doing that, the hon. Member was trading in politics, capitalising a particular situa-

tion of scarcity for political purposes. I do not know what he was talking, whether he was talking for giving more price for sugarcane on the one hand or whether he was saying that gur prices should be increased, or free trade should be allowed in gur. A socialist hon. Member was asking for free trade in gur. So all these things put together, it looks to me, Madam, that the Opposition was not sympathetic towards the situation. A national situation has been created in the country and it has to be met. Instead of doing that, they were either trading in ideology or in politics. This is a very regrettable situation.

**SRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA** (Bihar): Do not create such a situation.

**SRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:** I would like to take a few instances to illustrate the point. Shri Chandra Shekhar was saying that the per capita consumption of sugar in this country was 14 lbs. He forgot that there was such a thing as gur in this country. Then he gave the figure—I did not know, he gave it—that 22 lbs. of gur was the per capita consumption. So together the per capita works out to 36 lbs. Perhaps considering the situation in which we are placed, considering all the advances that we have made, politically, economically and socially, this figure should have been better than 36 lbs. So these conflicting and contradicting statements were made by Shri Chandra Shekhar and he condemned the entire approach of the Food Ministry. Not only that, but he was telling some falsehood also, if I may say so. He said that merely because the Minister of State for Food, Mr. Thomas was coming from Kerala, a rate of Rs. 2 per maund of sugarcane was being allowed to Kerala. This is blatantly untrue because the Minister himself repudiated it. It is not so, he said on verification. Such charges are made and this is not very honourable either to the party

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.]

to which the hon. Member belongs or to the individual Member. Again he was accusing Dr. Ram Subhag Singh—another Minister—of giving the rate of Rs. 2 per maund, not to his own constituency—I could have understood it if he had said that it was the Minister's own constituency—but to a neighbouring constituency. How can any water be held in such a leaky vessel? Such arguments have absolutely no meaning. Similarly, he was saying that because in Uttar Pradesh the Chief Minister was not in the good looks of the High Command, a particular critical situation was sought to be created in U.P. A greater falsehood could not be uttered and no responsible gentleman would say it or try to set up our own Government against ourselves. This is a little unfair, according to me, Madam.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Madam Deputy Chairman, what is all this about the looks of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh? He never referred to good looks

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: He did, he did. If he has not, I shall be only too happy.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I hope the hon. Member makes a difference between "books" and "looks".

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: She is not in good looks, means that she is not being favourably looked upon by the High Command.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Books or looks?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The correct phrase would be: she is not in their good books.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Anyway, there was another charge and it was a false charge, because subsequently I got it verified. The charge was that 4,000 tons had been

allotted to the Central Cooperative Stores here and that they were able to lift only 2,000 tons and that the rest 2,000 tons were still lying in the Central godowns. That was the charge. The charge preferred by my hon. friend was that the Central Stores was engaged in blackmarketing. If it were so, then the Stores would have lifted all the four thousand tons soon after the Ministry made it available to them and would have made more profit but that is not so. Even according to the hon. Member, only two thousand tons were lifted and two thousand tons are still lying in the Central godowns. This knocks out the entire bottom of his argument. A close analysis speaks for itself. Ultimately he came to this point that this Government, condemned as it is, should be thrown out. Yes, there came out the real point, the cat was out of the bag. Madam, this is enough and I now proceed.

An objective approach has got to be made in regard to these things. An objective assessment has got to be made. What has been our consumption? Normally, we take production first and then the problem of distribution but in this particular case, it is necessary to talk of distribution first and then production. This is because we are not essentially discussing here the problems of planning, the problems of production and the ultimate solution with regard to agricultural production. That is not the purpose, so far as I can understand, of this Motion. It is only to highlight certain points and give a lead to the Ministry in order to conduct itself much better than what it did before, if it had done anything wrong. Madam, on that point I would like to take distribution of sugar first and consumption of sugar. How is it that the consumption of sugar has gone up? This is the crucial point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House and also before the hon. Min



ister. In 1956-57, we consumed only 20.18 lakh tons of sugar; in 1957-58 it was 20.75 lakh tons; in 1958-59 it was 21.13 lakh tons; in 1959-60 it was 20.53 lakh tons and in 1960-61, the peak year of production of sugar, we consumed only 21.27 lakh tons but the situation in the year 1962-63 changed. It was a phenomenal year so far as consumption was concerned. We consumed 25.87 lakh tons—26 lakh tons to round it off—in this year, an increase of 21.6 per cent. over the previous year's consumption. How did this come about? People started consuming earlier; the figures were 21. Something, 2.8, 1.3, 3.6—this was the highest level consumed in the previous year in percentages but unfortunately in the year 1962-63 not only did production go down to 21.5 lakh tons but consumption also rose by 21.6 per cent. because free trade existed in sugar till April. It is very fortunate, Madam, that the Food Ministry awoke early enough to avoid the dangerous situation but I am sure the Food Minister has missed one salient factor. The Ministry ought to have kept a watch on the price of gur in the country. It was rising terribly under the scarcity conditions but unfortunately this aspect was not touched by the Food Ministry. They allowed free trade to continue in regard to gur, free transport and generally allowed the policy of *laissez faire* to exist there with the result that gur prices went on increasing at a terrific rate. What is the relationship of this factor to the price of sugar? If the ruling price of gur was the same as sugar everybody will go in for sugar, not for gur. Such a situation was created in this country. More often, the gur prices were higher than sugar prices. If the Food Ministry had controlled this thing earlier, in the month of April, this critical situation would not have arisen at all. Now, gur prices have fallen down considerably, by fifty per cent. and more after controls were imposed. If what they did in September, they had done in April, there would have not been any crisis at all in the country. Sugar naturally has sweetness and jaggery

has eightyfive per cent. of the sweetness of sugar. If prices are equal to that of jaggery—we call gur as jaggery in the South, Madam, and this may be objected to here—or if gur prices are more, who will purchase gur? Everybody will ask for sugar only. This situation was created and if they had only imposed this movement control on gur at the time they introduced control on sugar, this situation would have been avoided. Production in 1962-63 was of the order of 21.5 lakh tons and the carry over stock was of the order of 10.5 lakh tons, making a total of 32 lakh tons out of which export commitments amounted to 5.4 lakh tons and we were left with 26 lakh tons whereas our consumption was 26 lakh tons, hardly enough. During the last discussion on the sugar situation in this House, Madam, I gave a warning to the Ministry. I said, your stock is only four lakh tons and your releases for September and October would cover up this quantity of four lakh tons. What would you do for November? The hon. Minister for Food was pleased to say that I need not bother. I gave this warning, Madam, and I would like to read from my own speech, if I may. I said this:

