

**BABAR ROAD COLONY**

\*23i. SHRI C. G. MISRA : Will the Minister for WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY kindly refer to his reply to my starred question No. 47 in the Council on the 28th July 1952 and state the progress made in the matter of allowing trie residents of the Babar Road Colony in New Delhi to raise a second storey on their present single-storeyed houses ?

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : The New Delhi Municipal Committee have since decided to relax their Buildings Bye Laws to provide that the permissible pressure on the earth per square foe should be determined at site after testing the soil. It is proposed to carry on four tests, before allowing a second storey to be erected on Babar Road houses. Two tests have already been carried out and the remaining two are expected to be completed by the end of December 1952.

The question of recovery of additional pYemium and/or ground rent is still under consideration.

**RISE IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE**

♦232. SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the abnormal increase in prices of coffee which is causing considerable difficulty to the consumers;

(h) what are the reasons for such increase m prices and what steps Government have taken to check the rise in prices ;

(c) what is the estimated coffee consumption in tons per year in India ;

(J) what is the estimated coffee crop for 1951-52 ;

(e) what is the quantity reserved for export during 1951-52 ;

(/) who is the Director of Research 01 Coffee; and

(g) if there is no such Director at present since when the office has remained vacant ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE \ (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Prices j of coffee were on the increase from May . to September 1952. During October j and November, they have, however, J; come down by about Rs. 50 per cwt.

(b) Reasons for the increase in prices are growing internal consumption and keen competition among the merchants. With a view to bring down the prices, the Indian Coffee Board have revived in the major consuming centres of South India " Local auctions " for the benefit of the small retailers, hotels, roasters and canteens. In addition, larger quantities \* of coffee are being released in the internal market. Government have also cancelled the export quota of 2,000 tons of coffee originally allotted from the 1952-53 crop.

(c) About 18,500 tons during recent years.

(d) 21,000 tons.

(e) 2,200 tons.

(/) Shri K. M. Thomas. (g)

Does not arise.

**MANUFACTURE OF WOODSCREWS**

\*233. SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Guest Keen, Williams Ltd. have been given licence by Government to start a factory for the manufacture of wood-screws in India;

(b) if so, what are the authorised; subscribed and paid up capitals of the company ;

(c) the place where the factory would be located ;

~"(d) the rames of the directors of the company ;

(e) whether any part of the paid up capital of the company has been subscribed by Indians ; if so, to what extent;

(f) the date on which the licence was given to this company and the terms and conditions, if any, thereof ;

(g) the annual estimated capacity and present production of the factory ; and

(h) whether Government had adopted in 1951 a policy of issuing free licences to set up plants in India for the manufacture of woodscrews ; and whether this policy has since been modified ; if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Authorised Capital Rs. 200 lakhs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 141-06 lakhs. Paid up Capital Rs. 141-06 lakhs.

(c) Bombay.

(d) Messrs. J- Leisk, H. M. L. Williams, J. F. Heatly, W. E. Murphy and E. J. Evans.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) On 1st September 1951 subject to the following conditions—

(i) The company will start manufacture of woodscrews by the third quarter of the year 1952.

(ii) The company will not increase the capacity beyond 500 tons of woodscrews per annum except with the prior permission of the Government.

(iii) The sanction was not to be construed as an undertaking by the Government to provide to the fullest extent the raw material and/or foreign exchange.

On 21 st December 1951 the company was permitted to work their plant on two shifts and thereby produce 1,000 tons of woodscrews per year.

(g) 5<sup>00</sup>tons or 10 lakh gross. Production has not yet commenced.

(h) No, Sir.

#### MANUFACTURE OF WOODSCREWS

\*234. SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA : Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand, consumption and production of woodscrews in India during 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, and April to October 1952 ;

(b) the imports of woodscrews during the aforesaid periods ;

(c) the number and names of factories registered and unregistered in India for the manufacture of wood-screws and their paid up capital ;

(d) the number and names of factories manufacturing woodscrews during the years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 ;

(e) the total estimated capacity of each factory and its actual production; and

(f) whether any factories for woodscrews have been closed down during the past four years ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) to (f). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexures Nos. 62, 63 and 64.]

(f) Some factories have temporarily suspended production for lack of demand and consequent accumulation of stocks.

#### DOCUMENTARY AND NEWS REVIEW FILMS

\*235. SHRI S. M. HEMROM : Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of (1) documentary, and (ii) news review, films so far made in India since 1948 ;

(b) the average cost of each ;

(c) whether there were any representations made to Government suggesting the edition of the films in Oriya, Gujrati and Marathi languages ; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to prepare such editions ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Documentary films—123 ; Newsreels—281.

(b) The average cost of production of a newsreel is Rs. 10,000. As regards documentary films, the cost ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 depending on the subject, the locations to be covered and the time required to complete the film.

(c) and (d). Government have received some representations, but it is not possible at present to undertake the preparation of Oriya, Gujrati and Marathi editions also owing to lack of funds.

#### FINANCIAL AID TO ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

♦236. SHRI T. D. PUSTAKE : Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to give any financial aid to the All India Spinners' Association during the current year for assisting "various khadi production centres ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : A grant of Rs. 2,00,000 was given to the All-India Spinners' Association in 1951-52. No further request has been received from them during the current financial year.

A Board, is, however, proposed to be set up for the development of Khadi on which the A. I. S. A. will be represented. This Board will work out schemes from the funds to be placed at its disposal for assisting the all-round development of the Khadi industry throughout the country.

#### HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

\*237. SHRI T. D. PUSTAKE : Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States to which financial aid has been given from the Handloom Development Fund ;

(b) the amount given to each State ; and

(c) the principle according to which the aid has been given to different States ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Council. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 65.]

(c) The need for securing the maximum benefit to the handloom industry.

#### HANDLOOM CLOTH

\*238. SHRI T. D. PUSTAKE : Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether handspun and handwoven cloth is given any preference while buying cloth for Central Government requirements ; and

(b) if so, how much of such cloth was bought for Government purposes during the year 1951-52 ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Government are encouraging the use of handspun and handwoven, i.e., Khadi cloth as far as possible.

(b) In 1951-52, purchase of Khadi cloth for Government requirements, amounted to Rs. 67,287.

#### REHABILITATION OF EAST BENGAL REFUGEES IN ORISSA

♦239. SHRI B. RATH : Will the Minister for REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government receive any periodic reports from the Government

of Orissa regarding the progress made in the rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in that State, and, if so whether he will be pleased to lay copies of the reports received during the current year on the Table ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the displaced persons sent to Orissa during the last two years have not been able to rehabilitate themselves, and if so, for what reasons; and

(c) how many rehabilitation colonies were opened in that State and how many have been closed down ?

THE MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION (SHRI AJIT PRASAD JAIN) : (a) Yes. The reports which are received in the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta have been sent for and they will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) Various degrees of success have been achieved by different displaced persons in rehabilitation. Some have failed to rehabilitate primarily because they could not adapt themselves to the climate and environments of Orissa.

(c) 49 colonies, out of which nine colonies have been closed down.

(Question No. 240 postponed to 16th December 1952 as Unstarred Question No. 52-B.)

#### INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES FAIR

\*24i. SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN : Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics participated in the International Industries Fair held at Bombay recently ;

(b) what is the value of the goods of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics imported for exhibition at the fair ;

(c) what was the value of the goods sold by them at the Exhibition ; and

(d) whether the proceeds realised from the sales were retained in this country by the Russian Embassy ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 35 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 5,33,52-

(d) Up-to-date information is being collected. So far as I am aware, the Soviet authorities have already sought and obtained permission from the Reserve Bank of India to remit £21,811/13/3 or Rs. 2,91,728 to the U. S. S. R.

#### SALE OF TEA AT CALCUTTA

◆242. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR : (a) Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there could be no sale of tea at the Calcutta tea auction on 24th November 1952 and that the sale has been postponed for a week due to absence of demand from United Kingdom and Near East countries ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the adverse effect this will have on the tea gardens, particularly on the gardens-which are in distress ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to avert that situation ?■

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE! (SHRI D-P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(6)and(c). The postponement of the auction on 24th November 1952 is a reminder of the difficult times that the-tea industry is now passing through, due to the fall in prices. I would refer the hon. Member to the statement made by my colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, in this connection in the House of the People on the 10th December, from which he will see how concerned the Government are about the present situation or the tea industry and the steps they are-considering to improve the situation.

**HONNEMARADU POWER PROJECT**

45. SHRI BASAPPA SHETTY : Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether the Honnemaradu Power Project in Mysore is included in the Planning Commission Report and the Five Year Plan ; if so,

(0) what is the estimated cost of the project; and

(it) what will be the annual production of power in k-w. after completion of the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI J. S. L. HATHI) ; No Sir.

(1) Rs. 3,068 lakhs.

(M) The proposed installed capacity of Honnemaradu Scheme will be 3,40,000 kilowatts.

**DAFTRY AND PEON QUARTERS**

46. SHRI C. L. VARMA : Will the Minister for WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(o) the total number of Daftry and Peon quarters in New Delhi ;

(b) the number of Daftries and Peons who have not been provided with Government accommodation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Daftry and Peon quarters are mostly not provided with electricity, independent water taps and flush system ; and

(d) whether Government have considered the question of providing these amenities in these quarters and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Daftry quarters — 773; Peon quarters—2,918.

(b) Daftries—1,021.

Peons—4,805.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The electrification of these quarters will be taken in hand soon. Provision of bath rooms and flush latrines will be taken up as and when funds are available.

**BARTER AGREEMENTS**

47. SHRIGOVINDAREDDY: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into Barter Agreements with foreign countries during the year 1951 and during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such agreements ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE. (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Set: Appendix III,, Annexure No. 66.]

**GOOD-WILL MISSIONS**

48. SHRI M. VALIULLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of good-will Missions from foreign countries which visited India from 1st January 1948 to the end of November 1952 ; and

(b) the number of Indian good-will Missions sent to foreign countries during the same period ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND-MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU) : (a). Six Good-will Missions from foreign countries visited India from 1st January 1948 to the end of November 1952.

(b) Six Indian Good-will Mission: were sent to foreign countries dunn. ' the same period.

SHRI H. D. RAJAH (Madras) : Sir, I want to bring to your notice an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will come to that.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1952

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report to the Council the following message received from the House of the People signed by the Secretary to the House :

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1952 which has been passed by the House at its sitting held on the 12th December 1952."

The Speaker has certified that the Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article no of the "Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

### RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is only one candidate for election to the Central Silk Board. I hereby declare that Shri Shyam Dhar Misra is duly elected to the said Board.

There is only one candidate for election to the Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps. I hereby declare that Col. Pir Mohammed Khan is duly elected to the said Committee.

### REQUEST FOR RAISING FUND FOR CYCLONE SUFFERERS IN SOUTH INDIA

SHRI H. D. RAJAH (Madras) : Sir, recently a severe catastrophe has overtaken Tamil Nad in the form of an unprecedented cyclone. The Leader of the Council the other day gave certain details ; since then tragic news has come that about 500 people had died and rupees ten crores worth of property has been lost. The Governor

of Madras has opened a Fund for their relief. As a token of sympathy towards those distressed people, may I suggest to you, Sir, that you open a Fund here ana, as a tangible support of our help to them, we all contribute our one day's wages towards their relief, so that, including your wages and our wages.....

