

Volume I

No. 1 — 21



Monday  
30th June, 1952

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

### OFFICIAL REPORT

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(Part I - Questions and Answers)

### CONTENTS

Members Sworn [Cols. 2—18].

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## (Part I—Questions and Answers)

## OFFICIAL REPORT

1335

1336

## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 30th June, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past  
Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

## MEMBERS SWORN

Dr. C. V. Rama Rao (Kakinada)

Dr. Satyaban Roy (Uluberia)

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Bidi FACTORIES

\*1317. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bidi factories in India in 1951-52 both licensed and unlicensed;

(b) whether it is a fact that boys of tender age are being employed in those factories for the manufacture of Bidi;

(c) if so, the number and percentage of boys employed; and

(d) whether any experiment has been made either on Governmental basis or privately to invent any machine for the manufacture of Bidi on the lines of Cigarette manufacture?

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** (a) Information regarding the number of licensed bidi factories during the year 1951-52 is not available. In 1950, there were 1,708 bidi factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948. Information regarding unlicensed factories is not available.

(b) Under Section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948, employment of children below 14 years is prohibited in factories coming within its scope and under section 3(3) of the Employment of Children Act, 1938, no child who has not completed his fourteenth year can be employed or permitted to work in

any workshop not covered by the Factories Act wherein *inter alia* the process of bidi-making is carried on. In 1949, it was brought to the notice of Government that children below the prescribed age were being employed in small establishments like bidi-making establishments. At the instance of the Government of India, State Governments issued strict instructions to their Inspectors for rigid enforcement of the Acts. Prosecutions, wherever possible, were launched against the defaulting employers by some state Governments.

(c) Statistics are not available.

(d) The Government have made no such experiment. According to their information, a machine for manufacturing bidis was devised by a certain person of Nasik, who sold it to the New India Machine Works Ltd., Nasik. The machine has not yet been industrially adopted. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to a news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times*, Delhi, dated the 10th June, 1952, regarding the invention of a bidi-making machine by Shri Kanahaiya Lal Gupta, a municipal commissioner of Banaras.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the unlicensed bidi factories that do not come under the Factories Act, can be controlled in respect of social security measures?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** They are being controlled to some extent by these Inspectors and I do not know whether they could be controlled for social security measures. I do not understand exactly what the hon. Member means by that.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** According to the Factories Act, boys should be engaged for 4½ hours a day and in two shifts. May I know whether that is observed in the factories?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Yes.



**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the employment of boys in the ports, for whom the Employment of Children Act, 1938 has been passed, comes under the purview of the Labour Ministry?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** It does come.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the instructions issued by the States Governments at the instance of the Central Government, which the hon. Minister referred to, are being followed at the present time?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Yes; they are being implemented.

**Shrimati A. Kale:** May I know whether the women employed in bidi factories are paid the same rate as men?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** I am not sure.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the Government have reviewed the position that the health of these small boys is endangered by working in the bidi factories for more than four hours?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Government have not reviewed; I think it can be done.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go to the next question.

#### TRADE UNIONS

\*1318. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) how many Trade Unions of Government of India employees are recognised by the Government of India and what are they;

(b) the names of other Trade Unions and organisations of Government of India employees that exist but are not recognised;

(c) how many strikes were declared by the recognised Trade Unions referred to in part (a) above in the years from 1947-48 to 1951-52 and in which places; and

(d) how those strikes were settled?

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI annexure No. 49.]

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** From the Statement I find there are so many unrecognised trade unions. May I know whether they had not fulfilled the conditions or whether there are other reasons for their not being recognised?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** It must be so; or, they have not applied for recognition.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the Labour Unions Act of 1934—I am not sure of the year—has been revised or whether the Government propose to revise it?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** The question of revision is under consideration.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Is it a fact that a condition precedent for the recognition of an Association of Government employees is that the Members therein should be of one "definite class" and if so, what does the present Government mean by a "definite class"?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** The whole matter is now being considered. We will be able to definitely state our views in the matter very soon.

**Shri Punnoose:** Is it a fact that these Employees Unions are prohibited or banned from approaching Members of Parliament for the redressal of their grievances?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** I do not know anything about it. I suppose these Associations may go and represent their grievances: not individual employees.

#### IMPORT OF USED CARS

\*1319. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules regarding the importation of used cars as personal baggage are uniform for hard and soft currency areas; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Until the beginning of May, the position of imports of cars as personal baggage from the soft currency areas was easy and people were generally allowed to bring cars as baggage. But in regard to cars from hard currency areas the conditions were stringent, namely, that any person who came from the hard currency areas for long stay in the country had to give an undertaking that he will not sell the car within a period of one year and persons who came for short stays gave undertaking to take the cars back. Since May the position in regard to import of cars as personal baggage both from hard and soft currency areas has been equalised and a copy of the press note dated the 29th April 1952 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 50.]

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know the number of cars imported from Dollar and soft currency areas in 1951 which were disposed of soon after their arrival?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like to have notice.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know, Sir, the reasons for the difference of rules in the import of cars from the soft and hard currency areas?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As I said, Sir, the position has now been equalised. There is no difference at all.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know what is the total of cars imported so far.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Notice.

### चोर-बाजारी

\*१३२०. श्री जांगड़े : (क) बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केंद्रीय सरकार की प्रवर्तन शाखा (पुलिस) कपड़े, इस्पात, सोमेट आदि की चोर बाजारी के ऐसे मामलों में स्वतः प्रारंभिक जांच करने में साधिकार है, जिन में राज्य सरकार जांच करवाने का यत्न नहीं करती या अपराध पकड़ने में असफल रहती है ?

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार को कभी ऐसे मामले पकड़ने का अवसर मिला है ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). The Enforcement Directorate acts in co-ordination with State Government authorities and cases are investigated and conducted accordingly.

**Shri Jangde:** Is the Government contemplating to give legal protection to the persons who give the fullest information as to the anti-social crimes like blackmarketing?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am unable to answer that question.

**Shri Jangde:** Is the Government contemplating to make such amendment so that the houses of the merchants can be searched by the Police authority without search warrants?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have no information.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is more or less a suggestion for action.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know, Sir, the various types of punishment being meted out to blackmarketeers.

**Mr. Speaker:** He knows the law provides for it.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Have any investigations been conducted by the Central Government to find out whether individual Ministers and high State Officers in State Governments have been actively helping blackmarketeers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know, Sir, whether Government is aware that more than 50 per cent. of the cases brought by the Police Enforcement Branch are not being convicted for the reason that the rules of the Central Government do not permit them? Do Government propose to have alteration in the rules?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I can confirm the hon. Member's impression that all cases brought before a Magistrate by the Central Government Enforcement Directorate do not end in a conviction, but I am not aware of the fact that the rules framed by Government are a handicap in that respect.

### COAL BOARD

\*1321. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether to secure a large increase in production of coal, a mechanical process of coal cutting is about to be adopted ;

(b) whether a Committee known as Coal Board has been formed ;

(c) if so, what are the functions of the Board ;

(d) what work it has done so far ;

(e) whether any progress has been made to have synthetic oil from coal ; and

(f) if so, whether it has been made available to the public?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The Working Party for the Coal Industry recommended that mechanisation provides the only real means of securing quickly and on a planned basis the large increase in production of coal that may be found necessary in future, with the expansion of general industrialisation of the country, and that mechanisation should

be spread over a period to make adjustments easier and to proceed colliery by colliery. This recommendation has been accepted by Government and it is proposed that the Coal Board should investigate in due course the extent to which mechanisation can be introduced in the existing mines without any material unemployment resulting therefrom. It has also been decided that when permission for opening new mines is granted a condition will be imposed that all new developments should be planned and executed as far as practicable with the maximum possible use of machines for coal cutting and coal conveying.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Board's functions are to deal with problems relating to safety in coal mines and conservation of coal, and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(d) The Board is continuing the work of the late Coal Mines Stowing Board in regard to stowing for safety. It is engaged in drafting the necessary rules under section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, regarding the measures to be taken for the purpose of maintenance of safety in coal mines and for the conservation of coal. It has set up an informal Technical Committee to undertake investigations into the working conditions of collieries producing metallurgical coal and to make recommendations regarding the output quota to be fixed in respect of each colliery, and has also investigated the possibility of pegging the production of metallurgical coal at a certain level.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

**Shri N. P. Sinha:** With regard to the hon. Minister's answer to (a), may I ask whether this system has affected employment?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The answer is already contained in the answer that I read out. If the mechanisation is proceeded with very quickly without taking into account the possibility of unemployment that may be caused, certainly there will be unemployment. That is why the Board has commended that so far as existing mines are concerned, we have to proceed with the work rather cautiously in order to prevent unemployment.

**Shri N. P. Sinha:** May I know, Sir, if, in view of the emphasis laid by the Planning Commission on strict enforcement of conservation measures, certain coal mines have been closed down?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** No, Sir, I am not aware.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** May I know, Sir, whether there is any wage cut and retrenchment in view of the introduction of mechanisation in coal-cutting in coal mines?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** No, Sir, not of any appreciable magnitude.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know if this mechanisation will reduce the cost of raising coal, or simply increase the production?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Both.

✓ **Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** May I know, Sir, in view of the fact that sufficient number of wagons have not been available to remove the coal from the colliery sites, what is the purpose of increasing the coal raising unless wagons are provided for them?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** That raises a different question altogether.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know, Sir, the interests represented on this Coal Board, and whether organised labour is given representation?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The Board consists of Mr. L. S. Corbet, Coal Commissioner, Chairman; Mr. Bakhlev, Member; Mr. Guha, Chief Mining Engineer, Member, Railway Board—Dy. Coal Commissioner, Production; and Mr. I. S. Malik—Dy. Coal Commissioner, Distribution. There is no representative of labour as such on the Coal Board.

**Shri Punnoose:** Is it in the policy of the Government to consider giving representation to organised labour on this Board?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I think, Sir, the Board has been constituted in accordance with the terms of the Act. Anyway, I will have the question examined.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I know the progress of mechanisation in Government collieries?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I require notice to answer that question.

#### EXPORT OF MICA AND SHELLAC

\*1322. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of mica and shellac exported from India during the year 1951-52?

(b) Which countries import them from us and what are the articles manufactured from them?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The value of mica and shellac exported from India in 1951-52 was Rs. 1321 lakhs and Rs. 1130 lakhs, respectively.

(b) The principal importers of mica are U.K., U.S.A., France, Western Germany, Italy, Japan and Australia; and of shellac, U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., Western Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and Australia. Mica is mainly used by electrical industries and shellac is used in the production of Gramophone records, electrical insulating material, varnishes and adhesives, sealing wax, grinding wheels etc.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** What is the value of the imports of articles made out of these raw materials?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The hon. Member may put a separate question for that.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Are any of these articles imported from abroad made here in our country?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice. Gramophone records are made here.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Is it a fact that the export of shellac and also of mica is progressively going down, and that foreign countries are making arrangements for synthetic products to replace them?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Our figures show, Sir, that the exports are in fact progressively going up. For instance in 1949/50, so far as Mica is concerned, it was about Rs. 7 lakhs, and now it is Rs. 13.20 lakhs; and in shellac also, our exports were about Rs. 30 lakhs and now they are about Rs. 91 lakhs.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Is it due, Sir, to the price going up or is it due to larger quantities being exported?

**Shri Karmarkar:** It is due to both the quantity and the price going up.

**Shri Pannoose:** May I know the States which chiefly produce these articles, mica and shellac?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice.

#### INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION TO CHINA

\*1326. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the expenses incurred by the Government of India on Indian Cultural Delegation to China in May, 1952?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The details of expenditure incurred on behalf of the delegation by the Embassy of India, Peking, and the Indian Consulate General, Shanghai, and some other bills have not yet been received. It is not possible, therefore, to give the exact amount. However the total expenses are expected to be well within Rs. 1½ lakhs.

**Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** May I know what is the response we got in proportion to the expenditure incurred?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** If I may say so, Sir, it is a very extraordinary question but I may say this, that they were treated with the utmost cordiality and friendship.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know whether this delegation is reported to have submitted any report to the Government of India?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** All delegations which go there are supposed to submit some kind of report. But usually these reports are not published.

**Shri Pannoose:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that a certain section of the Foreign Press has attributed views to the leader of the delegation contrary to those expressed in this country by her?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know to which particular thing the hon. Member refers. But perhaps I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that a certain contradiction was made by the leader of the delegation to certain statements made in the Press in regard to that matter.

#### PRICE OF JUTE

\*1327. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the price of jute per maund before the control was lifted in March, 1951;

(b) the price immediately after the control was lifted; and

(c) the price at present?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) Rs. 35 per maund on the basis of bottom variety for delivery free at mills in Calcutta.

(b) Rs. 65 per maund on 12th March 1951.

(c) Rs. 27 per maund was the quotation for Assam bottoms on 26th June 1952.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know the reasons for the decrease in price?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The drop in the world demand for manufactured goods, and perhaps the glut of the raw materials in the market.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know whether the decrease in price of jute has affected the growers, and if so, to what extent?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a fact that a decrease in price does affect the producer, and we have received complaints from producers and such complaints have been voiced on the floor of this House. But I am unable to say to what extent it has affected the growers, exactly.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know whether the present price leaves any margin of profit to the jute growers?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid we have made no examination of that question.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the hon. the Minister be able to give us any idea as to how the new rates fixed by the Pakistan Government for bottom Jat jute will compare with the present price fixture, and whether it will be economical for the Indian Jute Mills to have Pakistan Jute? What has happened to Pakistan jute, has there been any reduction in duty?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is far too early for us to be able to say how it will affect our position.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Is it true that Pakistan Government has put up something like a discriminatory rate for Indian importers as compared with the foreign importers?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have no information.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** May I know whether large-scale smuggling of jute from Pakistan is responsible for the reduction of prices in India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I take that information from the hon. Member.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Are Government aware of the fact that there are large stocks of jute and have they any plan to give any Price support to those whom they induce to grow more jute?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** At the moment, Government is not contemplating any rebate for jute?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know the difference between the price of jute exported from India, and the internal price of jute?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Raw jute is not exported from India, and so there could be no comparison.

#### TRAINING CENTRES (COMMUNITY PROJECTS)

\*1328. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) when and where the training centre for the training of executive officers of the Community Development Project will be opened; and

(b) whether any scheme of training has been drawn up and the personnel appointed?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) A four weeks orientation and training course for Project Executive Officers is being arranged at Nilokheri, from the 21st July 1952.

(b) A programme has been framed and personnel is being chosen.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** May I know how the personnel who are going to give training in these centres are chosen?

**Shri Nanda:** The personnel is chosen mostly from the officers of the Government.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** May I know whether the trainees selected will be persons in State services, or whether fresh men will be selected for this training?

**Shri Nanda:** Both, Sir.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know the names of the training centres which will commence work in the month of July, apart from Nilokheri?

**Shri Nanda:** Nilokheri is the only centre which we have in view.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether any special qualifications have been laid down for choosing these officers?

**Shri Nanda:** Some qualifications have been laid down.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** What are they?

**Shri Nanda:** In respect of the Project Officer, those qualifications have been given in the draft outline of the Community Projects Administration.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether any political considerations enter into the selection of these trainees?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We shall go to the next question.

## COMMUNITY PROJECTS

\*1329. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have formed State Development Committees, District Development Committees, and appointed District Development Officers as per the requisition of the Community Development Projects; and

(b) whether any State Governments have submitted plans and estimates of the Project that is to be worked in their States?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) The Governments of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Saurashtra have constituted State Development Committee. Bihar, Madras and Madhya Bharat have also set up District Development Committees and appointed District Development Officers.

(b) No. These are due by the 31st July, 1952.

**Shri Madiah Gowda:** May I know whether these centres in the different States will be started at one and the same time, or at different times?

**Shri Nanda:** In the ordinary course, at the same time.

**Dr. B. S. Deshmukh:** Has any decision been taken as to who should be the Chairmen of these Committees? Whether they will be non-officials or officials?

**Shri Nanda:** In the case of the Development Committees, the district officer or the Collector will be the Chairman.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Is there a Central Committee to administer these projects?

**Shri Nanda:** There is a Central Committee, Sir.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** In the Central Committee, is there any provision regarding the particular status of the American administrator?

**Shri Nanda:** No, Sir.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** When is the work likely to be started in Rajasthan?

**Shri Nanda:** It is the same schedule as for all the States.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any possibility of a suitable non-official being a Chairman of any committee?

**Shri Nanda:** The whole organisation can be reviewed from time to time.

**Shri Punnonse:** May I know whether the Government have received any representation from Travancore-Cochin to open a community project centre in Sherthalai taluk?

**Shri Nanda:** Each State had submitted its recommendations, and based on the order of priority, the actual location of the community project centre was fixed in consultation with the State Committees.

✓ **Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Are Members of Parliament treated as officials or non-officials?

**Shri Nanda:** They are going to be associated in an advisory capacity.

## TRACTORS (MANUFACTURE)

\*1330. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any factory in India for the manufacture of tractors; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal for starting any in the near future?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Three firms propose to manufacture tractors in India. One of them has already started assembling them from imported parts.

**Shri B. N. Roy:** May I know the number of manufactured till now?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The people who are assembling tractors from parts imported are Fergusons. Their capacity is about 4,200 units a year and their production has been until recently on an average about 10 to 12 a day. But I understand they have slowed down their production because stocks have accumulated.

**Shri B. N. Roy:** May I know whether the capital invested in the factory is Indian?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I should like to have notice.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are these factories only importing parts or are they themselves manufacturing certain parts?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That is the idea. They have a manufacturing programme.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I know the comparative prices of tractors assembled here and of those imported from abroad?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** A comparison is impossible for the reason that tractors are of different horse-power capacity. I think the tractors that have been assembled today in India—Ferguson tractors—sell somewhere near Rs. 7,000. But for bigger tractors the prices are higher.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if there is a project for manufacturing tractors in Orissa, and if the Government is considering putting up a factory there?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have heard there is a scheme for manufacturing tractors in Orissa.

**Shri Syamnandan Sahaya:** Has any attempt been made by the Government to compare prices of similar types of tractors? Of course there are tractors and tractors. But has any attempt been made to compare prices on similar types of tractors?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I can appreciate that the hon. Member desires me to be precise, but I would like that courtesy to be extended to me? if he states precisely what is the type of tractors he has in mind, I can answer the question.

#### NAGPUR BROADCASTING STATION

**\*1331. Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to develop the Nagpur Broadcasting Station into a self-contained station; and

(b) if so, what is the time limit for its completion?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) Yes. A 10 K. W. medium wave transmitter is already under installation at Nagpur.

(b) Six months approximately.

**Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** What is the strength of the present transmitter at Nagpur?

**Dr. Keskar:** The present transmitter is about 1 K.W.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that this new machine was imported a very long time back and it was lying in Bombay for over a year and it could not be installed so long?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is referring to the 10 K.W. transmitter probably.

**Dr. Keskar:** No. Probably he is referring to some other transmitters

that were imported, which have been lying for some time but we are not able to use them.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Could the hon. Minister tell us how long it will take for installing this transmitter?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said six months.

**Dr. Keskar:** By the end of this year it will be ready.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know whether there is any non-completed radio station in India?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a much wider question. This is a specific question about Nagpur.

#### EVACUEE PROPERTY

**\*1332. Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 503 asked on the 4th June, 1952 and state why no decision with regard to the settlement of claims other than those secured on the immovable property of the Evacuee has so far been taken by Government?

(b) When is a decision likely to be taken?

(c) Has the Custodian been directed by Government to withhold payments of claims registered by him pending the decision referred to above?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Because the matter is still under consideration.

(b) As soon as the matter has been fully considered. I can give no definite date.

(c) Yes.

#### STALL-HOLDERS (DISPLACED PERSONS)

**\*1334. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the facts regarding the proposal to shift the displaced stall-holders of Queensway, New Delhi to a new market constructed behind the Connaught Circus Telephone Exchange;

(b) whether the new market has already been constructed;

(c) the reasons for shifting of them;

(d) at whose instance this decision has been made; and

(e) what the difficulties are in allowing them to remain where they are?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) to (e). No decision to construct a new market behind the Connaught Circus Telephone Exchange has been taken. It may be stated that the present stalls on the Queensway and similar stalls on some other roads are purely temporary structures built on road berms. They were never meant to be permanent. The occupiers of Queensway Stalls will be removed when permanent structures are built for them.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know why these steps were not taken from the very beginning to construct permanent stalls for them?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Because the rush at the time was too great, and it was thought that in order to help them temporary stalls should be put by the roadside, and later on, when permanent structures were built, they would be removed.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know what are the demands of the stall-holders who went on strike recently?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** They want to be permanently settled. They want that the permanent structures should be put up on the road berms.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know if the Hon. Minister is aware that the stall-holders have already built up their trade in the present locality, and if they are displaced it is likely to cause them great harm?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I am doubtful if it will cause them great harm. They are temporary. They cannot remain there permanently. When they get good, nice, permanent structures, they will gain.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** What are the new stalls to which they have been shifted?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have said that we have taken no decision so far.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** May I know whether any compensation too will be paid to those stall-holders whose stalls were destroyed by fire accident in Irwin Road?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** We have not destroyed any stalls.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know on what conditions these refugees were given stalls on Queensway, Panchquin Road and Irwin Road?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** They were given by the New Delhi Municipality, and a certain agreement was filled by those persons.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know when these stall-holders will be shifted?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** It will depend on the stall-holders. If they go on giving trouble as they have been doing, I had better put an end to the trouble sooner. On the other hand, if they go on living peacefully and earning their livelihood and doing their business, I may prolong their stay.

#### ACCOMMODATION

\*1335. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state: whether Government have come to any decision in connection with the additional construction at one or various stations throughout the country together with the financial implications thereof in pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee (vide serial Nos. 15 and 16 of the fourth report of the Estimates Committee)?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Serial Nos. 15 and 16 of the report of the Estimates Committee referred to by the hon. Member relate to some establishment matters of the Estate Office. Possibly the hon. Member has in mind serial No. 12, which relates to the shifting of offices outside Delhi and construction of additional accommodation and the statement relating thereto, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th September 1951. If so, the position is that a Cabinet Committee is now engaged on considering which stations outside Delhi are suitable for the purpose and which offices could be shifted outside. In the meanwhile on an estimate of possible requirements on the most conservative basis at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, construction work has been taken in hand for the provision of necessary additional office accommodation.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** As regards the recommendation of the Estimates Committee on page 8, what is the decision of the Government in regard to building more office accommodation in Delhi?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Already the proposal is to construct one office building to provide an area of approximately 3 lakhs of sq. feet in the course of this and next year.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know whether Government have taken into account the various palaces and other accommodation in various States which came to us as a result of integration?



**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I have attempted to reply to that question by saying that the position is being examined. The difficulty is that there are places where palaces are available out residential accommodation is not available, and vice versa. Therefore, unless both the office and residential accommodation is available at a particular place, that place cannot be considered as suitable for shifting some of the offices outside Delhi.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know whether the residential accommodation which may be built near such palaces and buildings will be cheaper than the accommodation which will be built in Delhi?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** That is a hypothetical question, and it is not very desirable to go on spending large sums of money in places far from each other and scattered all over the country. If there is any particular place in the mind of the hon. Member I can get it examined.

#### KOSI PROJECT (RAILWAY LINE)

\*1336. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage and estimated cost of the Railway line to be constructed for the Kosi Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Railway line is designed to pass through important commercial centres and Administrative Headquarters of Nepal Government; and

(c) if so, what are those places and what percentage of cost will be borne by the Nepal Government?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) to (c). The Project Report is still under preparation, and the final alignment of the railway line will be decided as soon as the Project Report is finalised.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** May I know by what time the report will be finalised?

**Shri Nanda:** It may not take more than two or three months, but I am not quite sure.

#### IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT

\*1337. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present stocks of iron, steel and cement in India;

(b) whether they are sufficient to meet the existing requirements of the

country for agricultural and other purposes; and

(c) whether there is shortage, the extent thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51.]

(b) No, Sir.

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY

\*1338. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the construction of the Government Housing Factory, New Delhi;

(b) the annual target of its production; and

(c) its annual maintenance cost?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report on the working of the Government Housing Factory placed on the Table of the House on 4th June 1952 in reply to Starred Question No. 463.

(b) The Factory is not producing anything at present and its annual target of production has not yet been fixed.

(c) The maintenance cost incurred by Government after the Factory suspended production in January 1951 upto 30th April 1952, works out to about Rs. 4,73,000 per annum. The Government will cease to incur any maintenance expenditure in future, if the scheme to form a Company consisting of Government and an Indo-Swedish Firm as partners materialises, when the Factory will be leased to the said Company.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** What is the number of houses produced in the factory in 1951 and 1952?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I have already said in the course of my answer that the factory suspended production from January 1951. So how can there be houses produced?

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** May I know the reason for the suspension of production?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** For several reasons we had to terminate the contract with the Structural Engineering Co. Ltd., and since the termination of the contract the factory has suspended

production. Now we are carrying on negotiations with another firm and as soon as an agreement is entered into with them production will begin again.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may just inform hon. Members that a good lot of questions were put on this matter during the time of the Provisional Parliament and it would be better to get the whole history by a reference to the previous proceedings rather than put the same questions once again.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know, Sir, if the Government are going to place on the Table of the House the reports of those two Committees which investigated into this Pre-fab factory?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I cannot promise anything at present. There are certain developments which may likely take place in the near future in the light of which it may not be desirable to place the reports on the Table of the House at present.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I know the total loss the national exchequer suffered on account of this housing factory?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This question was put and answered several times.

**Dr. Jaisooray:** Has the Swedish firm given any guarantee that it will not be a failure just like the British firm?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The agreement is not yet finalised.

**Shri Nambiar:** In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that a huge sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is spent every year on maintenance, may I know what steps Government will take to immediately bring it into production so that this unnecessary wastage may be ended?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We are taking every possible step and it will be a matter of days, I believe, before the agreement with the Indo-Swedish firm will be finalised.

#### PAPER

\*1339. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paper produced in India and the quantity imported from abroad during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52; and

(b) the number of paper producing factories in India and their location?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 52.] The production in 1951-52 was 135,091 tons and the imports were 27,047 tons.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 5 by Shri S. C. Samanta on 19th May, 1952.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know the total requirements of the country?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The total requirements estimated at present are 196,000 tons of paper of all sorts.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know the percentage of our shortage?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Our production is 135,000 tons and our requirements are 196,000 tons—so the percentage can be calculated.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know if Government are taking any steps to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Yes, Sir, Government are taking all steps to see that the country is made self-sufficient as early as possible and it is expected that by 1957 we will be largely self-sufficient.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : जितने कारखाने अभी तक कागज बनाने के चल रहे हैं उन के सिवा कितने कारखाने और हैं जो कि अभी बन रहे हैं और उन का काम कब से शुरू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ?

