Sharma, Shri Nawai Kishore

Sharma, Shri R. N.

Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal

Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Sher Singh, Shri

Shetty, Shri K. K.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P

Shiva Chandika, Shri

Shivappa, Shri N.

Shivanath Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddayya, Shri S. M

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bır

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sınha, Shrı Satyendra Narain

Soban Lal, Shri T.

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

Somasundaram, Shri S. D.

Stephen, Shri C M.

Subramaniam, Shrı C.

Subravelu, Shri

Sunder Lal, Shri

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swaminathan, Shri R. V.

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Swaran Singh, Shri

Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh

Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tula Ram, Shri

Tulsi Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shra M. G

Ulaganambı, Shri R. P.

Unnikrahnan, Shri K. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Vekaria, Shri

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit

Yadav, Shri G. P.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER: The result\* of the division is: Ayes 311; Noes Nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill, as amended.
15 passed.

15 53 hrs

DISCUSSION RE CEILING ON AGRICUI TURAI HOLDINGS

MR SPEAKER We will now take up the discussion on the land ceiling We had actually fixed it for 2 p. m We will continue with it up to 6.30 p. m

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): No, Sir We have got some engagements (Interruptions)

<sup>&</sup>quot;Shri V. N. P. Singh also recorded his vote for AYES.

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MR SPEAKER . The time is fixed. fhis morning I had made it very clear that we will continue up to 7 p. m

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It We can continue with is for four hours it the next day

MR. SPFAKER There is no time left At 6.30 we can take up the half hour discussion and till 6 30 this debate will go on After that, everything will be finished

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jamagar)

MR SPEAKER Order, please It will not form part of the record Offhand you cannot get up and make allegations against a Minister You get up and without giving me an opportunity of knowing what you want to sav, you go on saying something This is completely flouting the procedure. When there is an allegation against a Minister, there is a procedure When an allegation is made against a Minister, it has to be on a substantive motion You cannot bring in any matter offhand like this, nothing will go on record

SHRIS M BANERJEE (Kanpur) A particular point has been raised by the hon Member There are serious charges against a particular Minister

MR SPEAKER I do not know anything. Abruptly, offhand nothing can be brought up here Only on a substantive motion can it be done

## 16 hrs

SHRI D. K PANDA (Bhanjanagar) Sir, today we are discussing the statement made by the Agriculture Minister, Mr F. A. Ahmed, on certain clarifications relating to the irrigated land from private sources and irrigated land from Government sources. Before that, the Central I and Reforms Committee has categorically mentioned the ceiling limit to be 10 to 18 acres of perennial arragated land or arrigated land capable of growing two crops But the Agriculture Minister has diluted the recommendations of the Central Reforms Committee by bringing into it other words such as "perennially irrigated land from Government sources " added 'from Government sources"

Now, what are its implications? The controversy raging throughout the country. specially in Punjab and which is confined to the kulak and landford lobby, is assuming serious proportions. That has to be fought out and put an end to this background if we analyse the implication of this, one thing is clear will speak only on one aspect, as to how in Punjab the kulaks want to get out of this ceiling and want a higher ceiling level to be fixed I hey want that this ceiling of 10 to 18 acres should not be applicable to their holdings That is very clear from the fact that in Punjab 51 per cent of the total irrigated lands are by tube-wells, i e private So, for 55 1 per cent of the land which is controlled by these landlords and kulaks they want exemption and they want that a higher ceiling should be fixed for those lands I hat is the crux of the problem and the subject of controversy

In this connection, Shri Ahmed's rider that the ceiling laws would be applicable only to such agricultural lands "as were under assured irrigation from government sources of of two crops" is quite understandable What is the plea in that statement ' The plea is that all the earlier ceiling laws have been based on this very consideration and that Parliament itself adopted the West Bengal ceiling law on this very basis. These are the two main contentions on which Shri Ahmed is basing his statement and reasoning

We know what were the ceilings fixed in the earlier legislations It varied from 40 acres to 324 acres. In Andhra Pradesh

<sup>.</sup> Not recorded.

it was 324 acres and in Rajasthan 336 acres. So, a higher level of ceiling was fixed in the earlier legislation. This higher level cannot be argued as a point in favour of the hon. Minister's statement.