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY (Mysore) : Wages ?

SHRI H. D. RAJAH : Yes, I call them wages because we are all workers. Our ere day's wages can go to that fund and that money can be sent to the Governor of Madras. That is my humble suggestion, Sir, and I hope that you will seriously take up the matter and give the suffering humanity relief to some extent.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHEB

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHEB (Madras) : On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. Sir, in a question that was raised and the answer given the name of the Muslim League was brought in. In that connection, I want to say, Sir, that whatever talks took place between the Congress and the Muslim League, whatever dealings there had been between the Congress and the Muslim League, they were purely on the initiative of the Congress and Muslim League and there was none else, nobody from outside and, least of all, any foreigner or any Pakistani. Sir, in this matter, I have got personal knowledge and I say, Sir, that there was absolutely no intercession of any Pakistani in this matter, least of all Abdul Satar Sait whose movements were never known to me at that time. Even now I am not in the know of his movements in the country. Another statement which the Government made was that the dealings were objectionable.....

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. He is raising a point of order.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I think that a point of personal explanation could be given in one's own defence, but not in defence of some one else ; and, I do not think what he is stating is relevant ; he is not entitled to make any such statements.

(Jnanab M, Muhammad Ismail saheb rose.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Sit down. The question related to the movements of a certain gentleman whose name was mentioned in the question. An answer was given by the Government on that. We have nothing to do with the pact between the Congress and the Muslim League in the House.

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL SAHEB : Sir, the name of the Muslim League was brought in and I am the President of the League.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, but we have nothing to do with it.

#### **.RESOLUTION RE. PLANNEE CROPPING**

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now proceed to the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri M. Govinda Reddy on the 25th November, 1952 :

"This Council is of opinion that the Government of India should take legislative and other measures to promote planned cropping all over India."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before that, I want to make an announcement. We will start work from tomorrow at 10 a.m. instead of 10-45 a.m. and, in the afternoon, we go on from 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Chairman, before the House adjourned on the 25th of last month, I had just time to move my Resolution and mention some broad aspects which I wanted to cover in the Resolution.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Since that day, Sir, very relevant and important points with regard to this subject of agriculture and, particularly, food production in the country has been brought to the attention of the House both in the Food Debate and on other occasions. Several hon. Members of this House took part in the Food Debate and they have canvassed actually for my Resolution. They have pleaded for crop planning and that crop planning is the only remedy for solving the food deficit. On other occasions also, Members have been pleased to refer to this subject and have declared their intention in favour of crop planning.

Well, Sir, this country which was known to be a land of plenty has an area of nearly a little over 800 million acres of which about 615 million acres are usable ; about 93 million acres, that is about 15 per cent, of this area is covered by forests and about 9 per cent, of this area, about 58 million acres, is in the shape of fallow lands and about 17 per cent, of this area, that is, about 102 million acres, is put up as procurable waste and about 96 million acres as not available at present for cultivation and the rest, about 324 million acres is actually under the plough ; that is about 52 per cent, of the usable area that is available in India is sown. Out of that 48 million acres are irrigated which forms 20 per cent, of the total area under crop.

Well, Sir, with such availability of land, land of all degrees of fertility and under all climates, we have not been able to grow enough food. 72 per cent, of the cultivated area is covered with food crops and still we have not been able to grow enough. During the Food Debate, the hon. the Food Minister was pleased to express very sanguine hopes about our reaching the goal of self-sufficiency. Our Government have been, of course, very careful, in seeing that self-sufficiency is reached. It was said at first that self-sufficiency with regard to food would be reached in India by 1951 ; but, by 1952 we still found ourselves importing foodgrains. It was then said that by 1952 we would reach self-sufficiency in food ; but, again, now it is brought out that still

[Shri Govinda Reddy] we have to go on importing. It is also said, Sir, by the Planning Commission also, which has gone into this question, that even in the year 1956, we will have to rely upon importing. We have imported, Sir, a good deal in the previous years. In the year 1949 our production was about 43 million tons, 43.314 million tons and then we had to import 3,930 million tons just to feed the population under rationing ; in the year 1950 our production rose a bit and it reached 46.018 million tons and we had to import in that year 2\*87 million tons.

The figures for 1951 are provisional figures. They could not be finalised. It is said that for 1951 our production was 41723 million tons, and our provisional import figures were put at 4-786 million tons. It was brought out during the debate on food that we have spent nearly 750 to 800 crores of rupees, in which much foreign exchange had to be consumed. Thus we have been paying through the nose for these imports, and we are still in need of further imports of food grains. The Minister of course expressed the hope that we need not have to import 5 million tons during the next year, and he based that hope that stocks of food-grains were being built up in the country. I wish the Minister were here. He is very hopeful, and it is good to be optimistic. Both the Ministers are a stout lot, and it is good that they give hopes to the country. But my own fear is that the figures of production in the past have not been so reassuring as the Minister has been. Just to give a few figures of cereals, between 1948 and 1949, the production of the lowest figure, for 1948, 1949 was 3616 million tons and for 1949-50, 42.8 million tons. The average comes to about 42 million tons. During the three years ending 1949-50, production declined from 46.16 million tons to 42.1 million tons. If we take these figures which are there, and if we can draw a conclusion from these figures, we cannot draw an optimistic conclusion, however much we would like to draw it.

When the food production of the country is in this state, the population is going on increasing. The Planning Commission has estimated that the population is increasing at the rate of 11 per cent, every year, and, according to the estimate of the Planning Commission, by 1956 we will have to feed 382.28 million people. At the rate of 13.8 oz. per adult, our requirement would come to 53.07 million tons ; at 14 oz. it would be 53.57 million tons. Our production so far has not gone beyond 46 million tons. Even this 46 million tons will not be available to us, because we will have to allow for a deduction of about 12 per cent, of this quantity for purposes of consumption in the shape of seeds and for wastage. If this 12 per cent, deduction is allowed, for , we would hardly have a little over 30 million tons for consumption, and we would have to import the rest. The experiment of reduction of population cannot be tried in India. We are known to be a. 12 NOON, nation breeding fast and thick. So much talk about family planning is going on, and eminent people, have addressed the Family Planning Conference, including our Chairman. But this heavy-breeding nation cannot think of trying an experiment like that-. I will acquaint this House with a little incident which happened in my own family. My brother has a large family. Imagine my consternation when every year and a half a new arrival was brought into the family. And since this was a matter on which I could not administer a rebuke to him nor tender any advice, I asked a friend of mine to do so, and he said : " Look here, what does this fellow know ? God gives children. How can I help it ? " So\*, also I can imagine people present at the Family Planning Conference saying, " It is the gift of God ; how can we help it ". So, any attempt at reducing the growth of population would not be a success in India for the present at least. Therefore, we have to take it for granted that we will have to feed 382.28 million mouths at the end of 1956.

With regard to other agricultural products also our position is not quite.



hopeful. We are still in deficit with regard to the most important agricultural produce ; with regard to cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc. we are deficit ; in pulses, our production in 1949-50 was 47 million tons. The net quantity available, according to statistics, was 678 million tons, and this quantity was declared by the ECAFE as insufficient to feed the nation. Judging by the nutrition standards declared by that body this is less by 69 million tons in 1955-56, and we would be deficit by 8 million tons. As regards cotton, the Planning Commission has estimated that in 1950-51 our production was 293 million bales, and our consumption was put at 477 million bales. For 1955-56 it has estimated a production of 53 million bales, and this, as could be seen, is far from sufficient. Jute : we are not growing enough, our production of jute in 1950-51 was 33 million bales, and our consumption in 1955-56 will be 72 million bales. Sugarcane is the one commodity where we have reached self-sufficiency. The Planning Commission has estimated that we would be deficit in 1955-56, but we have reached a figure which amounts to self-sufficiency. In oilseeds, our production in 1950-51 was 41 million tons, or 176 million tons in terms of oil. And this also was declared to be insufficient.

These figures I have given just to show that in almost all important agricultural commodities we are far short of our national needs and I ask the Government whether we would be able to reach at least a stage of self-sufficiency in food and in all these agricultural commodities, if we allow things to go on as they are. If we cannot have a family planning, Sir, I submit, we must have at least a crop planning. In order to realise the importance of this, Sir, the Government have to concede two points. One is that they should deem agriculture as constituting the primary economy of the country. Agriculture, in the past, Sir, has been the Cinderella of the land and even when power was transferred and when she was put in a new home, she was not taken in except

as a daughter-in-law who was poor-born and who had not brought a dowry. Although the land was faced with a deficit in food and other agricultural commodities, due attention was not paid to agriculture. No doubt the Government did neither spare the efforts nor money. Government spent thousands of crores on Grow More Food Campaign. But still, Sir, the outlook of considering agriculture as the primary economy of the country and giving it the topmost priority was not there. Since it is the outlook that conditions our achievement, our work, it is necessary that this outlook should be maintained.

With regard to some of the conferences that were convened where agricultural interests had to be represented, agricultural interests were not invited, were not consulted. I will give a few instances, Sir, when some time ago cotton prices had to be fixed, the mill owners were invited at the conference, the members of the Chambers of Commerce in the country were invited at the conference and almost every other interest was invited at the conference, but not the growers of cotton. Well, Sir, in the past when they had to fix the procurement prices for foodgrains, they convened a conference of merchants, business men and all other people but not of growers.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY (Mysore) : May I interrupt, Sir ? I think the quorum has disappeared.

AN HON. MEMBER : We have quorum.

SECRETARY : Yes, there is a quorum—22 Members.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : On the Planning Commission—according to the recommendations of which we spend about 40 per cent, of the total outlay on agriculture—the Minister of Agriculture, I understand, was not on it. And I do not know how far he was consulted in the matter. I do not blame the Government for it. But I do maintain that if the agricultural

[Shri Govinda Reddy.] targets have to be reached, it is but necessary that the Minister of Agriculture must have freedom to deal with it.