श्री करमार्कर : मैं जानता हूँ कि एडी-शनल यूनिट इस वर्ष में नया पैदा होने वाला है और जो यूनिट्स इस समय हैं उन का काम बढ़ने वाला है ।

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know what the Government is doing in order to supply the required newsprint for the Indian press?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think an earlier question was answered with regard to a newsprint mill in Madhya Pradesh which is supposed to have a capacity of 30,000 tons as against our requirements of 64,000 tons.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Is the Minister aware that there is a nucleus of a newsprint factory in Vuyyur in Andhra and may I know whether any grant-in-aid has been asked by the

management of that factory from the Government?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I can find that out.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if the raw materials such as bamboo and sabai grass are enough to supply the needs of the country so that the factories will produce enough for the country?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Yes, Sir. Our information is that we have sufficient raw materials in the country.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि नये युनिट पैदा होने वाले हैं, क्या उम्मीद करनी चाहिये कि वे ९ और १० महीने के अन्दर पैदा हो जायेंगे ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### WELFARE OF LABOUR IN TEA ESTATES

\*1342. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the amount obtained from the Central Tea Board for promoting the welfare of labour in Tea Estates in 1951-52;

(b) the amount allocated to Bihar for the said purpose;

(c) whether the amount allocated has been spent for the training of workers in subsidiary occupations;

(d) whether the State concerned contributed any amount towards the said purpose and if so, to what extent; and

(e) whether there was any local contribution and if so, how much?

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** (a) Rs. 4 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 7,000/-

(c) The Welfare Scheme drawn up by the Bihar Government provides for the training of workers in useful handicrafts etc. and for recreational facilities. The Scheme will be executed by the State Government after the contributions proposed by that Government are voted by the Legislature.

(d) The State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000.

(e) There has been no local contribution so far.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know, Sir, the allocation of money to each State? Is it based on population or income?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** According to the population there.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know, Sir, if any scheme was submitted by State Governments for approval to the Central Government?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** There was some scheme submitted; but the scheme has not yet come into existence.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know whether the State of Bihar has submitted any scheme?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Yes.

**Shri Venkataraman:** May I know, Sir, with reference to answer to part (a) of the question, whether the Central Tea Board is making a contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs annually or did it make the contribution only once?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Only once.

**Shri Venkataraman:** May I know Sir, whether Government propose to make the Central Tea Board contribute annually?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Some representation was made.

**Shri Venkataraman:** May I know the decision of the Government on that matter?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** Very doubtful.

**Shri B. N. Misra:** May I know whether the Government of India is aware that the condition of the labourers of Chattisgarh who have gone to the Assam tea gardens is not good and that they are not properly fed?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** I take the information.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know, in what subsidiary occupations these workers are trained in?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** They are not being trained. They are going to be trained when this scheme is introduced in spinning, weaving and basket-making and so forth.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know, Sir, out of the cess collected what amount is going for the labour welfare in the tea plantations?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** I want notice.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know what steps Government propose to

take in order to compel the Tea Board to contribute for the welfare of the planters in the tea gardens?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** We cannot compel the Tea Board under the Act.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether the Minimum Wages Act has been implemented in the tea gardens? Is Government aware of the fact that this has not been implemented in the tea gardens of Nilgiris and Anamalais in the South?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** It is going to be applied and the State Governments are being persuaded to see that it is applied soon.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know when it will be implemented and what remedy is being given to the workers in the meanwhile?

**Shri V. V. Giri:** The Government of India has brought to the notice of the State Governments the necessity for the early implementation of this Act and we are persuading them to do it.

**Shri M. Islamuddin:** May I know whether any help is expected from the I.L.O. towards the training of the workers?

#### NANDI-KONDA PROJECT

**1333. Shri C. R. Chowdary** (On behalf of **Shri Gopala Rao**): Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided finally to include Nandi-Konda Project in the Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there is any recommendation by the Hyderabad State Government in this matter;

(c) whether there are any other representations in this matter; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The scheme is under examination by a technical committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** When is the report of the committee expected?

**Shri Nanda:** The report is nearing completion.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know, Sir, the purpose of the visit of Shri Venkatachar to Delhi?

**Shri Nanda:** Mr. Venkatachar was not invited to come here in this connection.

**Dr. Jaisooriya:** Is it a fact that the Government of Madras is urging the early implementation of the original Krishna-Pennar Project?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes, Sir. This committee's function is to look into all the representations made in respect of various projects on this river.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether the Government of Hyderabad has been insisting upon the early implementation of the Nandi-Konda Project?

**Shri Nanda:** As I said before, there are several parties interested in pursuing different projects. The purpose of this committee is to see what is the best project.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know, Sir, whether the Nandi-Konda Project has been investigated?

**Shri Nanda:** That also comes in later on in the second part.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** Do Government consider this project the best in India technically and economically?

**Shri Nanda:** This is a matter for investigation now.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras have turned a deaf ear to a request by the Government of Hyderabad for a discussion of the Nandi-Konda Project?

**Shri Nanda:** Mutual discussions have ceased. All the parties are appearing before the committee to represent their claims.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### DISPLACED PERSONS (MULTIPLE ALLOTMENTS)

**\*1316. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons obtained multiple allotments or sale of houses, shops or plots as rehabilitation assistance in Delhi;

(b) whether these displaced persons were asked to declare all multiple allotments within a specified time; and

(c) if so, how many declarations have been made and what action is proposed to be taken?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A copy of the press note issued in this connection on 16th April 1952 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, Annexure No. 53].

(c) Only one declaration was made within the specified time. The declarant has been given the option to retain one of the two houses allotted to him.

#### RUBBER

**\*1323. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the price fixed for raw rubber by the Government of India?

(b) How has this fixation of price affected the rubber industry?

(c) What measures Government propose to adopt for placing the industry on a sound footing?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Rs. 128/- per 100 lbs. F.O.B. Cochin, for Group I rubber, with suitable differentials for other grades.

(b) Representations have been received from producers that the prices fixed do not make adequate provision for return on capital and for rehabilitation.

(c) The Indian rubber growing industry is a protected industry. The prices mentioned above were fixed on the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board and were based on the cost of production plus a reasonable margin of profit. In view of the representations received from producers, the question of the revision of these prices has been referred to the Tariff Commission. The industry is protected against foreign competition by allowing imports only to the extent required by the rubber manufacturing industry over and above the indigenous production, thus ensuring a market for indigenous rubber inside the country. Government have also under consideration a development scheme for the industry.

#### COPYRIGHT ON RADIO TALKS

**\*1324. Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any copyright in talks, plays and short stories broadcast by All-India Radio;

(b) what are the reasons for retaining this right; and

(c) what is the practice in other countries regarding this matter?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) and (b). Government have copyright in talks and broadcasting rights in plays and short stories broadcast from All India Radio.

(c) The information is not available.

#### PROCUREMENT OF DRUGS ETC.

**\*1325. Shri Thirani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before World War II a single organisation catered for the procurement of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals required for both the Civil and Military; and

(b) what is the present position?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes. Before the World War II, the Director General, Indian Medical Service, was responsible for the procurement of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals as well as other Medical stores required for both the Civil and the Military sides.

(b) Medical stores both for the Civil and the Military formations, are now procured through the Director-General of Supply under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

#### COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN MADRAS

**\*1340. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the Centres selected for starting of Community Projects in the Madras State; and

(b) if so, of what types?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** Information to part (a) has been supplied in reply to Starred Question No. 623.

(b) All the 6 more Community Projects are of basic types.

#### IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

**\*1341. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Government regarding the expansion of pig iron and steel industry in India; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of U.S. private capital being invested in the pig iron and steel industry in India?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Government propose to assist in the expansion of existing steel works. The establishment of a new works is also under consideration. No specific approach has been made for the investment of U.S. private capital in India's steel industry.

#### IMPORT OF MEDICINES

**302. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state as to which five items out of medicines imported into India used up the largest amount of foreign exchange during 1948-49 and 1951-52 respectively?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** No separate accounts are kept for imports of individual items in the category of medicines.

#### WOMEN EMPLOYED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

**303. Shri Ganapati Ram:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of women who applied through National Employment Exchanges found employment during 1951; and

(b) out of the total number who found employment how many are displaced women?

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** (a) 52.4 per cent. of the two men applicants who registered with the Employment Exchanges were placed in employment during 1951;

(b) 1,482.

#### COAL TO BRICK INDUSTRY

**504. Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the present basis on which quota of coal is sanctioned by the Deputy Coal Commissioner (D) Calcutta to the Indian Brick Industry in each of the various States;

(b) the quota of coal allowed per brick kiln in each of the years from 1942 to-date and the reasons for the changes, if any, made in the quota from time to time;

(c) the number of cases wherein supply of coal against permits issued was delayed for over six months since 1st April, 1951, and the reasons for the delay in each case; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that supply of coal

is made to the brick industry regularly?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The quotas for the Brick Industry are sanctioned, as in the case of other industries, on the basis of the demand, the relative priority of the industry, and the wagon supply likely to be available during the period.

(b) Distribution of coal to individual kilns is arranged by the Coal Controllers of the State Governments. The collection of this information from the various State Controllers for a period extending to nearly 10 years will involve an altogether disproportionate amount of time and labour.

Quotas are changed from time to time, keeping in view the demand, and transport availability.

(c) Figures of despatches against permits for brick burning coal are maintained Statewise and not for each individual allottee. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish this information.

(d) Inadequate transport is affecting supplies to all consumers including the brick kiln industry. The Coal Commissioner is making every endeavour to maximise supplies to brick kilns taking into account the needs of other essential consumers and the transport facilities available. The supply position can improve only with improvement in the general transport position. The question of improving the wagon supply for coal loading is receiving the close and continuous attention of the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations concerned.

#### BHAKRA CONTROL BOARD

**305. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel of the Bhakra Control Board;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the Board till the end of May, 1952; and

(c) the monthly expenditure, if any, that is being incurred on the Board?

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** (a). The Bhakra Control Board consists of the following:

(1) Shri Chandulal Trivedi,  
(Governor Punjab).

Chairman.

(2) Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Water and Power. *Vice-Chairman.*

(3) Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance. *Member.*

(4) Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Punjab, P.W.D., I.B., (B. D. Admn.). *Member.*

(5) Secretary to Government Punjab, Finance Department. *Member.*

(6) Chief Engineer, and Secretary, P.W.D., FEPSU. *Member.*

(7) Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Rajasthan. *Member.*

The following officers attend the meetings of the Board as observers:

(1) Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., I.B.

(2) Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., E.B.

(3) Chief Accounts Officer, Bhakra-Nangal Project.

(b) The total expenditure incurred upto the end of May 1952 amounts to Rs. 1,16,622/-.

(c) The monthly expenditure on the Board's Office including salaries, T.A. etc. averages between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000.

#### TEA

**306. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the quantity of tea produced in India during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) What was the Tea consumption in India during the above period?

(c) What was the demand for export of tea during the above period, and from what countries?

(d) What is the cost of production of a pound of tea and what is the market price per pound?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The quantities of tea produced in India during the calendar years 1949, 1950 and 1951 were 585.25, 613.58 and 622.73 million lbs. respectively.

(b) Estimated consumption of tea in India is about 150 million lbs. a year.

(c) The total exports of Indian tea during 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 amounted to 442, 439 and 426 million lbs. respectively. The exports were to the U. K., the U.S.A., Canada, Eire, Australia, Iran and Egypt.

(d) The average production cost in respect of certain selected tea gardens in North East India for 1951 was estimated to be Rs. 1-9-2.

The average market price per lb. of tea realised at the Calcutta Auctions during the season 1951-52 was Rs. 1-12-6 for export tea and Rs. 1-6-8 for internal tea.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS TO TRIBAL STUDENTS

**307. Shri Gohain:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts have been spent, if any, for awarding Scholarships and Stipends to the tribal students of the North East Frontier Agency for their studies in Middle and High Schools, and College during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 and what amount is proposed to be spent for the current year; and

(b) how many students have been benefited under the scheme for various stages of their education?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Date:.....20.11.2014

**THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

**(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)  
OFFICIAL REPORT**

2819

2820

**HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE**

*Monday, 30th June, 1952*

*The House met at a Quarter Past Eight  
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

*(See Part I)*

9-13 A.M.

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy**  
(Mysore): Sir, I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I communicated to the hon. Member that I do not give my consent to it.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:**  
May I know the reason?

**Mr. Speaker:** The reasons are well-known. As I have said more than once, the question that he proposes to raise is not the responsibility of the Government of India. He proposes to discuss the conduct of affairs under the sole jurisdiction of an independent sovereign foreign country, so far as India is concerned. Howsoever much we might have feelings over the matter, still, a motion to discuss the conduct of an independent foreign Government cannot be entertained on the floor of this House. After having explained a number of times as to how, and under what circumstances an adjournment motion could be tabled properly, I have now thought it fit, instead of taking the time of the House, to refuse consent and inform the Member. I, therefore, do not propose to take such cases in the House, unless I feel that there is some point

100 PSD

which I may have to convey to hon. Members.

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** Will you kindly come out with your several declarations on the points of procedure which will enable the Members to understand those points and guide their conduct in the light of these declarations?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is always open to hon. Members to see me in case they have any doubt about it. But, when I find that adjournment motions are coming in, in spite of the clarification of the whole position on so many adjournment motions, I am not prepared to treat these adjournment motions as coming out of ignorance, as the hon. Member is pleading. There are various reasons why I do not want to discuss these motions in the House. One of them is—I am not attributing this to the hon. Member in particular—that I do not propose to give publicity to an hon. Member's views by allowing his adjournment motion to be read in the House. There are other means of publicity. He can go to the press—if he so likes. But the House should not be used as a medium for the purpose of seeking publicity on a particular question. As I said, I am not making any insinuation or drawing any inference about the hon. Member, who has given notice in this case.

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** Sir, May I submit .....

**Mr. Speaker:** In the form of submissions many things can be said on the floor of this House.

**Shri Nambiar:** If an hon. Member feels that it is an urgent matter of importance in his own judgment is he not entitled to bring to the notice of the House that urgent matter and have it clarified?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is perfectly entitled. But in the case of adjournment



[Mr. Speaker]

motions which are obviously inadmissible under any rule, of any Parliament, I am not going to read those motions in the House.

Shri N. S. Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): Sir, on a point of information, may I know whether it is impossible, or out of order, to raise a question which concerns another Government and for this House to express its opinion in the matter, especially when it is a matter of urgent importance?

Mr. Speaker: In a sense it is permissible, but not in the form of an adjournment motion. Hon. Members will get many opportunities—they have, in fact. They discuss the External Affairs Ministry. They have many other occasions for discussion when they can air their grievances or submit their observations or suggestions to the Government of India. But that does not mean that, every time an hon. Member feels that a matter, though it relates to an independent, sovereign Government, is of importance in his view, therefore he is entitled to table an adjournment motion. That is the only point.

So far as matters which are ordinarily admissible, I am prepared to accept—accept in the sense of reading it in the House—the hon. Member's opinion about the importance and urgency of his own motion. But, as I said, in the case of obviously inadmissible motions, it is a bad thing to allow such a practice to grow.

Shri S. S. More: May we know what exactly is the nature of the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to disclose it.

Shri S. S. More: We cannot understand the point and significance of your remarks unless we know .....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not for the hon. Member to be satisfied as to whether the Speaker should give his consent or not. It is a matter solely for the discretion of the Speaker. The hon. Member's attempt is to know and give publicity to the point, which I do not want. It is very clear.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On a point of order. Is it in order to say that I wanted to move this adjournment motion with a view to give publicity?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Unless I give my consent it cannot be done: he cannot put a question or move an ad-

journalment motion, even for the information of the House, unless I consent. Hon. Members may feel that it is a sort of—what shall I say?—suppression by the Speaker, but there is no way out of it.

We will proceed to the further business.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): On a point of order. Can a thing be given publicity, which has been disallowed by you?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I am called upon to decide it. But the hon. Member is free to do what he likes and take the consequences of what he does. I shall consider the question as, and when it arises and not now.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ENQUIRY REPORT re GORAKHPUR FIRING

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Enquiry Report of the Commissioner, Banaras-Gorakhpur Division in respect of the Gorakhpur Firing on the 25th April, 1952, in pursuance of the undertaking given during the half-an-hour discussion on the 28th May, 1952, on points arising out of the answer given on the 20th May, 1952, to starred question No. 56 regarding firing on railway employees at Gorakhpur. [Placed in library. See No. P-19/52]

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Public Accounts Committee, 19 nominations were received. Subsequently 4 members withdrew their candidature. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in the Committee, I declare the following Members to be duly elected:—

1. Shri B. Das.
2. Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.
3. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
4. Shri Shree Narayan Das.
5. Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh.
6. Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar.
7. Shri Ranbir Singh Chauduri.
8. Acharya Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
9. Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

10. Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma.
11. Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
12. Shri V. P. Nayar.
13. Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.
14. Shri G. D. Somanl.
15. Shri K. M. Vallatharas.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have also to inform the House that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Estimates Committee, 30 nominations were received. Subsequently 5 members withdrew their candidature. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in the Committee, I declare the following Members to be duly elected:—

1. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
2. Shri B. Shiva Rao.
3. Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
4. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
5. Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.
6. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta.
7. Shri Nityanand Kamungo.
8. Shri Mohanlal Saksena.
9. Shri R. Venkataraman.
10. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.
11. Shri Arun Chandra Guha.
12. Shri Upendranath Barman.
13. Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.
14. Dr. Suresh Chandra.
15. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
16. Shri Radhelal Vyas.
17. Shri Debeswar Sarmah.
18. Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
19. Shri Jaipal Singh.
20. Shri Shankar Shantaram More.
21. Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao.
22. Shri V. Muniswamy Ayl. Thirukuralar.
23. Sardar Lal Singh.
24. Shri Girraj Saran Singh.
25. Shri Sarangadhar Das.

## GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

## DEMAND No. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

## DEMAND No. 43—FOREST

## DEMAND No. 44—SURVEY OF INDIA

## DEMAND No. 45—BOTANICAL SURVEY

## DEMAND No. 46—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

## DEMAND No. 47—AGRICULTURE

## DEMAND No. 48—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

## DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

## DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

## DEMAND No. 117—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

## DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now proceed with the discussion of the Demands in respect of Food and Agriculture and the cut motions agreed to, which were moved on the 28th instant. It is going to be discussed the whole day, I think, and I will call upon Shri Sarangadhar Das.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack):** I have no desire to discuss Food, which has been sufficiently debated not only during this debate but prior to this also. But I do maintain that the present famine conditions in many parts of the country are due to the various wrong policies that the Government has carried through during the last five or six years, such as the Grow More Food campaign in which money has been absolutely frittered away, and in the slogans such as growing foodgrains even in flower tubs, experiments on subsidiary food to supplement the foodgrains that are usually used, and various other slogans which I maintain are nothing but cruel jokes on the people, when we remember that as a result of these slogans the people were lulled to sleep that everything was going all right and by 1952 the country would be self-sufficient in food.

I say, although these things have happened, personally, I do not believe that anything could be gained by throwing the blame in one place or another for the mistakes that have been made in the past. I am more interested in the improvement of agriculture and I have some constructive proposals to give to the Government Benches and the party in power at present.

First of all, taking irrigation, the Prime Minister himself brought forward in 1946-47 a large number of multi-purpose projects, and when, in 1947, he said that the Mahanadi valley Project in Orissa would result in the flowing of milk and honey in the country, I myself was enthused about it. At the same time, it was necessary that the minor irrigation schemes

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

should have been taken up right from the beginning. I happened to be a Member of the Orissa Assembly at that time. I had said time and again that instead of throwing this money into the Grow More Food campaign, which was being wasted, minor irrigation schemes should be taken up and that they would be permanent features, and that they would produce permanently more food grains than we had been producing upto that time. But, the Government in power poo-pooed the idea. They always said that the Hirakud project will bring milk and honey to the country. The Government did not realise at that time, or they refused to realise that these schemes, the Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar Valley, and Hirakud projects will irrigate somewhere about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 crores of acres, and adding that to the present irrigated area, the total comes to about 6 crores of acres. This means that nearly twenty crores of acres go without irrigation. These big projects could not irrigate that area because that area is far away from these big projects. Therefore, it is necessary to start the minor irrigation projects. These minor irrigation projects could be carried through by village talent, without any big engineering advice, as people have been doing little embankments, little canals and channels, and surface wells. Instead of doing this, we went after grandeur: we wanted to turn this country into America. We wanted to make the Mahanadi valley the Tennessee valley of India. That was the way in which people were lulled to sleep. It is a very good thing now that during the last two years, the Government at the Centre as well as the State Governments have paid some attention and are appropriating some money for minor irrigation schemes. They seem to wake up now to the urgent necessity of these minor irrigation schemes after famine conditions have spread all over the country. However, the money that is set apart for minor irrigation schemes is not sufficient. A larger sum of money is needed than what is being given now. I do not wish to go into the subject of how this money is being spent. I only want to mention one thing. It is very unfortunate for our country that Members of the party in power in the local places, the local leaders, make it a party political question. I know places where the local leaders have refused to recommend schemes in villages where the villagers have in one way or another expressed their resentment against the Congress' doings during the last few years; and only those

villages that support the Congress get through their schemes. This is unfortunate for the country, because, the food that would be produced, let us say in the socialist villages, will be available to the nation and will supplement the food basket of the whole country.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai):** Where are the socialist villages?

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** They are in Orissa. I do not know about other places. Because I have not been travelling in other places, I am not acquainted with them at the present time. If I go all over the country, I can give dozens of such instances from other provinces also. But, I do not wish to go into that now because I am not acquainted with them at the present time.

**The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi):** May I know whether the lands have been socialised in those villages.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** I did not say a village of socialists. I say, if there are some people in a village who support the socialists, I call it a socialist village. It is not my village; it is not my party's village.

This is the difficulty. Besides this there are various ways in which money is being wasted. Government should see to it that every penny that goes into minor irrigation schemes is properly utilised.

Then, Sir, Government has not paid any attention at all to the necessity of increasing the yield per acre. India, for various reasons, for generations has been agriculturally a "low-yield" country. You take any crop: rice or wheat or cotton or oil seeds. You will find that in every crop, India is about the lowest in the world in the yield per acre. One principal factor, which I would call the foundation from which you can build up better and higher production is, that the land should be with the tiller of the soil. There is no use of saying in your party meetings or in the Government publications that there is not enough land to go round. We want that the land that is available with the zamindars and landlords, big or middle-class above a certain ceiling, let us say 30 acres, should be taken away from them and given to the people who till.

Sevak Samaj and other institutions

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Sardar Lal Singh is with you although he does not belong to your party.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him not address the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister will not interrupt the hon. Member. Let him develop his point, whatever it is.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** The lands with the tillers are the lands of the landlords: not only landlords whom we call zamindars, but people like us here, who have 30, 40, 50 or 100 acres. And our land.....

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have no land.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** My hon. friend may be an exception to it. I mean the gentry of India. That is the system that we have inherited from the past. The gentry all over the country, the few upper castes in our society, own the land, and that land we do not cultivate ourselves—we have been taking up this western education, coming to cities for service or profession—that land is being cultivated by the Harijans, the Adibasi labourers on crop sharing system. And that land is being exchanged every year because if a tenant remains in possession of a certain piece of land for ten or twelve years, he gets the proprietary right or whatever it is called in Tenancy Laws. Consequently, the land owner takes the land away from one man and gives it to another; takes the latter's land and gives it to the former. Consequently, the tenant who tills the soil does not maintain the fertility of the soil, does not manure it, does not improve the land, and therefore, the fertility of land is going down from year to year, and the law of diminishing returns has applied itself to this proposition which, on account of lack of statistics, we cannot determine accurately, but it stands to reason that if the land is not well taken care of, not husbanded properly, is just worked to death, that land will not produce today what it was producing a hundred years ago. Unless the tenant who is tilling the soil either on rent or on crop sharing, unless he knows that the land belongs to him, that land will never be improved, and I wish to tell the Government to keep it in mind, if you do not redistribute the land among the tillers of the soil, you will go down in history as the famine-makers in this country and people will not say that Lord Indra has brought famine, or the earthquake in Assam has

brought famine, it is the hon. gentlemen sitting opposite who have brought famine, they are the famine-makers. History will record this. If not today, five years, ten years from now, with the increase of population and the yield per acre going down, there is bound to be famine when lakhs of people will die, and history will record that the Congress Government is the cause of this. Therefore, it is essential that the land should be redistributed, and I wish to reinforce my argument with one of your party, one of the Congress party and other members also who had gone to China recently, who have brought back the story of wild enthusiasm among youth and women, and they base it on the distribution of land among the people—about half an acre per head or something like that.

**Shri Kidwai:** Half an acre?

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Whether that half acre will remain as half an acre or whether it will go up to 100 acres, we cannot tell now. But they bring the news that these smallholders are being encouraged to pool the lands. However, the fact remains unless the people are enthused that they have got something to begin with and whatever they produce will be their own and not of the land owner or of any moneylender, until that time, production will not go up.

Then there is the bringing of fallow land under cultivation—the cultivable fallow land of which I understand there are about 15 crores acres all over the country.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam: 1.5 crores of acres.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Anyway, there is a large acreage of cultivable fallow land that should be brought under cultivation. Government has been going into some areas with tractors for reclaiming that land. It is a very good proposition. It should be done, but at the same time where tractors are not available, where the people are not able to handle tractors, it should be done by the people, and those people, the people in the villages, can be enthused to do this work only when they know that land has been redistributed and at least some of them have come in possession of lands for which they are hungry. This was proposed by my Party several years ago—land army, volunteer workers—at which about three years ago my friends opposite were laughing, but I see that the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other institutions

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

that the Congress is building up have come little by little to that idea, but not wholly. It takes them time to travel to a particular goal which should be taken up immediately. Immediate propositions do not seem to be in the horoscope of the Congress. Whatever should be done immediately, should be pursued immediately, but Government does not seem to go in for it. As I have pointed out, the minor irrigation schemes were pooh-poohed by the Government in 1946-47 and 1948. Only after two or three years of wastage of money on Grow More Food, they came to realise the urgency of minor irrigation schemes. So in this case, the Government is not mobilising the efforts of the people. Only what they are doing is to have various plans one after another. There was, two years ago, "intensive cultivation plan", and "food drive on a war time basis," great big volumes were written by the secretariat people who have nothing to do with agriculture, having lands of their own, have never seen these because they are confined to the Secretariat. Now, people like that read books here and there as to how much irrigation will yield how much more, those data they take from books. That way of doing things will never bring any result. I can tell you, Sir, that in the European and American countries where they are trying modern methods, scientific methods of agriculture, it is the agriculturists who make these plans because they know what they want—not a man in the Secretariat, I have all the respect for the Services. They were trained and their mind works even now as members of a Police State.