“This means that sugar will be available only towards the end of November. In the meanwhile, all our sugar stock will have been exhausted by October and there is a gap of one month. This is a very serious matter, according to me, with regard to the sugar position in the country. I do not know whether the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture has any plans for making up this shortage.”

This was the speech made by me on the 26th August, 1963, and the assurance given to me was that there would be absolutely no trouble, but trouble there was. Production has also fallen. Moreover, a few more things also came up, one after another. A series of mistakes have also been committed by the Food Minister. I do not want to spare him because I

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belong to that Party. It is my duty to pay compliments where due and it is also my duty to point out the mistakes where they have been committed. But for the fact that they introduced controls in April, the matter would have been very serious. I congratulate the Ministry on that ground but their expectations that early in November crushings will take place were wrong. The imposition of movement control on gur was an extremely wise step; it was a very farsighted measure but for which we would have been in greater trouble today. Prices fell down miraculously. I do not want to bother this House or the hon. Minister with the figures. He knows them also. Prices fell down by fifty per cent., sixty per cent., seventy per cent. all over India. It is good. Somebody said that it has not been allowed to Gujarat, you must have allowed some to Rajasthan and other places. This sort of criticism is levelled against this Ministry. Now, Madam, that is the position with regard to sugar. The Ministry, the Directorate of Sugar, were not able to have a grip, a masterly grip over the situation. As I see it, the future is bright because this year the area is nearly 59 lakh acres. I have seen from the figures, when it was 59 lakh acres a year before, in 1960-61, that the production was 31 lakh tons. I am sure no bad reports are coming from the sugarcane growing areas, in the sense that reports of failures of crop are not coming.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Your fifteen minutes are over.

**SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:** My goodness. I would say that the crop prospects are good. I want to tell the hon. Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, now that he is here, that I have seen U.P. and U.P. is the crux of the problem so far as sugar is concerned. Failure to appreciate certain facts has been responsible for lack of success. If U.P. is a success with regard to sugar, everything is a success. Every thing is there but the will to produce.

I have seen it and I have gone to Deoria, Gorakhpur, Benares and other places. I have found that the tube-well system is an extraordinarily good system. I felt when I was going round that an ocean is buried under the earth. There is plenty of water. They say the command area is 800 acres, whatever may be the command area. At least I have found it from the authorities of the Agriculture Department and the P.W.D. that one single tube-well can definitely irrigate 50 acres of sugarcane, which is not the case in South India, where not more than 3 or 4 acres can be irrigated by a single tube-well with regard to sugarcane. Here they are absolutely certain that one tube-well irrigates 50 acres of sugarcane. If that be so, why should it not be used? What is happening there is the Tradition. They never irrigate. I asked them. How many times do you irrigate your sugarcane? The reply was, once in two months or three months. In the South whenever there is no rainfall, every ten days it is irrigated. The real crux of the problem is irrigation. There is what is known as development experiment. I have compared it. If you provide irrigation, it has been found that from 11 tons of sugarcane production, it has gone up to 18 tons of sugarcane production in U.P. It is quite possible. It can be brought about today, tomorrow, within a month, because it takes only one month to dig a tube-well. Provide tube-wells to all these people. Make them compulsorily lift the water and then the problem of sugar production will be solved. It can be solved provided there is a will to do it. And the will to it will be there. People just did not know that by not irrigating they were losing the crop. It is quite possible to do it. Now, I think 14 lakh tons or so is produced by U.P. It is a good proposition that U.P. itself will be able to meet all the export requirements. This is the time. If we do not export sugar now, we will never be able to do it. Therefore, the question of irrigation and tube-wells is important. There was a letter from Lucknow the other day casting as-

persions about tube-wells. I say irrigation is the crux of the problem. Irrigation can be done immediately, here and now. Next year Sardar Swaran Singh can come to this House with a feather in his cap saying that he has been able to produce 30 or 40 lakh tons. It is quite possible to achieve it.

Having said that, I will take only two minutes with regard to rice. With regard to rice I am sure, once again, the prospects are extremely good.

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa):** You gave something sweet, now give something sour.

**SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:** Now, with regard to rice, the prospects are fairly good. Last year unfortunately there was a shortfall of 2.5 million tons of rice. That is the whole problem. There is no way out. It is true that way back in the thirties people were saying that we were short of rice. We were importing Burma rice or Rangoon rice, as it was then called and till today we have not solved the problem of rice. It is really a difficult thing. So, there is no way of solving it. As I mentioned, just as a provision has been made under PL 480 for the import of wheat, it is absolutely necessary that some safety methods have got to be adopted. Within the country, more and more people, just as they are going in for sugar, are going in for rice. All north Indians are becoming south Indians in the sense they are eating more rice these days because it is very delicious. 'Sambar' will go very well with it. 'Rasam' will go well with it. Therefore, more and more people are taking to rice. My only suggestion to the hon. Minister, to the new Food Minister, is that he must search for rice in the South-East Asian countries like Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and some of these countries. We must search for barter arrangements, not buy it up. We do not have much foreign exchange. We are in great difficulties with regard to foreign exchange. On a barter basis we should trade. A special expert study has got to be made whether we can give them

any engineering goods or textiles or whatever goods they want on a barter basis permanently. If we can make an arrangement for one or two years more, we will be on safer grounds when all our irrigation projects will have come up, will have come to be used more effectively than it is being done at the present moment. Therefore, my suggestion with regard to rice is that there need not be any undue scare in the minds either of the Opposition or others. Please, for heaven's sake do not create a scare. Scare itself is a devil that hantus one after other, thousands and millions of people. Do not create that. Statistics are given. I have gone round the entire South India and I have seen it. The crops are extraordinarily good. Never before in the last ten years the crops were as good as they are today. Therefore, the prospects are very good. We will steer clear of this storm. Therefore, please do not create a storm in the tea cup. Thank you.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** There are still three or four more to speak. We shall have to sit till 5.30.

**SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA (Nominated):** Madam Deputy Chairman, notwithstanding the somewhat complacent and reassuring speech by the Minister of State for Food, I am constrained to observe that the food situation is far from satisfactory and it is also disquieting to some extent. After Sardar Swaran Singh assumed his present office, I had sent him two notes. One was about the pangs and perils of hunger and the other was about mobilising the millions for increasing food production. I received an acknowledgement almost the next day promising that he would be interested to read them. I do not know whether he has been able to find time to go through them, but I deem it my duty to bring some of the facts to the notice of this House because they are really revealing. I had written the note after the World Food Conference at Washington. The World Food Conference was held at Washington, I

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think, some time in April or May. Then, what was the position? As I worked it out, I came to the conclusion that here in India at least 5½ lakhs of persons must be dying of starvation every year. Is it not surprising to you all? And how did I arrive at that conclusion? These figures were given, at any rate, by the World Food Conference. The World Food Conference was of the view that ten thousand persons were dying every day throughout the world due to starvation and half the population, that is, 150 crores were living underfed and undernourished. So, I worked it out. Assuming that the food availability in this country was average, it would come to about 1,500 persons dying every day in this country.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA  
In India alone?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA:  
Yes. It is the figure given by the World Food Conference.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Are so many in India dying of starvation?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA:  
Yes.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA:  
People are dying every day of starvation in India.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA:  
The World Food Conference came to this conclusion. That is what I am saying. These are not my figures.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That is incorrect.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: The then Food Minister was present at the World Food Conference. He was there. Not only that. The Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, Mr B R Sen, is an Indian. He was in the Food Ministry here. He has seen the working of our Plans. He knows the conditions of the country. Not only that. I had also in-

formed the Prime Minister about this in the month of June. I have got that letter.

5 P.M.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA:  
What did the Prime Minister say?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: He had forwarded it to the Ministry of Community Development, to Mr Dey.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Is this simply bad calculation or is the hon. Member aware of any persons who might have died within his knowledge in his State or anywhere? Is this statistical calculation?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: It is not my circulation. They are the figures given out at the World Food Conference.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: They are figures about the whole world.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA:  
He said 15,000 deaths in India. He said that is in India.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA:  
Assuming that the average food production was

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: What is this average? When you say that people die of hunger, you must be positive and definite about that and give figures and the places where the people die.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I am surprised at the attitude of my friend, Mr Akbar Ali Khan. I say it was the figure given at the World Food Conference. It was brought out there that 10,000 persons were dying of starvation every day throughout the whole world.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: You claimed that it was India's figure. It is a strange way of calculation.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: Do you mean to say that the average supply of food in India is higher than that of

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Nobody had died of starvation, unless you name anybody.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I do not know. People die of starvation, that is what is said. That is why I say that.

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): If the Minister wants, I can give names.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I had forwarded this very note "Pangs of food and hunger" to them. I am not making out anything here new. It was published in the 'National Herald' in June. I sent a copy of it in September. Is it not a serious thing? He should have gone into it and he should have replied to it.

Not only that, they also came to the conclusion that in India during the next ten years 5 crores of children are likely to die of malnutrition. This is also their finding, not my finding. Did the Food Ministry take note of it? If it did, it should have come out with some contradiction that this is not so and that the average availability of food in this country is much higher than the average for the whole world.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA (Uttar Pradesh): That is not the Government's claim.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: If it is not the claim and if people are dying of starvation . . . .

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: Their claim is that people are not dying of starvation and I say that people are not dying of hunger to the extent mentioned by you here. There may be one or two such deaths, if any.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leave the World Food Conference. Why not come to India?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Our difficulty in India is, whether there is any death by starvation or anything

else, it has to be certified by the State Government as such. Naturally no State Government would certify a case of starvation as such and forward it to the Centre for information. Naturally the information gets dropped out there in the State.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Madam, there are Opposition parties. If unfortunately anything happens, I am sure they will bring it to the notice of the public, and they will have to accept it or reject it.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: I can bring it to the notice of the Government. A list of twelve people who died in Purnea district was submitted to the Government. It was submitted in the Lok Sabha.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You continue, Mr. Saksena.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I would leave the World Food Conference alone, and I hope the Food Minister will go into it and find out what the position is with regard to India. But I think it cannot be denied that the food position, notwithstanding the harping by the Food Ministry on the swan song of self-sufficiency all along, is worse today than five or ten years back. It cannot be otherwise. What is the position? Recently it has been pointed out that not by the end of the Third Plan but only by the end of the Fourth Plan we will be able to reach that stage. What is worse, we are importing food from other countries. It is something against which Gandhiji had warned us and said that this was the road to devastating dependence on foreign countries and bankruptcy. All the quotations are here and I want to quote some parts of them, but there is not much time.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: Just before his death, Mahatma Gandhi devoted considerable attention to the food problem. He thought and talked