I am glad, Sir, that agriculture is now coming into its own, just as the Minister is walking in now ; I am glad that this portfolio has been entrusted to Ministers who emerge right from the peasantry. Agriculture is as technical as any other subject and nobody who is not acquainted with the real conditions of agriculture, with the real state of affairs in the peasantry, can do justice to this Department and I am glad that the hon. Minister as well as the Deputy Minister are from the peasantry and I hope that real knowledge will be brought to bear on them and whatever the Planning Commission have allotted for the development of agriculture, will be at their disposal and they will be the authorities who will plan the implementation of the schemes. So, Sir, it is therefore very important that this amount that is sanctioned be utilised for the development of agriculture and I suggest to the Government, Sir, that if they want to step up production in the field of food as well as in other commodities, they will have to avail themselves of planned cropping. That would help them a good deal. Even the Planning Commission have stated that planned cropping should be resorted to. This is not a new idea. The Government of India in the past, soon after the close of the first world war, thought of raising up production, stepping up production of food and other commodities and they convened a conference under the auspices of the then Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (now known as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research). That conference made certain recommendations of which organised agricultural farming and planned cropping was one. In the year 1944, I learn, Sir, again the Council of Agricultural Research convened another conference and that went into this question at greater length and made certain recommendations and out of those recom-

mendations three points are worth noting here. They are : Wherever possible, cropping should be on a planned basis and for achieving this object, Government will have to resort to persuasive steps and carry on propaganda in this direction and wherever possible, legislation should be introduced. And legislation was in fact introduced, Sir, for instance in Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay where they had to wean away certain areas from cotton to food production. They did legislate. In Bengal, I learn, Sir, that they wanted to cultivate more jute and so some areas had to be weaned away for the cultivation of more jute by legislation. And as far as my knowledge of these matters goes, that legislation was successful. So, Sir, this is not a new thing for the Government.

The Government, I anticipate, will plead some difficulties. The difficulties will be that legislation is not possible in a country like this where agriculture is not well organised, that it would be impossible to put it into practice. My answer for that would be that the Government have tried such experiment in the past and when it has succeeded in the past, it will succeed in the future also. It may not be possible to bring legislation to apply to the whole of India, but it will certainly be possible to legislate in certain areas. It may not be possible to take to planned cropping all over India, but it will certainly be possible to take to planned cropping in several areas like areas under irrigation, projects, where it would be possible. Provided they make up their mind, Sir, it would be possible to put it into effect. Planned cropping is not a fad, Sir. It is a scientific doctrine. All the world over, it is now being pursued with vigour. In Russia, for instance, planned cropping has been adopted on a national basis. We all know that Russia was an agricultural country as ours, where agriculture formed the primary economy of the majority of the people. Fortunately for them, Russia had a revolution, and they attended to the problem of consolidation of agriculture in which planned cropping was the most important feature. Japan, although not art

agricultural country primarily, has planned cropping, and Japan is able, in a large measure, to feed herself on account of planned cropping. They have gone far in reaching efficiency in the growth of food crops as is being brought to light in India where experiments on the Japanese model have been tried and found successful. There are other countries, of course, which have adopted planned cropping. If those countries can adopt planned cropping and can achieve success, we can also do it. Several agricultural research bodies in the world have done a good deal of research in this and have got out several salient features of planned cropping. One is that cropping on a scientific basis would allow land to be exploited to the maximum extent. Therefore, they say that crops should be planned according to the soil, according to the climate. It is said, Sir, that a particular soil with a particular combination of chemicals would give more yield. It is also said that the raw materials required for industries could be more fruitfully produced in certain areas on this scientific basis. This is, of course, proved by science. Our own experience also supports it.

This may be considered to be an academic matter. Of course, this is not our immediate concern. But our immediate concern should be planned cropping according to our own needs.

There is one more point which comes in this connection and that is the place of cash crops. A crop pattern has got to be evolved if we want to have agricultural production in due proportions. Cash crops are now being grown all over the country where food crops can be grown. I have gone through the speech of the hon. Finance Minister who stated that cash crops have not in any way impeded the yield of food crops. My experience is to the contrary. As long as cash crops maintain higher price levels, then naturally the peasantry would be tempted—and I would not accuse them if they are tempted—to grow cash crops and therefore more of them are going in for cash crops, and if the Government have to balance production, they have to in-

crease the food production and they will have to balance the cash crops as against the food crops, but another remedy is possible, i.e. either levelling up the prices or by planning crops. Levelling of the prices is a very difficult matter. Because America is stock-piling and our raw materials are attracted outside and we are allowing exports, no amount of persuasion would make people grow food crops instead of cash crops, and therefore, Sir, if this balance is to be maintained, when price levels cannot be maintained, it would be better to control the crops by planning. Well, Sir, since my time is short, I would appeal to the House to support my Resolution, because that is the only way, according to me, which would solve to a great extent not only the problem of the deficit in food but also in other agricultural commodities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :  
Resolution moved :

"That this Council is of opinion that the Government of India should take legislative and other measures to promote planned cropping all over India."

The Resolution is now open for discussion.

SHRI B. GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, the subject matter under discussion is undoubtedly of great importance, but the hon. the mover of the Resolution has tried to touch only the surface of the problem and has not gone to the depths of the problem. Sir, planned cropping in India is very very necessary and there cannot be any two opinions in regard to that. But if you look at the state of our agriculture, you will agree that certain steps, certain vital steps, would have to be taken before you could think of introducing effective measures as planned cropping, which would alter the agrarian picture altogether. I listened to the hon. Member's speech with the utmost attention, but I found no solution with regard to that. Undoubtedly, he gave very telling figures, figures that gave us some idea of the situation that exists in the countryside today, gave us some picture of the decay of our agriculture today but he did not go beyond that

[Shri B. Gupta.] Sir, planned cropping without planning agrarian relations would not take us very far. This is not the first time that we hear about planned cropping. We had heard of such things even in the days of the British, when Agricultural Commissions and some such things were appointed to go into such questions and make recommendations. Certain British publicists wrote very important books on the subject. Amongst them were even some Governors of Provinces. Some of the outstanding books on the subject are written by the British, but their outlook, their approach to the problem, was totally wrong. They wanted to get things done, retaining the basic structure unchanged, with the result that despite their attempts, they could not go very far. Many Commissions came and many Committees went but the agrarian situation in India and the agriculture in India remained in a state of decay. Sir, if you look at the picture, you will find that we had in undivided India a total cultivated area of about 298 million acres, out of which 72 million acres were irrigated. That is to say, 24 per cent, of the cultivated land at that time was irrigated. I am talking about the period before the Partition of the country. After the Partition of the country, we have, out of this total cultivated area, about 250 million acres, only about 48 million acres happen to be irrigated. This comes to about 19% of the total cultivated area. That is to say that after the Partition of the country, in relation to the total cultivated area, the proportion of the irrigated area has fallen. That is a very important factor and that has contributed to the food crisis in a large measure. Only 10% of our land is under major irrigation projects. The rest, wherever irrigation exists, is under local irrigation, collective or individual. Now, Sir, I am not talking of the major irrigation projects here. India's irrigation today is vitally dependent on how you tackle the problem of the smaller irrigation schemes, the local irrigation schemes, and how you promote the activities of the peasantry in that direction.

Sir, you will find, if you look that way, that while we have here a lot of talk about big irrigation schemes, which are being advertised to the world to show how fine we are getting on under the sun, we find that smaller schemes, schemes which are more or less the result of the creative genius of the peasants, the schemes which the local people in their small ways plan, are neglected. They are not given sufficient help—they are not given any substantial help at all. Without that help, they cannot go very far. Therefore, Sir, our irrigation is today in a state of decay. Whatever may be shown through the big projects here and there, India is a country where irrigation is done by the masses of the peasantry. There, we do not have experts or big schemes, and there is perhaps nothing to show round the world. There, we have small men coming from the huts with the desire and determination to irrigate the land for their well-being, for the well-being of the country, side, for the advancement of the land and their economic plight. Now, Sir, we find that there is complete neglect of these schemes by the Government. I am speaking particularly with reference to our part—with reference to West Bengal. Vast areas are left to themselves. The Government does not think it their duty to go into that measure and give assistance to the peasants so that they could improve their lot and show that even within given resources, certain improvements could be effected. The Government turn their back to them and point to the big irrigation projects that are under way in our country. Sir, I am not against these big schemes. But the most important thing that must also be realised is that, we must at the same time, give necessary assistance and help to the peasantry of the country. The Government are not doing that.

That is one aspect. The other aspect is, how could we have any agriculture or planned cropping under the land relations obtaining as they are today? Even according to the Report of the Planning Commission! you would

find that the per centage of the agricultural labour comes to about 18 percent, of the agricultural population in the country. And among the agricultural labour, again, casual labour accounts for a very considerable part. That is to say, human labour is lying idle there. Human labour is neglected there. Now, there is no productive activity, because they are not given the inspiration ; they are not given the perspective before them, and that is how they are left to their fate. In a country where the land relations are such as make the peasantry progressively poorer, you cannot have any kind of plan in agriculture. You may talk about planned cropping, but there, you find that those who are to deliver the goods in the country, are getting every day uprooted from the soil and thrown into the wilderness, not knowing what will happen to them next. In such state of affairs, is it possible that you could have any decent or tangible planning which would result in increased production or in changing the picture of the country ? Now, the hon. Member who spoke with such pleasure in his own way, of course, did not touch on that, because he cannot come here and say that for planned cropping, it is necessary to see that humanity that is getting uprooted from the soil should be given the land so that the situation may change. Now, the land belongs to somebody and the real producers are without land. That is the position. Take, for instance, Bengal. As I said the other day, 64 per cent, of the agricultural holdings are of 4 acres and less, that is, small holdings. 64 per cent, of the agricultural holdings of that area are therefore uneconomic holdings. The Famine Commission made recommendation to this effect. Before that the Flood Commission pointed to the state of affairs existing at that time. This is one of the reasons why agricultural improvement and planned cropping cannot take place in our country. Who are the masters in the country-side today ? Zamindars,...

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : Excuse me for the interruption. I may tell you that legislation is going on. 55 C.S.D.

SHRI B. GUPTA : In our country today no planning can be done especially in regard to agriculture for the land is concentrated in the hands of the land\* lord class. In Bengal,—I am talking about the Permanent Settlement areas—now—the land is concentrated in the hands of a few people at the top. There a few families have grabbed a substantial chunk of the land under the Permanent Settlement. They are not supposed to do any planning. Their planning is based-on how to acquire fabulous wealth. If there is a boom in the Jute market, they will change their cultivation from food-grains to jute. Instances like that are; there. There is no planning at all. The Zamindars are there out to make money. They plan for earning more money for their wastefulness and debanchery but certainly, they do not plan for the peasantry or for the improvement of agriculture.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : When land is given to the peasantry, you would not allow them to cultivate. ■

SHRI B. GUPTA : That is a wonderful discovery that my hon. friend has made, that if you give land to the peasantry, they would not cultivate. I cannot just instil ideas where such wrong ideas have made a sort of invasion. I am not therefore going into it. But if my hon. friend turns his attention to China, he will find that China is solving the problem by giving land to the peasants. Therefore, what is important today is-to create conditions where a real planning is possible. For planning is not possible unless and until you get. at the human material. Let us not quibble over petty politics here. After all, you know very well that if the peasantry is given land, it will get the-incentive to change the entire landscape of the country-side. Therefore, when the hon. friend comes with the Resolution, he cannot take us far, because his hands are tied to policies which are abominable. Why should we therefore merely talk about planned cropping ? You must look at the human material that is neglected by you. First, take land from the landlords and give it to the *kisans* and then dis-

[Shri B. Gupta.] cuss about planning. You will see that in no time will our land be flowing with milk and honey and the smiles on the face of the hon. Members on that side will then be somewhat justified.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the Resolution that has been moved by my hon. friend Mr. Govinda Reddy. I am tempted to make a reference to the speech of the speaker who has just gone before me, whose words, I find indicated less than his gestures. He makes easy movements of the hand and foot, legs and neck and all that. I do not know which he prizes more—the words that come out of his mouth or the gestures themselves.