Shri Kidwal: Police state.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: They were meant to maintain law and order, to hammer on our heads when we were fighting against the British, and probably today they will hammer us who are against the present Government. They are very capable of that. They are well up in that theory and practice, but what do they know about agriculture? What do they know about irrigation? —to go into the Secretariat and write a long report and impose it on the people. The Government from now on must go down to the people. Let the projects and the schemes come from down below. Then the people will know that they are the ones who have done it, and not Mr. Kidwal on top or his Secretary in the Secretariat. Therefore the principal defect which I have noticed in the governmental efforts or measures today is the fact that they

have lost their faith in the ordinary man or the villager. It is always a matriculate, I.A. or B.A. who happens to be.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon 'Member's time is up. He has already exceeded the limit by four minutes. He should now conclude in one minute.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I am therefore of the opinion that what the Government should do now is to take the people into confidence. They should replace their confidence in the people and when there is an expert who has knowledge, whether he belongs to the Congress or any other party, the Government should forget all party considerations and should utilise his services, so that agriculture may be improved to such an extent that in five or ten years from now we will in respect to food become a self-sufficient country.

श्री बी० पी० सिन्हा: (मुंगेर सदर व जमुइ) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फूड मिनिस्टर (Food Minister) साहब के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुये कुछ सुझाव सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारी चार जरूरी आवश्यकताएं हैं जिन के बिना हमारा जीवन सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। वे चीजें भोजन, वस्त्र, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य हैं। भोजन की समस्या आज हमारे लिये बहुत जटिल हो गयी है और आज देश के जितने नेता हैं सभी बहुत परेशान हैं। परन्तु वह समस्या हम आज तक हल नहीं कर सके हैं। इसका कारण बहुत सरल है और हम आसानी से इसे हल कर सकते हैं। आज राजगोपालाचारी जी ने कंट्रोल (control) उठा कर एक बड़ा भारी रास्ता हम को दिखाया है और भारतीय सरकार ने जो उसके साथ सम्मति दी है वह भी एक बहुत सराहनीय काम है। इतने दिनों की जो तकलीफ हमारी रही है वह बहुत कुछ कंट्रोल की वजह से रही है। कंट्रोल के पीछे चाहे कुछ भी कारण हों, चाहे कुछ भी तथ्य हो, लेकिन जो उस का सब से बड़ा दोष है वह यह है कि हम सभी आज सत्यग्रह हो गये हैं। जिस सत्य और अहिंसा के बल

पर हमने आजादी हासिल की उस की अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। हमारी गुलामी बे-मिसाल थी उसी प्रकार हमारी स्वाधीनता भी बेमिसाल रही है। इसलिये सत्य का महत्त्व हमें बराबर समझना चाहिये। आज इस कंट्रोल के समय में कोई भी आदमी यह दावा नहीं कर सकता है कि हम सत्य के अनुसार चल रहे हैं। और हम सत्य के आधार पर अपना जीवन बिता रहे हैं। परसों डाक्टर खरे जी ने कहा था कि हमने कोई चीज ब्लैक मार्केट में नहीं खरीदी है। चाहे यह उनका कहना सत्य हो, किन्तु उन्होंने ब्लैक मार्केट की चीज का व्यवहार नहीं किया होगा सम्भव नहीं है। किन्तु मनुष्य गृहस्थाश्रम में है वह किस प्रकार भोजन की और अन्य वस्तुयें कंट्रोल दर पर प्राप्त कर सकता है यह कोई नहीं कह सकता। हम आज सरकारी आंकड़ों में पड़े हुए हैं हमारे माननीय फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक इंटरव्यू (interview) में कहा था कि सरकारी आंकड़े विश्वास के लायक नहीं हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां जो गल्ला पैदा होता है वह बहुत कम है उसके कम होने का कारण यह कहा जाता है कि पार्टिशन (partition) की वजह से कम हो गया है। ऐसा हो सकता है। साथ ही साथ जनसंख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है, वह भी इसका कारण हो सकता है। लेकिन यह कोई तथ्य नहीं है। सब से बड़ा तथ्य यह है कि हम ने भ्रष्टाचार का जो रास्ता अस्तित्वार किया है वह दूर होना चाहिये। आज यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमारी गल्ले की कमी १० प्रति शत की है। वह १० प्रति शत की कमी बहुत साधारण तरीके से दूर की जा सकती है। वह इस तरीके से कि हम जो चावल खाते हैं उसमें प्रत्येक मन के पीछे तीन सेर पालिशड (polished) करने से कम हो जाता है। यदि हम यह दस

प्रति शत की कमी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो सरकार को सब से पहले देश में जितने राइस मिल्स हैं उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिये उस से बड़ी बचत हो सकती है। फिर भी जो फ्लोर मिल (flour mill) की व्यवस्था है उस की भी बन्द कर देना चाहिये क्यों कि गेहूं का जो पोष्टिक तत्व है वह मिलों में जाने से खराब हो जाता है। साथ ही साथ उस का जो चोकर निकाल कर फेंक देते हैं वह भी गलत चीज है और उसे भी हम काम में ला सकते हैं। इस सब के साथ हम सब्जियों का प्रयोग करके भी उस कमी को दूर कर सकते हैं। कंट्रोल आरम्भ होने के समय पूज्य बापू जी ने बताया था कि खाने के लायक १५ दिनों से सरसों का शाक तैयार हो जाता है इस तरह का साग खा कर हम जीवन निर्वाह कर सकते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि फलों जगह के लोग घास खा कर, वृक्ष के पत्ते खा कर रहते हैं। मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं। मुझ को नहीं मालूम कि कोई वृक्ष ऐसे है कि जिन के पत्ते खा कर रहा जा सकता है। यदि है तो हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि लीफी फूड इज दी बेस्ट फूड (leafy food is the best food)। तो इस से हमारा जो भोजन का मामला है वह भी हल हो जायगा। हम राजनीति की बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं। लेकिन उसके पीछे छोटी सी बातों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। आज जो हमारा भोजन बनाने का तरीका है उसको हमें बदलना चाहिये। हमें अपने खाने के तरीके को भी बदलना चाहिये, वह बहुत छोटी सी बातें हैं। वह यह है कि चावल जो हम बनाते हैं उसमें से मांड न निकाली जाय, चावल की लाली न निकाली जाय। इसी तरह आटे में से चोकर न निकाली जाय और साग सब्जी को उबाल कर साया जाय तो वह बहुत पोष्टिक हो जाते हैं। आज हम को

[श्री बी० पी० सिन्हा]

स्वाद के लिये नहीं जीना चाहिये। छुड़ें यह ख्याल करना चाहिये कि हम पोष्टिक तत्व का भोजन खावें, विशेषकर ऐसी चीज जो हमारे यहां बहुत मात्रा में मिलती है। हम बहुत सी वस्तुओं के गुण नहीं जानते और इसलिये उनका प्रयोग नहीं करते। दक्षिण बिहार के देहातों में और मध्य प्रदेश में महुआ का फूल बहुत होता है और वह केवल शराब बनाने के काम में आता है। खाने के लिये उसका थोड़ा बहुत प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये विशेषज्ञों ने बताया है कि उस में वह तत्व है जो बहुत पोष्टिक है।

अधिक अन्न पैदा करने के लिये सरकार माइनर इरीगेशन के पीछे बहुत सा पैसा खर्च करती है। इसकी सारे देश में बहुत आवश्यकता है। ग्रो मोर फूड (grow more food) के पीछे कितना पैसा बरबाद हुआ है यह सब जानते हैं। इस का कोई विशेष सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ है। सरकार को केवल यह बात सुन कर ही चुप नहीं हो जान चाहिये, उसे एक कमीशन कायम करन चाहिये यह देखने के लिये कि ग्रो मोर फूड में खर्च किये गये पैसे का कैसे दुरुपयोग हुआ है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रान्त की बात कहना चाहता हूं और वैसा ही और प्रान्तों में भी हुआ होगा।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

बिहार में इरीगेशन का काम तीन मिनिस्टर के जरिये होता है, एक इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर, (Irrigation Minister) दूसरे डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर (Development Minister) और तीसरे रैवेन्यू मिनिस्टर (Revenue Minister)। इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर के पास में और डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर के पास में इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट (Engineering department) है।

बहुत समझ सकते हैं कि कौन काम ठीक है, कौन नहीं है। लेकिन रैवेन्यू मिनिस्टर के पास एक भी आदमी टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट (Technical Expert) नहीं है, एक भी ओवरसियर नहीं है। लेकिन कई करोड़ रुपया उन्होंने इसके पीछे खर्च किया है, इसके पीछे कोई भी तथ्य नहीं है कि वह पैसा जायज तरीके से खर्च हुआ। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि हम जितने भी काम करें उसमें हमारे सामने जो समस्या है उन को नज़दीक रख कर हमें काम करना चाहिये। व्यक्तिगत प्रभाव के लिये, व्यक्तिगत प्रोपेगण्डा (propaganda) के लिये या किसी ग्रुप (group) के प्रोपेगण्डा के लिये कोई काम नहीं होना चाहिये। बिहार में डेवलपमेंट का काम डाक्टर सैयद महमूद ऐसे विशेषज्ञ मिनिस्टर के हाथ में था और जिनके नीचे ऐग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियर थे, यह काम उनके हाथ में न जा कर रैवेन्यू मिनिस्टर को दिया गया कि जिन के पास एक भी ऐग्रीकल्चर एक्सपर्ट (agriculture expert) नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये और वह किसके जरिये किये गये? जिन को कोई तजुर्बा नहीं था। ज़मींदारी अबोलिशन (Zamindari abolition) आज तक नहीं हुई है, लेकिन तीन वर्ष पहले ही उसके लिये सैकड़ों आदमी बहाल किये गये। उनको आबपाशी का कोई तजुर्बा नहीं था लेकिन सब रैवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट का पैसा उनके जिम्मे रखा गया और उनके द्वारा वह खर्च कराया गया। जो भी आदमी बहाल हुए उनके लिये कोई काम नहीं था। उसके पीछे एक प्रोपेगण्डा हो सकता है, एक पर्सनल प्रोपेगण्डा हो सकता है और उनके पीछे पैसा पानी की तरह बहाया गया है। इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर के पास इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट था लेकिन उन के जिम्मे भी वह काम नहीं

दिया गया। डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर के पास इंजीनियरिंग के आदमी थे, लेकिन उनको भी यह काम नहीं दिया गया और यह काम ऐसे मिनिस्टर के जरिये कराया गया जिसके पास कोई इंजीनियर नहीं थे, सिर्फ एग्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर्स थे। उनके जरिये यह काम कराया गया जिन को कोई तजुर्बा नहीं था।

मेरा ह्याल है कि करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से बहाया गया। इतना ही नहीं

**Shri Bhagwat Jha:** On a point of order, Sir. That other day a ruling was given that the names of States Ministers who are not here to defend themselves, should not be brought in. Is the hon. member right now in bringing in the names in his speech? He is trying to bring in the names of all the Ministers here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. members may kindly avoid any adverse references to any Minister anywhere in the country. If it is a question of applauding them, then surely it is welcome.

**श्री बी० पी० सिन्हा :** मैं किसी मिनिस्टर का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ परन्तु जो बात सत्य है उस को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है वह बात मैं भवन के सामने रख रहा हूँ। जो फैक्ट्स हैं, जो चीजें सही हैं कि किस तरह से रुपया वहाँ पर बरबाद हुआ, वह कभी भी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। आज बिहार के अन्दर कितना रुपया इस तरह से खर्च किया गया? आप को यह मालूम हो कर ताज्जुब होगा कि ग्री मोर फूड की स्कीम (scheme) को पूरा करने के लिये ३१ मार्च तक काम खत्म करने का आदेश दिया जाता था। इस के लिये कागजी कार्रवाई सब तरह की हो जाती थी। कारण ३१ मार्च को वह जमीन बहुत ही बढ़ी रहती थी। जिस पर इस तरह का खर्चा करने की मंजूरी की गई थी। जो रुपया उस जमीन के लिये मंजूर

हुआ था वह सब खर्च हो गया लेकिन जमान यहीं पड़ी रही। मैं इस बात के लिये चेलेंज करता हूँ कि, अगर यह बात गलत हो। मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक जांच कमेटी बनाये और इस बात को देखा जाये कि बिहार में इस तरह से कितना रुपया बरबाद किया गया है। बिहार में कृषि साधन के सब से बड़े साधन जंगलों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। मेरा दावा है कि आज बिहार की सरकार के जरिये से जंगल बरबाद हो रहा है, यह एक देखने की बात है। इस के बारे में मैं प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ। बिहार असेम्बली के जो कांग्रेसी सदस्य हैं उन्होंने भी इस बारे में जो भाषण दिये हैं, जो कटमोशन (cut motion) पेश किये हैं, उस से साबित होता है कि किस तरह से बिहार की सरकार जंगलों को बरबाद कर रही है। एक आदमी के जरिये से बिहार में करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान किया जा रहा है। यह काम भी उसी मिनिस्टर को सौंपा गया है। इस तरह से वहाँ पर जंगल बरबाद किये जा रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस चीज के बारे में एक सरकारी जांच कमेटी बनाये जो कि इन सब चीजों के बारे में जांच करें। वह कमेटी इस बात का पता लगायगी कि राज्य गवर्नमेंट ने कहाँ कहाँ पर इस तरह से रुपया बरबाद किया है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग (Black marketing) करते हैं उन को फाँसी मिलनी चाहिये। तो मैं सरकार से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन सभी बातों के बारे में जांच करने के लिये कुछ न कुछ कार्य वाही करें। हम कहते हैं कि जो सरकारी सदस्य हैं, जो सरकार से सरोकार रखते हैं। जिस ने करोड़ों रुपया सरकार का बरबाद किया है जिस के जरिये से हमारी राष्ट्रीय उन्नति रुक जाती है। अवश्य सरकार



[ श्री बी० पी० सिन्हा ]

को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और हमारा धन इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों में बरबाद होता गया तो हम इस देश की कुछ भी उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे और देश में एक नई किस्म की बीमारी और पैदा कर देंगे। आज हम गरीबों को अपने पक्ष में करने की कोशिश करते हैं और उन को इस बात का आश्वासन दिलाते हैं कि सरकार तुम्हारे हित के लिए सब कुछ कर रही है। तो अगर हमारा धन इस तरह से बरबाद होता रहा तो हम कभी भी अपनी गरीब जनता का भला नहीं कर सकेंगे।

बिहार में डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर के साथ इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट भी है उस के जरिये से ग्रो मोर फूड का थोड़ा काम होता है। बिहार में जो इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर हैं उन के साथ भी इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट है और वह भी अधिक अन्न उपजाऊ आन्दोलन का काम कर सकते हैं। मगर होता यह है कि इन दोनों मिनिस्टर्स में से किसी भी मिनिस्टर को ग्रो मोर फूड का काम नहीं दिया जाता है। एक तीसरे मिनिस्टर को यह काम दे दिया जाता है जिस के पास किसी तरह का इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है। न कोई इंजीनियर है और न कोई ओवरसियर ही इस काम को करने के लिये है। इस तरह से वह रुपया जो कि अधिक अन्न उपजाऊ के लिये रक्खा गया है वह सब बरबाद हो रहा है। इसी तरह से जंगल भी बरबाद किये जा रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह से काम होता रहा तो हम कैसे उन्नति कर सकते हैं।

10 A.M.

इतना ही नहीं पोलिटिकल और परसनल (personal) खर्चातानी की वजह से इन मिनिस्टर के जिम्मे एक्साइज (excise) का काम भी दे दिया गया है जिस से हम गरीब लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती

में असर हो रहा है। इससे पहले जो मिनिस्टर इस विभाग के चार्ज में थे उन ने यह कहा था कि हम शराब बन्दी इस प्रान्त से हटा देंगे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन को इस विभाग से ही हटा दिया गया। अब इस विभाग को उस मिनिस्टर के हाथ में दिया गया है जो कि शराब बन्दी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। इस को प्रान्त में कायम रखने के लिये यह उदाहरण दिया जाता है कि मद्रास में कांग्रेस की हार का कारण ही यही है कि वहां पर प्रोहिबिशन लागू कर दिया गया था जिस की वजह से कांग्रेस की हार हुई। इस तरह से वह यहां के लोगों को खूब शराब पिलाना चाहते हैं जिससे कि गरीब जनता की हालत और भी खराब हो जाय।

मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से प्राथना करता हूं कि वह इन सब मामलों की जांच करने के लिये एक कमेटी बनायें जो कि ग्रो मोर फूड के बारे में जांच कर सकें। जितना रुपया इस काम के लिये प्रान्तों को दिया गया है उस को ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल किया है या नहीं। सरकार को इस बात का पता चलाना चाहिये कि किस प्रान्त को ग्रो मोर फूड के लिये कितना रुपया दिया गया था उस का उस ने ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल किया या नहीं। यह कहा जाता है कि प्रान्त नये विधान के अनुसार आटोनमस (autonomous) है। परन्तु जब वे केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता चाहते हैं तब यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह जो रुपया देती है उस का अच्छी तरह से प्रांतीय सरकारें इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं या नहीं इस की जांच करें। उन का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो रुपया दिया जाता है वह बरबाद तो नहीं हो रहा है। यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस का सारे देश से

सम्बन्ध है। हम लोग इस प्रश्न से बहुत समय से परेशान हैं, इस हाउस के सदस्य परेशान हैं। हम को इस तरह की कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये जिस से हमारा रुपया बरबाद न हो।

मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अब मानसून का मौसम आ गया है हमारे पार्लियामेंट का एक विशेष सेशन खाद्य समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये किया जाये। इसके लिये मैं लीडर (leader) से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस तरह का सेशन बुलायें। हम सब लोगों को जहाँ पर इस समय फसल का काम हो रहा है वहाँ पर जाना चाहिये और हर प्रकार की मदद किसानों को करनी चाहिये।

**Shri Buchhikotaiah (Masulipatam):** The criticism of the present agricultural policy of the Government is a vast subject, not only by its nature, but also by the urgent and necessary reforms which we have to fulfill in this field. So, I have no time to mention details, and shall therefore mention only some important points.

History tells us that once our country was self-sufficient in this field, but later on with the continued exploitation by Britishers and foreigners, we were told, we became dependent, but the pity is that even after five years of national Rule by the Congress, the position is as it was in the British regime. The Britishers had gone, but the feudal methods which they introduced in our agricultural system are still there as a gift. As a result of that, the sufferings, starvations and deaths are continued. Even today the feudal lords have every possibility of plundering and looting our people. Throughout the country in all these years of national rule, the tiller of the soil has wandered from place to place with his hungry stomach in search of food for his children and cattle, murmuring now and then: "Where is the difference between the Congress and the Ang-ragy?" This is the miserable condition of our peasantry who were praised once by the same Congress leaders as the peasantry which is the backbone of our country. Anyhow, my opinion is today—the grip on the land is still not in the hands of the tiller but rather in the hands of his exploiters. For example, in my constituency, so many peasants are still in

jails in the name of zamindari land disputes; one big zamindar in this connection, the zamindar of Chalapalli is still continuing the policy of "dog in the manger." In the Five Year Plan we have a beautiful sentence. What is that? It is that "if is the peasant, the man behind the plough, on whom hopes of increasing production depends." The theory is all right. But what about the practice? How are our peasants treated by the Government in the practical field? Over a large part of the country today, the peasants still do not have the minimum protection.

**Shri Punnoose (Alleppey):** Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister, I am afraid, is having a disturbed sleep while the discussion is going on.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order I will not allow such remarks. If the hon. Member wants also to close his eyes, let him; I have no objection.

**Shri Buchhikotaiah:** The question of debts and the compensation paid to landlords will also naturally increase the burden on the country, and further ruination of Agricultural Production, leading to still greater economic dependence on Anglo-American imperialism. Irrigation has been practised in our country for centuries, but the demand for its extension to all parts of the country is insistent. If the present policy continues, we cannot bring all our cultivable lands under the plough.

Coming to the details, in any country at any time there must be three fundamental factors to deal with the problem completely. What are the three factors, and do they exist in our country or not? That is what we have to consider. These three factors are: (1) man-power, (2) fertile lands and (3) water resources. So far as our country is concerned, the man-power both in quantity and quality is very great. As regards fertile lands, we have many such lands. We have large water resources. The hydro-electric power which we can get out of our rivers is ample. With this background, the Government has been in power for five years, but has not been able to solve the problem successfully. Why? Something is wrong somewhere. What is that, and where is it? I say it is the policy of the Government that is wrong, and not the unfavourable conditions of nature, as we are being told by the Minister. We have 257 irrigation schemes. We have grown more food schemes over which we have spent Rs. 19½ crores in one year—1951. We have the International Johnson Company, and the Associated Tubewell Company. There are so many foreign aids and plans

[Shri Buchhikotaiah]

to improve our agriculture. Foreign technicians are coming. But of what use has this been? Experiments like co-operative land ownerships, collective farming and rural development schemes are being continued. But what is the use of so many things? We have expended Rs. 738 crores from 1947 to 1952 for the import of food from foreign countries. In addition, we have various improvement plans, botanical development schemes, plans for improving fisheries, and so on. But no satisfactory improvement has taken place. We know that the fishermen along the coast finds that their condition is the same as it was during the British rule. That is why the common man here and there now says that "these schemes are no good," that they are "old wine in new bottles." To tell you the truth, these schemes enrich the zamindars and the feudal lords and the big capitalist farmers, and they are of no use to the poor. I will quote one simple instance. In my part of the country, the Grow More Food scheme became something like a grow more disputes scheme between political prisoners and landlords on one side and poor labourers and kisans on the other. Naturally, as the landlords are rich, the sufferings are of the poor. That is the result of the Grow More Food scheme. Also, we know that the *Vana Mahotsava* was something like a farce as far as Andhra Desa was concerned.

The common agriculturist is not satisfied with these plans. That is why the water resources at present utilised amount only to 6 per cent. That is why the land under cultivation is only 33 per cent. And that is why the Government is unable to fulfil the schemes in time and within the estimated amounts. People believed in their promises for a long time, but in practice they are deceived by the National Government. So, they are looking in a suspicious way at the Government. What I say is that it is the duty of the Government to make the people believe that *swaraj* means not suffering. That is the historical fact which the Government has to consider immediately in the agricultural field. It is widely known that the people's Government in China has done these things in two years' time though China was devastated by a 20 years' war. Unless and until we satisfy the real tillers of the soil, we can do nothing in this field.

In conclusion, my concrete and constructive proposals are these. Complete abolition of feudalism without

compensation in whatever form. This must be done in the form of a special law. Sufficient land to the tiller and the agricultural labourers must be given. We must ensure adequate wages to the poor labourers and kisans, and cancellation of all debts of poor peasants, ensuring of long term and cheap credit for peasants. The present land revenue system must be revised so that it can give some help to poor peasants. All corruption, black marketing, nepotism, and bureaucracy must be put an end to immediately. National technicians and national techniques must be encouraged. If the Government agrees to do all these things, I can say the whole of our nation will move with unanimity to the goal of real freedom.