At a time when the Central Land Reforms Committee has already taken a decision and when the National Agricultural Commission is going to give its opinion and take a final decision, at that time a statement creating confusion among the ranks of the ruling party and the progressive elements in the country should not have been made. It is going against the very current of the country, going against the very interests of the poor agricultural landless labourers, against the very promise that was given by the ruling party, going against the very mandate which the people give in favour of the Congress. Therefore, at a time when there is hunger for land, at a time when we find tension in the rural areas, this approach and attitude only goes to encourage and embolden the kulaks and the landlerd lobby.

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah) : Sir, I strongly object to the word 'kulak', which was used in the past against reactionaries.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: There is nothing unparliamentary in this term. The question is why there should be such a controversy. A controversy is raised and confusion is created by smuggling in words like "irrigated by government sources". This is part of the struggle, part of the resistance movement started by the same landlords and kulaks, the land capitalists te sabotage the land reform measures.

At a time when the Central Land Reforms Committee has submitted its interim recommendations, at a time when the working group have submitted a report under the leadership of the National Agricultural Commission, when a final decision is pet to be taken, when such controversies have been raised throughout the contry, at such a time does it not look ridiculous and ironical to bring a Bill on land ceiling in the Punjab Assembly, specially with the help of the Chief Minister, Giani Zail Singh? Now what is the very fact? What are the provisions under the fresh legislation that is brought there in Panjab. It is really sickening to know that the first thing the Bill says, "That higher compenstation should be given." There in certain areas one acre of land costs Rs. 20,000 and 25% of that land should be given as compensation. That means for per acre, it comes to Rs. 4,000. It is just equal to the price. That becomes very clear. Therefore, keeping in view the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Commission, they have made certain provisions in a couched language so that they can make an eye wash and extract more and more in favour of the land-lord. Not only that there are certain provisions, from which date this comes into force-Sept. 1970. After that and this Bill comes into force, every land-lord has got the right under the Bill to effect the transfer.

MR. SPEARER: I may inform you that half-an-hour debate miv be estrick! over to-morrow because I have received the information already from our friend Mr. Guha. Till 6.30 p. m. we will continue. I think that will be enough.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRISHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Some of us will get two minutes only.

MR. SPEAKER: All right upto 7 p.m. I would have easily accommodated, but there is no time available for tomorrow and day-after.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are entertaining fresh obligations.

MR. SPEAKER: The same schedule is being followed. Till 7 O'clock this debate will continue. Half-an-hour will be postponed for to-morrow.

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SHRI D. K. PANDA: So, the very should be a drastic reduction to get more Panjab Bill which is now on the anvil surplus land for distribution amongst the landless people, amongst the agricultural gives not only higher compensation but there is also provision for additional piece labourers. That is also with a view to of land for additional members of family mitigate the tension in rural parts of our beyond 5. That has been made to grab country, between the employer and the agricultural labourer and between the more and more land. Not, only that, that makes scopes for benami transfers landlord and the landless. Even the Home and in the past, we know, several loop-Ministry has recommended that tension can be brought down by proper, hole have been left in this ceiling legislasuitable and effective land reforms legislation. Therefore, the gap between the legislation and its implementation can be tion. From that point of view also, the opinion is in favour of a drastic reduction well understood from the fact that though in the ceiling. When such is the back-20 million acres of surplus land was available, according to the Fourth Five ground, when such is the time in the country, when such is the tension in the Year Plan 2 million acres Government rural areas, there is absolutely no point to could get as surplus land. From that we create a confusion by the Agriculture can know the gap that is created between Ministry to say that there is a difference legislation and implementation and the between the two. loophole by which the landlord could keep for himself those lands in tact and no surplus could be taken from him with such measures. The landlords were playing mischief in the past. The fresh legis-

for that 16.15 hrs

[SHRI R. D BHANDARB in the Chair.]

lation for ceiling should not have any such

loophoies and no scope should be given

Now, with regard to the justification of making any distinction between the land irrigated by Government source and the land irrigated by the private tubewells, there should not be any distinction made. The entire enlightened opinion in the country is towards the fixation of ceiling at a low level, that is, drastic reduction in the level of a ceiling...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has got 20 minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. There is another speaker also from your party. So, you bear that also in mind.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As far as the present thing is concerned, we know, there is an colightened opinion that there It is also reported that with regard to a family as a unit, there is some trouble. The Minister of Agriculture, Shri Ahmed, sent a note to the All-India Congress Committee when it wanted to meet sometime in the past. So, till now, the effort is going on to create confusion by raising certain distinctions between certain words and between different concepts, that is, if we take a family as a unit, whether it goes against the Hindu law, whether it goes against the Inheritance law and so many other things are being raised.