Now, Sir, the one thing that disappointed me most in his speech was this that he did not use in this last speech his favourite expression "that bottomless pit of human degradation" which he is so fond of. Perhaps he did not get an opportunity to put it in, in his speech. /

Now, coming to the Resolution itself, personally I am not in favour of crowding the country and the countrymen with a number of legislative measures. We have enough of these laws. Unless of course it is intended for our own benefit and we legislators will have our business and job gone if no laws are made, unless of course it is intended for that, I don't find any use for a law for each and every little bit of thing. Now, Sir there was a time under the British when poppy could not be grown by the tillers of the land unless a license was obtained or a permission was received from the District Magistrate. Those times are happily now gone—and poppy itself for the benefit of our neighbours, the Chinese—has gone out of cultivation and is very near the border of extinction. So far as this planned cropping is concerned, I submit this is the only little liberty that has been left to the poor peasant and the cultivator. He can grow crop of any description he likes

and whether he sows gram or barley, it is his look-out and he is the best judge of what crop he should sow and grow. So I would have very much liked to oppose this Resolution but since it is not in our interest to oppose each other's Resolution, I would very much, without inflicting any ~~long~~ speech, suggest to my friend Mr. Reddy to withdraw his Resolution gracefully.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Sir I am extremely happy that this matter of crop planning should have been brought....

DR. P. S., DESHMUKH : The hon. Member has already made a speech on this subject on the last occasion.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : .....into this House and more so especially by a Member of the Party to which I don't belong. It is indeed a very happy sign that even against their own nature they sometimes borrow the ideas of other political parties and this is the essence of democracy and I hope that this progress will be maintained at least from the Congress side.

First of all I was most surprised to hear the hon. Member who has just concluded—Mr. Saksena oppose this and very gracefully asked the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution. He said something about legislation and too much of legislation. I am sure he was here when the hon. mover of this Resolution said that if we cannot plan families we must at least plan crops. Even at his age, I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate the unhappy consequences that may arise out of legislative family planning.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : He wants neither planning.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : So the only alternative as I can see it and a very healthy alternative would be the planning of crops. Sir, the hon. Minister for Agriculture—I was very grateful to him for having reminded me of a similar speech or a speech

which dealt on crop planning the other day—but he probably forgot that he characterised it as a figment of my imagination. That was also as I expected, because from an unimaginative Minister.....

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH : I don't think that remark of mine referred to crop planning:

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : From an unimaginative Government represented by a more unimaginative Minister I cannot expect anything more but he referred to me particularly when we were discussing oilseeds. He thought that I was talking through my hat when I said that a conflict did and does arise even in the matter of oilseeds—different kinds of oilseeds. Now I am not a great statistician nor do I place too much reliance on the statistics albiet supplied from his own Department. If he will examine the position :ven of oilseeds or like commodities or any group of commodities, he will find that we cannot at the same time increase the production or decrease the production of each and every constituent of a group of commodities. If I may explain, since oil is more or less used for the same purpose, if you use more of one particular oilseed, naturally it follows that you will use less of the other. So in that connection I referred to crop planning but then of course the hon. Minister must have been so pre-occupied with one commodity viz., food, with which I was also occupied at the moment that he did not possibly find himself capable of looking beyond it. However that may be, let me try to confine myself to crop planning in so far as it affects food.

The hon. mover of the Resolution has very ably put the case before us. If I may add to it, I do so only in so far as commonsense is concerned. Not that the mover was lacking in that commodity but he placed more reliance on figures. I say it is not a very good thing for us to depend on them. But if we were to look at it from the commonsense point of view we find that during the last few years our food pro-

duction has been erratic. It has been more or less dictated to by the ruling prices of commodities other than food and we also find that when the price or the need for a particular crop which is not a food crop is more than that of the food crop, then the acreage under food crop decreases. The hon. Minister for Agriculture again quoting figures would like to tell me—and I am going to anticipate his argument—that even in the matter of sugarcane cr any other commodity which the farmers have been induced to grow because of higher price, the increase in acreage under those commodities has been very little. I do appreciate that as against the huge acreage that we have under food crops, the increase in acreage under sugarcane crop or any other cash crop which has taken place during the last few years may not be very much. But he will agree with me when I say that whether it is sugarcane or any other profitable cash crop, it has always been the best of our land that has been turned over to the growing of cash crops. So the effect of this can easily be imagined. We found that, not in this year, but in previous years. This year, fortunately, so far as the food position is concerned, the price of sugarcane has come down and it also has the official sanction behind it, the official coercion, if I may say so. But he will find that during the last few years, the area under sugarcane has been steadily increasing. It is not as if this area has corfie from the reclaimed or waste land that has been patriotically brought under cultivation. All this land has been, more or less, the best irrigated land that we could have got in this country ; and it follows as a consequence that in so far as we have lost so muj(ch of acreage, we have lost also that much of acreage, that much of good, well-irrigated acreage, for the production of food. Now, so far as the Five Year Plan is concerned, we see that they foresee an increase of land under food crops, in a particular direction and to a particular extent. My contention is that if we are not in a position to plan the crops, it will not be possible for us to leave the production of our food to mere guess work, or to mere wishful thinking. Unless we can

[Shri C. G. K. Reddy.] devise some means of planning the crops that go into cultivation in the country, it will not be possible for us to expect that the food situation in the country will be relieved to a very great extent.

There are, of course, very many other ways of seeing to it that the commodity that we need most, namely, food, that the production of that commodity increases and will reach a particular target. But these methods would mean so many other things which possibly the present Government will not be able to accept. I am quite aware of the fact that if you had an integrated price structure, a price policy which takes into consideration all the factors of production of every commodity that is grown in the country, then it is possible to achieve the same result. But the hon. Minister will agree with me that the determining of a sound price policy is much more complicated and will be more difficult to achieve, especially since we do not have any reliable statistics on which we can fall. Therefore, it appears to me that the only method by which we can achieve the same objective is to go in for planned cropping.

I was listening to my hon. friend Mr. Gupta when he brought in other factors also which may vitiate even planned cropping. Of that I am aware and I fully endorse some of the things that he said. There are the conditions under which our peasants, the agricultural workers who are involved in the growing of food crops in the country, are living and working. It is desirable and it is essential, so far as I am concerned, and so far as my party is concerned, that certain far-reaching agricultural reforms which affect the ownership and other factors that go into the very social structure of our rural populations should be brought into play. But these will not be possible and I am convinced that it will not happen during the regime of the present Government. Nor will I go to the extent to which Mr. Gupta has gone, friend say thou without

that planned cropping will not be effective. I believe and I have reason to believe .....

SHRI B. GUPTA : No, these come in the way.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : I believe and I have reasons to believe that even without that which he has impressed on the House, planned cropping is desirable in attaining the objective.....

SHRI B. GUPTA : May I make a point clear ? What I said was that, these agrarian relations today come in the way of any planning, not that planning should not be done even without these reforms.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : I am, aware that relations of agricultural production to vitiate against planned cropping ; and I am also aware that: if you were to set right those relations, the relations of the production in agriculture, we will be able to have more-effective planned cropping. But since we have to look at things in a realistic sense, it is not possible for us, however much we may wish it to change the Government as it is in the country. And since we are convinced that this Government is not capable of correcting those relations of production, it is not wise for us to wait until the change of Government.....

SHRI B.GUPTA : Ask them to pass-a Resolution.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY . Until the Government changes its policy we cannot afford to wait. Therefore, my contention is that even under this Government that we have to suffer unfortunately for the next three or four years, it is possible for us to attain that objective with planned cropping.

It may have its defects. It may, not be possible to effect this planned cropping to the extent that it is desirable or necessary; but even then, I am happy that this Resolution has come up. I am happy, for, the conception of planned cropping does not seem to have.



gone into the country very much. It surprises me tint a very important thing like this, a thing mast necessary for this country for today and tomorrow, should have been the least discussed, ■especially when the food situation is so acute, and when each one of us is engaged in doing his bit to contribute towards the increase in food production. This is a very important aspect, I say, iin the food policy of the country and without planned cropping we cannot have a proper food policy. With planned cropping and also legislation which will correct the relations of production in agriculture which vitiate against the planned cropping it would be still better. But even .under present circumstances, I would most humbly and emphatically submit that planned cropping is an absolute . necessity in the country today.

Let me add—in deference to my . hon. friend Mr. Saksena because of his old age, that we should even if it is possible, indirectly bring about this planned cropping. It may be that the policy that has been set in motion by our\* present Food Minister is such that the people may not be very . receptive to planned cropping, because he has, it seems to me, gone behind times. But still there are ways and means of effecting a thing in a more or less- effective fashion. What I should like the Government to do is to accept the principle of planned cropping. The manner in which you effect it will, after all, come before the House and the other House or before the country and it will be time enough for us then to discuss the details of the manner in which to affect this plan. I should like the Government, if they are not willing to accept the principle of planned cropping, to tell us why they are not able to accept it, and whether they have any other means by which they can achieve the same objective. Therefore .....

*{Time bell rings.}*

I am finishing, Sir. Therefore I most emphatically impress upon the Government the necessity of accepting this principle and also to take early

steps to bring about planned cropping in India. And so far as my friend Mr. Saksena is concerned, I would most earnestly request the mover of the Resolution not to withdraw his Resolution. It is a matter which raises a very fundamental aspect of the question, and even if pressure is brought on him, not only from Shri Saksena, but from others also, the Resolution should not be withdrawn and he should press that the Government should accept it.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA : **Let** us see who wins.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN (Madras) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, the month of December has been a month of planning, Sir. It has become a fashion to talk about planning, to discuss about planning, to speak about planning, but to do nothing. We discussed about the Planning Commission's Report. We have had a conference at Bombay about planned parenthood and we have had another in Bombay about planning in education. And today Shri Govinda Reddy has given us another subject— planned cropping.