श्री टी० एन० सिंह (जिला बनारस : पूर्व) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस कठिन और जटिल समस्या पर बोलने का अवसर दिया मेरी समझ में इस प्रश्न पर चूँकि यह जन साधारण से इतना सम्बन्ध रखता है हमारी सब की कोई न कोई राय है ही और हम सभी अपनी राय जाहिर करने में ज़रा भी नहीं हिचकते। यहां जो मैं सुनता रहा हूँ उस के बाद मुझे ऐसी धारणा हुई है कि बहुत सी बातें जो हम लोगों ने कही हैं उन पर कदाचित् हम लोगों ने इस प्रश्न को गहराई तक सोचने का यत्न नहीं किया है। मेरी समझ में जो इस वक्त समस्या है उस के हमें दो हिस्से कर लेने चाहियें। एक तो प्रश्न यह है कि जो कुछ हमारे पास सामग्री है, जो कुछ भी हमारे पास भोजन का अन्न है, उस का किस तरह से जनता में आवश्यकतानुसार समुचित और न्यायपूर्ण वितरण हो।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे यहां अन्न अधिक से अधिक उपजाया जाय। मेरी समझ में इस प्रश्न पर कि उस का वितरण कैसे हो, एक नीति हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पहले रही है और उस में अब हल्के हल्के तरमीम की जा रही है।

जहां तक नियंत्रण का प्रश्न है उस के बारे में मत स्थिर करने के लिये वह जानना आवश्यक है कि हमारे यहां अन्न कम है या नहीं। यदि उस की कमी है तो इस का यत्न जरूर होना चाहिये कि जितने लोग हैं उन में समान रूप से अन्न का वितरण हो और उस का उपयोग हो। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे यहां अन्न की कमी है। इस का कारण है। अन्न की कमी कोई नई बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां अन्न की कमी रही है और अधिकतर जनता सदियों से आधे पेट खा कर रहती आ रही है। हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है कि हम को जो अन्न मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता और जितना मिलना चाहिये उतना नहीं मिलता। गांवों और शहरों के लाखों गरीब लोग हैं जिन का पेट नहीं भरता रहा है। इस का कारण यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी पर्चेजिंग पावर अर्थात् खरीदने की शक्ति कम है। लेकिन मैं इस के साथ साथ यह भी समझता हूं कि जहां खरीदने की शक्ति कम है वहां हमारी खेती करने के तरीके ऐसे रहे कि अन्न का उत्पादन कम होता है। हमारे यहां छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग्स (holdings) बन गई हैं जिस के कारण पैदावार में कमी होती है। साथ ही यह भी ठीक है कि गेहूं, जो और इस प्रकार के बहुत से और अन्न हैं जो हमारे यहां प्रचुर मात्रा में उत्पन्न नहीं होते क्योंकि गरीब जनता छोटे किस्म के गल्लों से अपना काम चलाती रही है। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जब से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं हमारे यहां जौ और गेहूं की मांग बढ़ी है, प्रोक्योर-मेन्ट (procurement) की वजह से या और किसी वजह से। मैं यह मानता हूं कि उस का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है जो आंकड़े सरकार की तरफ से दिये जाते हैं उन पर मैं विश्वास नहीं करता और मेरी समझ में हमारे मंत्री जो भी उन को नहीं मानते।

यह तो ठीक ही है कि हमारे यहां खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ा, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि करीब १३ लाख एकड़ जमीन हमारी जोत में आई है और उस में अन्न इत्यादि उत्पन्न हुए हैं। एक और बात हुई है जो मजिनल लैंड (marginal land) यानी कम उपजाऊ परती जमीन है वह ज्यादा जोत में आई है और कैश क्राप (cash crop) यानी रूई, जूट वगैरह के लिये अच्छी जमीन का उपयोग किया गया है और जो मध्यम श्रेणी की जमीन थी उस पर अन्न बोने का प्रकरण शुरू हुआ है। ऐसी हालत में यह हो सकता है कि जितनी एकड़ नई जमीन जोत में आई हो उस के अनुसार हमारे यहां अन्न की वृद्धि न हुई हो। मेरी तो यह राय है कि हमारी सामूहिक आवश्यकता के मुकाबले में अन्न की कमी है और इस कमी के साथ एक और चीज हमारे सामने आती है कि जो खेत हमारे यहां लोगों की जोत में है उन की होल्डिंग्स बहुत छोटी हैं और उस का प्रभाव भी हमारे अन्न उत्पादन के यत्न के विरुद्ध ही पड़ रहा है। जमीन पर आश्रित लोगों का भार और बढ़ता जा रहा है और एक बीघा में या दो बीघा में ज्यादातर एक परिवार अपना निर्वाह कर रहा है। यही नहीं खेतों के और भी छोटे छोटे टुकड़े होते जा रहे हैं। हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग्स बनती जा रही हैं और उस को हम रोक भी नहीं सकते क्योंकि जो लोग खेतों को जोते हैं उन को हम उस जमीन पर हक भी देना चाहते हैं। तो इस तरह से खेती की होल्डिंग्स छोटी होती जाती है और जितनी छोटी जमीन का होल्डिंग्स होती जाती है उतनी ही जमीन की उपज कम होती जा रही है। हमारे यहां अनेकानामिक (uneconomic) होल्डिंग्स की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। नतीजा इस का यह निकलता

[श्री टी० ऐन० सिंह]

है कि खेती से इस वक्त जो अन्न की मात्रा का उत्पादन होता है उस में ह्रास होने की आशंका है। जितनी जनता की आवश्यकता है उस के अनुसार पैदावार न होने की जो प्रवृत्ति है उसे देखते हुए प्रश्न उठता है कि फिर हम क्या करें। अगर आप यह उम्मीद करें कि किसान अपने खेतों में पैसा लगा कर नये नये प्रयोग करेंगे तो आप गलती करते हैं। छोटे किसान के रास्ते में बड़ी दिक्कतें हैं। उस के अन्दर कोई कंजर्वेंटिज्म यानी रूढ़ीवाद नहीं है। यदि कोई किसान प्लैन्ट (plant) और मशीनरी (machinery) से अपने अनेकानामिक होल्डिंग्स (uneconomic holdings) को अधिक उपजाऊ करने के प्रयत्न में लगे भी तो भगवान की कृपा इतनी अनिश्चित है कि कौन जाने इस वर्ष पानी बरसे या न बरसे और जो कुछ रुपया उस ने लगाया है उस के नष्ट हो जाने का भय रहता है। ऐसी हालत में मैं पूछता हूँ कि कौन बड़े से बड़ा उद्योगवान कौन बड़े से बड़ा व्यवसायी अपनी पूंजी ऐसे व्यवसाय में लगा सकता है। इसलिये अगर किसान उसमें पूंजी लगाने से हिचकता है तो यह नहीं है कि उसमें कोई कंजर्वेंटिज्म है। अगर किसान ज्यादा पूंजी लगाने से हिचकता है तो बड़ा भारी सवाल यह खड़ा हो जाता है कि हम क्या करें। कुछ लोग कहते हैं फूड प्रोब्लम (problem) हल नहीं होती है, यह नहीं होता है और वह नहीं होता। इस को समझ लेना चाहिये कि गरीब किसान के लिये यह मजबूरी का सवाल है, कंजर्वेंटिज्म नहीं। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि हम क्या करें। हम ने एक छोटी कमेटी में बैठकर इस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ सोचा और जो कुछ बातें हम लोगों ने तय की हैं वह आप के सामने आयेगी, मैं यहाँ कमेटी की राय बताने के लिये

नहीं आया हूँ, बल्कि मेरी समझ में जो दो एक बातें आ रही हैं और जो बहुत जरूरी हैं उन्हें कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे यहां रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट (research department) है, इस संकट काल में उस का पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिये। उसे सोचना चाहिये कि यह जो प्रश्न उठा है उस के लिये क्या किया जाय। आज दो वर्षों से मैं इस बात को चिल्ला रहा हूँ और मैं ने कई बार कहा है कि हमारे यहां जब वर्षा कम होती है या साधारणतया अनिश्चित है तो वैसे अनाज और वैसी चीजें कौन सी हैं जो सूखे में भी उत्पन्न की जा सकती हैं वे ड्राई फ़ास कौन सी हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि तीस चालीस वर्षों से हमारा आई० सी० ए० आर० डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहा है। उसे ड्राई फ़ासिंग के बारे में कुछ अध्ययन करना चाहिये था। लेकिन आज तक उस की ओर से केवल दो पैम्फ्लेट पुस्तिकायें निकली हैं। उन को मैंने पढ़ा है। वे भी सन् १९४३ के बाद छपी हैं। और सिर्फ छोटे छोटे एक्सपेरिमेंट ज्वार और बाजरा से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे यहां पानी बरसना इतना अनिश्चित है तो हम लोगों ने क्यों इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया कि पानी की कमी रहते हुए भी हम अन्न पैदा कर सकें। मेरी समझ में इस के लिये काफी गुंजायश है, और अगर हम इस में लग जायें तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि हम सूखे में भी अधिक उपजने वाले अन्नों का विकास कर सकें।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जैसा उन लोगों को मालूम होगा जो यहां गांवों से आते हैं, कि चतुर और मेहनती किसान अपने छोटे खेत में तीन तीन और चार चार फसलें करता है। यानी वह ऐसी फसलों को बोता है कि जो

जल्दी पक जाती है, मानी चालीस, चालीस, पचास पचास और साठ साठ दिन में पक जाती है। अगर उसी दो बीघा खेत में तीन तीन और चार चार फसलें की जायें तो वह ६ या आठ बीघा के बराबर हो सकता है। तो जो हमारे यहां स्माल होल्डिन्स का मसला है उस में भी इस तरह से सुधार किया जा सकता है और इस तरीके से उस का हल किया जा सकता है यह मेरी दृढ़ मति है।

इस के बाद यदि अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे कुछ समय देंगे तो मैं चन्द बातें कंट्रोलस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जिन के बारे में मैं अभी तक नहीं कह पाया हूं। कंट्रोल का प्रश्न बड़ा जटिल है और उस के प्रति जो हम लोगों का विरोध है, उस के प्रति जो हम लोगों के मन में दुर्भावना है उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि कंट्रोल जिस तरह से लगाया गया है और जिस तरह से वह रोज ब रोज बरता जाता है उस से लोगों को बड़ा असंतोष है। इस में ठीक तरह से काम नहीं होता है, न्यायपूर्वक काम नहीं होता है। इसमें किसी को मत भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। और यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी अगर हम सब मिल कर कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालें जिस से अगर हमारे यहां खुराक कम है तो उस का इस तरह से वितरण करें कि सब को कुछ न कुछ पेट भरने को मिल जाये। असली सवाल तो तब उठता है जब उस के बांटने में न्याय नहीं होता और लोगों में व्यवहार बढ़ता है। इसी बास्ते इस का विरोध होता है, मुझे यह कहना है कि यदि हमारे यहां अन्न की कमी है, जो कि मेरी राय है, और अगर हम को सब के साथ न्यायसंगत व्यवहार करना है, तो हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम पहले ऐसा उचित प्रबन्ध करें जिस से सब के लिए न्याय पूर्वक वितरण

हो सके। आज बहुत से लोग जो कि गृह खाने लगे थे वे गेहूं खाना छोड़ रहे हैं। सबसिडी (subsidy) हट जाने से बहुत से लोग अब गेहूं नहीं खरीद पाते। कहा जाता है कि गेहूं का आफटेक (खपत) बड़े शहरों में कम हो गयी है। मुझे इस से कोई खुशी नहीं हुई। आप के जो राशनिंग कमिटमेंट (rationing commitment) हैं वह इस तरह कम तो हो जाते हैं लेकिन जब मैं सोचता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो लोग गेहूं खाने लगे थे वह गेहूं छोड़ रहे हैं तो इस से मुझे खुशी नहीं होती। मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाउस के सदस्य कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के बारे में और जो कुछ कहें यह सब को मानना होगा कि हम ने गरीब से गरीब आदमी को यह दिखला दिया है कि वह भी जो और गेहूं और अच्छे अनाज खा सकता है। तो इस के लिये आप को हमारी मदद करनी चाहिये। और हम को भी यह देखना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां क्यों न्याय पूर्वक वितरण नहीं हो सका। सिर्फ इस बास्ते कि अच्छा वितरण नहीं हो सका राशनिंग का अन्त नहीं करना चाहिये। शायद जो और चीजों के राशनिंग में भ्रष्टाचार होता है उस से गल्ले के राशनिंग में कम होता है। लोहे के राशनिंग में और कपड़े के राशनिंग में ज्यादा शिकायतें सुनने में आई हैं। लेकिन गल्ले के राशनिंग में शुरू के तजरबे के बाद बहुत सुधार हुआ है जिस भावना से हम और चीजों के कंट्रोल का विरोध करते हैं वह भावना को इस में लागू नहीं करना चाहिये। इसी लिए अन्न की राशनिंग का निन्दा करना उचित नहीं और न उसे एक दम हटाना ठीक होगा? इस लिये मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री जी से यह इस्तदुआ करूंगा कि वह यह देखें कि यद्यपि राशनिंग हटाने से उन का दायित्व कम हो जाता है लेकिन क्या यह अच्छा होगा कि जो हमारे आदमी

[श्री टी० एन० सिंह]

जो और गेहूं खाते थे वह अब उन को नहीं मिलेगा ।

खती के बारे में मैं और बातें कहना चाहता था परन्तु मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है। मुझे कुछ और बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन अब इस समय नहीं कहूंगा। मैं बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि मुझे समय दिया गया।

श्री जनार्दन रमैय : جناب ! آپ نے مجھ کو یہاں کچھ ایسے خیالات ظاہر کرنے کا موقع دیا اس کا میں شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

جناب والا ! پرسوں اور آج مختلف اصحاب نے فوڈ اور ایگریکلچر پر ایسے مختلف خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔ بعض مخالف دوستوں نے تو بہت بری طرح نکتہ چہلی کی۔ لیکن بعض صاحبان نے اچھے کانسرکٹو سنجیشن بھی دیئے۔ جناب ! فوڈ اور ایگریکلچر کا مسئلہ اتنا اہم ہے کہ اس پر نکتہ چہلی کرنا کافی نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ ایک سلسلہ وار کے ساتھ ساتھ کانسرکٹو سنجیشن دینے چاہیئے۔ بعض اصحاب نے تو کانسرکٹو سنجیشن دیئے ہیں۔ مگر اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہم دو یہہ دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ آج ہم کس اوسط سے گزر رہے ہیں۔ ہماری حکومت اس اوسط کو کس طرح فوس کر رہی ہے۔ ہمارا غذائی مسئلہ تقریباً دوسری جنگ کے ختم کے بعد سے ہا اس درجن میں شروع ہوا جبکہ جاپان جنگ میں شریک ہوا۔ جاپان کے جنگ میں شریک ہونے سے برما اور

انڈیا چائنا سے جو چاول ہمارے یہاں آتا تھا 'دو' جس سے ہماری کسی پوری ہوتی تھی وہ رک گئی۔ اس کے بعد بدقسمتی سے ہمارے ملک کو تقسیم کر دیا گیا۔ ملک کی تقسیم کی وجہ سے تین چوتھائی آبادی اپنے حصہ میں آئی اور صرف دو تہائی زمین ہمارے حصہ میں آئی۔ جس سے ہم غذا پیدا کرتے تھے۔ ان کٹبن اوسطوں میں ہماری حکومت نے جس جانکوری سے کوشش کی اور جس دلدھی سے اس مسئلہ کو حل کرنے کی کوشش کی میں اس پر اپنی حکومت کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ اس غذائی مسئلہ پر حکومت خاموش نہیں رہی بلکہ اچھے سے اچھے ایکسپرس کو جیسے لارڈ بائی ڈور کو بلا کر اس معاملے میں ان کی تجاویز مانگیں۔ ان میں سے بعض تجاویز پر ہماری حکومت نے تجربہ کیا۔ اس کے بعد اس وقت کے جو انٹرنل فوڈ منسٹر تھے ان کا آٹھ پائلٹ والا پروگرام بھی اس میں شامل کیا گیا جس کے توسط سے یہاں کی پیداوار زیادہ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہہ بھی دیکھا گیا کہ ہمارے ملک سے جو برآمد ہوتا تھا اس کو کس طرح وگا جائے اور ہم کس طرح سے اپنے کو سیلف سسٹیننٹ بنائیں۔ یہہ سب تجاویز پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے پیش کی گئیں۔ اور ایک بل پاس ہوا۔ ان حسب سے پتہ چلتا

ہے کہ ہماری حکومت نے بالکل دلدادہی کے ساتھ اس معاملے میں کوشش کی جناب ! میں آپ سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ غذائی مسئلہ کوئی معمولی مسئلہ نہیں ہے -

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ حکومت نے ایک بہت بڑا تجربہ کرو مرور فوڈ کا بھی کیا پس کے ذریعہ تقاری دینا - تخم کاشتکاروں میں تقسیم کرنا - و نیز ٹیوب ویلس بنانا اور ویسٹ لینڈ جو ہیں ان پر کاشت کرنا - یہ سب کام کیا گیا - اس طرح سے جو حکومت نے زیادہ غامد اگڑ کے کام میں کامیابی حاصل کی اس کو میں فیکرس دے کر ثابت کر سکتا ہوں - سنہ ۱۹۳۹ میں ہماری پوری پیداوار ۲۸ ملین ٹن تھی - تقسیم کے بعد گو صرف ہم کو دو تہائی زمین مائی اس کے باوجود بھی ہماری حکومت نے کوشش کی اور ۲۲ ملین ٹن پیدا کر سکی - اور اس کا سلسلہ ۱۹۵۱ء تک جاری رہا جب کہ پیداوار ۲۱ ملین ٹن رہی - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ویسٹ لینڈ کی جو کاشت کی گئی اس کے بارے میں ایک صوبہ کے فیکرس دے سکتا ہیں - وہاں ۱۶ ہزار ایکڑ ویسٹ لینڈ پر کاشت کی گئی - اسی طرح سے اور پراونسز میں بھی ہوا ہوگا -

ایک آنریبل ممبر : کس صوبے میں ؟

شی جلدن ریڈی : آسام میں - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ حکومت نے سینڈل ٹریکٹر آرگنائزیشن کے تحت میں پیداوار کو زیادہ کرنے کے لئے جو کوشش کی اس کی وجہ سے سنہ ۲۸-۲۹ میں ۷۲ ہزار ایکڑ زمین ان ٹریکٹس سے جوتی گئی اور سنہ ۲۹-۵۰ میں ۸۰ ہزار ایکڑ - ان سب حالات سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری حکومت نے اپنے متدور بہر کوشش کی اور کر رہی ہے - مگر میں عرض کرنا ہوں کہ اس میں شک نہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کا اپروچ کاشتکار تک ایک حد تک ٹھیک نہیں ہے - ہم نے اپنی پیداوار کا اضافہ کرنے کے لئے اپنی غذائی اجناس میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے سات سو کروڑ روپے سے زیادہ ہم نے خرچ کئے - اس کے باوجود بھی آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہم ڈیفیسٹ میں ہیں - اس کی کیا وجہ ہے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم زراعت کو جس طرح سے سمجھتے ہیں - یا کاشتکار تک جو اصل پیداوار کرنے والا ہے تک جو ہمارا اپروچ ہے اس میں کہیں غلطی ہے -

ہم نے جو کچھ کوشش کی اس سے ہم اپنے ایکڑ میں جو پیداوار ہوتی ہے اس کو بھی نہ بڑھا سکی - میں آپ کو دوسرے ممالک کا مقابلہ کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں کہ ہماری کیا حالت ہے - ایچھٹ میں چاول فی ایکڑ ۲۲۲۷ پونڈ پیدا ہوتا ہے - جاپان میں ۳۱۰۹ پونڈ پیدا



[شہری چناروں پر پتی]

ہوتا ہے۔ اٹلی میں ۲۸ پونڈ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ مگر ہندوستان میں صرف ۹۳۹ پونڈ چارل فی ایکڑ پیدا ہوتا ہے اسی طرح سے گھوٹوں چارل میں ۲۰۱ پونڈ فی ایکڑ - کلاڈا میں ۱۱۹۷ پونڈ۔ اٹلی میں ۳۷۳ پونڈ اور انگلینڈ میں ۲۰۸۵ پونڈ پیدا ہوتا ہے مگر ہندوستان میں گھوٹوں فی ایکڑ ۷۷۳ پونڈ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ اس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہم نے دیہی میں اپنی پیداوار بڑھانے کی کوشش کی لیکن ہمارا ایروچ تھیک نہ ہونے سے پیداوار نہیں بڑھی۔

ہمارا مالک ناقص پیداوار پیدا کرتا ہے اور اس کے متعلق ۱۲ جن کو آنریبل پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے براڈ کاسٹ میں فرمایا کہ مالک کی پیداوار بالکل ناقص ہے۔ اس لئے ہم وہ کامیابی حاصل نہیں کر سکتے جو کہ دوسرے ملکوں نے حاصل کی ہے۔ جناب و! میں پورے یقین کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک کی اراضیات ناقص نہیں ہیں۔ پیداوار کی قوت اس میں کم نہیں ہے بلکہ اس کی زرخیزی اور اس کی پیداوار کی قوت کسی دوسرے ملک کی اراضیات سے کم نہیں ہے اور ہمارے جو قدرتی وسائل ہیں وہ دوسرے ملک سے بہت بہتر ہیں۔ مگر اس کے باوجود ہم گھوٹوں تیفیسٹ میں ہیں انہیں ہمیں سوچنا چاہئے۔ اس کا اصلی سبب یہ ہے کہ ہمارے جو طریقے ہیں وہ

بالکل دیکھناوسی ہیں۔ ہم اسی طرح سے کاشت کرنے میں فخر سمجھتے ہیں کہ جس طرح پہلے کرتے تھے اور جس کے ہم عادی ہیں۔ ہماری زراعت میں وہ انقلابی اصول نہیں ہیں جنکو کہ دوسرے ممالک میں ایڈاپٹ کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہمارا ملک جو زرعی مالک کہلاتا ہے اور جسکی ۹۰ فیصدی آبادی زراعت پیشہ ہے وہ اپنے غذائی تیفیسٹ کو دور نہیں کر سکا۔ ہم کو تو ایسا کرنا چاہئے کہ بجائے اس کے کہ ہم اپنی بھوک کو مٹانے کے لئے دوسرے ممالک کی طرف آنکھیں پچھائیں ہمیں دوسرے کی بھوک مٹانے کے لئے دیلا چاہئے تھا۔ لیکن ہمارا ایروچ غلط ہونے کی وجہ سے کہ ہمیں آزادی مل گئی ہے اپنی بھوک کو مٹانے کے لئے دوسرے ممالک سے کچھ حد تک مدد لیتے ہیں اور یہ بات ہمارے لئے ٹوٹ، فخر کی نہیں ہے۔ گو کہ ہم چھوٹی موٹی کوشش کر رہے ہیں مگر اس کے ساتھ ساتھ بعض ایسی وجہیں ہیں جنکی وجہ سے ہمیں اپنے چھوٹے موٹے کاموں میں بھی کامیابی نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ اس تیفیسٹ کی بہت سی وجوہات ہو سکتی ہیں اور میں آپ سے عرض کرونگا کہ اس کی وجہ جو سب سے بڑی وجہ ہے وہ ہے کاشتکار کی مناسی۔ جناب! ہمارے ہندوستان کا کاشتکار اتنا مناس ہے اتنا گھرا ہے اتنا بچھا گرا ہوا ہے

کہ وہ اپنی پیداوار میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے بہت کچھ کوشش کرتا ہے لیکن وہ ناکامیاب ہوتا ہے۔ اس کی اقتصادی حالت اتنی پست ہے کہ وہ بھی سوچتا ہے کہ ہمیں تو اپنے کو اور اپنے خاندان کو پالنے کے لئے زندہ رکھنے کے لئے پیدا کرنا ہے چونکہ ہمارا اپروچ کاشتکار کے پاس تک نہیں ہے اس لئے اس کی آج بھی وہی حالت ہے جو پہلے تھی۔ ہم سات سو کروڑ روپیہ یا اس سے بھی زیادہ خرچ کر کے بھی تھیمسہٹ کو دور نہیں کر سکیں۔ لہذا سب سے پہلے ہم کو سوچنا چاہیئے کہ وجوہات کیا ہیں۔ مہرے نزدیک پانچ وجوہات ہیں۔ ایک تو کاشتکار کی مفلسی۔ دوسرے نیچر کا سانہ نہ دینا۔ تیسرے آبادی۔ چوتھے سماجی خرابیاں اور پانچویں حکومت کا کاشتکار تک تھیک اپروچ نہیں ہونا۔ واقعی نیچر نے ہمارا ساتھ نہیں دیا۔ بہار اور آسام کے زلزلے۔ رائٹ سیما کا قحط۔ رائٹ سیما اور دوسرے مقامات پر وقفے پر بارش نہ ہونا یہ سب ایسی چیزیں ہیں جن کے لئے ہمارا ملک بہت بد قسمت ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہماری بد قسمتی یہ بھی ہے کہ ہر سال ہماری آبادی بڑھتی ہے اور یہ اتنی بڑھ گئی ہے کہ پیداوار اس کا ساتھ نہیں دے سکتی۔ اس کے علاوہ ریفریجریز بھی ہیں۔ لیکن یہ سب تھیک ہو سکتا تھا۔ مثلاً ہم نے ہمارا اپروچ تھیک ہونا۔

جناب! گرو مور فوڈ کے تحت یہی زیادہ غلہ پیدا کرنے کے لئے جو تقاضی دی جاتی ہے اس کی تھیک وصولی کاشتکار کو نہیں ہوتی۔ اس کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اس کو کئی کتھن منزلوں کو طے کرنا پڑتا ہے اور اتنا کرنے پر بھی اس کو جو رقم ملتی ہے وہ بہت تھوڑی ہوتی ہے۔ جو تخم اس کو دیا جانا ہے وہ ناقص تخم ہوتا ہے۔ اگر اچھا تخم کاشتکار کو دیا جائے تو جتنی پیداوار ابھی ہے اس سے ۲۹ فیصدی زیادہ پیداوار ہو جائے گی اور وہ بھی اتنی ہی اراضیات میں جتنی میں کہ اب ہوتی ہے۔ ہمارا تھیمسہٹ دس فیصدی ہی کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس طرح سے اچھے تخم کے دینے سے ہی وہ تھیمسہٹ دور ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس طرح جو کھاد دی جاتی ہے وہ بھی ناقص قسم کی ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو بیماریوں کو بچانے کی ترکیبیں ہیں اور ان کے لئے جن چیزوں کا استعمال ہوتا ہے ان کو بھی کاشتکاروں کو وقت پر نہیں دیا جاتا۔ حالانکہ پمفلٹس نکالے جاتے ہیں لیکن بیماریوں کا علاج وقت پر نہیں ہوتا۔ کاشتکار کی مدد وقت پر نہیں ہوتی۔ اس لئے میں عرض کروں گا کہ کاشتکار کے ساتھ راست اپروچ ہونا چاہیئے۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جانوروں کی افزائش ہونی چاہیئے۔ ابھی ہمارا ملک میکلائنڈ نہ نہیں ہوا ہے اور چونکہ ہمارا کاشتکار بہت غریب ہے اس لئے اگر ہمیں اپنی

## [شعبی جملاردن دیتی]

زراعت میں اچھی پیداوار حاصل کرنی ہے تو ۵۰ میں جانوروں کی افزائش کرنی چاہیئے۔ اس کے علاوہ زیادہ پیداوار کے لئے ہم کو ایک قسم کا بیلنسڈ کالٹیویشن (Balanced Cultivation) اختیار کرنی چاہیئے۔ آج دیکھا جا رہا ہے کہ اسی کی کمیٹی کاشتکار کو رہا ہے جس میں زیادہ پیسہ ملتا ہے۔ جیسے ایکھ و غیرہ۔ لہذا ایسا ہونا چاہیئے کہ کم سے کم ۶۰ فیصدی زمین پر ہمیں اجلاس ضرور پیدا کرنی پڑے۔ سب سے بڑا جو ہمارا تیفیکٹ ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ہم بڑے بڑے پروجیکٹ کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ اس میں شک نہیں ہے کہ بڑے بڑے پروجیکٹ ملک کی ترقی کے لئے ضروری ہیں لیکن چھوٹے پروجیکٹ ہم کو زندہ رکھنے کے لئے اور بھی ضروری ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں چھوٹے چھوٹے پروجیکٹس کی طرف زیادہ زور دینا چاہیئے۔

یہ بھی میں عرض کروں گا کہ ہماری پیداوار کی کمی کی جو سب سے بڑی وجہ ہے وہ زمینداری سسٹم ہے زمیندار چاہتا ہے کہ وہ کاشتکار سے جہاں تک ہو سکے روپیہ وصول کرے اور کاشتکار یہ دیکھتا ہے کہ میں تو اس زمین کا مالک ہوں نہیں۔ آج نہیں تو کل بیدخل کیا جا سکتا ہوں اور جب تک میں روپیہ دیتا ہوں تب تک۔

میں جوتتا ہوں اور جب نہیں دوں گا تو دوسرا جوتے گا۔ وہ زمین کو اپنی نہیں سمجھتا اور اس خیال کے ماتحت وہ اس زمین سے اتنا ہی حاصل کرنا چاہتا ہے جتنا کہ آسانی سے حاصل کر سکتا ہے اور وہ اس کی زرخیزی میں اضافہ کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کرتا۔ اس لئے میں عرض کروں گا کہ سب سے پہلے زمینداری کا خاتمہ ہو جانا چاہیئے۔

جدا! اگر ہمیں غذائی مسئلہ کو بہتر بنانا ہے تو ہمیں رسم و رواج میں اور ان نیسہسری سیریمینز (Unnecessary Ceremonies) میں جو غذا کا ویسٹ ہو رہا ہے اس کو بھی کم کرنا چاہیئے۔ جہتک ہم اس ویسٹ کو کم نہیں کریں گے تب تک غذائی صورت حال ٹھیک نہیں ہو سکتی۔

میرا خیال ہے کہ اب ٹائم ہو رہا ہے اور بہت سی باتوں پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنا ہے لیکن اب ایک دو خاص بات کہہ کر ہی ختم کر دوں۔ یہ عام بات ہے کہ جب تک زرعی لہجہ کا معیار ٹھیک نہ ہو تب تک اچھی پیداوار نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس سے ہی زراعت میں اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم ان کی حالت کو بہتر بنائیں اور چونکہ زرعی میں

ہرچیز زیادہ ہیں اس لئے اگر ان کی  
مزدوری میں اضافہ کیا جائے تو ان کی  
بھی حالت میں سدھار ہو سکتا ہے -  
میں عرض کروں گا کہ اگر ہمیں  
غذائی صورت تھیک بنانا ہے تو دو  
چیزیں ضرور کرنی چاہیئے - ایک تو  
زمینداری کا خانہ ہونا چاہیئے اور  
دوسرے کلمتوں کا خانہ ہونا چاہیئے  
میں اپنے آنریبل فرڈ منسٹر کو جو  
انہوں نے کلمتوں سے نکلنے کا ذریعہ نکالا  
ہے اس کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں -

(English translation of the above  
speech)

**Shri Janardhan Reddy** (Mahbub-  
nagar) Sir, I am grateful to you for  
having given me this opportunity to  
express my views.