[Shri Mohan Lal Saksena.] about the food problem and told us that at this stage there is only one course before us, that every responsible person in the State, in the district, in the village, should go round and tell the people that we should not look to any foreign country for importing food; we must try to cultivate our lands as much as possible and we must try to eke out an existence out of that because India is not a small country that can get a sufficient supply of food from other countries. Now we are told that even China and Russia have to import food. Is that not a greater reason that what Gandhiji had told us is the right course? Gandhiji had told us that a plan that was not based on utilisation of human power, but exploited natural resources etc., and left the human power alone was a lopsided plan. Whatever else it could do, it could never bring about equality amongst the people. And that has happened. We know that the Mahalanobis Report is not being published, but we know that the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer, and the disparity between the two has increased. So Mahatma Gandhi had told us that we should not look to all these things, to fertilisers and so on, from outside but we should depend upon self-reliance and mutual co-operation, and with that in every village, with intelligent guidance by some people we should be able to double the yield of every village within two or three years. He was after it. I am sure that if his life had not been so tragically put an end to, he would have come out with some such programme, some such plan for mobilising the millions, because to him the villages constituted the real India and he believed that until and unless the face of the villages was changed, nothing would happen. He said that cities had thrived on villages so long and villages had suffered, and leaving the cities alone we should take care of the villages. But we have not taken care of the villages. So we have to suffer for neglecting the views and warnings of Mahatma Gandhi

Similar are the views and warnings of the World Food Conference to which I have referred. I will be happy if the situation is quite different. But I know that today we are importing food from other countries and we say that there are no strings attached to it. Do you make any condition with a dog to which you give a bit of 'roti' that it should come after you wagging its tail? If you are going to depend for food upon foreign countries, as Mahatma Gandhi said, that is the most devastating dependence and it will lead ultimately to bankruptcy. Of course we are liable to err. We have committed mistakes and we will commit mistakes, but we have to profit from our mistakes and past experience.

Much has been said about the other requirements of agriculture, for instance, water, fertilisers, credit etc. But one factor has been neglected and it is that the land is not getting the full quota of labour. Whether you have a ceiling or whether you have co-operatives or whatever other arrangement you may have, unless the land gets the full quota of labour for the different processes of cultivation, irrigation, etc., it will not give you the required yield. Formerly when the economy was not cash economy but economy in kind, if a person required labour, he could get it from his neighbours on a reciprocal basis or he could pay for it afterwards. Similarly if he engaged labourers, he was to pay them in kind at the time of harvest, not in cash. But now he has to pay every pie in cash and therefore he utilises only such labour as is absolutely necessary. Therefore, I had pointed out on the basis of the Planning Commission's figures that in almost every village, in every season, at least 10 acres of cultivable land was left uncultivated for one reason or other. Therefore, I said that on the one hand we had cultivable land lying uncultivated and on the other hand we had got men who could work and who were idle. Therefore, how to bring them together? I have suggested a scheme of labour co-opera-

tives the members of which will consist of persons who are willing to contribute one day's labour every week to the society, and the society in its turn would guarantee them 5 days' labour a week. Then I have given a detailed scheme for it to the Minister, and it has been before the Planning Commission for seven or eight years now. And what is the cost?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Where is the land?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I say that the land is here. Formerly, what happened?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: This is . . .

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I do not yield. I say, supposing I have got 50 acres of land. I cannot cultivate it by myself and therefore I allow it to remain idle, I cannot give it to somebody else. Because of the rent laws, he will acquire some interest and therefore I allow it to remain idle. Formerly, if I could not cultivate myself, I could give it to some friend. Therefore, I have devised a way of what I call a Production and Employment Co-operative. The scheme is there—which I have already given to him—according to which, by giving a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs of loan to a district federation of these co-operatives, you can give employment to ten to fifteen thousand persons. You can cultivate and increase production by four or five thousand tons and then also produce compost and other things necessary for agriculture. I do not say that it is a perfect scheme but I have been suggesting it. You have tried this Intensive Agriculture District Programme—the IADP Programme—and you will remember that the then Food Minister came and he said that the problem would be solved in two or three years. Even then I had pointed out that India was a vast country. Even in the same State conditions

vary from one part to another. So, you cannot impose one and the same scheme from above for the whole country. You have given out certain ideas. Let them work from below and then you will find that the schemes will work better. And that is why I say mobilise the millions. Unless you enthuse the people, unless you make them work, you cannot get the results. By simply making speeches and by issuing circulars as one of the Agriculture Minister was doing, you cannot achieve anything. Then he had come out with a book and said that the Japanese method of paddy cultivation had succeeded to such an extent that we were going to export rice. What has happened to all those schemes? If you look to the files, if you look to the literature produced by the Food Ministry, you will find that this was all moonshine and wishful thinking and nothing more.

I want to say one thing about State trading in food. Personally, I am not in favour of it. And why? We have got the experience of the State Fertiliser Corporation. Only the other day, Shri Patil, your predecessor, said that this Corporation was importing fertilisers at Rs 150 per ton and was selling at Rs. 240 per ton or some thing like that. This is how you want to make profit and show that State trading was successful. Then, they publish monthly magazines on art paper about fertilisers and all that with pictures. Is that the way to enthuse the agriculturists? Not only that. You might say that Gandhi was a visionary. But I may tell you . . .

(Time bell rings.)

Only two minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. There are three other speakers.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: Well, I want to tell him . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can finish the point, you can wind up with those words:

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam, I would suggest that he may place it on the Table of the House and if the House gives permission, let it form a part of the record too.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please finish your point, Mr. Saksena.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: Prof. Rene Dumont who had come from America as a member of the Committee to assess the working of our Community Projects has written an article "India's Agricultural Defeat" and therein he says what is happening in India. Everybody hates manual labour. Nobody likes anything but supervising. After all, what are the officers of our Community Projects doing? They go about the villages and return to the towns and visit the cinemas. This is what is happening. Then he said that the external aid is no substitute for internal effort. India is not making any internal effort in the true sense of the term. We depend upon foreign help—we depend upon imports. Not only that. Recently, Dr. Raanan Weitz—he is from Palestine—said at the Conference in Berlin on agriculture in developing countries that all these big developments like dams and power were only show-pieces and they did not benefit the little men. This is on par with what Gandhiji had said at the Indian Institute of Sciences at Bangalore.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that will do, Mr. Saksena, because there are other speakers.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: How long is your land without crops? You said that you were not letting out your land to the tenants because of the agrarian legislation. How long is it so?