Sir, planning is a very important thing for the development of a nation and it certainly reckons a milestone in progress. But, Sir, planning has its own limitations, in the sense that any planning has to depend on the environments and the conditions under which the planned things are executed. It may be desirable to have a planned economy for a country. But if you are going to have a plan in detail for everything, a scheme for everything, even to the minutest thing, I think there will be no result achieved in the end. And the particular objection to this Resolution will be that regimentation in agriculture is not only undesirable but it should be positively discouraged. Sir, agriculture is not a thing which yields according to mathematical calculations. In other fields, in the case of factory productions, for instance, given the capital, given the labour, you may be rest assured that this much will be the production within

[Shri T. S. Pattabiraman.] this period. But the hon. the mover of the Resolution has forgotten that the law of nature operates in agriculture more severely than in any other field of production. Agriculture has been denuded by the Darling Committee, in India especially, as a gamble in the monsoons. Whatever planning you do, the whole thing ultimately depends upon the rainfall. Whatever planning we may do, it ultimately depends on irrigation, on the seasonal conditions in the country. In these circumstances, if the hon. Member's Resolution is accepted by the House, how is he going to counteract these things? This the hon. the mover of the Resolution has left completely vague; and I think he did it on purpose, for he could not have answered that properly.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY ; No, no. I could not, for want of time.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN : Sir, planned cropping has been supported by my hon. friend, Mr. C. G. K. Reddy. Unfortunately he is not here. I grant that there has been a recent diversion from food crops to the commercial crops. A case for planned cropping comes into the picture only when the hon. the mover of the Resolution or his supporters can place figures before the House to show that there has been lopsided development, in the growth of commercial crops and in the growth of food crops that are essential for the country. Today, Sir, we find that the conditions which are existing in India do not warrant planned cropping because planned cropping means that we have got enough that is required from the land. Today, Sir, we are deficit in foodgrains, we are deficit in jute, we are deficit in cotton and we are deficit in almost all the agricultural products. The Government of India and the State Governments are going on telling us in one place, to grow more food ; in another place, they ask us to grow more sugarcane and they are asking us to grow more of everything and I ask the hon. the mover of the Resolution "Where is the necessity for limiting?"

What are the things which the hon. Member wants to limit, where and how? Today, we are in need of foodgrains ; we are in need of jute ; we are in need of cotton, but the hon. Member may say that we have a surplus in the case of sugar. We are surplus in the case of sugar to a very limited extent and I am sure hon. Members will agree-with me that the price of sugar is still prohibitive to the common man and it is necessary that it should be brought down in the interests of the common man and, therefore, there should be overproduction in the field of sugar so that it may be within the reach of the common man.

Another thing, Sir, is that planned cropping is resorted to when land is limited, and it must be accepted by all hon. Members that the urgent problem today is not paucity of lands, that is not the most urgent problem. The main problem is how to bring into cultivation, how to bring under the plough vast areas of land, waterlogged and waste land under the plough, so that we may have more food. The Central Tractor Organisation and majority of the agencies of the Government are trying their best to reclaim the waste land and bring it under the plough.

Another problem today is how to produce more, how to get more out of the land, to give incentives to producers to get more from the land, so that our deficit in all things can be wiped out. In these circumstances, there is absolutely no necessity for planned cropping when we have enough land to be distributed, when we have to instil new methods and new measures to get more and more out of the land. I don't think planned cropping comes in in this context.

I beg to state that I am in agreement with that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has said today about planned cropping ; if it is essential, if it is to be introduced, there must be a feeling in the tiller of the soil that he owns the land and that he must produce in the interests of the nation. If we are prepared to agree to

the principle that the land is to be distributed to the tiller of the soil then we can tell him what to produce and what not to produce.

I am not going to agree with Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. C. G. K. Reddy that this Government has not done anything to remedy this. The Government is proceeding in the right direction in this matter ; we are eliminating the middlemen, the zamindars and the absentee landlords and today, Sir, the abolition of zamindari and the Tenancy Regulations like the Tanjore Tenancy Act in Madras.

SHRI B. GUPTA : May I put just one question for clarification ? How do you visualise that the landless labourers, the poor peasants would get land under the existing legislation ?

*(Interruption by Shri H. P. Saksena.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, order. The hon. Member will resume his speech at 2-30 P.M.

The Council then adjourned for lunch till half past two of the clock.

The Council reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN : Sir, just before we adjourned for lunch, my esteemed friend Mr. Gupta was asking : "How do you propose to give land to the millions of tillers and thus satisfy them ?" With very great respect to him and the Party which he represents, I may submit that "Land to the tiller" has been a slogan, and always remains a slogan. It is a very good slogan to catch the imagination of the people, and it has been an incentive for many a revolution. But I can assure him about one thing— I am prepared to stand corrected— that there has been no instance in the history of the world where land has been given to all the tenants and where the entire peasantry has been satisfied.

SHRI B. GUPTA : Since the hon. Member is interested in giving us a little assurance might I ask him whether the agricultural labourer and the poor tenants who cannot pay compensation would be given land ?

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN : I am coming to that subject. Land is limited in extent. Whatever the ingenuity of mankind may be, whatever the scientific developments may be, whatever the scientific knowledge may be, you can never extend the existing land or add to it. So, the best that the scientists have done is to extract as much from the land as possible. The limited land available in the world has been a problem for the landless labourer and the agricultural labourer. It is not possible to provide them with land of their own. However much the Government may desire it, however much the Government may try, it is not possible to distribute land to all the tillers and to all the agricultural labourers.

SHRI B. GUPTA : May I know how, if it is not possible to give land to the agricultural labourer and the poor peasant, the slogan "all land to the tiller" which has always been there, would be implemented ?

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN: The best thing to do will be first to reduce the pressure of land. That has been done in all countries. I hope I will not be misunderstood if I quote Russia. In Russia, revolution started and it developed with such frenzy that the Bolshevik Party was able to capture power, because of the thirst for land. That is known to everybody. Even in Russia, when the revolution started in 1917, neither the Communist Party nor the Government distributed land. Even before the Czar's Government crumbled, the peasantry had taken possession of the land, and that fact had to be recognised by Lenin and Stalin when they came into power. But even the great prophet Lenin was not able to give land to the tiller. Even the Communist Party was not able to do so. It has only been an ideal. With due deference to Lenin, it

[Shri T. S. Pattabiraman.]

must be said that the New Economic Policy of giving land to the tiller and making it the private property of the peasants was reversed by the Stalinist policy of 1928 and when the First National Plan was inaugurated a departure was made from the New Economic Policy and all land was collectivized.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Are we speaking on crop planning or on land reforms ?

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN : My hon. Socialist friend Mr. C. G. K. Reddy referred to land reforms, and it is in that very context that I am referring to that. If he was wrong, then I am wrong. If he was correct, I am correct.

In 1928, all land was collectivized in Russia. Instead of land being given to the peasants individually, the ownership of the entire land was vested in the State and collective farms were set up. What followed is history and is known to all. Kulaks resisted ; the peasantry resisted. That is all past history with which we are not concerned here. My hon. friend Shri Bhupesh Gupta was careful enough to point out that in China they were giving land to the peasants, but so far as Soviet Russia is concerned, I am sure he knows that the land does not belong to the peasantry ; it belongs to the State ; the State is the owner of all land, and the peasantry is there as collective farmers, and the collective farms are run by managers, and the peasantry has no proprietary right—except perhaps over the entire State.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : Never had it.

SHRI B. GUPTA : *(Inaudible.)*

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN : I have the greatest admiration for Lenin, but even the great Prophet Lenin, even the Marxists, could not solve the problem. The problem of land has been a problem for all countries and for all periods. I would request my

friend Shri Bhupesh Gupta whether Lenin was able to solve this problem in Soviet Russia. There collective farms were set up. In India today we are on the job. We have not come to the revolutionary stage. As a matter of fact, I do not think and I do not say that this Government has done everything to give land to the tillers of the soil. Planned possession of land must precede planned cropping. But, Sir, this Government has taken the first step towards arriving at the solution of the problem. Today we have abolished zamindari. That does not mean that there are no landlords. Instead of the titular zamindars, we have the rich landlords who are able to amass great fortunes and to hold on the vast areas of land which must go to the peasants one day or other. The first step is being tried—the experiment in Tanjore district under the wise guidance of Shri Rajaji. There the land is given to the cultivating peasant. He gets, not a proprietary right, but a tenure for 5 or 10 years, and he cannot be evicted. Through such experiments we are marching on the road of progress, and in a few years we will have achieved the land reform of having consolidated holdings in which every peasant will have a right to till the soil and thus get encouragement for producing more.

Sir, the problem of land reform is identical with the problem of crop planning. Today the need of the hour, the cry of the day, the prime necessity of the nation, is to prevent restriction of production in agriculture in any direction. As I have already stated, we are short of food grains. We are short of not only cereals, but jute, cotton and all the agricultural commodities that are necessary for our country. Today, the correct thing is to put the emphasis on production. My hon. friends the two Reddys, Mr. Govind Reddy and Mr. C. G. K. Reddy, said that the history in the past had been that the farmers who were making more money diverted the entire land from food crops to commercial crops. I am really surprised at it. The other day Mr. Govinda Reddy put a supplementary question in this House asking

-the Agriculture Minister whether he knew that the oil that is available in the country is not sufficient to meet the demands of the people. If my friend contends that the oilseed production is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people—*[Time bell rings.]*—two or three minutes more, Sir, I think that oilseed production also must be greatly increased. We need today production on all sides. ■ One fact must be conceded. If the peasant had gone from food crops to commercial crops, it was not for the fun of it. We know that the Government of India—I do not blame the Government : I blame the Government machinery that exists—fixed very low rates for food grains at a time when the cost of living and cost of production were rising abnormally. I know in Madras the price of a bag of paddy was fixed at Rs. 24 whereas the cost of production was nearly Rs. 30. Just because the Government, as a centralised agency, could not give him the necessary cost of production, the agriculturist went over to the production of commercial crops. So, if you give him more encouragement, more incentives, he will produce more food crops. Crop planning is not essential for the country's requirements to be satisfied. If there is a tendency to grow more commercial crops, the Government have the power to prevent that. For example, if the farmers give up a dry food crop and take to groundnut, the Minister for Commerce and Industry can step in and say, "We place an embargo on all export of groundnuts," and the groundnuts market will crash. That enables the cultivator to become sensitive to the country's requirements, and he is then able to divert his land from a commercial crop to a food crop. Through the powers which the Government already have of restricting exports and imports of any commodity, they can achieve the end in view.

Finally, Sir, let us not have controls, let us not bother him with controls. Let us deal with the initiative, let us deal with the encouragement, for we have not given him sufficient encourage-

ment. Let him have the satisfaction of raising what he wants and what the soil will give him. Let not our officers sit in Delhi and direct him what to produce and what not to produce. A peasant is the best judge of the soil and the climate and let us, therefore, leave him alone and let us not fetter him with controls and let us not spoil the produce of the country. Let us not strike at the root of the Grow More Food campaign or the Grow More Cereals campaign.

So, Sir, though I agree in principle with what Mr. Govinda Reddy wants, yet this is not the time for it. This is the time for producing more and more. We must produce more and more until we reach the stage of self-sufficiency. At least for ten or fifteen years let us not think of crop planning because it will not achieve the ends that we have in mind. I, therefore, trust Mr. Govinda Reddy will agree with me and will not press the motion. Sir, thank you.

SHRI B. M. GUPTE (Bombay) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, we are having planned economy and it may be argued that planned cropping is a logical corollary of planned economy. To that extent it may be regarded as a sound proposition. But I submit, Sir, that it is not altogether sound. There is another aspect of it, to which I would invite the attention of this House.