Sir, a number of members spoke on  
food and agriculture yesterday and  
also to-day. Certain friends in the  
opposition indulged in bitter criticism,  
but certain others offered constructive  
suggestions also. Sir, the problem of  
food and agriculture is so important  
that mere criticism is not enough.  
Constructive suggestions should also  
be given with a sincere view. Cer-  
tain friends have done so. But at  
the same time we have to take into  
consideration the times through which  
we are passing and how our Govern-  
ment is facing the situation. Our food  
problem originated near about the  
end of the second World War or at  
the time of Japan's entry into war.  
With the entry of Japan into the war,  
the imports of rice from Burma  
and Indo-China, which made up our  
shortage, were stopped. After that,  
our country was unfortunately parti-  
tioned. As a result of the partition,  
while our share of the population  
was three-fourths, the cultivable land  
we got was only two-thirds. I con-  
gratulate the Government for the  
vigorous and untiring efforts it made  
to solve this problem in such difficult  
conditions. The Government has not  
been a silent spectator in this matter.  
It invited the best of experts includ-  
ing Lord Boyd Orr to submit propo-  
sals. Some of these proposals were  
given effect to with a view to making  
experiments. Afterwards the 8-point  
programme of the then hon. Food  
Minister for increasing production was  
also included in them and the pro-

blem how to stop the exports from  
the country and how to make ourselves  
self-sufficient in food was considered.  
All these proposals were placed before  
Parliament and a bill was passed. This  
goes to show that our Government  
tried to tackle this problem with great  
earnestness. Sir, I would repeat that  
the food problem is no ordinary prob-  
lem.

The Government at the same time  
launched the great experiment of  
Grow More Food, under which the  
work of granting taccavis, distrib-  
uting seeds among cultivators, sinking  
tube-wells and bringing waste land  
under cultivation was undertaken. I  
can give figures showing the success  
achieved by Government through the  
G. M. F. Scheme. In 1939, our total  
production was 48 million tons. After  
partition, though only two-thirds of  
the total land fell to our lot, yet in-  
spite of that, our Government succee-  
ded in producing 42 million tons. This  
average was maintained till 1951, when  
the production was 41 million tons.

Regarding the cultivation of waste  
lands, I can cite figures relating to  
one State. In that State 16 thousand  
acres of waste land were brought  
under cultivation. The same must  
have been done in other States also.

**An Hon. Member:** In what State?

**Shri Janardhan Reddy:** In Assam.  
At the same time, under the Go-  
vernment's Central Tractor Organi-  
sation scheme for increasing production,  
72 thousand acres and 80 thousand  
acres of land were brought under cul-  
tivation by these tractors in 1948-49  
and 1949-50 respectively. All these  
things show that Government has  
done and is doing its best. But I sub-  
mit that the Government's approach  
to the cultivators is to some extent  
wrong. For increasing production of  
foodgrains we have spent over 700  
crores of rupees, but still we find  
ourselves in a deficit. What is the  
reason? The reason is that there is  
something wrong in our conception of  
agriculture and in our approach to  
the cultivators, who are the real pro-  
ducers.

In spite of our efforts, we have not  
been able to increase production. By  
making a comparison with other coun-  
tries, I would throw some light on  
the situation. In Egypt the yield of  
rice per acre is 3447 lbs., in Japan it  
is 3909 lbs., in Italy it is 4810  
lbs. but in India it is only  
939 lbs. Similarly, the yield per acre

[Shri Janardhan Reddy]

of wheat in Japan is 2010 lbs., in Canada 1197 lbs., in Italy 1374 lbs., and in England 2065 lbs., but in India it is only 774 lbs. This shows that our efforts to increase production have not been successful simply because our approach is not correct.

The quality of our foodgrains is bad. The Prime Minister also said so in his broadcast of June 14. That is why we cannot equal other countries in production. Sir, I can say with confidence that the quality of land in our country is not inferior and its production capacity is not low. As a matter of fact, its fertility and its production capacity compare favourably with those of the lands of other countries, and our natural resources are much better. In spite of that we have a deficit in food. We have to ponder over this question. The real cause is that our methods are absolutely antiquated. We take pride in our old-fashioned and ancient methods of agriculture. Our agriculture lacks those revolutionary principles which are adopted in other countries. That is the reason why our country which is called an agricultural country and 90 per cent. of the population of which is agriculturist, is not able to remove its food shortage. Instead of looking up to other countries for satisfying our hunger, we should have been able to give to satisfy the hunger of others. Although we are free now, yet, because of our wrong approach we have to depend to some extent on others to satisfy our hunger and this is not a matter of pride for us. Although we are making our modest efforts, we are not achieving the success which we should have achieved. There are many causes of this deficit and the main cause is the poverty of the cultivator. Sir, the cultivator in India is so poor, so resourceless and so depressed that though he makes his best efforts to increase his production, he does not succeed. His economic condition is so poor that he only cares to produce as much as would help himself and his family to sustain themselves. Since our approach to the cultivator is not right, his condition is the same as before. We have not been able to remove the deficit even by spending over 7 hundred crores of rupees. We have to think over the reasons. In my view, there are five reasons: poverty of the cultivator, unkindness of nature, increasing population, social inequities and the wrong approach of the Government towards the cultivator. Nature has actually not been on our side. Earthquakes of Bihar and Assam, famine in Rayalseema, failure of rains in Rayala-

seema and other areas—these are things in which our country is extremely unfortunate. It is also unfortunate that our population increases every year and this increase is out of all proportion to the production. Then there are the refugees. But all this could be set right if we had the right approach.

Sir, the cultivator is not adequately benefited by the taccavi granted under the Grow More Food scheme. He has to cross many hurdles to obtain it and the amount granted after all his exertions is very small. The seeds given to him are of an inferior quality. If he is supplied with good quality seeds the production would increase by 29 per cent. in the same cultivated piece of land. Our deficit is said to be only 10 per cent. This deficit can be wiped out simply by supplying good quality seeds. Similarly, the fertilizer supplied is also of an inferior quality and, moreover, cultivators are not supplied in time with the appliances and literature to fight the crop diseases effectively. Pamphlets are published, but diseases are not coped with in time. The cultivator does not get timely aid. Therefore, I submit that the right approach should be adopted towards the cultivator. The breed of cattle also needs to be improved. Our country has not yet been mechanized and our cultivator is very poor. Therefore if we are to aim at increased production, we must improve the breed of our cattle and adopt the system of balanced cultivation. It will be seen that these days the cultivator sows those crops which bring more money, for example sugar-cane etc. Cultivation of food crops in at least 60 per cent. of the land should be made compulsory. The biggest defect in us is that we are more and more inclined towards big projects.

Big projects, are, no doubt essential for the progress of the country but small projects are even more essential for our existence. We should therefore, lay greater stress on the smaller projects.

The main cause of our low production is the Zamindari system. The Zamindar wants to extort the maximum amount of money from the cultivator and since the cultivator is aware that he is not the owner of the land, that he can be ejected at any time and that the moment he stops payment, his place would be taken by another, he does not regard the land as his own and tries to produce as much as is convenient for him to

produce and does not try to enhance the fertility of the land. The abolition of Zamindari is therefore essential.

As a step towards the solution of the food problem, the wastage of food in formal functions and unnecessary ceremonies shall also have to be checked. So long as we do not check this waste, our food situation cannot improve much.

I am nearing the end of the time given to me and though I have to say many things more, I shall deem it sufficient to mention one or two particular points. It is agreed that unless the standard of agricultural labour is proper, production cannot be adequate. It is therefore necessary to ameliorate their condition and since Harijans preponderate in agricultural labour, their wages should be increased, if they are to be uplifted.

Two things are essential for improving the food position. The first is abolition of Zamindari and the other is decontrol. I congratulate the hon. Food Minister on the method he has devised to remove controls.

**Shri N. Somana (Coorg):** I am much obliged to you for affording me this opportunity of speaking a few words on Food and Agriculture and the cut motions relating thereto. It is just in the fitness of things that, coming as I do from Coorg, which is purely an agricultural State, I should say a few words on this very vital problem.

The problem is so vast and complicated that within the short time at my disposal, it would not be possible for me to throw out any large suggestions, but I would humbly make a few suggestions which I consider best for the solution of the problem.

In my humble opinion, this problem ought to be considered from two aspects. It ought to be dealt with both as a long term plan and also as short term plan. So far as the long term plan is concerned, I fully appreciate the measures that have been taken by the Government, the several multi-purpose projects and all the big dams that are being constructed, whatever may be the criticisms that have been levelled against them on the floor of this House. They are necessary in the long run. We certainly cannot depend upon short term measures only; we have to take long term measures. So, I fully appreciate and support the long term plan of the Food Ministry. So far as the short term plan is concerned, which I consider very important, there are cer-

tain factors which the Food Ministry may kindly consider.

The first and foremost aspect that I would place before the House is the psychological factor. We often use the terms 'psychological factor' and 'man power' in this country. I thought perhaps we have been using these terms a bit loosely and without reference to the real problem. In the short term plan, what is absolutely necessary is intensive cultivation. One of the most important steps in this direction is minor irrigation. Sufficient attention has to be given to this item. This morning in the newspapers we saw a recommendation by the Krishnamachari Committee that a sum of rupees ten crores should be given to the States for minor irrigation schemes. That is a very important suggestion. I hope the Food Ministry will attend to this immediately and provide sufficient funds to the States for that purpose.

Then, I would like to place before the House certain difficulties that are faced by the ryots, which have to be met fully and squarely by the Government. A ryot is not so enthusiastic in the cultivation of foodgrains because the prices of foodgrains do not compare favourably with the prices of other commercial crops. He therefore feels that the cultivation of food crops is not in his best interests. It is necessary to see how far the price level of food grains could be brought up, of course, with due regard to the needs of the consumer. It is an inter-related problem. I agree we cannot put up the prices very high so as to affect the interests of the consumer. Still, it is necessary to consider this matter in the best interests of the producer.

There are certain other needs of the agriculturists which also have to be met. My hon. friend Mr. Neswi has referred to manure. I also voice the same opinion as his that the distribution of fertilisers is not being properly done. This question should be gone into and proper steps taken to supply manure in time and as cheaply as possible. There is another difficulty which needs attention. The small holders are not in a position to purchase fertilisers. I should think that Government should not insist upon cash payment for the supply of manure but should arrange for giving them manure on loan system repayable on a long term basis. Another factor in this connection is the lack of proper village communications. In many parts of the country, the communications are bad and the ryot is not enthusiastic in producing as much

[Shri N. Somana]

as is possible because his grain does not move as quickly as is necessary and he feels cut off from the urban area.

There is yet another factor which would conduce to intensive production and that is medical aid to the ryots. I am sorry to remark that this aspect of the question has not been seriously tackled. Medical aid is one of the greatest necessities for an agriculturist. It often happens that at the time of cultivation, the ryot falls ill and for lack of medical attention, he is not able to cultivate his lands properly and in time. I therefore submit that proper attention should be given to this matter and this question should be taken up at the earliest.

Then, Sir, there is another important difficulty that the ryot is now facing. His daily needs and requirements of ordinary life are not met properly. Agricultural implements are costly; drought cattle needed by him are costly. Government must see that these ordinary needs of the ryots are supplied as cheap as possible. The ryot is facing a great difficulty in regard to his clothing. Unfortunately, in our country, clothing is very costly and it is not always possible for the ordinary ryot to purchase all the clothing that he needs. It is time that the question of nationalisation of the cloth industry, and supply of cloth to the ryots as cheap as possible, is taken up by the Government. These are some of the important factors, which if dealt with properly, would induce the ryots to produce more.

Lastly I would be failing in my duty if I did not, in the short time at my disposal, refer to one or two problems facing my own State of Coorg. I should say—I am not trying to make a complaint—that though mine is a surplus province, so far as minor irrigation works are concerned, sufficient attention has not been paid, and sufficient money has not been provided for by the Government of India. If sufficient funds are provided by the Centre, I should say that we can produce at least double the quantity of paddy that we are producing now and part of which may be supplied to the neighbouring districts which are short of foodstuffs. Next, I wish to refer to one other matter and that is the orange cultivation in my State. I fear many in this House may not realise the importance of orange cultivation in my State. It is a subsidiary foodstuff. What has

happened now, is that the cultivation of orange is in a very precarious state. There is a disease known as the "Frenching" for which the Agricultural Department has not been able to find a remedy. If a proper remedy is not found out, I am afraid that the citrus industry, which is a very important one, may in course of time die out. It is necessary that a Research Station for this industry is opened in Coorg in order to see that proper advice and sufficient help is given to orange cultivation. I submit that these are a few of the essential needs of the agriculturists which have to be met so that a great filip is given to intensive cultivation of foodgrains.

Before I conclude I wish to sound a note of confidence. I have no doubt that the path taken by our Food Minister is the right one and it is bound to lead him to success. If confidence is presage to victory, there is certainly an example here. I have no doubt that he has taken the right path not only in regard to food policy, but also on the policy of Gradual decontrol. I am sure he will succeed and I wish him all success.

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** The time has come to subject the food and agricultural policy of this Government to a critical analysis and I believe the student who will do this will come no doubt to the irresistible conclusion that the present policy, the policy of the present Government as far as food and agriculture are concerned, is a policy of drift and despair. If we try to analyse the policy of the present Government spread over the last five years, we find there were many occasions on which they were confused and confounded, and there were certain occasions on which they persistently followed a policy of drifting and succumbing to despair. On the parade ground the Army marches to the phrase of the Commander "left, right" and "right, left", but our Government is marching to the phrase "control and decontrol". For some time they control, and then they get disgusted with their own policy of control and they then go to the other policy, their pendulum goes to the other extreme of decontrol.

When they took power in 1946, they adopted the policy of control which was imposed on this country by the imperial powers, but yielding to the pressure of Mahatma Gandhi in 1947, they embarked on a policy of decontrol. The prices went up; then the Congress Government allowed the prices to rule very high for about two years. People became panicky, com-

plaints started coming in and instead of devising a policy which will lead to proper results, Government again in a hasty manner, took to control. My submission is that Government have no policy worth the name.

The Congress have been criticising the Britishers for the last 60 years and more. The Britisher's policy was designed to exploit the country, and as a natural and necessary product of the imperial system designed to exploit the country, scarcities and famines, destitutions and diseases were our constant companions. But the Congress, every time they attacked the imperial powers, every time they attacked the Britishers, said: "You are there exploiting the country, and therefore, famines are ruling in this country. Give the power to us, and we shall show how famines can be eradicated, how diseases can be wiped out, how destitution can be made a matter of the past." I will refer with the permission of the House, to some declarations. The first declaration to this purport was made by Mr. R. C. Dutt who presided over the Lucknow Congress of 1899. What did he say?

**Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur):** A century old story!

**Shri S. S. More:** My friends are saying "a century old story". I want to tell them that the famines that you have taken up from the Britishers are also as old as your declaration.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Which Lucknow Congress is the hon. Member referring to?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He only reminds us of what we have forgotten.

**Shri S. S. More:** I am reading from a pamphlet with which the Congress came out: "Freedom Speaks—Being a resume of the Ideals of the Indian National Congress, 1885/1945". I am referring to Page 9.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The hon. Member was referring to Shri R. C. Dutt who presided over the Lucknow Congress. Which Lucknow Congress?

11 A.M.

**Shri S. S. More:** The Lucknow Congress of 1899. This is what Mr. R. C. Dutt said:

"Gentlemen, it is possible to prevent distress and deaths from famines, to spread prosperity and contentment, and to evoke the zealous and loyal support of a grateful nation, only by conceding to the people—in so far as is safely possible—the blessings of self-government.

"Gentlemen, it is not possible without this concession, without admitting the people to a real share in the control of their own concerns to save India from distress and discontent and deaths from famines. Therefore, as an old and faithful and retired servant of the Indian Government, I have thought it my duty to raise my voice to urge the adoption of the better and the wiser course—the only course which can save my countrymen from preventable famines and deaths....."

Then I will quote from Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with Maxwells and Tottenhams..

**An Hon. Member:** Antiquated.

**Shri S. S. More:** Of course. Some of them will also say that Mahatma Gandhi has become antiquated. He is worth keeping in the museum.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it necessary to quote them?

**Shri S. S. More:** After referring to the many privations which were prevailing in the country since 1942 Mahatma Gandhi said to the Maxwells: "If this should continue, then I will have to stage a fast in order to show my protest". I believe in Mahatma Gandhi were alive today looking to the privations the people are suffering, he would have surely staged a fast to record his protest and to show his sympathy for the popular cause. This is what Mahatma Gandhi stated in his letter of 29th January, 1943:

"Add to this tale of woe the privations of the poor millions due to India-wide scarcity which I cannot help thinking might have been largely mitigated, if not altogether prevented, had there been a bona fide national government responsible to a popularly elected assembly."

That is what Mahatma Gandhi said. But the Congress leaders were in jail. After coming out of jail, they took a very critical survey of the then Government's policy and passed a resolution. I am reading from the Indian National Congress Report submitted by the General Secretary for the period March, 1940 to October, 1946. On Page 72.....

**Shri Kidwai:** All this labour is lost.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Have they suggested any practical step?



**Shri S. S. More:** Yes and that is my complaint. The practical steps which were suggested by the Congress were not accepted and implemented by the then Government, and these very suggestions are not even now accepted and implemented. That is the gravamen of my charge. This is what they said:

"The Working Committee made it clear that measures for meeting the serious situation could not be fully successful unless effective power was transferred to the people."

Some hon. Member was ejaculating that all this labour is lost. I do not think so. We must take a very serious view of the matter. When we were fighting for our national liberties, we were concentrating our attacks on the exploitation by the Britisher, on the privations and the hardships to which we were subject, and we were saying these would disappear, would be a thing of the past only when the national Government came to power. All our hopes were hinged on that faith, and therefore, all the people participated in the national struggle. They refused no sacrifices for bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion, and the national Government has now been in power for five years. And what have they done? Have famines become a thing of the past? Have famines accompanied the Britishers who were ruling here? No, the British when they left the country have left behind famine, have left here disease, have left inefficiency, have left corruption and the rest of the many ills from which we suffered during their long regime.

I submit food is a problem regarding which we ought to take a very serious view and apply all our energies to the solution of the problem, because in this country 69 per cent. of our people are taking to agriculture and yet it is a paradox that though so many of our people live on agriculture they live in a semi-starved condition. If we are to wipe out starvation, if we are to demolish the demon or *Bhakasura* of starvation we must act like Bhima, take our own *gadha* of new proposals and smash the demon completely. But unfortunately our Government are not going the right way. Our agriculture suffers from many handicaps. First and foremost the cultivable land is overcrowded, as a matter of fact, and right from the inception of the Congress we have been pleading that alternative employment should be found and the excessive pressure on land should be immediately relieved, so

that they can have an economic livelihood. We have done nothing, we have not lifted our little finger in that direction. Zamindaris will have to be abolished and Government is refusing to do it. People are suffering from a land hunger and unless you satisfy it people will not remain calm and contented and in spite of many preventive detentions Acts you may have they will resist them and take to revolutionary measures and try to take the lands from those who are living a parasitical life on the people and the toil of the slaving peasants. These things are not unknown to India or new to Indian conditions or Indian soil. Our friends on the other side have been complaining grievously about the attempts of the Telengana peasants to wrest the lands from their feudal lords. In order to wipe out the resistance movement and to oust the peasants who have taken forcible possession of the lands of the feudal lords, our Government is sending to that area police and military. A similar attempt was made in 1920 in Italy, where the peasants suffered from a land hunger. I have here a book called "Agrarian Reforms in Western Countries" published by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and on page 30 there is a statement and I would like the Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture to take a leaf from the experience of Italy. This is what is said there:

"The peasants' revolution in Russia, the popular slogan 'land for peasants' and the agrarian reforms in the neighbouring countries led to the organisation of a peasants' movement in Italy, which threatened to take a dangerous turn as its aim was to seize all land that was, in their opinion, uncultivated—whether it belonged to the State or to a private estate owner. The Government's movement in Italy, all too powerful sought to give it a legal form and in 1919-20 gave such seizure a legal recognition, under certain conditions. This resulted in the farmers' getting about 50,000 ha. to settle themselves on."

My proposal to the present Government will be that this parasitical class of people living on the land, squeezing and fleecing the tenants, these elements should be wiped out and their land should be taken over a distributed to the peasants. This was a suggestion made by Pandit Nehru himself in 1928, when he presided over a political conference. He said that we must abolish zamindari and zamindars, because so long as they

existed there was no prospect of prosperity to our country and he therefore pleaded that zamindaris ought to be abolished without compensation, except in a few legitimate cases, where relief by way of compensation may be given. That proposal ought to be put into practice.

And now in their despair our present Government is going in for a policy of decontrol but that will spread greater misery and greater hardships, because then prices will go up because the small peasants with their fragments of land have no staying capacity. Some busybodies will purchase all their grains at the lowest price, not even at the procurement price, which itself was very unremunerative. So the weakness of the peasants will be exploited, hoarding will be resorted to and that will result in sky-rocketing the prices to the detriment of many millions. If the Government were interested in making the controls effective, the right policy would have been to wipe out corruption which goes with our controls. That was the opinion expressed by the Congress in this very report, when they criticised the policy of Lord Linlithgow with regard to the Bengal famine. They said that the policy of the Government did not result in eliminating the food crisis, because the administration was corrupt. I would here quote one statement from the report of the Reserve Bank of India 1946-47. I believe Mr. C. D. Deshmukh was the Governor of the Reserve Bank at that time and this is what he said:

"The most urgent and serious problem that will claim the attention of the two States (Pakistan and India) as soon as they settle down to the real type of government is that of removing corruption eating into the vitals of public life generally and the administrative machine in particular. Unless this corrosive influence is rapidly and relentlessly removed, controls will deteriorate progressively into handicapping the poor and law-abiding members of the community and all talk of land development will have to be abandoned."

We are busy forging our own plans. I cannot imagine a planned economy being implemented unless we have a minimum set of controls. I cannot think of planning without controls, because otherwise it leads to an absurdity, because it leads to chaos. If we are going to plan our economy and if we are going to implement our plans with dash and energy, then controls will have to be there. But it is rather queer to watch when our Government is hammering out plans,

at the same time they are doing away with the controls, that is removing the very foundations on which they can build their planned structure. That is a thing which I fail to understand.

This is my submission regarding the subsidy. The Finance Minister in his superior wisdom has thought it wise not to allow any subsidy for the poor people to enable them to purchase their foodgrains. The result is that the prices have gone up. The Finance Minister may well say that his calculations do not permit the payment of subsidy to people who belong to the middle and working classes. I believe this policy will lead to the growing starvation of the people. And in middle class families it is the females who suffer most, because whatever little quantity they purchase they give it to their husbands and children and go to bed without a morsel of food. The result is that they suffer in health. If we study the figures for the last five years, we will find that female deaths have increased, which is due to starvation. This is a very serious matter which will have to be taken into account. Whenever we talk about the subsidy some of the Congress people come down upon us and say that instead of greater production of food the population has been on the increase. \* \* \* I am speaking about this, because it is a problem which is threatening our economy. I may quote from imperial authors like Dr. Vera Antsey who wanted to contend that the famines and scarcities in India were not due to the imperial rule, but rather the country was suffering from a sort of "devastating torrent of Indian children". This is what she has stated, and we in India now are bringing in experts to advise on family planning. Even he five year plan speaks about the matter of family control, and therefore I say that when our people are starving on account of poverty, the rate of procreation goes up, and whenever they are sheltered in good houses and are provided with sufficient food, the rate of procreation goes down. That is the conclusion which many experts from England who have studied different families in different income groups have come to. Therefore, my submission to Government is that if you want to regulate the family, if you want to bring down the procreation rate of the poorer classes, remove their poverty, give them sufficient food, give them good shelter, make them happy and contented. That will be the only way in which you can solve all these problems.

\* \* \* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri S. S. More]

There is another thing which the Government should be keen on emphasizing in regard to this agricultural problem, as strictly as possible. I have not the time to quote authorities here, but I feel the price paid to the rural people is the crux of the whole matter. We are starving the people, we are robbing the poor peasants, to whom we are not giving remunerative prices. I say, that the peasant-conditions should be first looked into, his condition should be improved, he should be made happy and contented. You must give him some capital which he can put in his industry, and then only you can think of feeding the whole world. Even in England, and in America and elsewhere, they have been following a policy of self-sufficiency in food. Self-sufficiency was their slogan; even Mussolini, one of the greatest of Fascists, right from 1925 onwards was fighting the battle for grains. What was his method? He fought the battle for grains by giving a just concession to the peasants, by giving the proper prices to the peasant, and placing at his disposal all the mechanical equipments, and fertilisers etc. which go to increase the yield of the crop.

I know the lot of the hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio is very unenviable. He is facing many difficulties, and food is a problem on which any Minister would have to satisfy the public wants more than any other Minister who is in charge of the other portfolios. My sympathy is there with him.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has already taken 22 minutes.

**Shri S. S. More:** I shall only conclude by saying that the Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture should take into consideration all these factors, and arrive at a long range policy.