Between the Government irrigated land and the private irrigated land, there is another confusion. Similarly, about exemptions as to which exemptions need to be cancelled, there is a mischievous attempt to create confusion.

In view of the situation prevailing in the country, in view of the massive mendate and the promise given by the Government, I would appeal to the Members on the Treasury Benches and, specially, those who have already taken a progressive stand in combating the resistance put forth by those big landlords and Kulaks, not only at the State level but also at the

Central level, to stand by it. Let us be very cautious about these things. Here and now, I want that the Government should come forward to say categorically that there is absolutely no difference in regard to fixation of ceiling between 15 to 18 acres, and that is accepted. At the same time, the Government should tell us that there is no distinction between lands irrigated by Government source and the lands irrigated by private source. That has also been discussed at length in the Land Reforms Seminar where Mr. R. D. Bh andare was also there and he presided over it and many persons -participated in it. The intentions have to be very clear.

Now, my only appeal will be to all the Members here that we have to draw lessons from all the loopholes left, in the past, in the land legislation law. One of them is that we fixed a land ceiling at a very high rate. So, that should be drasrically reduced. Secondly, here and now the Minister should make a statement with regard to the exemptions in the name of orchards, in the name of gardens, in the name of the some religious endowments, in the name of separate property of the son, in the name of the separate property of the wife, in the name of the separate property of the daughter. etc., that under no circumstances. the exemptions should be allowed. We know very well that, in the last 25 years, especially from 1955 when we first enacted the land legislation on ceilings, the poor people in the rural areas have not yet got even one per eent of the surplus land. Now 63 million hectares will be available according to the present recommendations-if they are accepted and if they are going to be implemented very effectively. Therefore, keeping this in view, the different kinds of exemptions should be cancelled.

For administrative purposes, a very good and patriotic corps – patriotic officers

who have been tested during this entire period—must be formed; an administrative corps must be set up for effective implementation. In addition to that...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY; (Nizamabad): Every member should conclude his speech within the time allotted to him; otherwise, some members will be deprived of the opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am thankful for your proposal. The hon, member may please conclude.

SHRI D K. PANDA: I am just concluding, Sir.

In addition, there must be a watch dog committee to direct the political measures, to see that the purpose of the land reforms is achieved and specially that the surplus land is brought out and distributed by a strong and effective machinery. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: This is the last sentence, Sir.

It is really most unfortunate that one of the Ministers at the Centre who is having his own farm, etc., also supported this landlord lobby. That was the most unfortunate and shocking news. Is it only to protect his own interests or to protect the interests of crores of agricultural labourers and poor landless people? Therefore, this should also be put an end to. That very Minister demanded disciplinary action against Mr. Krishna Kant who went all over Punjab and made a move that no such mischievous attept should be made to scuttle the land legislation.

भी के॰ एन॰ तिचारी (वेतिया):
सभापति महोदय, पिखसी बार, मैंने वैंड
सीजिंग के बारे में मुख बातें कही बीं, मैं
उन बातों को इस समय दोहरामा नहीं

[शी के • एन • तिवारी]
चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता कि
कोई हीट जैनरेट की जाय, जिससे कि जो
भसली सवास है, वह दव जाय । सवाल लंड
सीलिय का हो या कोई भी हो, जरूरत यह
है कि इसके ऊपर खुले दिमाग से, खुले दिल
से विचार किया जाय कि यह सवाल
क्या है भीर किस दरह से उसको हल किया
जाय ।