In this connection, Sir, the first question arises as to what is the best policy for cropping. I request, Sir, that the best policy is to make the best and the fullest use of the country's natural resources. This means that the land must be used for that crop for which it is best suited. If that is the policy, then naturally, planned cropping means a departure from this best policy and to that extent it is unsound. But I do not mean that it has no place in economy. After taking a comprehensive national survey of all our requirements, taking a national survey of all our resources it may perhaps be that we have to make up certain deficiencies and in that case, in spite of the disadvantages, planned cropping has

[Shri B. M. Gupte.] to be resorted to. Naturally, then it follows that if it has to be resorted to, it must be confined to very short periods, it must be confined to an emergency and the departure from nature must be as little as possible. So, these are the limitations of planned cropping. Otherwise we do not follow nature.

Take for instance land that is best suited for cotton and food grains are ordered to be raised there, what happens then ? In fact we had an experiment in Bombay. We insisted that food grains should be raised on a land which was best suited for cotton. And we ultimately found that nature had its revenge. Even the food grains could not grow much and the cotton was also lost. So, that is the result of a policy which does not follow nature.

The question of legislation also comes in here. I may say that mere legislation cannot enforce this policy. We had an experience of that also in Bombay. There was the Growth of Food Crops Act in Bombay. And in the absence of a total plan, in the absence of an integrated price policy, it had failed because there was a wide disparity between the profitability of the food grains and the profitability of cash crops. There was much evasion and the least that was done was that the worst kind of land was put under food grain crops and the best kind was devoted to cash crops. So, unless there is a comprehensive plan or what is called a total plan—or even I should say a totalitarian plan—it is not possible to enforce this policy by mere legislation, i.e., without favourable economic conditions. - Legislation has got a limited scope only. Legislation can come only in aid of economic factors. In view of these considerations, Sir, I would request the hon. mover to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI R. U. AGNIBHOJ (Madhya Pradesh):

श्री आर० यू० अग्निभोज (मध्य प्रदेश) :  
उपसभापति जी, हमारे मित्र गोविन्द रेड्डी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का इसलिये समर्थन करता हूँ कि संसार में प्रत्येक काम को करने

में कुछ अच्छाइयाँ भी होती हैं और कुछ बुराइयाँ भी होती हैं। परन्तु इस प्रस्ताव में मैं देखता हूँ कि अच्छाई अधिक और बुराई कम है। वैसे तो संसार में कोई भी चीज निर्दोष नहीं कही जा सकती है मगर फिर भी इस प्रस्ताव में कुछ बुराइयाँ हो सकती हैं, परन्तु मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमारे जीवन में जब तक कोई निश्चित कार्यक्रम न हो, जब तक हमारे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कोई विचार के साथ और निश्चित किया हुआ कोई मार्ग न हो तब तक हम किसी चीज में भी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक हमारे देश की उपज के लिए सोच विचार करके एक निश्चित की हुई धारणा और कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया जाता तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्धेरे में बिना प्रकाश के जंगल में घुमना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको विदित है कि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। उसकी १० फीसदी आबादी की संख्या केवल कृषि पर निर्भर है और बाकी जो १० फीसदी लोग हैं वे भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा परोक्ष रूप से खेती पर ही अवलम्बित हैं। जिस वर्ष किसान की फसल खराब हो जाती है उस वर्ष शहराती लोग, वकील लोग, अफसरान लोग और दफतरों में काम करने वाले लोगों के चेहरों पर हवाई उड़ने लगती है। जो देश कृषि प्रधान देश है अगर उसमें हम किसी निश्चित योजना और प्लान (plan) के बगैर कोई काम करेंगे तो वह सब व्यर्थ जायेगा। खासकर उस अवस्था में जब कि हमारे देश में हजारों और लाखों एकड़ भूमि में पैदावार करनी हो और ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हमारे देश में अन्न की कमी हो बगैर कोई प्लान बनाये हम अपनी अनाज की उपज में तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश में जूट (jute) की कमी है, तिलहन की कमी है, इस तरह से जितनी भी फसलें हैं उनकी कमी है। इसी तरह से हमारे देश में कपड़े की कमी है और

इस तरह से इन चीजों की कमी होते हुए यदि हम यह न सोचें कि इमें कितना पैर फैलाना है और यह बात न मालूम करें कि हमारे पास कितना गल्ला है तो काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि कुछ कमी है तो हमें किसी निश्चित योजना के अनुसार उस कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं। यदि हम इस कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं तो किस प्रकार से, किन साधनों से, सरकारी या गैर सरकारी साधनों से, किस तरह से हम उसको पूरा कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो मनुष्य के हाथ में न रहकर प्रकृति के हाथ में होती हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी जमीन है जिसमें कोई विशेष अन्न पैदा नहीं हो सकता है, दूसरी उपज नहीं हो सकती है। चावल के क्षेत्र में गेहूँ पैदा करना असम्भव है, यह मैं जानता हूँ। इसी तरह से ज्वार के क्षेत्र में धान की फसल उत्पन्न करना असम्भव है। अगर हमें इन बातों का ज्ञान हो जाय कि किस जमीन में किस तरह की फसल ज्यादा होती है, किस क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक फसल हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, तो हम जो भी ध्येय इस बारे में निश्चित करेंगे उसी हद तक हम उसमें कामयाबी हासिल कर सकते हैं। कौन कहता है कि आप प्रकृति के खिलाफ जहाँ ज्वार पैदा होती है वहाँ धान बोयें। कौन कहता है कि जहाँ पर धान पैदा होता है आप जवर्दस्ती वहाँ पर ज्वार बोयें। ऐसा कोई भी नहीं कहता है। हमारा कहना तो यह है कि हमारे फूड और ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट (Food and Agriculture

Department) वाले आंकड़े तैयार करते हैं कि हमें देश की जनता के लिए इतना गल्ला चाहिये तो हम क्यों नहीं इस बात को निश्चिन करते कि हमें कहीं पर और किस जमीन पर किस तरह का अनाज पैदा करना है और उस पैदावार को उपजाने के लिए क्यों नहीं हम सजबूत कदम उठाते। हमें इस तरह की निश्चिन योजना बनानी चाहिये कि इस क्षेत्र में इस चीज की फसल की जायेगी।

अब हमें यह देखना है कि इस बारे में हमारी क्या नीति है। हमारी नीति यह है कि हम इस देश में 'ग्रो मोर फूड' (grow more food) "अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करें"। इसलिये एक ओर तो हम अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करें और दूसरी ओर जो किसान अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करता है तो हम उस वक्त उसके अन्न की उपज की कीमत बांध देते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हम दूसरी तरफ यह भी करते हैं कि जो "मनी क्रॉप" (money crop) है, जो अन्न नहीं है, जिसको मनुष्य नहीं खाता है उसको बाजार में खुला छोड़ देते हैं। तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो मनी क्रॉप है जैसे लखीड़ी, त्योड़ा और मूंग जिसका भाव ४० रुपया मन तक होता है वह किसान ज्यादा पैदा करता है। गेहूँ जो १० रुपया और ११ रुपया मन बिकता है वह किसान कम पैदा करता है। कौन बुद्धिमान किसान होगा जो ऐसी फसल पैदा करे जिसमें कि उसको कम पैसे मिलते हों। उसको प्राइस कंट्रोल (price control) में

[Shri R. U. Agnihoj.]

गेहूँ ११ रुपया मन में देना पड़ता है जबकि त्योड़ा और लखीड़ी आदि चीजें ४० रुपया के भाव से वह बेच सकता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सीरियल्स (cereals) पर जो प्राइस कंट्रोल है उसको रिलैक्स (relax) किया जाय और स्ट्रिकट प्राइस कंट्रोल (strict price control) उन फसलों पर लगाया जाये जो "मनी क्रॉप" हैं। यदि त्योड़ा और लखीड़ी पर प्राइस कंट्रोल कर दिया जाय कि वह ८ रुपया और १० रुपया मन से ज्यादा नहीं बिकेगी तो किसान लोग इस तरह से तिलहन, त्योड़ा, लखीड़ी आदि छोड़ देंगे और गेहूँ और दूसरी जो सीरियल्स हैं उनको बोना शुरू कर देंगे जिससे कि उनको अच्छे पैसे मिलेंगे। यदि इस तरह से अन्त उत्पादन करने के लिए कोई प्लान्ड इकानमी (planned economy) बनाई जाय तो हम अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन में सफल हो सकते हैं। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश का भला हो तो आपको क्रॉप प्लानिंग (crop planning) करनी होगी, वगैर इस तरह की कोई निश्चित योजना बनाये हमारा उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है।

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमें क्रॉप प्लानिंग की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह तो हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, अलग अलग किस्म की जमीन है और अलग अलग किस्म की फसलें होती हैं। परन्तु साथ ही साथ उसमें रोटेशनल क्रॉप भी होती है। एक ही जमीन में हर साल

एक ही फसल नहीं बो सकते हैं। आपको रोटेशन (rotation) करना पड़ता है। तो एक साल एक फसल बोई जा सकती है तो दूसरे साल दूसरी फसल बोई जा सकती है। इस तरह से इस वक्त जो कमी है वह दूर हो सकती है और फसल भी अधिक अच्छी हो सकती है। इसलिए क्रॉप प्लानिंग के साथ जो रोटेशन क्रॉप है, किस क्षेत्र में कौन सी पैदावार करनी है, उसका ध्यान रख कर अगर हम कानून बनायें तो हम देश में अनाज की पैदावार में तरक्की कर सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के जो अफसर हैं वह इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं कि किस जमीन में कौन सी पैदावार ज्यादा होती है, कौन सी रोटेशन क्रॉप होती है, अगर वह इस तरह के अधिकारियों को भेजे जो कि यह जानते हों कि यह फसल लाभदाक है, जो किसानों को यह बतला सकें कि यदि तुम इस क्षेत्र में यह फसल बोओगे तो फायदा ज्यादा होगा तो किसानों को लाभ और पैदावार में तरक्की हो सकती है।

अगर सरकार क्रॉप प्लानिंग के लिए अपने आपको तैयार कर लेती है और इस बात को मान लेती है कि इस तरह से देश में चलने से अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ जायगी तो उसको इसके साथ किसानों को और भी सहायित देनी होगी। आपको किसानों को अच्छा बीज देना होगा, उनको ब्रैल देने होंगे उनको दूसरे प्रकार की सुविधायें देनी होंगी। हम प्लान्ड फूड पॉलिसी (planned food policy) के लिए तैयार तो हो जाते हैं पर यह नहीं देखते कि हम १० रुपया