**Col. Zaidi:** Is there no time-limit for fertile tongues?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati East):** After listening to the very chivalrous and distressingly documented speech of my hon. friend Mr. More, I must say that in this debate, food is of course dominating more than agriculture. It is also natural that this subject should be uppermost in the minds of every Member although it is agriculture which produces food. At the end of the speeches of many hon. Members, a catalogue of suggestions has been proposed for the benefit of the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture, and he is expected to consider and bring them into effect. I heartily

welcome the present hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture. I welcome him, for we know his reputation so far as the night air mail system was concerned. He introduced it in the teeth of opposition of almost everybody. And we know that he succeeded, and those who presaged or foretold disaster were in the wrong. So far as the present policy with regard to food is concerned, he is bringing in his new mind, and a different mind too, to bear upon this question. He is new to this portfolio, and he has decided upon a different policy and made a different assessment of the position in the country. This has become apparent from what he has been doing so far. I am very happy to say that he has got not only the goodwill of the people, of a very large section of the people of this country, but he has also got the good wishes and when we see that even a person like Dr. Khare is impelled to wish him well, I think he must be on the right road. I said earlier he has got a new mind and a different mind to bear upon this question, because when I compare him with his predecessor, —I do not think there could be two men unlike each other more than these two gentlemen—between one who has looked after this portfolio for a long time and one who has come in charge of it only recently. The present incumbent is not only not fond of publicity, but he is averse to publicity. He is a man of lesser words and more acts. I think the hon. Prime Minister has made a fit choice in choosing him, a man of action, a man of determination as he is, for tackling the grave issues confronting the country. In fact, I would go further and say that the House should congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for not permitting any fossilisation in his Ministers. If we analyse the portfolios and the present persons who are put in charge of them, we will find that there are only three or four portfolios which have been retained by the old incumbents.—Foreign Affairs. Finance. Health and Education. Almost every other portfolio has been altered, and I think it has been altered for the better. It is very necessary that some problems should be viewed from time to time in a more detached manner. Otherwise a man's mind is likely to get into grooves and ruts, and is incapable of seeing many questions in the proper perspective which it is necessary for policy-makers to see. So, from that point of view I welcome the fact that not only has the present Minister taken charge of the Food portfolio, but he has already started making his presence felt. He has undertaken a bold task in that he is

encouraging decontrol. Of course, he is taking every precaution that no disaster will come in the way. But so far I am concerned, I have been for a very long time an enemy of controls. I never liked controls and that for one main reason, namely, that the agriculturists hardly ever get a fair deal under controls. In controls, it is the middleman who profits in this country to such an extent that it has become his vested interest. There were many people who were enemies of control, but they are now lovers of control, because they have profited by controls to an enormous extent. So far as the success of controls is concerned, that is the position. And yet in the present circumstances with regard to sudden decontrol, although I was once a lover of decontrol, I entertain some apprehensions in my mind. And it is likely that, because these people have profited for a long time as a result of controls they may be instrumental in defeating the good intentions of not only our hon. Minister but our Madras leader, Shri Rajagopalachari. Therefore, I would make the suggestion that while the policy of decontrol is being tried, while we wish it well, while we hope that it will succeed, simultaneously some steps should be taken so that the interference of middlemen, the trading community in the country, is brought to the lowest possible level. The trade has been ever misbehaving. Most Ministers have had to complain against them. I have not much respect for the trading community. I think trading in India as I had described it once before was not much of trading; it was more cheating; it is not trading. Look at the trade in the foreign countries. Look at the food grains that you get in India. Do you get a pure quantity of grain anywhere in India? He would be a bold man who would say that he can get any food grains in a pure condition anywhere in India. Have those people who have been in foreign countries seen the like of it? When shall we reach those standards or shall we for ever despair?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it necessary to condemn a whole community like that?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I admit my statement is somewhat general, but when 85 per cent. misbehave, I think it is correct to say that the whole community deserves condemnation. (*Inter-rup-tion*). I find my hon. friend Shri B. Das is prepared to increase it to 95 per cent. I had put it at 85 per cent. With such solid support I think I am speaking on good authority.

So I feel that while we try decontrols, every effort should be made to eliminate the trading community, and wherever possible co-operative organisations should be substituted. There has been failure in the field of co-operation, but even so, we will have to stand or fall by co-operation, and so I suggest that wherever possible co-operative organisations should be set up, so that nobody else should be able to trade in food grains which should be available to these co-operative organisations at fixed prices.

So far as the portfolio of Agriculture is concerned, before you ring the bell, I must not forget to refer to my pet subject of cotton. So far as cotton is concerned, I am not in agreement with the policy of Government in respect of prices and I feel an intense amount of dissatisfaction with it. I do not know who has profited by a transitory slump in the cotton market. It is only the middleman who could have profited, and I was really sorry that the Ministers should have gloated over this very transitory and temporary slump. I could have understood if there had been a general lowering down of the prices of not only cotton but other commodities also. But what has happened? The rate, which was Rs. 335 at one time, came down suddenly to Rs. 135 per khandi; and now it has gone up to Rs. 250 again.

**An Hon. Member:** It is being stabilized.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** It is not a very easy matter to stabilize prices. There are many factors that have to be considered.

So far as this question is concerned, I must again complain that the Government is acting in watertight compartments. Whereas the Ministry of Agriculture encourages people to grow more cotton, they have very little say so far as the fixation of prices is concerned. The prices are fixed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and they very rarely take the trouble of consulting the Ministry of Agriculture. I hope the present Minister at any rate will see that no changes in the cotton policy and prices of cotton are made without his consultation. The question of the fixing of floor rates of cotton is on the anvil, and I would strongly urge that the floor prices of cotton, especially Jarilla, which is grown in my part of the country and which is more or less 30 per cent. of the cotton grown in the whole of India, should be increased by at least Rs. 200. There should also be no delay in declaring the policy so far as cotton is concerned; otherwise the production is likely to be affected.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

I had compared the predecessor of the present Minister with him. My friends opposite have been complaining that the policy of Government has been wrong and it has brought despair and disaster. I do not think so. There may have been mistakes. There may have been changes of policy. If there had not been changes of policy which the Ministers thought suited the occasion, my hon. friends sitting opposite would have said that the Government was following a wooden policy, an inelastic policy, an unrealistic policy, an irrational policy and what not. When we think the policy needs to be changed in the interests of the country and the consumers, and a change is brought about, they say that the policy has been vacillating and one of drift. I would say that, by and large, though there have been mistakes committed—and I have been one of those who have always pointed out wherever I have found that there were mistakes committed—but by and large, we were faced with very grave calamities and I think the Government has come out of those grave calamities very successfully. There was acute scarcity in Bihar; there was acute scarcity in Rayalaseema; there was scarcity in other places. I think no human Government could have done more than this Government has been able to do.

Of course it may be said that if we had done certain things there would have been greater benefit and lesser distress. At one and the same time we cannot pursue more than one policies. There should be only one way of action, and if that one way of action succeeds to a certain extent, I think hon. Members opposite should not condemn the whole policy as such. Mr. Munshi has done many things which have benefited us. There is one thing common between the two Ministers and it is this: they have no agricultural background. In spite of that, I would say that Mr. Munshi has been on the whole successful, and I have no doubt whatsoever that the present Minister also will succeed. I have often heard the Opposition complain: "The people are not being enthused." But, whose responsibility is it? I am prepared to accept that it is the responsibility of the Ministry and of the Government. But in this field, what is our responsibility? Is there any responsibility shared by the Opposition, or are they merely to act in the way they have admitted they have? Take the question of *Vana Mahotsava*. It is looked upon as a joke; most people treat it as such and they ridicule it. One of the hon. Members sitting opposite said that

in his State 10,000 trees were planted and not a single tree is now in existence. Now, does he want us to believe that that is a creditable thing for him, that it is a flattering achievement for him and for his State. Has the Central Government done anything wrong in starting *Vana Mahotsava*? Did the Central Government plant those trees and spend money on them or is it the people and the State Government that have planted them? I do not think it is a very flattering thing or a very creditable thing for the people of the State to say that 10,000 trees were planted and not a single one survives. While we accuse the Government of so many things, what has the Opposition done in the way of creating enthusiasm among the people? There are some duties and responsibilities which devolve on our shoulders also, and it is the duty of the hon. Members of this House to consider from time to time in what way we are discharging those duties and responsibilities. Whether it is one policy or the other, enthusiasm will be created and increased only if there is complete co-operation so far as the constructive things which the Government does are concerned. If you are going to quarrel about *Vana Mahotsava* also, what is the item of policy about which you will not have a difference of opinion? After all, these trees were not planted for the benefit of Mr. Munshi's garden or for the pleasure of any Member occupying the Treasury Benches. I merely want to urge that while we accuse the Government of certain faults and mistakes, there are certain things which we ourselves must do.

I do not expect that there are many more minutes at my disposal to enable me to dwell upon many important subjects which I would like to dwell upon. I am very glad that the Grow More Food Committee has admitted that there has been considerable wastage. That was our impression, and our impression has been confirmed. I congratulate the Committee on their suggestion that they should give Rs. 10 crores for minor irrigation. My hon. friend Mr. Das was quite wrong in saying that minor irrigation projects were altogether neglected. He could have said with some correctness that the emphasis was not so much on minor irrigation. Secondly, minor irrigation cannot be the concern of the Central Government. Something like State Governments exist in the country, and State Governments have also departments of agriculture. What is their responsibility? Does my hon.

friend expect that a bund on one small nallah in his own village should be constructed by the hon. Minister Mr. Kidwai? If that is his expectation, he is quite wrong. I was saying that the suggestion that we should spend Rs. 10 crores for small scale irrigation projects is a welcome measure, and I would suggest that another Rs. 10 crores should be found for village roads. Roads and prosperity go hand in hand, and if the agriculturists, after producing the best produce, do not get proper prices, the main reason is lack of transport and lack of roads. That is an important thing. And lastly, Sir.....before I sit down.....I do not know if there is any time left for me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Member may reserve his further remarks for some other occasion.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Then the only suggestion I would make is that the hon. Minister should expedite the examination of the Cotton Marketing Committee's report and the several suggestions made therein, very useful and very beneficial for the cotton growers, they should be implemented at an early date. Sir, since you are not pleased to extend the time I will close my speech here. ^

**Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada):** On a point of information. Sir, with regard to irrigation I would just like to ask one question: The budget spent on waterways keeps soaring like a rocket. It does not irrigate the field. It irrigates the pocket. I would like to know if this was love.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

**Shri Beli Ram Das (Barpeta):** May I be permitted to speak, Sir? Assam is a problem State and I would like to speak.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. The hon. Member will await his turn. I have heard this very often from the hon. Member. The discretion is left to the Chair. Shri Mishra.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र : (सारन व चम्पारन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव सरकार की तरफ से लाया गया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। दूसरे मैं भारतीय सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने बिहार के अकाल में बड़ी मदद की। वह बड़े धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। अगर बिहार

के अकाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद न करती तो बिहार के बहुत से आदमी मर जाते। मैं अपने अनुभव से बतलाता हूँ कि मेरे गांव की आबादी १२ सौ है। मैंने हिसाब लगाया तो साल भर में दो सौ आदमियों के पास खाने को गल्ला था। दो सौ आदमियों के पास भी अपने मजदूरों को देने के लायक गल्ला नहीं था यहां से, केन्द्रीय सरकार से, जो गल्ला गया उस गल्ले को खा कर के ८० फी सदी आदमियों ने अपनी जान को बचाया। बहुत से भाई कहते हैं कि सरकार ने क्या मदद की। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप चलिये और बिहार के गांवों में एक एक बच्चे से, एक एक औरत से एक एक बूढ़े से पूछिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या किया और यही कारण है कि इस वर्ष चुनाव में हम लोगों को काफी सफलता मिली है।

मेरे एक भाई ने कुछ बातें कहीं जो मैं समझता हूँ कि अप्रासंगिक बातें थीं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस विभाग में कैसे काम होता है। उस विभाग में कुछ दिनों तक मैं आनरेरी इंसपेक्टर (honorary Inspector) था और उस हैसियत से गांव गांव में घूमने का मुझे मौका मिला है, हर एक आइटम (item) को मैं ने देखा है, यह नहीं है कि माइनर इरीगेशन (minor irrigation) के काम को मैं ने नहीं देखा है, हर एक आइटम को मैं ने देखा और गांव वालों से पूछा और जांच पड़ताल की और उस पर मैं ने रिपोर्ट की। मुझे एक रिपोर्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और एक रिपोर्ट सेक्रेटरी को भेजने का हक था। उस डिपार्टमेंट ने बहुत काम किया है। हां यह जरूर था कि रैवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट की बहाली हुई थी कि जब जमींदारी अबालीशन (abolition) हो जायगा तब वह काम करेगा। लेकिन जमींदारी

[ श्री विभूति मिश्र ]

अबालीशन का काम रुक गया, उस का कारण यह था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह मुकद्दमा आया और तब तक वह काम मुलतवी हो गया था लेकिन उस डिपार्टमेंट ने पूरा काम किया उस जमाने में जब कि बिहार में अकाल था। उस डिपार्टमेंट वालों ने गांव गांव में जा कर राशन कार्ड बनाया था, लाल कार्ड को बनाया था जो कि इस लिये था कि जिन के पास कुछ नहीं था उन को सरकार से मुफ्त मदद मिलती थी। यही नहीं, उस डिपार्टमेंट वालों ने गांव गांव में जा कर कर्ज का बटवारा भी किया। आप कहते हैं कि उस डिपार्टमेंट की क्या जरूरत है। मैं पूछता हूं कि अगर वह आर्गनाइजेशन (organisation) पहले से नहीं होता तो कौन सा डिपार्टमेंट था जो उस काम को करता।

**पंडित एस० सी० मिश्र (मुंगेर उत्तर-पूर्व):**  
कमीशन बैठाइये, कमीशन।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मुझे अनुभव है, मैं आप से पुराना कार्यकर्ता हूं घबराइये नहीं।

दूसरे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जरूरी है कि और कोई काम करते हैं तो उस में थोड़ा बहुत पैसा जरूर नष्ट होता है लेकिन उस के मेजर पोशन को देखना चाहिये कि इस डिपार्टमेंट ने कितना काम किया है।

अब मैं कुछ फोरेस्ट (forest) के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जिले में दो जमींदारों के फोरेस्ट हैं, एक बेतिया राज का और दूसरा रामनगर राज्य का। आज भी आप देख सकते हैं कि बेतिया राज का कितना अच्छा फोरेस्ट है, दूसरा एक प्राइवेट जमींदार का था जिस को एक गवर्नमेंट ने ले लिया है और जब से उस को गवर्नमेंट ने लिया है

आप जा कर देखिये कि वह फोरेस्ट किस तरह से हरा भरा हो रहा है और किस तरह से बढ़ रहा है।

एक्साइज के बारे में कहा गया। एक्साइज तो ऐसी चीज है जो कि आल इंडिया पालिसी की चीज है। यह सारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है, सारे बिहार कॅबिनेट की, इस में ज़म्मेदारी है। यहां से, सेन्टर से तय होता है कि यह होना चाहिये। अगर यहां से यह तय कर दिया जाय कि सारे देश में प्राहिबिशन (prohibition) कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन जरा देखिये, एक तरफ कहते हैं कि प्राहिबिशन मद्रास में हुआ सो खराब हुआ। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि बिहार में नहीं हुआ सो खराब हुआ। तो आप सोचिये कि दोनों में कौन सी बात चाहते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि माइनर इरीगेशन का जो डिपार्टमेंट रखा गया है वह बेकार डिपार्टमेंट रखा गया है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि वह डिपार्टमेंट साकार रखा गया है क्यों कि माइनर इरीगेशन से मेरे जिले में, कम से कम चम्पारन जिले में, बहुत लाभ हुआ है, लास्ट ईयर (last year) जब कि हम लोगों का खेत सूख रहा था तो उस डिपार्टमेंट ने बांध बनवाया, कुंवे बनवाये, और उन के जरिये से लोगों को लाभ हुआ है।

एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर बहुत सी प्लानिंग (planning) है, पांच साल की प्लानिंग है, दस साल की प्लानिंग है और जब यह प्लानिंग होगी तब उस प्लानिंग के बाद हम लोगों का दुख दूर होगा। मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि जो कुछ साधन हम लोगों के पास मौजूद हैं जो पुरान तरीके के हल हैं, जो पुराने तरीके की खाद है, अगर उस में ही सरकार कुछ



मदद करे तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। सरकार हम लोगों को अच्छा बीज दे, सरकार हम लोगों को अच्छा खाद दे, तो भी खेती का काम ठीक से चल सकता है, क्योंकि मान लीजिये कि अभी दुनिया में कोई आकस्मिक घटना हो जाय तो अमरीका से मदद आना बन्द हो जायेगा और फिर हमें उसी पुरानी खेती पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। इस लिये मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जो साधन मौजूद हैं उन को ही आप उपयोग में लायें तो आप की खेती की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि खेती की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि अच्छा बीज दिया जाय। मैं तो देखता हूँ कि जब धान के बीज देने का समय बिहार में आता है तो बीज नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि जब आश्विन का महीना आयेगा उस समय बीज पहुंचता है। मैं यह बतलाता हूँ कि दिल्ली से ले कर बिहार तक और बिहार से ले कर मोतिहारी तक यह जो खेती डिपार्टमेंट का काम है वह बोगस काम है। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि ईख की खेती ये लोग जानते हैं, इस में वे एक्सपर्ट (expert) हैं। इस के अलावा वह गेहूँ की खेती भी कुछ जानते हैं। लेकिन धान के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते। धान की खेती के बारे में जो पैम्फलेट निकलते हैं वे उस भाषा में होते हैं जिस को कि लोग समझ नहीं सकते कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है। हमारा मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि यह जरूरी है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट का पूरा सुधार हो, नहीं तो मोतिहारी में मैं देखता हूँ कि खेती डिपार्टमेंट के पास न तो खुरपी है, न बीज है और न खाद है। कोई चीज इसके पास नहीं है। जब तक यह डिपार्टमेंट नहीं सुधरेगा तब तक यह होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां से चिट्ठी भेजेगी, यहां से पटना जायेगी और फिर पटना से मोतिहारी पहुंच कर बस रह

जायेगी। किसानों तक वह नहीं पहुंचेगी। इस लिये किसानों तक पहुंचाने का कोई ठीक इंतजाम होना चाहिये।

मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ कि खेतों में काम करने वाले किसानों को खाद नहीं मिलती है, खाद उन को मिलती है जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, मिल मालिक हैं। उन को तो खाद मिल जाती है लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, जिन के पास कि एक बीघा, १० कट्ठा, ५ कट्ठा खेती होती है उन को खाद नहीं मिलती।

उन को खाद मिलने की सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये। अभी हमारे भाई ने कहा कि बड़ी बड़ी खेती करनी चाहिये। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी फार्मिंग करने से फायदा नहीं होता, पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती। इसीलिये मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि जो छोटी २ खेती होती है वह अच्छी होती है और उस में पैदावार भी ज्यादा होती है। एक किसान के ५ कट्ठा खेत हैं तो उस के पास एक बैल होता है जिस के जरिये से वह खेत को जोतता है और उस के गोबर की खाद देता है। इस तरह से आप ५० बीघा खेत से खेती करेंगे तो वह अच्छी नहीं होगी बनिस्बत ५ कट्ठा खेत के। यह जो छोटे छोटे खेत सारे देश में हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान की जान हैं।

मैं खुद किसान हूँ और जानता हूँ कि खेती में कितना लाभ होता है। हमारे जो कम्युनिस्ट भाई हैं वह तो खेती करना जानते नहीं सिर्फ गांवों में जा कर लोगों को भड़काना जानते हैं। वे लोग हमारे साथ चले तब उन को मालूम होगा कि किसान को क्या फायदा होता है और क्या नुकसान होता है। क्या उस की तकलीफें हैं और किस तरह से वह लोग अपना काम करते हैं।

खेती करने से आप लोगों को खाना मिलता है। खेती करने से सरकार



[ श्री विभूति मिश्र ]

प्रोक्योरमेन्ट (procurement) करती है और उस को जनता में बांटती है। सरकार ८ रुपया मन धान लेती है जब कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन (cost of production) ज्यादा पड़ता है। अब आप ज़रा सोचें कि किस तरह से किसान मेहनत कर के कड़ी धूप में खड़े हो कर सवेरे से शाम तक खेत में व्यस्त रह कर हाथ पांवों को पानी के अन्दर सड़ा कर, मलेरिया बीमारी का सामना करते हुए वह धान पैदा करता है। आप लोग शहर से आ कर किसानों से ८ रुपया मन में धान ले लेते हैं। क्या आप ने शहर वालों से भी कभी तनख्वाह कम करने को कहा है। बड़े बड़े मिल मालिकों ने कभी भी तनख्वाह कम नहीं की। मगर आप लोग किसानों के ऊपर ही सब बातों में टूट पड़ते हैं ऊख के बारे में कितनी पैदावार बढ़ गई है यह तो सब ही जानते हैं। मगर कहा जा रहा है कि ऊख के दाम कम हो जाने चाहियें जो कुछ भी किसानों के फायदे की चीज़ होती है उस के ऊपर ही मुसीबत आती है। कभी आप लोगों ने यह नहीं कहा कि कपड़े और चीनी के दाम कम होने चाहियें।

किसान आप लोगों को अन्न देता है मगर आप ने कभी यह सोचा कि किसानों के जो साधन होते हैं उन को आसानी से वह पा सकें। भादों के महीने में और आषाढ़ के महीने में बहुत से किसान जिन की खेती परती पड़ जाती है, बहुत से किसानों के पास बीज नहीं होता है, बहुत से किसान ऐसे होते हैं जिन के पास हल और पैसा नहीं होता है, उस समय उन को इन चीज़ों से मदद की आवश्यकता होती है। ऐसे अवसर पर सरकार को चाहिये कि उन किसानों की मदद करे। इस तरह से अगर सरकार मदद करेगी तो उस को प्रोक्योरमेन्ट में मदद मिलेगी और वह धान आसानी से

वसूल कर सकेगी। मगर किसानों की मदद करने वाला कोई नहीं है। यह कहा जाता है कि यह मदद करने का काम प्रान्तीय सरकारों का है मगर प्रान्तीय सरकार की ओर से भी कोई खास मदद नहीं मिलती। इस लिए सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि खेती डिपार्टमेन्ट का यह काम होना चाहिये कि वह किसानों तक मदद पहुंचाने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश करे। जहां पर सैन्टस होते हैं वहां से देहात कोई २० मील, कोई ३० मील और कोई ४० मील में पड़ जाता है। वहां तक आप किसानों को मदद पहुंचाने के लिए इन्तज़ाम करें। यह ठीक है कि मल्टी परपज कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी (multi-purpose co-operative society) खुली हुई हैं। पहिले भी सोसायटी खोली थी। उस में किसानों ने हर प्रकार का योग दिया मगर उन पर ही नाना प्रकार के जुल्म किये गये। इस तरह से किसान कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के खिलाफ हो गये। अब मल्टी परपज सोसायटी खुली हैं उस से किसानों को फायदा होगा या नहीं, यह बात देखने की है।

दूसरी बात जो आप के सामने कहनी है वह वृक्ष यानी वनमहोत्सव की बात है। इस से भी अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ती है। वृक्ष लगाने से उस क्षेत्र में पानी की कमी नहीं होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि वनमहोत्सव मनाया जाय और सारे देश में वृक्ष लगाये जायें। मगर हमारे यहां चम्पारन में जो मिल मालिक हैं वह तमाम वृक्षों को काट रहे हैं। एक ओर तो वृक्ष लगाने के लिए कहा जाता है और दूसरी ओर वृक्ष इस तरह से मिल मालिकों की ओर से काटे जा रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि एक मर्तबा हमारे यहां अकाल पड़ा तो लोग ज़ामुन और आम खा कर दो दो और

तीन तीन महीने तक गुजारा करते रहे । लेकिन आज होता क्या है कि लोग और मिल मालिक वृक्षों को काटते ही चल जा रहे हैं । मेरा ज़िला चम्पारन वृक्ष लगाने में हिन्दुस्तान में पहिला आया । उस को पहिला इनाम दिया गया । मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि हम लोगों ने उस समय कितने पेड़ आम और जामून के लगाये । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम जो कुछ भी काम करें उस को व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से करें । हम यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं और तरह तरह की बहस करते और फंसला करते हैं । हमारे कामों का असर जनता पर पड़ता है और वह हम लोगों से बहुत आशा लगाये बैठी है । हम लोग यहां परतीन महीने बैठ कर काम करते हैं इस लिये हम को जो भी काम करना है उस को व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से करें । हम लोग यहां पर देहात वालों का वोट ले कर आये हैं, किसानों की वोट ले कर आये हैं किसानों ने हम को वोट दे कर यहां पर भेजा है । सो किसी आशा से ही उन्होंने ने हम को अपना वोट दिया । वह आशा यह है कि हम उन के कष्टों को दूर करने में हर प्रकार का प्रयत्न करें । मैं ने अपने चुनाव में ५०० रुपया भी खर्च नहीं किये । मेरे विरोध में ८ आदमी थे उन सब को हरा कर मैं इस पार्लियामेंट के लिए चुना गया हूं । मेरे विरोध में कम्युनिस्ट भी थे, लाल टोपी वाले भी थे और कई लोग थे । उन लोगों ने हजारों रुपया मेरे विरुद्ध खर्च किया मगर उन को कामयाबी नहीं हुई । इस लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जो महात्मा गांधी जी ने गांवों के बारे में कहा है उस को हम को करना चाहिये । इस पार्लियामेंट को गांधी जी ने जो बातें गांवों में करने को कही हैं उन को हम को पूरा करना होगा ।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई यहां पर कहते हैं कि रायलसीमा में सरकार को अनाज भेजना चाहिये और वहां की जनता को बचाना चाहिये । मगर जब तक हम किसानों की जो तकलीफें हैं उन को दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह काम हम लोग पूरा नहीं कर सकते । पार्लियामेंट में या दूसरी जगह स्टेटमेंट देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं कहता हूं कि आप लोग रायल सीमा में जाते और उन लोगों के साथ काम करते । अगर आप में से कोई मर भी जाता तो शहीद हो जाता । हम भी कहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्टों ने सच्चे दिल से काम किया है : यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समय हो गया है आप अपना भाषण खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं खाद्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह गांवों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें और किसानों की जो तकलीफें हैं उन को दूर करें । अन्न और दूसरी चीजें सब गांवों में ही पैदा होती हैं । इन सब बातों को देख कर आप उन की मदद करें । मैं आप से यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किताबों से किसानों को फायदा नहीं होगा । हां, इतनी मदद जरूर मिलेगी कि किस जमीन में क्या चीज बोई जाती है और कौन सी मिट्टी कैसी होती है । जहां तक खाद का सवाल है, गोबर ही ऐसी खाद है जो कि फायदेमन्द हो सकती है । गोबर की खाद की तरफ विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । आप ने इतना बड़ा सिन्दरी का कारखाना खोल दिया है । वहां जो खाद तैयार होती है उस से हम लोग का काम चलने वाला नहीं है । अगर गोबर की खाद नहीं दी जायेगी तो इस से खेती में उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी । इस लिये इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

**Shri Bogawat** (Ahmednagar South): I must thank you for giving me this opportunity. The problem of food is a very vital problem in which we are all interested. This can be judged by the large number of Members present during this debate and the number of Members who have taken part in it. We were returned to the House of the People by our countrymen in the hope that their important problem of food and clothing would be solved by us.