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: I have no land. I say, the people are not doing it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SAKSENA: Gandhiji said that whatever scheme, including scientific scheme you took, unless it benefited the poor people, it was not a good one. And I think that is the touchstone on which every scheme—whether it is the Community Development Project or the package programme or any other—is to be tested. We swear by Gandhiji, we start schemes on his birthday and we want to take all the advantage without meaning to do what he had told us to.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi): I am very grateful to get a little time to enable me to clarify a few points. I am very sorry that five important Members of the House spent their time criticising a very small Co-operative Store. When the entire food situation of the country is being discussed, a situation which affects millions and millions of people, a very serious matter is being discussed, these Members have found it convenient to waste their time in criticising a very small store.

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

Even if the Store happens to have as its President one of the Congress leaders of Delhi—a mere Union Territory—and a Member of Parliament, I think it was not so important that five senior Members should have spent their time discussing it because the country is more important or the food situation in the country is more important than a minor store. I would like just to make a few points here to show that many things said by the Members are incorrect, false and baseless. I wish to deal with the points one by one.

Our Members, I think, have been very much worried about the success—it is not even the success—or at least about the mere starting of the co-operative sector or the co-operative movement. The Government has taken it as its policy that the third sector, that is the co-operative sector, should be brought into being and that



a large number of people should be helped through the co-operative movement. The movement is an ideal; it has its own place in our economy and I think it is one of the ways of helping the backward people, the weaker sections of the community, mobilising rather small resources, etc. so that those people can help themselves through the co-operatives.

I had pointed out some three months back even that the business or mercantile community are against the co-operative movement because they feel that it presents a sort of competition to the private sector and they do not feel happy about some of their monopolies, etc. being broken by it. I even pointed out some three months back in this House that the trading community, the mercantile community, had objected to it and made a representation to the Government. At the function where I also happened to be present, they wanted various demands to be conceded by the Government. They also wanted many things to be done and one of their main objections was that the fair price shops should not be opened and that the co-operative stores should not be allowed to function. They fear that the fair price shops and the co-operative stores present a competition to them and do affect the prices to a great extent.

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:** They know that the co-operative society gets a protected monopoly.

**KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT:** Not necessarily so. That is also incorrect because they are very small mostly. Many of the societies are very small in size. They are even smaller than some of the shops or stores here. Therefore, there is no question of any monopoly at all. And I will clarify the points one by one.

One of the Members said that in camphor, the Central Co-operative Store is having 400 per cent. profit and that they are selling it in black mar-

ket, etc., etc., I can point out that this is absolutely incorrect, false and baseless. There is no such profit. Camphor prices are fixed by the State Trading Corporation, and they allow 6½ per cent. profits at which the Central Co-operative Store, being a wholesale body, sells it to the other co-operative stores so that, instead of 400 per cent. profit, as our friend Mr. Vajpayee pointed out yesterday, it is only 6½ per cent profit and, as I said, these prices are fixed by the State Trading Corporation and I hope the Member would not make such a mistake about it.

Secondly, they said that rice is being hoarded by the Store and this is a very unfair and a very bad policy, that 4,000 tons of it were allotted to them but only 2,000 tons have been used and the rest of it is kept in the warehouse. Everybody, all those people who deal in business, or have an idea about it, know that all the wholesalers have to store their goods in the warehouse. That is why there is a Warehousing Corporation and facilities for storage, etc. are being provided almost in each village, so that people may be able to sell them at a certain price. Now the rice has been sold by this particular store according to the rules of the Civil Supplies Department, that is, five kilograms per person, and five bags per day; no more than five bags per day can be sold by the Store, as are the rules, nor can they sell more than five kilograms to each person coming to buy the thing so that they have restricted the sale of it. If these people wanted to really make a lot of money, they would have tried to get rid of their stocks at once; there would not have been this 2,000 or more bags left. They would not have this half quantity remaining in the warehouse if they were anxious to make money on it; it would then have disappeared as it disappears from other stores. The fact is that it is sold according to the rules of the Civil Supplies Department, it

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht.]  
is very unfair that this criticism should have come from a responsible person like Mr. Vajpayee.

So also they talked about coal, and so on. They were worried about that, about the wagons, and so on. It was nearly 2½ years or 2 years back, in this very House, I had pointed out with sadness in my heart, that the wagons were not available and an artificial shortage of coal was created in Delhi in winter months—coal is not available, or that there is shortage. I pointed this out in the House here, and nobody seemed to bother about what the Members said. If they point out some things, the Ministers do not bother to listen. They never think that we can give any correct facts, they do not pay any heed to it—it is very unfortunate. I said that people wanted money for these wagons to be made available for lifting coal from the collieries. Nothing was done about it. This was pointed out; nobody seemed to take it seriously; nobody bothered about it. Mr. Mani is getting shocked today, but that day he also never bothered about it.

**SHRI A. D. MANI:** I was shocked on that day also.

**KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT:** I do not think you were, and you are not so much shocked even today.

**SHRI A. D. MANI:** Every Opposition Member was shocked. (*Inter-ruptions*).

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN):** No interruptions please.

**KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT:** And this particular thing was pointed out more than two years back, and this is even today true. Wagons should be available for all the important things. When we visited the steel plants and

various other Government projects in the South as well as in the East at every place we heard that the wagons were not available and all the manufactured things could not be lifted from there and sold away, and so sometimes stocks get piled up and they were anxious to avoid this hold-up. So, I think very serious thought should be given to the allocation of wagons for lifting various things, which are manufactured or which are there, so that there is no bottleneck in the movement of various things, that things are not delayed. And this is a very serious matter demanding very high priority.