री १२ खपया मन में उसकी फसल को खरीदते हैं। हमारे देश के लोग सस्ता गल्ला खाना चाहते हैं। मगर वह इस बात का ख्याल नहीं करते हैं कि जो बैल की जोड़ी किसान खरीदता है वह उसको कितने में पड़ती है। उसके पास हमारी तरह कोई प्लान्ड प्लानिंग नहीं है। उसको अपने काम के लिए जो लोहा फौलाद और जंगल की लकड़ी खरीदनी पड़ती है वह ज्यादा दाम देकर खरीदनी पड़ती है। अगर हम इन बातों का ख्याल नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे देश की जो फूड पालिसी है वह कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी और साथ ही साथ देश की पैदावार भी नहीं बढ़ सकती है। प्लान्ड क्रापिंग और प्लान्ड इकानमी के बारे में आपने कहा और हमने निश्चय पूर्वक यह तय कर लिया और कर लेना चाहिये कि हमें इतनी फसल पैदा करनी है। प्रत्येक प्रदेश में, प्रदेश क्षेत्र में और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह काम करना है तब हमको यह विश्वास हो सकता है कि हम अगले साल राष्ट्र के लिए इतना गल्ला पैदा कर सकेंगे। यदि हमको इतना आत्म विश्वास न हो तो हमको अपने अनाज के सम्बन्ध में हमेशा ही दूसरे राष्ट्र के सामने सर झुकाना पड़ेगा। अगर हम अपनी निश्चित की हुई योजना के अनुसार काम करते रहें तो हम बहुत शीघ्र ही देश में इतना अन्न पैदा कर सकेंगे कि हमको अनाज के लिये दूसरे राष्ट्रों के सामने सर नहीं झुकाना होगा।

जिस तरह से एक व्यक्ति अपनी गृहस्थी के लिए ३० दिन के लिये प्लान कर लेता है

कि इतना इस काम के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा, इतना खाने में खर्च किया जायेगा, इतना मकान के लिए किराये में खर्च किया जायेगा और इतना कपड़े पर खर्च किया जायेगा, उसी तरह से हमारे इतने बड़े देश के लिए जहां पर करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन है वहां पर हमको इस बात के बारे में सोचना होगा, प्लान बनाना होगा कि कौन सी जमीन में कौन सी पैदावार अच्छी हो सकेगी। इस तरह से अगर हम चलेंगे तो हम आंख बंद करके और विश्वास के साथ कह सकेंगे कि हम अनाज के बारे में देश को स्वावलम्बी बना सकेंगे और जो अनाज की समस्या इस समय हमारे देश में है वह दूर हो सकेगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमको यह भी देखना होगा कि किसान अपने स्वार्थ के लिए इस तरह की फसल न बोयें जिससे कि उनको ही फायदा हो और देश को नुकसान हो। अगर वह ऐसा करेगा तो उसको हमें रोकना होगा। हमको यह प्रयास करना होगा कि राष्ट्र की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए प्रत्येक फसल की पैदावार को बढ़ाये जिससे कि किसान को भी लाभ हो और देश को भी लाभ प

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने मित्र श्री गोविन्द रेडडी जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

[For English translation, see Appendix III, Annexure No. 67.]

3 P.M.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE (Madhya Bharat) : Sir, on paper the Resolution reads well and looks sound. As-

[Shri V. S. Sarwate.]

some hon. members have already pointed out, in this age of planning and controls, planned cropping and control come naturally, but if we closely examine this Resolution and observe what are the steps that are involved and what is the result of our experience in the past in this direction, we shall find that the Resolution is not only impracticable but also undesirable. In that part of the country from which I come, in 1949 some regulations were passed by which cropping was controlled. Some 65 per cent, of the land was to be under food crops and the rest under cash crops, etc. We soon found—I mean the authorities soon found—that those regulations only remained on paper. This was only natural. There are certain difficulties involved, as some hon. Members who have preceded me pointed out— in fixing the proportion between one kind of crop and the other kinds of crops. For instance we shall take only two kinds of crops, the food crops and the cash crops. If you go into more details, there will be many sub-kinds of food crops and of cash crops, e.g., wheat, juar, millets, oilseeds and so on. So I restrict myself to only two kinds—cash crops and the food crops. It cannot be denied that some lands are fit for certain kind of crop only. Some are not fit for wheat ; but are fit for cotton. So, the plan and the proportion between several crops would have to be done, fieldwise. In Madhya Bharat—a serious attempt was made in the interests of the Grow More Food Campaign to produce more food and, therefore, the proportion of 65 per cent, for food crops was laid down. But it : remained as I said only on paper. Afterwards, the whole policy was changed by the Government because circumstances changed, and the Government directed more land to be taken under cotton and jute. That required again a change in the whole proportion. As a result some less proportion was given to the food crops and greater proportion to the cash crops.

Some hon. Member observed that the *kisan* must have the incentive

to grow a particular crop. Exactly. I mean, control of crop can be managed and can be achieved by giving an incentive to the *kisan* to produce a desired kind of food crop. That can be achieved not only by controlling cash crops or the food crops. It is very difficult to do so. But the result can be achieved by means of regulating the prices, by regulating imports and exports etc. That is the kind of indirect control which would bring about the desired end.

I have to point out one more disadvantage of direct control. Supposing this control is introduced. The authorities will have to depend upon the *patwaris*. As it is, for our figures regarding food-grains and the area under the different crops, we have to depend upon the *patwaris*. What the *patwari* does is more or less guess-work. He sits at home and knowing the conditions of the village prepares the *jinswar*. This is the practical experience of everyone who has had to do with villages. So, if you have the control of planned cropping, that would mean a control of the *patwari* on the *kisan*. That would be the practical result.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Even now, we have su ch a control.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE : I am only stating that it will be giving one more weapon in the hands of the *patwari* to tax the *kis-ws*. So, it is undesirable.

• One more difficulty which I have to point out is this. Agriculture is a subject in the State list. So, it is no use passing this legislation here. There is no use of passing it, for it will have no effect. That is my reading of the Constitution. Even if the Resolution is passed, the Central Legislature cannot make legislation in this respect in this House, nor can it take other measures in respect of cropping because Agriculture is a

subject exclusively in the State's jurisdiction. That is one more difficulty which would come in the way.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I whole heartedly support the motion which stands in the name of my friend Govinda Reddy. The whole thing is that we are agriculturists coming from the villages and we know where the shoe pinches. We know to our cost that so far as at least our part of the country is concerned— I come from U. P.—I feel that real planning has been on family basis. Every agriculturist plans for himself. The result is that in every village patches of fields in the village are sown with different varieties of crops. If I have a particular field and if I feel that this year it is better to grow sugarcane in that field, I do so without any regard as to what effect it will have on the neighbouring plots of other persons. The result is that much of the land that is under food crop is wasted. Further, crops are ruined because a man in order to reach his field has to go through another's field.

Secondly, in the five year plan that we have been thinking so far, there has been no mention of planned cropping. Now, we are thinking of planning and all that. That will come later on for discussion. I am not going to deal with that. But in order that the agriculturists may get the full benefit of his labour, it is naturally necessary that there should be a particular sort of planning which should be country-wise. If that is not possible, it must be particularly on a district-wise basis. It should be so arranged that the crop which would yield the best results should be concentrated in a particular area and another crop which would yield better results in another part of the land.

Sir, the necessity for planning arises from these two facts. First of all, the agriculturist himself does not know whether it is beneficial for him to carry on his business or not. He sows the I

crops simply because he has been doing it all his life. Therefore, he has no calculations to make. It is his business. He has no other occupation, and he goes on doing that irrespective of the loss or gain that comes to him.

The difficulty in all these plannings particularly in our parts, is of irrigation. There are plenty of natural water resources in our parts but the governments for the last 200 years practically have done nothing to improve the irrigational facilities in that area. Even after 4 or 5 years of our Independence, no attempt has so far been made in our parts for sinking tube-wells or even ordinary masonry wells there. They have been done entirely by the agriculturists themselves. All the facilities which Nature has given us have been unutilised in that respect by the Britishers as well as by our present Government which has been doing nothing for improving these facilities there. To my regret I don't see anything much in the Planning Commission's Report either. My difficulty is that even there we don't find any particular reference to the irrigational facilities in our parts namely eastern U.P.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P.S. DESHMUKH): Uttar Pradesh has and is likely to have the largest possible number of tube-wells. I would like to place this before the hon. Member.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA : My answer to that is that the Rihand scheme is still to come even after an expenditure of about Rs. 36 lakhs by the U.P. Government and the work had to be stopped. Even the present plan does not give any definite promise as to when it will be taken up. It is a new plan which had been added with the promise that it will come later on and as to the other schemes of tube-well and others, I don't think there is any particular provision. There are tube-wells mentioned for U.P. But **the**

[Shri B. B. Sharma.]

amount allotted is quite insufficient.  
It is only about 97 crores.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All these will come in when we discuss the Plan.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA : My contention is that so far as Eastern U.P. is concerned it is a neglected area even in the Plan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We are concerned with crop planning.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA : Crop planning will come in after the irrigational facilities are provided ; otherwise those plans will be only airy plans whether they are of agriculture or anything else. If the basic necessity of irrigation facility is granted and given, I say with all the sense of responsibility that I can command that in one year we can get double the average produce, provided the Government give us enough money to sink at least 1,000 wells in that district. They are thinking of having after 5 years double the number. I say within the next year, i.e., in 1954, if they give us the desired facilities and ask the administrators there to help us sincerely which they are doing perhaps—the produce can be doubled. Sir, six months have elapsed for a correspondence between the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh and Railway Department for a piece of land at Mow Station to construct a power house for that division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to remind the hon. Member that all this is irrelevant. Please speak on the Resolution.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA : I was referring to the reply that was given by the Government on that point that they have been taking Eastern U.P. into consideration. My answer is that it has not been taken seriously into consideration.

Now about crop planning, as I said the irrigation facilities have to be there.

As for that my submission is that if the Government seriously takes to irrigate these areas, the crop planning can be; effectively done. There should be; smaller plans for utilising the natural-resources there. Every rivulet and pond which has gone into disuse because it has not been cared for all these, years can be developed for irrigation purposes. If that could be done, them planning would be effective. In our parts we have got about 50 per cent, of lands under late paddy. The late paddy is a crop that flourishes throughout the year and yet it dies because of lack of the last rains in October. If" there is no rain in October, the whole year's labour is lost. What plan can there be with this prospect in view ?' The plan can be effective only if you can assure the agriculturists that there will be water at their disposal at a time when they feel the necessity for it. most.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : But: in any case they will have to do it.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA : But they will do it after a century. My submission is that Government must plan: no doubt and this Resolution only draws attention to the planning of food-crops but before that I would submit that the water supply must be seriously tackled and the necessity for that is also very seriously felt.

SHRI KISHORI RAM (Bihar) :

श्री किशोरी राम (बिहार) : उप सभापति महोदय, श्री गोविन्द रेड्डी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारी सरकार देश में पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहती है मगर इस समय देश में जो कंट्रोल नीति है उससे जनता में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है और इसके लिये सरकार दोषी ठहराई जाती है। इससे यह नतीजा होता है कि सरकार और जनता के बीच में एक जवदस्त खाई सी खुदती चली जा रही है।

सरकार अधिक अन्न आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में रोज़ ब रोज़ नये नये प्लान (plan) तैयार कर रही है और नये नये नारे लगाती रहती है और इस सम्बन्ध में वह नये अकसरों की नियुक्ति करती रहती है और साथ में नये नये दफ़्तर भी खुलते रहते हैं। लेकिन मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है कि हम तब तक अधिक अन्न इस देश में पैदा नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि हम ज़मीन को खेतीहर मजदूरों में नहीं बाँट देते और कानून द्वारा जब तक उन लोगों को माली मदद नहीं मिलेगी तब तक हमारा मुल्क अन्न के विषय में स्वावलम्बी नहीं बन सकता। आज इन किसानों और खेतीहर मजदूरोंकी हालत बड़ी ही नाजुक हो गई है और शरणार्थियों से भी उनकी हालत बदतर हो गई है। पता नहीं यह हालत कब तक बनी रहेगी।

SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY (Orissa) :

श्री एस० एन० द्विवेदी (उड़ीसा) : जब तक यह सरकार है तब तक हालत बनी रहेगी।

SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN (Utter Pradesh) :

श्री एन० एस० चौहान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जब आपकी सरकार आ जायेगी तो सुधार हो जायेगा।

SHRI KISHORI RAM :

श्री [किशोरी राम : मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

[For English translation, See Appendix III, Annexure No. 68.]