Our friends on the opposite often blow hot and cold. When the levy of food-grains was being collected, they advised the people not to give the levy. They put all sorts of obstructions in the way of food-grains when being moved from the godowns. In my own district the peasants and Workers' Party instigated the people with the result that the police had to resort to firing. My hon. friend Mr. More said so many things. I would, in this connection, like to bring to your notice a passage from the Five Year Plan (page 15) regarding pressure of population.

"A significant feature of one of the trends mentioned above, viz., the accelerated growth of population during the last two decades or so, calls for special comment here. This acceleration has been the result it appears not of an increase in the birth-rate, but of a decrease in the death-rate. The recorded birth and death-rates in 1949—were 27.6 and 16.4 as compared to 38 and 34 respectively, for the first two decades of the present century. Allowing for the fact that there is considerable under-reporting of births and some under-reporting of deaths, a recent estimate puts the actual birth and death-rates for the period 1931-41 at 45 and 31 respectively as against 49 and 43 respectively for 1901-11 which means a doubling of the survival rate."

So, without looking at the other reports he wants to say anything and everything, and he wants to condemn the Government. They say one thing here and another thing outside. I know how our Communist friends and other friends behaved when there was famine in Bihar and when food was to be sent from Bombay. They wanted to create a strike in the railways so that the food may not reach the hungry people of Bihar.

**Several Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Bogawat:** I know and I can quote the time. When food was lying in Bombay port you preached strikes

in the railways and you wanted that the food may not reach Bihar. It is you who wanted to create anarchy, who wanted that the country should suffer and the Government should be overthrown. These are your tactics, we know, instead of doing constructive work and promoting the stability of the country.

**Shri Raghavala** (Ongole): You wanted to strave the railway workers.

**Shri Bogawat:** I am not going to take any notice of these interruptions because I do not know the names of these brothers. As regard to controls ....

**Shri N. S. Nair** (Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara): On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order for that gentleman to say "I do not know the names of these beggars"?

**Shri Bogawat:** I said 'brothers'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Even if an hon. Member should have inadvertently said so, it is wisdom to ignore it and say we are only brothers and not beggars.

**Shri Syed Ahmed** (Hoshangabad): We are discussing the food problem where we have sometimes to beg also!

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only a misunderstanding.

**Shri Bogawat:** There are so many evils of control, namely, corruption, bad food and deterioration of people's health. We have therefore to decide whether we want control or decontrol. In 1946 there was difficulty. In 1947 we wanted to have decontrol. The hoarders hoarded a lot of grain. If this had been done in China, they would have been beheaded. But we have not inflicted any severe punishment on them. If we are going to decontrol, the people who hoard corn must be punished very severely. A minimum imprisonment of two years' rigorous imprisonment should be inflicted on them. Otherwise, if there is hoarding we will be in great trouble.

This is the most appropriate time, and I must congratulate the Food Minister on having chosen this time for saying that there should be decontrol at least in the Provinces where there is surplus food. I would suggest that all the Provinces should approach this matter from a national point of view. There are some Provinces where there is surplus corn produced every year. I have got figures with me, and I will first take Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh the population is

2.13 lakhs where the production is about 42 lakh tons. Their need is about 26.7 lakh tons on the basis of a twelve ounce ration, and if sixteen ounces are given they will need 33 lakh tons. So, there is a surplus of at least 9 lakh tons even if sixteen ounces of corn are given.

Bombay, which is my Province, is a deficit Province where the population is about 3,59 lakhs and the production is 43,83,000 tons. The deficit is of the order of 7,22,000 tons. So, I would make a suggestion to the hon. the Food Minister that if this Province is joined to Madhya Pradesh for the purposes of a zone and if movement is allowed between Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, then there would be no difficulty of decontrol if some additional corn is kept in Bombay also.

12 Noon.

In Madras the population is 5,69 lakhs and the production is 70,05,000 tons. The need is 71 lakh tons. That is there is some deficit in this Province.

In West Bengal the population is 2.49 lakhs and the production is 37,84,000 tons. The requirement is 31 lakh tons. Owing to Calcutta the deficit is about 3,15,000 tons, and we have to import some food in West Bengal.

In Orissa the population is 1.46 lakhs and the production is 21,73,000 tons, the need being 18,30,000 tons.

There are other Provinces which are surplus. The only deficit Provinces are Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Bombay. We have to take care of these Provinces by allowing the import of corn from other Provinces which are surplus Provinces.

In Uttar Pradesh there is deficit in some districts, but there is a surplus in some other districts and therefore the need can be accommodated within the Province itself.

So, what I want to suggest is that there must be decontrol. Otherwise, if the controls go on for a number of years, our health is sure to suffer. As there are decontrols in other places I think there should be decontrol in Bombay State. In Bombay, in rural area movement of twenty seers is allowed and people are very happy. They can purchase good corn, and they want that there should be no control.

In the City of Ahmednagar there is a population of near about 1 lakh. If a movement of at least four or five seers is allowed for an individual, people will get good corn—even if the control is not being lifted for about three or four months. Because

if there are good rains and good *kharif* crops, there is no difficulty in raising the control. Upto the 15th of June we have about 37,15,000 tons of corn in stock. And with this stock we can very well go on with the policy of decontrol, and there would be no difficulty in raising the control.

One thing I want to suggest in this connection. If we want to raise controls, we must follow the policy of self-sufficiency, because on account of the separation of Burma, on account of the partition of our country in 1947, on account of the coming of the refugees and other difficulties such as floods, famine, etc. our country is suffering from deficit. So, we must have proper planning very soon; without planning we will not be able to have self-sufficiency in food. I would suggest the following things in this direction. There should at once be abolition of landlordism. There must be co-operative farming, reclamation of lands, mechanized husbandry, and minor irrigation works. The big projects also are quite necessary. Instead of spending only Rs. 450 crores for irrigation why should we not spend more, so that we can produce more corn? Of course, we are producing fertilizers and other manures. That is a very good thing. If our population which is increasing daily is not to be starved, we have to do all these things very heartily. We are people suffering from poverty, from misery, from hunger. In the provinces we have not got sufficient foodgrains. In short, what I want to suggest is that these reforms should be carried out very hurriedly and very quickly. Unless that is done, we will not have self-sufficiency. If we want to create enthusiasm in the people to cultivate the lands, the tillers must be made the owners. If we do that, there would be more food production.

I would also like to refer to one other matter. Four or five years ago, the area under food crops was 19.6 crore acres. From a recent report I find that about 3 crore acres have gone out to other money crops. Now it is only 16.7 crores. The reduction in acreage is due to the higher prices obtained for money crops, and the system of controls. Even agriculturists used to purchase their rations from the ration shops and they cultivated money crops like tobacco, cotton and oilseeds. This position must be reviewed.

I humbly suggest that there should be a crusade against the age-long enemies of misery, hunger and poverty of our people and we must try for self-sufficiency.

**श्री पी० आर० राव (वरंगल) :** जनाबे सदर, मुझे बहुत उम्मीद थी कि कम से कम आजादी मिलने के बाद तो हमें अपने ख्यालात को अपनी मादरी ज़बान में इज़हार करने का मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से मुझे यह भी देखना पड़ रहा है कि आजादी मिली है या नहीं अगर मुझे अपनी मादरी ज़बान में अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार करने का मौका होता तो जिस प्रान्त से मैं नुमाइन्दा हो कर आया हूँ वहाँ के मसायल को बहुत अच्छी तरह आप के सामने रख सकता था। लेकिन दूसरी लैंग्वेज (language) में यानी उर्दू ज़बान में बात करने पर मुझे मजबूर किया जा रहा है। इस लिये मैं यह शक करता हूँ कि मैं अपने ख्यालात को बराबर इज़हार कर सकूँगा या नहीं।

शिज़ाई मसला इस कदर अहम है कि जिस के बारे में जैसा कि मौअज्जिज़ मैम्बरर्स (hon. members) ने कहा यह ज़िन्दगी और मौत का मसला है। लेकिन हुकूमत इस मसले को किस तरह से हल करना चाहती है, इस की कोई तसबीर मेरे सामने नहीं है। और खास कर मद्रास प्राविन्स में मिस्टर राजगोपालाचार्य जो वेदान्ती हैं वह वेदान्त की दृष्टि से इस मसले को practice में रखना चाहते हैं। उन की नज़र में ज़िन्दा रहना और मरना दोनों एक ही है और एक वेदान्ती की दृष्टि में मनुष्य का मरना और जन्म लेना एक पुराने लिबास को जो वह पहने हुए है, बदल कर दूसरा नया लिबास पहिनना है, इस से ज़्यादा इस का महत्व नहीं है। और वह जो अपने प्राविन्स (province) वालों को मैसेज (message) देते हैं उस में उन को कहते हैं कि या तो वे अपने जिस्म को बदलें या वह मौत के मूँह में उन को छोड़ देते हैं। ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है और मेरे पास जो रिकार्ड है उस से मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may make any observation without referring to individual Ministers of State Governments.

**श्री पी० आर० राव :** एक पाबन्दी आयद की जा रही है, अगर हमें अपना ख्याल इज़हार करने से रोका जाता है, तो फिर आखिर हम यहां आये कि स लिये हैं? आप अपनी थम्पिंग मेजोरिटी (thumping majority) के बल पर जो चाहते हैं अपनी नीति और पालिसी (policy) ऐडाप्ट (adopt) कर लेते हैं। आखिर जिन लोगों ने हमें यहां भेजा है और जिस प्रान्त से मैं आता हूँ, उन्होंने भी तो हम से कुछ उम्मीदें बांधी हुई हैं कि हम यहां पर बतलायें कि . . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. please बैठिये; यह ठीक है कि आप मद्रास से आये हैं, लेकिन यहां पर मद्रास स्टेट के बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहिये कि मद्रास के मंत्री किस तरह काम करते हैं, यह आप यहां पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

**श्री पी० आर० राव :** अगर हम उन के काम के बारे में यहां नहीं कह सकते हैं, तो आखिर फिर क्या कह सकते हैं, इस तरह तो मेरी समझ में खाली बक्त गुज़ारना है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. S. More:** May I ask, Sir, is this to be taken as your categorical ruling, as a matter of fact, or as your advice?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What I say is this. It is also my ruling. The conduct of a State Government is not to be criticised here. There are State legislatures. We are forgetting that and we are arrogating to ourselves the functions of the State legislatures. General policy can be enquired into that in certain provinces that is done, etc.

**Shri S. S. More:** One more suggestion, Sir. We are criticising the provincial administrations not in matters in which they have exclusive jurisdiction, as stated by you, yesterday. They are acting as agents of the Central Government so far as food is concerned.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. They are not the agents. Food is a provincial subject.

**Shri S. S. More:** Procurement and other matters, Sir,.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Procurement is not made on behalf of the Central Government.

**Shri S. S. More:** May I make a submission, Sir. Whenever we go to the provincial Governments with our complaints and grievances, they have pointed out—I can show you so many statements of theirs—that the matter rests with the Central Government and that they are acting under their instructions.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore):** This policy of decontrol is not a policy which concerns Madras only. It is an All India policy and the hon. Member is criticising that policy. When we speak of food, are we not entitled to criticise that policy?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not know if the hon. Member has been following what the other hon. Member was saying in Hindi.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I could not follow.

**Shri P. R. Rao:** I was explaining the same thing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All that I said was this. I never took exception to criticisms being made about the policy of control and de-control. In particular provinces these are worked. We can draw upon the experiences there. It is not necessary to say that it is a matter of no consequence to Madras Chief Minister whether a man dies or lives, that he is a philosopher, and all that. Conduct of individual Ministers or Governments ought not to be gone into. General policy can be criticised. We can draw upon the experiences of the working of the policy of control and de-control in various States. The hon. Member says he is unable to speak except in that tone. In that case, I will ask him to sit down.

**Shri Raghavalah:** On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether any reference can be made to the hon. Ministers of certain provinces in lighter vein when dealing with questions like de-control, which relate to the Centre and not to the provinces alone?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is a hypothetical question; I am not prepared to answer.

**Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon):** So far as production and distribution of food-grains is concerned, I think they are entirely State subjects. I think any reference to the policy of a particular State with respect of the distribution of foodgrains or production thereof cannot be made here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Apart from that, being the conduct of a State Minister or State Government, even though they follow a particular policy, here, we can only say in broad terms that the policy of de-control is wrong and that it will lead to such and such consequences. The hon. Member ought not to go beyond this. If the hon. Madras Minister had been here, he would have replied to our hon. Member in a very humorous tone and would have made him sit down. I know they can answer. This House cannot embark upon a discussion about the conduct of individual Ministers in the various States when those Ministers are not here. That is all that I wanted to say.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** My hon. friend told us.....

**Shri P. R. Rao:** How much time are you giving me, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will not allow any more discussion on this point. The hon. Member may continue.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will not allow the time which he has taken by discussing a provincial matter. It will be debited against him.

श्री पी० आर० रावः ज्यादा पैदावार होने की बात कही गई। लेकिन डिक्स्ट्रोल (de-control) के बाद में जो हालत पैदा हुई वह पेपर (paper) में आई है, उस से साफ जाहिर हो सकता है, और यह कोई कम्युनिस्ट पेपर नहीं है, हिंदू पेपर है १४-६-५२ को कहा जाता है :

"Following the policy of de-control, the price of rice in the open market has gone up by Re.1/- per Madras measure." इस तरह से यह मालूम होता है कि वही भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। और वहां एक जगह यह भी बताया गया है कि फेअर प्राइस शॉप (Fair price shop) में चावल खत्म हो चुका है, लोग आ कर वापस चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकारी तौर पर

[श्री पी० आर० राव]

कहा जाता है कि चावल मिल रहा है। दूसरी जगह निकला है :

"While most of the two lorry-loads said to have been brought here from Palghat were sold in whole bags, a few retail shops were selling rice between Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 1/10 per local measure which is about 50 per cent. higher than the control price."

और यह भी बताया जा रहा है कि कंट्रोल प्राइस (control price).....

श्री किदवाई : किस तारीख का है।

श्री पी० आर० राव : १४-६-५२ का। लोगों से यह गलत कहा जा रहा है कि बाजार में कंट्रोल (control) भाव से प्राइसेज (prices) उतर गई हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। यह जो बताया जा रहा है वह ब्लैक मार्केट प्राइस (black market price) है।

Shri Kidwai: May I give the latest price? I want to say that the latest price of Nellore rice is Rs. 17/7/- per maund. That was the price quoted on the 28th June which is below the ration price.

श्री पी० आर० राव : मैं जो बता रहा हूँ वह डिकंट्रोल (de-control) के बाद की हालत है।

श्री किदवाई : मैं उस के भी बाद की बता रहा हूँ।

श्री टंडन : (जिला इलाहाबाद पश्चिम) : हिन्दी में बताते तो वह समझते, आप अंग्रेजी बोल गये, वह कैसे समझें।

श्री पी० आर० राव : हम अखबार में न्यूज (news) देखते हैं कि लोग डिकंट्रोल (de-control) से खुश हैं, लेकिन यह कैसे लोगों के बारे में है? गरीब मजदूर जो करोड़ों की तादाद में हमारे देश में बसते हैं, गरीब किसान जो बसते हैं यह उन की आवाज

नहीं है, वह तो कंट्रोल चाहते हैं चाहे वह खराब राशन क्यों न हो, लेकिन कम से कम यह गारंटी (guarantee) तो रहती है कि वह मिलेगा। यह जो आवाज उठ रही है वह पूंजीपतियों, और ब्लैकमार्केटर्स (black marketers) की और उन लोगों की है जो जमींदार हैं। और यह एक जिन्दा मिसाल है कि सारे देश में food subsidies के बारे में जो हुक्म हुआ है उस के खिलाफ लाखों आदमियों सिर्फ बम्बई में तीन लाख आदमियों ने प्रोटेस्ट (protest) में हड़ताल बगैरह किया था। इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि लोग कंट्रोल (control) चाहते हैं, लेकिन सब्सिडीज (subsidies) के साथ कंट्रोल (control) चाहते हैं, वह डिकंट्रोल (de-control) के खिलाफ हैं। यह तो मेरे साथ नाइन्साफी है। मेरा वक्त कम किया जा रहा है, औरों ने भी तो इस वक्त में से लिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed for all that time.

श्री पी० आर० राव : दूसरी बात यह है कि लोग कंट्रोल (control) क्यों नहीं चाहते हैं। प्रोक्योरमेन्ट (procurement) में बहुत गलत तरीका अख्यार किया गया है, बहुत जुल्म दाये गये हैं और जमींदारों से लेवी वसूल करने की बजाय गरीब किसानों से जबरबस्ती लेवी वसूल की गई है। मुआविजे में भी उन को बहुत कम पैसे दिया गया है और वह भी बहुत से लोगों को नहीं मिला है। यह गारंटी (guarantee) भी नहीं है कि जो चीज उन की सारी जिन्दगी का आधार है उस से होने

वाली पैदावार को सरकार जबर्दस्ती लेने पर उन की जिन्दगी की दूसरी जरूरी चीजों को कंट्रोल (control) दाम से सप्लाई (supply) करेगी। इस के अलावा जो राशन का इन्तजाम किया गया है वह सिटीज (cities) में ही किया गया है, जो देहात हैं जहां अस्सी फी सदी लोग बसते हैं वहां कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिन्दगी की कोई भी जरूरत की चीज उन्हें नहीं मिलती।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब खत्म करना चाहिये।

**श्री पी० आर० राव :** इस के अलावा जो कानून बने हैं वह कांग्रेस हुकूमत से पहले जो वहां की निजाम की हुकूमत थी उस के कानून से भी बहुत खराब हैं। उस वक्त कम से कम यह गारंटी (guarantee) थी कि जिस शख्स ने किसी जमीन पर फलां सन् से फलां सन् तक काश्त की है उस को पट्टे का हक्क मिलेगा। उस को निकालने का हक्क किसी को नहीं है। यह कानून था। लेकिन अब जमींदारों की हुकूमत यानी कांग्रेस की हुकूमत आने के बाद ऐसी तब्दीली आई है कि जमींदार अपनी जाती काश्त के लिये किसी भी शख्स को जो साठ, सत्तर साल से किसी जमीन पर काबिज है, उस ने जमीन को तैयार किया, मकान बनवाये, सिंचाई का इन्तजाम किया, उस को बेरहमी से निकाल सकता है, यह जो, आज कल, की हुकूमत है वही इस को अमल में ला रही है। तभी से लाखों आदमियों, लाखों टेनेंट्स (tenants) को जमीन से बेदखल किया जा रहा है। इस नाम से कि मैं जाती काश्त के लिये चाहता हूं, मैं आप को इस के लिये तफसील से बताना चाहता हूं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बन्द कीजिये।

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुडुटगी) :** इस संसद् में अभी जैसा एक सदस्य ने ऐलान किया कि निजाम की हुकूमत के बाद जो हुकूमत आई वह किसानों के खिलाफ है। मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं और निजाम की हुकूमत के बाद जो हुकूमत आई उस का, कुछ मसाल भले ही अब भी न तय हो पाये हों, या वह न तय कर पाई हो, फिर भी उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। और कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी अभी सदस्य महोदय ने कहा इस सम्बन्ध में वह गलत है।

**श्री सी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं उन में से नहीं हूं जो यह सोचते हैं कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद फौरन हमारा स्वर्ण महल बन जाये और न मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जो यह स्वप्न देखते हैं कि कोई जादूगर का डंडा घूम जाय और हम को सम्पत्ति मिल जाये। इस बात की उम्मीद करना भी उचित नहीं है। हमारे पास जो सम्पत्ति है या जो हालत है उस सम्पत्ति और उस हालत का हमारी सरकार उपयोग कर सकेगी और दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध कर सकेगी ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

यहां इस वक्त कंट्रोल की बहुत सी बातें हो रही हैं और हमारे अन्न मंत्री जी ने कंट्रोल उठाने का बीड़ा भी उठाया है, और बहुत जगहों पर कंट्रोल उठ भी गया है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let there be no talk inside the House other than the Member speaking.

**श्री सी० डी० गौतम :** कंट्रोल के जमाने में जो जो दिक्कतें किसानों को हुईं उन में से दो चार नमूने के बतौर आप को बताता हूं। हमारे प्रान्त



[ श्री सी० डी० गौतम ]

में खास कर और दूसरे प्रान्तों में हम को मालूम है कि इस तरह की दिक्कतें किसानों को हुई हैं। जब कन्ट्रोल जारी हुए मान लीजिये कि उस समय एक किसान ए० जिले में रहता है और उस का खेत वी० जिले में है और उस के खेत और मकान में चार फरलांग का फासला है। कन्ट्रोल हो जाने की वजह से वह अपने घर से अपने खेत को बीज नहीं ले जा सकता और जो फसल अपने खेत में पैदा करता है उस को वह अपने घर नहीं ला सकता। वह सोचता था कि यह कौन सा जमाना है, जो कि उस के सामने आ गया है। भारत के इतिहास में तो हम ने ऐसा कभी देखा नहीं, न पुराणों में देखा है और न इतिहास में देखा है कि हम अपने खेत के लिये अपने घर से बीज नहीं ले जा सकते और अपने खेत की पैदावार अपने घर नहीं ला सकते। ऐसी हालत हो गई। लोगों को हथकड़ी लगने का मौका आ गया। पुलिस कहती थी कि तुम ने कानून को भंग किया है। किसान सोचता था कि महात्मा गांधी ने हम को स्वराज्य दिलाया, पंडित नेहरू ने हम को राज्य दिलाया, पर यह क्या हो रहा है कि आज हमारी सुनवाई कहीं नहीं हो रही है, मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता हूं, मैं कांग्रेस का मेम्बर हूं, जितनी भी मांगे आप के सामने प्रस्तुत हैं उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं तो सिर्फ कुछ वह बातें आप को बता रहा हूं जो कि किसानों को भुगतनी पड़ी हैं। मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करता हूं और न टीका टिप्पणी करता हूं। उस के बाद बहुत सी बातें सरकार के ध्यान में आईं।

दूसरा उदाहरण यह है कि जिस गांव में मैं रहता हूं आप देखिये कि उस गांव से चार फरलांग पर दूसरे जिले में एक राइस मिल (rice mill) है

परन्तु मैं वहां अपना धान नहीं ले जा सकता। मुझे चार पांच मील अपने जिले में जाना पड़ता है। फिर आप देखिये मेरे जिले में बड़ा बाजार मेरे गांव से चालीस मील दूरी पर है, पर दूसरे जिले का बड़ा बाजार मेरे गांव से तीन मील पर है। पर मैं अपना धान वहां नहीं ले जा सकता। मुझे अपने जिले में दूर वाले बाजार में जाना पड़ता है। तो इस तरह की तकलीफें हमारे किसानों को मिल रही हैं। इस तरह की कुछ बातें सरकार के ध्यान में आईं और उन्होंने कानून में कुछ अमेंडमेंट (amendment) किया और उन्होंने ने हुक्म जारी किये और अपने अधिकारियों को बतलाया कि कानून तो इस तरह का है पर उन को उस कानून को जरा लिबरली (liberally) काम में लाना चाहिये। परन्तु फिर भी बहुत सी बातें ऐसी होती रहीं जिन से किसानों को तकलीफ होती रही और वह मुसीबत भुगतता रहा। अगर किसान को कपड़े की जरूरत होती थी तो उस को दस रुपये की घोंती १२ रुपये में लेनी पड़ती थी। और कोई पकड़ने में नहीं आता था। अगर पकड़ने में आते थे तो छोटे लोग। बड़े आदमियों में से बहुत थोड़े पकड़ने में आते थे। बड़ा आदमी करता क्या है। इस वक्त हम लोगों की भावना दुर्बल हो गई है। हम थोड़ा बहुत कानून से तो डरते हैं पर हमारी नैतिकता बहुत कम हो गई है। हम सत्यता का बिल्कुल स्याल नहीं करते और हमारी नैतिकता का इतना पतन हो गया है कि सत्य क्या है इस को तो हम भूल गये हैं। आदमी यह सोचता है कि बड़ा आदमी पैसे वाला आदमी, गुनाह कर भी सकता है और पैसे से बच भी सकता है। पैसा पैदा करते समय सत्यता और नैतिकता का भाव उस के दिल में नहीं रहता। वह कानून का डर मानता है

और वह कानून से बचने के लिये सब कुछ करता है। अगर वह देखता है कि उस के दस रुपये की जगह १५ रुपये लेने का मामला पकड़ा गया है और पुलिस को गया है तो सोचता है कि क्या इन्तजाम करूं। पहले वह काश्तकार को बोलता है कि मुझ से दस बीस रुपये ले लो। अगर काश्तकार नहीं मानता तो वह पुलिस को बोलता है कि दारोगा जी साहब १०० रुपये ले लीजिये। अगर दारोगा जी ने मान लिया तो मामला खत्म हो जाता है। पर अगर दारोगा जी ने नहीं माना तो वह गवाहों को रुपये देकर मनाने की कोशिश करता है। अगर वह भी नहीं मानते और मुकद्दमा मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने जाता है तो वहां भी रुपये देने की कोशिश करता है। इस तरह से रुपये के रूप में वह गुनाह का वजन करता है। यह कंट्रोल की दिक्कतें हैं और इस तरह से कंट्रोल की वजह से हमारा नैतिक पतन होता है। और हमारे व्यापारियों का नैतिक पतन हुआ है। हमारे मंत्री साहब ने जो यह कंट्रोल हटा दिया है यह उन की बड़ी कृपा है और अगर बाकी के कंट्रोल को और बिकाल देंगे तो उन की और भी कृपा होगी। जो हमारा नैतिक पतन हो गया है उस को सुधारने की जरूरत है और इस तरफ से हमारी सरकार सतर्क है और भारत सेवा संघ जैसी संस्थाएँ बन रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से हमारे हृदयों में कुछ परिवर्तन होगा।