Then we come to coal, and here I may say that the Store has acted as a buffer, as a shock absorber whenever there were certain goods where the shortages were felt. There has been coal shortage in Delhi every winter till about two years back. It has not been so only for the last two years when this co-operative store began to participate and take responsibility for the supply of coal here; they stock coal i.e. they have a dump in which they keep a large amount of coal so that there should be no shortage. Fortunately for the last two years there has been no shortage whatsoever of coal and it is always available without any difficulty.

Coming to gur, whatever Mr. Vajpayee said and other Members said, most of what they said is quite incorrect, I should say. He said that this particular thing is bought from a certain dealer at a price which is not put down in the cash memo, a price which is not to be found in the papers. This is absolutely incorrect and false and baseless. The gur has been bought from the particular dealer here, who is on the approved list of the Civil Supplies Department. The Civil Supplies Department of Delhi gives the name of a particular dealer; only from that person can you buy your stocks. The permit is made out in the name of that particular dealer so

that the Store has to buy it from that particular dealer approved by the Civil Supplies Department. So, for our Members to say that it was bought from some dealer and is given out to other dealers is absolutely incorrect and absolutely baseless. It is bought only from the dealer who is on the approved list of the Civil Supplies Department, and in whose name the permit is issued also by the department. And then it is sold out. Unfortunately, one particular person, who was in charge of gur only for one single day, for less than twenty-four hours—and the person concerned was a very junior person—that that person was in charge of the Store when the manager was away because of some fast undertaken by one Congress Leader here, and he made a mistake during the manager's absence for less than twenty-four hours. He had made some wrong calculations, and he corrected them within twenty-four hours; the young man found his mistake and he corrected it. There are hundreds of staff working in that Store. You cannot hold one particular person responsible. Of course I admit that morally or otherwise it is the responsibility of the president of the Store, but the mistake was corrected at once. When gur was being sold in the market at Rs. 110 per quintal, the Store had sold it at Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per quintal. And the very next day, on the 30th of November, by evening, they detected this mistake and they corrected it, and they asked the Civil Supplies Department to approve the three qualities of gur, to approve the rates for them at Rs. 64, Rs. 66 and Rs. 67, or something like that, and those were approved by the Civil Supplies Department. This was done. And I think, to blame them for all this is almost a sort of campaign against the co-operative sector. I think the co-operative sector is still in a very infant stage. It will make many mistakes and you should not get nervous about it. What would you do if very illiterate people formed a society? How would they manage their accounts? How would they manage

their cash? And how would they keep all these deals, and so on? We have to understand that the co-operative movement needs a lot of help, a lot of support, a lot of understanding. That is why officials have to help it quite a lot also. And that is one of the criticisms of it . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But such an incident would have created in the private sector a Mundhra.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: The private sector is doing much worse than this, and you people cover up whatever the private sector does. That is my grouse. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They are being caught.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Please do not interrupt.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR (Madras): Do not expose the private sector.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: Now this movement needs a lot of care. In a big organisation one or two people may make mistakes. Even in Government bodies they make mistakes. Even in the party of Mr. Vajpayee, their members make a lot of mistakes and do a lot of wrong things which they very conveniently hush up among themselves. I would like them to be as clear with their own members' behaviour and ways as they would like every other department and organisation and institution to be. I think you have to be very objective and you should not forget all the services rendered by this Co-operative Store over the last seven or eight years, all the good work done by it in bringing down the price of bricks from about Rs. 60 per thousand, or even Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 per thousand to about Rs. 30 per thousand. Even in rice prices were brought down by them and it was done according to the rules and regulations of the Civil Supplies Department. In the matter of coal they brought down the prices and they regulated the supplies, and stability

was maintained in the prices of various articles. When a lot of service is rendered by a certain co-operative store, Members still go to the extent of exaggerating things, imagine all sorts of things and try to attack a certain store, in respect of a very small matter. I think it is not worth the while even to spend so much time on a minor matter like this. Of course many people are anxious to condemn certain leaders of Delhi, which effort has been there for about ten years now. This is nothing new, nothing strange; we know it, that a concerted attempt is made to condemn certain leaders of Delhi, even the Delhi State, became a casualty of this—in the bargain. I am very sorry that when good work is done people try to find motives in that; they try to read a lot of things in that; they try to blame the people for that. But I would urge you to have a balanced view when some service is rendered by a store or a co-operative society. There are thousands of members in each large society. It is very difficult even to manage them. Sometimes many of them are even illiterate, and it is not an easy job to manage all the illiterate people, to have them working, and so on. This applies not only to the particular Store, but to a large number of co-operative stores and co-operative societies. Where you have a large collection of people, half of them sometimes do not even understand how the society functions, how the accounts are to be kept, how are the things bought and sold, and it is a difficult job to explain things to them, to run the show for them, to manage the things for them. Therefore, all the good work done—the supplies that are stabilised, the prices that have been brought down by that Store—all that we should appreciate. If they make mistakes, have an enquiry; we have nothing against it. If they have done something wrong, do take action against them. After all, a store which tries to do something for the town should be open to criticism. It should be

exposed to criticism and enquires and all sorts of inspection, etc. But on the ground of some small loophole do not condemn the good work done. On the basis of some plea you would be anxious to damage and see people out of your way because they are very formidable political leaders. Do not go out of your way to condemn those people. I thank you very much.

SHRI S. MISRA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to say something about the food situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You have five minutes only, Mr. Misra.

SHRI S. MISRA: It is known to all that food is produced by the cultivator but it is he who is always neglected. The funds which are supplied by the Government for agricultural purposes are not going into his hands; it is spent on the way. The agricultural staff is not helping the cultivators by going to the field. They have to remain occupied more in office.