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT : (Rajas-than : ) Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 55 C.S.D.

so far as the Resolution goes I think it is one of the most innocent Resolutions which nobody can disagree with particularly when the Government of India are also thinking of planning and everybody talks of planning—all economists are thinking in these terms and when you have such a big country and when the responsibilities are so great and if you say straightaway that you are not prepared to plan it, I don't understand how you are going to exist at all. If you are going to plan, then the basic thing to plan in an agricultural country will certainly be crop planning. Now one of my friends from Madhya Bharat and some other friends also thought that it is very difficult and said that it would go into the hands of the *patwans*. I say everything you plan—even when you had your controls—it went into the hands of the newly appointed inspectors in the Food Department. Everything ultimately will go to some officer at some level but if that is the reason to leave it alone, it will not be an intellectual or a thinker's way. Now I will point out another way. I will point out for an instance. Udaipur which had been an Indian State, which had not been affected by the various things that have come to India from foreign sources. I will describe you that this planning was in existence in that State since thousands of years. Every cultivator was allowed a specified number of crop units. He knew how many units he had. A unit was a plough. A man who had two bullocks had one unit. A man who had four bullocks was considered to have two units and so on. The State authorities told each grower, "You should grow so much of this crop and so much of that crop." The rates also were fixed. There were what are now called cash crops also, like cotton and sugarcane. The assessment for food crops were collected by the State or the landlord in kind and in the case of cash crops they did not collect in kind but according to the measurements. It was definitely laid down in every unit, according to the crop in the village or according to the geographical and economic system of the country, how much of cotton or anything else one

[ShriM. 8. Ranawat.] was allowed to grow. And you will be surprised to hear that when there was a cultivator who went against these traditional rules, the case went to the highest court and the court decreed that the man cannot grow more than what the traditional rules allowed him to grow. And we lived under that economic system quite wonderfully well and even when the country was razed by enemies, even when the Mughuls overrun the land, we lived without food troubles. This kind of food trouble did not arise there when we lived according to that economic system, according to these village units.

The trouble started when the price of cotton went up. The British Resident advised the Ministers and asked them, "Why do you go and interfere with the cultivator? Let him grow what he likes." This is the independence that they gave these cultivators and since then, slowly and slowly, the change in the village economy took place. In my State which was about 15,000 sq. miles, at that time, we got all the food we wanted and there was no trouble. But since this change came over, it has hit the State's food economy and we got mixed up in this sort of thing. For the last two hundred years and more, even in the worst time, we did not have food shortage. But this time we have food shortage. In my own village people have started growing tobacco and they have stopped growing food grains. They have started cash crops and food production has dropped. Therefore, I say, planning is essential. I would, however, add that people in Delhi do not understand it because they are frightened at the vastness of the problem. There is no need to be frightened that way. We grow, according to the Government's own figures, 78 per cent, of food crops and in the second category you have the commercial crops. In this you take away the three crops cotton, jute and tobacco, then there are oil-seeds, sugarcane and other things, which I take it, can also be considered as food. If you put these together,

you will find that 86 or 87 per cent, go for food crops. So what you have really to plan is what ratio you are going to allow per village or per unit to produce food crops. You have to work out these units and any revenue expert will be able to give you these ratios district by district. There will be no difficulty in working them out. In my State, in the year 1945 when the trouble about food was acute in Kotah we found that about a third of the area had been diverted to cash crops and there was loss of food production. In the other two-thirds about 80 per cent, of food grains and 20 per cent, of cash crops were being produced; but in the other one-third about 60 per cent, of food grains and some 40 per cent, of cash crops were being produced. That was rather too much and so we left the 20 per cent, cash crop area alone and did not interfere with them; but to the others, those who grew about 40 per cent, of cash crops, we said, "Please reduce it." Therefore, I say this planning in crops is very necessary and you cannot do without it, when we do any economic planning in our country. And if you do not do the planning at the village level, then all your planning will be absolutely of no use. That is why when you had planned for jute, there was such a lot of jute produced that Orissa had to suffer. You know what happened in the case of sugarcane. In Bihar and U.P. I know the peasants burnt the cane because there were no buyers. That happened some years back, before the war.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA (Uttar Pradesh) :  
This year also it was so.

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT : Last year, I am told they had to take it right up to July, the sugarcane cultivation. Cane used to be sold by February and March, in my own village the cultivators as a whole have decided not to grow sugarcane because the factorymen forced them to keep on till June. Instead of irrigating for eight months, they had to irrigate for eighteen months.

Then it was suggested that the *patwaris* will be coming. *Patwaris* or no *patwaris*, for one or two years the cultivators may suffer ; but planning has to be done. However, for God's sake, do not put this planning in the hands of economists and bookmen. Ask the men who actually live in the villages and know things. India's wisdom is not in books. It has been and is oral, in the *Smritis* and the *Srutis*, not in books. If you do all your planning by reading books, then certainly your plans are bound to fail. Unless you co-ordinate your plans with the life of the masses and ask the old settlement officers and district officers what the village units are and what the ratios should be, you cannot do the planning properly. These old people can give you the ratios district by district. If you care to go through the old settlement reports, you will get the information. We have so much of this detailed information. It is only certain basic fundamental things, all the world over that we have been talking about. But we have to go into these details in the village system and make this nation great. Of course, the problem is great and it is great because you have made your units so very large. You have such huge States as units, they are of colossal sizes. You cannot have one uniform plan for the whole State. You have to take areas which normally form units according to homogeneity, according to their geographical position and physical features, according to the crop and the soil and all that. Otherwise as you now find, the Gorakhpur people do not know the needs of the Jhansi people. The Jhansi people do not understand the needs of Kanpur people and so on. So first of all we have to form these plans for the natural units in our States. In Rajas-than, we had a small State^like Sirohi and when I took charge of the administration there, I found nine units there and each had its traditional name, according to its economic characteristics, its soil and so on. That must be #ie case in Bihar and U.P. also, /jhjough I do not know much about #txm. But there is no doubt that all gif-etChs country these places have their

traditional names for these groups, their ancient names—these *deshes*. We should base our plans according to the soil, according to the geographical and other features of these *deshes*. This Resolution, I think, should be accepted. If it is passed, our masters, the hon. Ministers will be tied to take proper action and to plan properly. I do not mean that there should be one uniform plan for the whole of India. Do not make things too big. We cannot have one plan for all the 300 crores of people. Everything has to be according to the local units, and if you really care to know these local units, you can know from these villages and from the traditions in these villages. You have them all over the country. They have been there even in most ancient times, in the days of the Mahabharata even. Therefore, what the Government will have to do after this Resolution is accepted, is to find out from each province, these units according to the economy of the place, the soil, the geographical features etc.

Another thing is to change this assessment on the basis of cash. This cash assessment was introduced by the foreigners. Akbar and Babar and others wanted money to pay their mercenary soldiers and so they collected their assessments in cash.

This started the mischief and that mischief has taken us to such a great level that on the one hand we assess the man for cash and again force him to sell at a fixed price. We had to go the whole way, change the system of revenue assessment or land revenue or land rent and also plan on an ancient basis, on a tradition of the local geographical unit and not on the foreign thing which has been developed and accepted for the last 200 or 300 years. For that you can probably get first hand data from Rajasthan and Ma-dhya Bharat where the old and ancient systems have not been destroyed. ! Therefore, Sir, I will strongly support the Resolution and request that it be accepted by the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Dr. Deshmukh.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH : Mr. Deputy Chairman, there has been a fairly long debate on this Resolution which reads as follows:

This council is of opinion that the Government of India should take legislative and other measures to promote planned cropping all over India.

In the views propounded on the floor of the House, there was a fair amount of divergence of opinion. Some of the hon. Members also thought that there were insurmountable difficulties before crop planning could be encouraged. One of the Members who spoke sometime back, Mr. Sharma, said that unless water was provided for irrigation, hardly any crop planning is possible. Then, my friend, Mr. Gupta, thought that unless there was land redistribution, there was no likelihood of crop planning being useful. All the hon. Members who took part in this Debate are all agriculturists and I would not mind calling them even practical agriculturists, but, just as our interpretation of the *sruti* and *smriti* differs from man to man, so also, Sir, our calculations about what is proper and beneficial to the agriculturist differs from agriculturist to agriculturist. That was probably the reason why some of my friends did not like the Resolution whereas there were others who thought that there was no salvation except by having recourse to crop planning.

Now, Sir, the Resolution as worded by my hon. friend requires us to take legislative and other measures to promote planned cropping all over India. A good many of the difficulties that the Government has come across from time to time has also been mentioned by a fairly large number of hon. Members of this House.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : Including the mover.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH : Including the mover—I am prepared to correct my statement. The Govern-

ment, Sir, does not, in principle, oppose the Resolution because not only it is necessary for Government to keep an eye on what crops are grown in what areas, but, short of legislation or a totalitarian attitude towards crop planning, it is not possible for a welfare State like ours to be absolutely indifferent to the areas which are covered by particular crops. In the past also, as the mover has already indicated, several steps had been taken by the Government of India with what success, it is for us to judge. As my hon. friend, Mr. Sarwate pointed out Government's plans about enforcing the cultivation of particular crops were not successful and I think, that is, more or less, correct, Sir, and, yet, there was a certain amount of success achieved as we find from the actual yields available so far as cotton was concerned. Cotton cultivation was discouraged during the war with the result that in 1947-48 it reached one of the lowest of levels ; there were hardly 17 lakhs of bales of cotton produced in that year. No sooner the Government of India changed its policy and put forward an integrated plan, we found that not only food was necessary for this country, but there was equal necessity to have more cotton and more of jute because these are the various sectors of our economy which we cannot, without doing permanent damage to ourselves, afford to neglect altogether. We cannot merely say that we will import all the cotton from outside, all the jute from outside and concentrate on food growing. The Government of India has been revising its policy from time to time and, recently, we have had a plan by which we seek to have integration, and rationalise the plan of growing all the crops. Therefore, I would like to say that the main principle behind the Resolution is not unacceptable to Government. We have to keep an eye on what crops are being encouraged, what crops are grown and what is the proportion and what is the comparative quantity which has been grown in various places. So, from that point of view, it is not possible to say that the Government does not accept the idea