अब भी हमारे किसानों को कुछ तकलीफें महसूस होती हैं जैसे कि तकावी है। तकावी का रूपया उन को फरवरी या मार्च में मिलना चाहिये मगर वह उन को जून और जुलाई में मिलता है। जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे किसान लालच के मारे वह रूपया ले तो लेते हैं पर उस से कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। और जब देने का समय आता है और वारंट निकलता

है तो उन को अपने बैल बेचने पड़ते हैं और इस तरह से उनको मुसीबत आती है।

फरटीलाइजर्स (fertilizers) के बारे में मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ कि फरटीलाइजर एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है। परन्तु उस में एक बड़ा अवगुण भी है। जब जमीन में फरटीलाइजर डाला जाता है तो भभक के साथ एक बार बहुत फसल हो जाती है और दस मन की जगह १५ मन उपज हो जाती है। परन्तु वह जमीन को बिल्कुल नष्ट कर देता है। इसलिये अगर फरटीलाइजर के साथ गोबर का योग हो तो फरटीलाइजर से बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो हम अपनी फसल को बहुत बढ़ा सकते हैं।

हमारे कुछ भाइयों का ब्याल है कि जमीन को सब में बराबर बराबर बांट दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो किसी को एक एकड़ जमीन मिल जायेगी और किसी को आधा एकड़ जमीन मिल जायेगी। मैं कहता हूँ जमीन तो आप बांट देंगे पर आप उस पर खेती कैसे करेंगे। आप इतने बैल कहाँ से लायेंगे। आप लाखों हजारों जोड़ी बैल कहाँ से लायेंगे। तो यह तो नहीं हो सकेगा। जब आप छोटे छोटे किसानों को जमीन बांटेंगे तो उन के पास पैसा न होने से वह दो सौ तीन सौ और चार सौ रुपये खर्च कर के बैल नहीं ले सकेंगे और खेती नहीं कर सकेंगे।

कोई कोई भाई बताते हैं कि अगर तीन एकड़, चार एकड़ या दो एकड़ के खेत हों तो उपज ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। यह बात भी बहुत गलत है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हर एक काम को करने के लिये अक्ल की जरूरत होती है। खेती के लिये भी अक्ल की जरूरत होती है। अगर आदमी खेती करना जानता हो तो वह तीन सौ एकड़ की खेती में भी बहुत

[श्री सी० डी० गौतम]

फसल कर सकता है। मेरे यहां पर एक सेठ साहब के पास एक बड़ी खेती थी पर उस से तीन सौ मन फसल होती थी। कारण वह सेठ जी घर से खेत पर नहीं जाते थे और नौकर खेती करते थे। दूसरे आदमी ने जो कि किसान था उस जमीन को लिया और उस में उस ने दो हजार मन गल्ला हासिल किया क्योंकि किसान खुद खेती करता था और अपनी अकल से काम लेता था।

**Shri N. R. M. Swamy (Wandiwash):** Food must be above politics and should be foremost in the minds of every administrator and statesman, and if they do not do so, certainly we would not be in a position to work out a good food policy. The policy arises because there is not enough food. If there is food, the question of a policy will never come. I would suggest that in these days when India is under the grip of starvation, and we are now trying to solve the problem, we will have to see the population of the world with reference to India. So far as the population is concerned, it comes about 2,400 million, while the available acreage of land is about 3,400 million acres; so, if this land were equally distributed, as such, the *per capita* acreage would come to about 1.4 acres. In order to have free flow of foodgrains from one surplus country to another deficit country, there must be a policy of *laissez faire*. Wherever food is in surplus, it has to leave that area and go to the deficit area. Though the country has got the highest acreage of land, the production is the lowest. As regards the proper distribution of food, the concept of regionalism has to be adopted. And in doing so, we will have to take into consideration the present situation in the country. We have to give adequate irrigation facilities to the agriculturists. We have to harness the water for this purpose from the rainy water; rains will come only if the people are not very bad. There must be good citizens in India, and unless the people are very good, we cannot get good rains. Therefore, instead of being law-abiding citizens as the hon. Home Minister stated the other day, it is better we try to be good citizens, so

that we could have enough water and good rains.

If we have to tackle these problems very successfully, there are certain initial problems to be solved first. The statisticians and the geographers have to join together and give proper data to the Central as well as the Provincial Governments in order to enable them to chalk out their own policies. So far as our country is concerned, there is variability in the rain fall, the soils are all different, and the productivity is not also uniform. The statisticians give out something from their mathematical calculations, and say that in about three or four years, India will be self-sufficient. By working out like that, it was said that India would be self-sufficient by 1951-52. But what do we find? We are not self-sufficient now as a matter of fact. And the reason is that there has been a drought for the last three or four years consecutively. Therefore, the statisticians and the geographers should study the position with regard to the fertility of the soil, and the amount of rainfall. We have had in some parts excess of rain and in some parts no rains at all. This factor has contributed largely to the shortage of the food supplies in India. The geographers and the statisticians must co-operate together in giving correct data to the Government.

The second point is with regard to the population in the country. In the last two decades or so, the population has increased, and there is a good deal of starvation. Whatever that might be, the *modus operandi* of the people should be that there should be no increase in the population. Recently, there has been a downfall in the birth rate, and the death rate has also been decreasing, with the result that the population is more or less static. And our production also has been static with the result that with an increase in population, the result is a great responsibility with regard to the food shortage, lying on the governments of the State as also that of the Centre. We will have to see that there is a good system of family planning; otherwise it is very difficult for us to cope up with the problem. The need at the present day is the regrouping of the States properly, so that the States which have got a surplus in food can supply the ones with a deficit. We should allow foodgrains to flow freely from the surplus states to the deficit states, without being impeded in the way. While there are about three or four surplus states only, the deficit areas are

many. We have to see that some sort of regionalism should be brought into the picture, carefully.

Another thing which we will have to deal with, is the problem of land tenure. There are three kinds of land tenures—the land is being held by one system or another, the permanent settlement areas, the temporary and the ryotwari system. A large portion of the land is being held in small holdings, the income from each of which is rather meagre, with the result that very often the owners neglect them without irrigating these lands. What they do is this; they simply lease out these small holdings to somebody else, who have no interest in the lands. With a view to create some interest and enthusiasm in the tiller of the soil, we should create in him a sense that he is the owner of the soil. If the tiller of the soil is also given some interest in the property, he will be able to have more interest in the land, and grow more food. As regards the redistribution of lands, I should say that while lands are being transferred from one party to another, we should see that they are transferred to agriculturists only, and not to anybody else. With regard to lands that are left unused but which were once cultivated lands, I wish these lands are taken away under the custody of the Government, who should lease them, after reclamation, to a co-operative agency. Then only you will be able to have enough foodgrains.

We have also to increase the quantity of foodgrains, by introducing improved varieties of seeds, and by that system, the production can be increased by about 5 or 10 per cent. A good variety of seeds has to be given freely to the agriculturists, or if not freely, at least on a loan system. We have to give them better varieties of manure and additional irrigation facilities. The manures to be given to them may be cow-dung, or the refuse of the sewage water, or even green plants may be allowed to grow in the lands. The programme of reclamation of waste lands has to be intensive and also integrated. There are several millions of acres of waste-land, and the World Bank has allotted about 10 million dollars to India for this purpose, and we should make the best use of it; otherwise we will not be able to achieve any results.

With regard to the regrouping of States, the contiguity of the areas has also to be taken into account;

neighbouring surplus states are to be linked with the deficit states adjoining them.

In conclusion, I would like to say, that we will have to formulate a scheme for the proper distribution of the grains, otherwise we will not be able to satisfy the teeming millions of the country in the matter of adequate food. We must allow a free flow of food grains from surplus areas to deficit areas, and we must give loans to the agriculturists for them to intensify cultivation. We must supply manures to every cultivator at his door. They should be given not only nitrates, but also fertilizers, of which we are now getting 5 lakhs of tons from Sindri factory, but which is not quite sufficient; India needs 3 million tons of fertilizers. Therefore, we have to see that manures and proper seeds are distributed at the very door of every cultivator.

श्री टंडन : ( श्री उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे हिन्दी में ही कुछ कहना है और शायद यह वही हिन्दी हो जिस को हमारे दो बंगाली दोस्तों ने “परन्तु हिन्दी” कहा है। मैं ऐसा समझता था कि उन की मादरी ज़बान उन को “परन्तु” गवारा कराती है। लेकिन अब ऐसा मालूम होता है कि “परन्तु” से वह घबराते हैं। मैं चकित हुआ, कि इन दो बंगाली मित्रों के मुख से “परन्तु” पर कैसे आपत्ति हुई, क्योंकि उन की भाषा तो “परन्तु” से भरी हुई है। परन्तु अब मैं अपने विषय पर कुछ कहूंगा।

भोजन की सामग्री का मसला दो तरह से देखा जा सकता है। पहले तो हमारा ध्यान इस बात पर जाना है कि जितनी सामग्री हमारे देश में है, जितनी हमारे देश में उपज होती है, वह किस तरह से बढ़े। उस उपज का बढ़ाना हमारा पहला कर्तव्य है। इस विषय के ऊपर कि वह कैसे बढ़ाई जाय, गवर्नमेंट का भी ध्यान है। यह बात स्पष्ट है कि यह जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं जिन पर कि करोड़ों रुपये लगने वाले हैं, यह सब इसी विचार से

[ श्री टंडन ]

हैं। हां, उन योजनाओं में जो पैसा खर्च होगा वह ठीक ही खर्च होगा, उस पैसे का सब से अधिक उपयोग होगा, इस में अवश्य मतभेद हो सकता है, मेरा कुछ अनुभव यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की जो बड़ी बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी योजनायें होती हैं, उन में रुपया बरबाद बहुत हुआ करता है, विशेषकर यह जो इंजीनियरिंग का विभाग है, इस के द्वारा जो बड़े बड़े काम उठाये जाते हैं वे ठेकेदारों के द्वारा होते हैं इन में ठेकेदारों के और सरकारी नौकरों के बीच में रुपया खया बहुत जाता है। यह कहते हुए मुझे खेद होता है। है यही बात जो मिनिस्टर लोग बोल रहे हुए हैं उन से मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या उन में साहस है, क्या उन में यह हिम्मत है कि वह यह कह सकें कि ऐसा नहीं है ;

**बाबू रामनारायण सिंह :** नहीं है ।

**श्री टंडन :** आप मिनिस्ट्रों की पंक्ति में नहीं हैं। मेरा तो कहना अपने माननीय मंत्रियों से है । अगर उन्होंने ने जीवन में घुस कर के कुछ जनता का और सरकारी कार्यकर्त्ताओं का अनुभव किया है तो उन को यह मानना होगा कि इस रुपये में से बहुत अधिक बरबाद होता है । मैं उन योजनाओं का विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन जब हमारे पास रुपये की कमी है, बंधा हुआ रुपया है, तो उस रुपये से हम अधिक से अधिक काम कर सकें, इस पर हमारा पहला ध्यान होना चाहिये । हमारे पैसे की अधिक से अधिक उपयोगिता हो यह हमारा पहला कर्त्तव्य है । इस लिये मुझ को ऐसा लगता है कि अधिक से अधिक उपयोगिता इस बात में होगी कि हम छोटी छोटी योजनायें उठावें, किसान के पास जायें, और किसान को उस के काम में सहूलियत दें, इस समय मेरे लिये व्योरो में जाना संभव नहीं है । एक उदाहरण लेता हूं ।

यह बात ठीक है कि किसान को पानी चाहिये । पानी के लिये नहरों का आना आवश्यक बताया जाता है । लेकिन नहरों में तो करोड़ों रुपये लगेंगे और समय लगेगा । मुझ को ऐसा लगता है कि अगर हम गांव को नये ढंग से बसाने की बात सोचें और उन को कुओं और तालाबों की अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दें तो उस में इतना रुपया बरबाद नहीं होगा और हम को परिणाम भी जल्दी मिलेगा । एक नया भारत बसाना आप का और हम सब का कर्त्तव्य है । नयी सृष्टि, सुन्दर सृष्टि हम करें, इस में हम सब एकमत हैं । कैसे हो, यह विचार करने की बात है । आज जो गांव हमारे देश में बसे हैं, वह अक्सर गन्दे हैं, घर वहां किली काम के नहीं हैं और वहां उचित सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं । मैं यह सुझाव देता हूं—वैसे मैं ने निजी तौर पर पहले दिया भी है—कि हमें एक नये ढंग से गांव बसाने चाहियें । मैं जो सुझाव देता हूं उसे पूरा करना बहुत सम्भव है और उस में जो रुपया लगाया जायगा उस का हमें तुरन्त परिणाम मिल सकता है । हम अपनी आंखों के सामने उस का नतीजा देख सकते हैं, हम सुन्दर गांव बसते हुए देख सकते हैं । हम उपज जो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं इस के लिये हमारा यह ध्यान होना चाहिये कि एक एक पुरुष और एक एक स्त्री जितना परिश्रम वे कर सकते हैं उन को परिश्रम करने का अवसर हम दें । आज घर के दो एक प्राणी खेती पर चले जाते हैं, स्त्रियां घर में रहती हैं, उन का खेती के काम में कहीं कहीं तो उपयोग होता है, लेकिन अधिक नहीं । मैं जो अपने माननीय मंत्रियों को सुझाव देता हूं इस में जो बेजमीन के लोग हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं, उन का भी मसला पूरी हद तक तो नहीं लेकिन कुछ हद तक तो हल होगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे जो गांव बसाये जायें उन में हर घर में रहने के लिये लग भग

आधा एकड़ या एक बीघा जमीन आप दें। यह एक नई सी बात सुन कर लोगों को शायद ताज्जुब हो। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई वहाँ घर न बनाने पाये जब तक कि उस घर में आधा एकड़ जमीन न हो।

**श्री किवर्दी :** कहते हैं कि नीलोखेरी में ऐसा ही किया गया है।

**श्री टंडन :** आधे एकड़ से कम जमीन में, जो एक बीघा के करीब होती है, कोई घर न बनने पाये। देखिये इस का क्या परिणाम होता है। आप को कोई सेनिटेशन का मसला नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा। बीच में सड़क होगी, सामने सामने घरों की पंक्तियाँ होंगी। हर एक के पास आधा आधा एकड़ जमीन है, उस में सुन्दर वृक्ष लगेंगे। उस में तरकारी हो सकेगी। उस में कोई जुलाहा या कोई लुहार रहता है तो उस को अवसर होगा कि फैला कर अपना काम करे। वहाँ गाय भेंस बांधने की जगह है, खाद जितनी होगी वह उस भूमि के अन्दर चली जायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस खाद की चर्चा करते हुए मेरा ध्यान इस बात पर जाता है कि हम बात तो करते हैं अधिक उपज करने की, लेकिन सब से अधिक उपज करने की जो शक्ति खाद है उस खाद का नाश मेरे विचार में हमारे देश के बराबर और कहीं नहीं है। हमारे इधर के एक सदस्य ने गोबर के विषय में विचार रखा है। लेकिन मैं चर्चा करता हूँ (यदि मैं एक नया शब्द गढ़ दूँ) 'नरबर' की, अर्थात् मनुष्य के मल मूत्र की। यह मनुष्य का मल मूत्र गोबर से कहीं अधिक शक्तिवान खाद है, उस की आप क्या रक्षा करते हैं? यह एक नया सा शब्द मैं ने बना दिया है। मनुष्य के मल 'नरबर' की आप इज्जत नहीं करते। किन्तु यह बड़ी शक्तिवान चीज है। इस से अधिक अच्छी खाद संसार

में नहीं है। आज इस को संसार समझ रहा है। यह जो फर्टिलाइजर है, सिन्दरी आदि में उत्पन्न उस के सम्बन्ध में आज अमेरीका के लोग भी समझ रहे हैं कि उस से क्षणिक शक्ति तो आ जाती है लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा वह भूमि की शक्ति का नाश करने वाली वस्तु होती है।

डाक्टर लोग जानते हैं कि कुछ दवायें अंग्रेजी भाषा में Aphrodisiacs कहलाती हैं जो इन्द्रियों को बल देने के लिये खाई जाती हैं, उन से शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती, परन्तु उन के प्रयोग से क्षणिक तौर पर इन्द्रियों को बल मिलता है। ऐसे ही यह फर्टिलाइजर्स क्षणिक तौर पर एक शक्ति दे देते हैं, परन्तु कुछ समय में यह भूमि को नपुंसक बना देते हैं। इसलिये मैं तो यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि यदि यह आधा एकड़ जमीन हर कुटुम्ब को हम देने की योजना करें तो उस कुटुम्ब का मल मूत्र वहीं भूमि के भीतर रह जायगा और उपज बढ़ायेगा। आज उस मल मूत्र के अधिकांश का नाश होता है और वह उपयोग में नहीं आता। अस्तु, अब मैं इस विषय में अधिक न कह कर इस को यहीं छोड़ता हूँ।

एक बात जिस की आज बहुत चर्चा होती है यह है कि बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाये जायें। उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम लोग देहात के लोगों को मूढ़ाग्रही (superstitious) कहते हैं और उन के सुपरस्टीशनस (superstitions) की हंसी उड़ाते हैं, लेकिन पढ़े, लिखे लोगों के सुपरस्टीशनस (superstitions) अधिक निन्दनीय और हानिकारक होते हैं। उन में आज एक यह सुपरस्टीशनस अथवा मूढ़ाग्रह और अन्धविश्वास फैला हुआ है कि बड़े फार्मों में अधिक पैदा होगा। एक भाई ने अभी बताया और मैं भी आप से कहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं

[ श्री टंडन ]

हैं। आप गज ले कर भूमि नाप लीजिये, और खेती कर के देख लीजिये, कोई आप बड़ा फार्म बना कर उस में से अधिक उपज निकालेंगे बनिस्बत एक छोटे फार्म के, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, पैदावार तो इस पर निर्भर करती है कि आप भूमि में आवश्यक जल कितना देते हैं। और खाद कितनी देते हैं। जो खेतिहर इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं, वह अपनी भूमि में बहुत अच्छी पैदावार करते हैं। आज जो हम को यह सुझाव दिया जा रहा है कि हम बड़े बड़े फार्म बनायें, यह अच्छी उपज के लिये कोई आवश्यक साधन नहीं है।

अब मैं दूसरी बात पर आ जाता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं घड़ी की सूई को देख रहा हूँ कि वह तेजी से बढ़ रही है। मैं आप से अन्न वितरण के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उपज पहली चीज है जिस की ओर हमें ध्यान देना है, और फिर उस का वितरण बंटवारा, कैसे हो, उस का हमें ठीक प्रबन्ध करना है। अन्न के बंटवारे के बारे में हम ने कुछ विलायती तरीकों को अपनाया है और कंट्रोल के क्रम को अपने यहां जारी किया है। यह कंट्रोल का क्रम ऐसा है जिस का एक दम तो हम बहिष्कार नहीं कर सकते। क्यों कि कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल और नियमन हमें समाज में करना ही पड़ता है, लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि नियंत्रण अथवा नियमन से हमें लाभ है अथवा हानि है। यह जो नियमन हमारे देश में हुआ है, उस से क्या आप का लाभ हुआ है? आप ने वस्तुओं के सीलिंग प्राइस अधिकतम मूल्य नियत किये, लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि कितने मिनिस्टर्स और दूसरे लोग हैं जो ईमानदारी से कह सकते हैं कि उन्होंने इस नियंत्रण का पालन किया है। उन के घरों में सीलिंग प्राइस के बावजूद ज्यादा दाम पर चीजें मंगाई जाती

रहीं हैं। मैं मिसाल देता हूँ, चने को ही ले लीजिये, १२ रुपये मन चने की सीलिंग प्राइस गवर्नमेंट ने बांधी जो थोड़े दिन पहले तक तो थी ही और शायद आज भी वही १२ रुपये मन चने का दाम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बंधा है।

श्री किदवाई : अब कोई सीलिंग प्राइस नहीं है।

श्री टंडन : आप ने हाल में हटा दी होगी। लेकिन एक महीने पहले तक की बात में आप को बतलाता हूँ। चने की सीलिंग प्राइस १२ रुपये मन थी। अब शायद महीने भर के अन्दर आप ने इस को हटा दिया होगा। दिल्ली में सीलिंग प्राइस १२ रुपये मन थी, लेकिन लोग चना १९ रुपये, २१ और २२ रुपये के भाव से खरीदते थे। इस बारे में एक मंत्री महोदय से चर्चा आई, मुझे उनका नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं। उन्होंने बतलाया कि मैं भी तो इसी भाव पर खरीदता हूँ, यह आप के सेंटर के एक मंत्री की बात कहता हूँ। मेरे एक मित्र लड़कों को पढ़ाने की एक संस्था इंस्टीट्यूशन के चलाने वाले हैं। वहां लगभग १५० लड़के रहते हैं। उन्होंने एक मंत्री महोदय से कहा कि देखिये यह जो छः छंटाक का राशन लड़कों को मिलता है उस में उन का गुजारा नहीं होता और एक लड़के के खाने का औसत करीब ९ छंटाक पड़ता है, राशन को सप्लीमेंट या पूरा करने के लिये हमें चना खरीदना पड़ता है और वह हमें २२ रुपये और २१ रुपये के भाव से मिलता है जब कि उस की सीलिंग प्राइस गवर्नमेंट ने १२ रुपये बांधी है। इस के लिये कोई रास्ता अथवा हल निकालिये, क्या हम चने की जगह मूंग अथवा उड़द की दाल लड़कों को देने के लिये खरीदें। उस का वह मंत्री महोदय

जवाब देते हैं कि यह सब ऐसे ही चलता है, तुम क्यों घबड़ाते हो, हम भी तो इसी भाव पर खरीदते हैं ? मेरा कहना यह है कि यह अनैतिकता समाज में ऊपर से फैलाई जा रही है, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से फैलाई जा रही है ।

शु. कुफ अज काबा बरखेजद

कुजा मानद मुसलमानी ।

मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इस भाषा को मेरे "परन्तु हिन्दी"न समझने वाले भाई समझ सकें होंगे । यह कुफ अनैतिकता, सरकारी आदमियों के घर में चले, तब फिर जनता का क्या ठिकाना ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : बहुत ठीक ।

श्री टंडन : इस अनैतिकता को बढ़ाने में गवर्नमेंट का हाथ रहा है । मैं अपने अनुभव से आप को कहता हूँ मेरा जनता से गहरा सम्पर्क रहा है, मैं जन-पुरुष हूँ, मुझे यह दिखलाई पड़ा है कि इन पिछले चार, पांच वर्षों में इस देश में और इस समाज में अनैतिकता बहुत बढ़ गई है और आज हमारे लिये यह कहना कि कौन पुरुष नैतिक रीति से जीवन व्यतीत करता है कठिन हो गया है । कितने आदमी ऐसे होंगे जो इन नियंत्रणों के रहते हुए अनैतिकता से बच पाये हैं । इन चार, पांच वर्षों में अनैतिकता जो फैली है उस में ५० फी सदी अंश गवर्नमेंट के सप्लाई और फूड विभाग का रहा है । चाहें वह सेन्टर के हों, अथवा राज्यों के । उन सभी ने मिल कर इस अनैतिकता को फैलाया है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास आर्गंथ : स्टेट्स खुद ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करती रहती है ।

श्री टंडन : बेईमानी आफिशियल यानी सरकारी नौकरों में बढ़ी है । मुझे इलाहाबाद जिले की एक बात मालूम

हुई । एक कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता ने जो बिल्कुल विश्वासनीय है, बताया कि एक इंस्पेक्टर की जिस की तनख्वाह १०० या १२५ रुपये के लग भग है, एक छोटी सी मंडी में लग भग १०० रुपये रोजाना की आमदनी है । जितना माल उस मंडी में आता है, उस पर आठ आने प्रति बोरा वह वसूल करता है ।

इस कंट्रोल और नियंत्रण का यह परिणाम हुआ कि चारों ओर नैतिक स्तर गिर गया है । मैं अपने भाइयों से जो कंट्रोल के पक्ष में हैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या इस अवस्था के ऊपर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता । हो सकता है कि कंट्रोल हटाने से कुछ थोड़े से लोगों को असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़े । लेकिन उस के साथ ही आप इस अनैतिकता को जो फैली हुई है देखें । मैं अपने भाई श्री रफी अहमद क़िदवई को इस पर बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मसले के ऊपर ध्यान दिया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आगे को यह चीज खत्म हो जायेगी । मैं ने तो एक जगह कहा था कि यह तो अनैतिकता की जड़ है और इस की जितनी जल्दी समाप्ति हो सके की जाये । इस के हटने पर ही मैं अपने देश में भलाई की आशा करूंगा । कुछ लोग इस के पक्ष में कहते हैं कि इस से एक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन (Equitable distribution) होता है, लेकिन ऐसा है नहीं, आप मजदूरों से पूछिये जिन को ६ छंटाक खाने के लिये मिलता है, जो उन के लिये बिल्कुल नाकाफी होता है । उन को अपना पेट भरने के लिये ब्लैक मार्केट से अनाज खरीदना पड़ता है । यहां आप की दिल्ली में अनाज ब्लैक मार्केट में मिलता है, लखनऊ शहर के कुछ बाहर एक जगह है जहां, मुझे मालूम है, लोग जाते हैं और वहां से अनाज खरीद कर शहर में ले आते हैं हर वक्त कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं करता । यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है कि कंट्रोल



[बी टंडन]

से अन्न का उचित बटवारा होता है। हम ने इस देश में कंट्रोल का प्रयोग, ऐक्स-पैरीमेंट किया। वह प्रयोग यहां असफल साबित हुआ। अब इस कंट्रोल के प्रयोग को समाप्त करने में ही हमारी बुद्धिमानी है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. I want to make an announcement regarding the programme of work for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July, 1952:—

- 1st July, 1952.—(i) There will be no question hour as already announced.
- (ii) The Minister of Food & Agriculture will reply to the debate from 8-15 to 8-45 A.M.
- (iii) Discussion on Ministry of Health will be from 8.45 to

12.00 noon, including the reply of the Minister.

(iv) Discussion on Planning will be from 12 noon to 1 P. M. and continued to 2nd July 1952.

2nd July, 1952.—(i) There will be no question hour as already announced.

(ii) Discussion on Planning from 8.15 to 12 noon including the reply of the Minister.

(iii) Discussion on the Ministry of Finance from 12 noon to 1 P.M.

3rd July, 1952.—Discussion on Ministry of Finance continues from 9.15 to 1 P.M. including the reply of the Minister of Finance.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 1st July 1952.