Sir, it is to be known that 80 per cent. of the cultivators are poor. They do not have their own seed. Many of them have no plough, no bullocks. For loan purposes, though there are co-operative societies, most of the cultivators are not getting loans in time for purchase of bullocks, seeds and fertiliser from the societies. The societies are attached with the District Central Co-operative Banks. The District Central Co-operative Bank gives loans if all the shareholders of a society have paid their instalment of debts fully. There is no such large-scale society where all shareholders can pay their dues in time. Suppose a majority of the shareholders of a society have paid their dues and a small portion of them could not pay owing to certain difficulties, in that case the shareholders who have already paid their dues are also not entitled to get loans.

There is another thing. A major portion of our agriculturists for their agriculture depend upon rainfall. If there is drought, which has been happening over a number of years, the cultivators are ruined. Then sometimes flood damages cultivation.

Sir, the agriculturists having no other source of getting fuel are habitually cooking their food with the help of cow-dung because of which cow-dung is not utilised as fertiliser. Lands are not getting sufficient organic fertiliser. The fertility of land is going down. Moreover, Sir, a major portion of our agriculturists are so poor that they are forced to take advances from the traders on agreement that their foodgrains will be given to them at cheaper rates in the harvest season. Thus the high profits are all going to the capitalists. The capitalists are assisted by the Reserve Bank which supplies them money to collect and store foodgrains. They are not bound to sell it on a fair price. On the other hand, they sell it when the foodgrains become dearer in the market. They are always hoarding for profiteering motive. So the consumers are always suffering. It is, therefore, suggested that to solve the aforesaid things the following measures should be taken immediately:

(i) The Agriculture Department should supply to the poor agriculturist sufficient quantity of improved variety of seeds, implements for cultivation and medicine for the protection of their crop.

(ii) The grain golla-cum-large scale co-operative society of every panchayat should be supplied with sufficient funds from the Reserve Bank directly to furnish loans to the shareholder agriculturists in time for improvement of their lands, purchase of bullocks, seeds and fertiliser, at least to those shareholders who are not defaulters.

(iii) The Government should provide more irrigation facilities to the agriculturist and construct flood banks in river areas.

(iv) Also the Government should take necessary steps for supply of coal or any other scientific device to the people for cooking purposes on payment so that cow-dung will be saved and the lands will get this organic fertiliser.

(v) Rice and sugar must be purchased by the Government through co-operative grain golla societies for stocking it in hand and supply it to consumers at all times by consumers co-operative societies at fixed rates.

Sir, Orissa is now starting a new sugar factory on a co-operative basis. The growers of cane in our State are paid much less than the growers of U.P. and Bihar. If in the start a better price is not given, this sugar factory may not be able to achieve the aim. So, Sir, if these methods are adopted, the agriculturists will be able to produce more paddy, sugar-cane etc. and the profits will not go into the hands of the middleman. Thus the food problem may be solved. Thank you.

श्री गोडे मुरारि : उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, खाद्य समस्या के बारे में जब बहस की जा रही थी तब यही सुनने में आया कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी भुखमरी से नहीं मरा—यह सरकारकी ओर से मंत्री महोदय का कहना है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में २७ करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो रोजाना तीन आने से कम आमदनी पर गुजर करते हैं और वह तीन आने में खा ही क्या सकता है रोज। उसका हिसाब मंत्री महोदय लगाएं तो उनको पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादातर लोग ऐसे हैं जो आधा खाकर जीते हैं और अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं—आधा खाते हैं, एक बार खाते हैं और जो खाते हैं वह ऐसी चीज खाते हैं जो किसी दूसरे मुल्क में

[श्री गोडे मुराहर]

शायद नहीं खाई जाती हो, जो उसकी वेल्यु है वह बहुत ही कम है। फिर भी सरकार आकर हमसे यह कहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी भुखमरी से नहीं मरता। मैं कहता हूँ, ज्यादातर आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में भुखमरी से मरते हैं क्योंकि आधा पेट खाकर जो इन्सान जीता है उसको कई रोग लग जाते हैं और जल्दी से जल्दी वह इन्सान मर जाता है और मरने पर जो सर्टिफिकेट होता है उसमें कह दिया जाता है कि वह प्राकृतिक कारणों से मर गया है। हर एक आदमी को कोई न कोई कारण से मरना पड़ता है और यह बीमारी लगने का सबसे बड़ा कारण होता है। हमारे देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं वे आधा खाकर जीते हैं और इसलिये सरकार का यहां आकर कहना कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी भुखमरी से नहीं मरता, यह ग़लत बात है, झूठी बात है और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की परिस्थिति ज्यादा दिन नहीं चलने वाली है, किसी न किसी दिन आपके पाप का भंडा फूटेगा और एक क्रांति की ज्वाला उठेगी जो इस बात को साफ करेगी।

अभी हाल में सुनने में आया कि बंगाल में, पंजाब में, राजस्थान में, मध्य प्रदेश में और न जाने कहां कहां अकाल पड़ा लेकिन यहां पर उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं, सरकार को उसके बारे में कोई चिंता नहीं और सरकार की ओर से यह भी कहा जाने लगा कि अकाल नहीं पड़ा है वहां पर, वहां अनाज की कमी है और उसकी पूर्ति कर रहे हैं। मैंने खुद जाकर देखा है, राजस्थान में लोग अपने बाल बच्चों को लेकर, अपनी जितनी गाय बकरियां हैं उन सब को लेकर, चल पड़े हैं मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ और फिर भी कहा जाता है अकाल नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार अंधी है उसको कुछ दीखता नहीं और यह अंधी सरकार. . .

डा० एम० एम० एस० सिद्धू : जस्टिस अंधी है।

श्री गोडे मुराहर : जस्टिस भी अंधी है लेकिन सरकार भी अंधी है। उसको दिल्ली का ही दिल्ली का दीखता है, बाहर का कुछ नहीं दीखता है। (Interruption.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Do not interrupt him please.

श्री गोडे मुराहर : दिल्ली के अंदर अगर सरकार सुग्री और शोपड़ियों को देखेगी तो उसको पता चलेगा कि लोग वहां पर किस तरह से रहते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि अगर वह देश में खाद्य की समस्या को हल करना चाहती है तो उसे खेती में सुधार करना पड़ेगा। अगर खेती में सुधार करना है तो सब से पहली चीज़ यह करनी होगी कि जो अन-इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं, उन पर लगान खत्म किया जाय। जिस जमीन को आप अन-इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग कहते हैं और जिस पर किसान खेती करता है उसमें काफी उत्पादन नहीं होता है। हमारे देश में ज्यादातर जो किसान हैं वे गरीब हैं जो ऐसी जमीनों में खेती करते हैं जिसमें काफी उसके खाने के लिए भी अनाज नहीं होता है। इन किसानों को लगान भी देना पड़ता है और उनके खाने के लिए काफी रूढ़ावर भी नहीं होती है। आप यह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है लेकिन इस चीज़ से आप को ज्यादा घाटा पड़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से आप को केवल दो प्रतिशत नुकसान होगा। आप को लगान में केवल दो प्रतिशत की कम आय होगी। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि ६।। एकड़ से नीचे की जो जमीन है उस पर लगान खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि किसान उस जमीन से अपनी गुजर बसर अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकता है। जब वह अपने खाने के लिए उस जमीन से पैदा नहीं कर

सकता है तो वह सरकार को किस तरह से लगान देगा और किस तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेगा ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से दामों की लूट आजकल चल रही है सारे हिन्दुस्तान में अगर वह जारी रही तो आपकी कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती है । जब फसल होती है तो आप कहते हैं कि फसल के दाम कम हैं । जब किसान बाजार में बेचने के लिए जाता है तो उसे दाम कम मिलते हैं और कुछ महीने के बाद बड़े बड़े मालदार व्यापारी किसानों से अनाज खरीद लेते हैं । जब किसान को अनाज की जरूरत होती है तो उसे ज्यादा दाम में अनाज लेना पड़ता है । इसके लिए आपके पास क्या उपाय है ? अगर सरकार को इस चीज को ठीक करना है तो उस की नीति में बुनियादी तबदीली होनी चाहिए और बुनियादी तौर पर उसे सोचना चाहिये । इस तरह इधर उधर की हेराफेरी करने से, अमरीका से पी० एल० ४८० के द्वारा अनाज मंगा लिया, बर्मा से चावल ले लिया, तो इन चीजों से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । अगर सरकार ने अपनी खेती की नीति में सुधार करना है तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो लाखों एकड़ जमीन जिस पर खेती हो सकती है और जो आजकल बेकार पड़ी हुई है उस पर खेती करने की व्यवस्था करें । जो किसान आज बेकार पड़ा हुआ है उसको अन्न की सेना में भर्ती कीजिये और इस तरह से सारे देश में बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए एक अन्न सेना बनाइये । जो जमीन बेकार पड़ी है उस में खेती करने की कोशिश कीजिये ताकि हमारे देश की पैदावार बढ़े । इस के साथ ही साथ जो अकाल इस समय कुछ हिस्सों में पड़ा हुआ है वह इस तरह की खेती करने से नहीं पड़ेगा और रुक जायगा । अगर आप इस तरह की बात नहीं करते हैं तो हमारे देश में जो सिवामी जम्हूरियत है उसे कभी न कभी खतरा होने वाला है ।

मैं एक और चीज आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अगर आपको दामों की लूट को बन्द करना है तो फसल के वक्त जो दाम होते हैं, वही दाम या १५ प्रतिशत और २० प्रतिशत से ज्यादा न हो साल भर के अन्दर में । एक फसल और दूसरी फसल के बीच में भी १० या २० प्रतिशत से ज्यादा दाम न बढ़ने चाहियें । अगर इस से ज्यादा दाम बढ़ते हैं तो सरकार की ओर से दाम निश्चित कर दिये जाने चाहिये ।

मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है और मैं कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सदस्य इस कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के चेयरमैन रह चुके हैं उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया है उसमें उन्होंने जो बात मान ली है उस पर सदस्यों को ध्यान देना चाहिये । अगर उन्होंने कोई चीज मान ली है तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं कि सरकारी पार्टी का कोई भी बड़ा आदमी चाहे उसने किसी नीयत से वह कार्य किया हो, अगर वह फिर भी कोआपरेटिव स्टोर की सदस्यता करता है तो अच्छी बात नहीं है । जब हमारी सरकार सारे हिन्दुस्तान में काला-बाजार बन्द करने की हिदायत देती है और हमारे कांग्रेस के नेता इस तरह से कोआपरेटिव स्टोर चलाते हैं, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करते हैं तो फिर कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन का क्या हाल होगा । देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था का क्या हाल होगा ? वे खुद मालिक हैं, इसलिए मैं सरकार से इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि वह जल्द से जल्द बुनियादी तौर पर यह सोचे कि जब तक वह अपनी नीति नहीं बदलती है तब तक खेती में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है ।

गुड़ और चीनी के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के मिलों का जो हाल है उस को सब लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । आज चीनी मिलों को चीनी बनाने के लिए गन्ना नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि सरकार ने उस क्षेत्र में गन्ने का भाव २ ६० मन से कम रखा है । इसलिए मेरी

[श्री गोडे मुराहरि]

सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि अगर वह चीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना चाहती है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में भी गन्ने के भाव २ रु० मन कर देना चाहिये। जब तक वह इस तरह की योजना नहीं बनाती है तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में न गूड़ की समस्या हल होगी, न चीनी की समस्या का हल होगा और न हमारी खाद्य स्थिति ही ठीक हो सकती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The Food Minister will reply tomorrow at twelve.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 11th December 1963.

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