मैं लेनिन की कहाबतों से भी सहमत हूँ भीर मैं भपने उन साथियों को भागाह कर देना चाहता हू कि ग्रगर कुछ लोग जो लेपट विंग के कहनाते हैं और इन्फेन्टाइल डिम-माडंर को पसम्द करते है, हम उनके साथ नहीं हैं भीर दूसरी तरफ जो बहुत बड़े-बड़े लेड-लाड या काश्तकार हैं, उनके कौज का पुष्ठपोषण किया जाय नी हम उसमे भी नहीं है। हम मिडिल कोसं लेना चाहते हैं। इसके जो रीजन्स हैं वह धापके सामने रखना चाहते हैं। रीजन्स यह हैं कि झाज मवाल मंड-मीलिंग का हो, बिग हाउसेज को लेने का हो, नेश्वनशाइजेशन का हो जिनने सवाल हैं जिसके ऊपर सारी बहस इस हाउस मे बैठ कर हम किया करते हैं। उसका एक ही मकसद है। वह मकसद यह है कि इस देश **के एक-एक ग्रादमी, नर-ना**री को स्नाना, कपड़ा, दवादारू, रहने के लिए मकान, बच्चे की शिक्षा दीका, यह सारी चीजें भिलनी चाहिए। सारा सवाल यही है। इसको कैसे हल किया जाये यही सवाल है। आप लोग लेबर की तरफ से यूनियन्स बनाते हैं, उनकी डिमाइण्ड्स को प्रोजेक्ट करते हैं तो उसमे भी सवाल यही होता है कि कैसे उनकी फेमिली भच्छी तरह से रहसके, किस तरह से उनको दो स्वयं प्रीस्स मिस सर्के । हम भी सीलिंग के बारे में यही कहते हैं। काग्रेस ने जो स्लोमन दिया है वह यही है कि गरीबी हटाश्रो, कांग्रेस ने यह स्लोगन नही दिया है कि गरीकी बढ़ाओं। अगर बही स्लोगन दिया होता कि गरीबी बढ़ाओं तो उसी को इस कहते कि गरीबी बढ़ाओं। लेकिन यह स्लोगन न भ्राप देते हैं और न काग्रेस देती है। तो गरीबी हटाओ स्लोगन क्या है, इस पर मेरा रूपाल है न वह साइड भीर न यह साइड कोई दो मत रख सकती है। गरीबी कैसे हटेगी, इस पर दिमाग लगना चाहिए। जिनके पास दो समय का खाना है उसका एक समय का खाना छीन लिया जाये, अगर कम्युनिस्ट और मोशलिस्ट भाई इसके लिए तैयार है कि गरीबी यहा तक बढ़ाई जाये कि जैन मुनि के दिगम्बरी हो जायें तो कल मे भ्राप इजाजत दे दी जिए, उसके लिए भी हम तैयार हैं, उस हालत मे भी हम इस हाउस में बैठने के लिए तैयार है। हम इस बात को नहीं मानते कि हम उस वर्ग मे भाते है जो कि सग्रह मे विश्वास रखने है। राग्नेसी होने के नाते चन्दा मागने में भी इमारा हाथ खुला रहा है ग्रीर दूसरे ब्राह्मण होने के नाते भी हमारा हाथ खुला है। हम से आप क्या स्पर्धा करते है, हम एयरकाशीशन्ड बगला ग्रीर द्सरे तमाम भाराम हम नहीं चाहते बल्कि हम तो उन ऋषि मुनियो मे विश्वास रसते हैं कि जो कि स्यागी रहे हैं।

साई इतना दंश्जिए जामे कुटुम्ब समाय भ्रापन भूखारह सके साधुन भूखा जाय।

हम तो इसी तरह से समाज मे रहना चाहते हैं जिस पर कोई एतराज नही हो सकता। इस तरह से चाहे 5 एकड़ मे रह सकें या वस एकड़ से रह सकें, इसमें एकड़ का अपहा ही नहीं है। क्या आपने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि करल सीकिंग का मयलब क्या है ? मतलब है करल पापुलेशन

की इनकम पर सीलिंग। रूरल पापुलेशन जो है जनकी इनकम पर प्राप सीसिंग करने जा रहे हैं। अगर यह बात सही नहीं है तो इसको कन्ट्राडिक्ट कीजिए ग्रीर हमको सममाइये। चगर यह बात सही है तो फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सोशल जस्टिस क्या है<sup>?</sup> द्याप रूरल इनकम पर तो सीनिंग कर दीजिए लकिन वर्कालो, डाक्टरो, सेठ साहूकारो और दूसरे ढग सं कमान वालो को वेसे ही छोड दीजिए--यह कहा तक उचित होगा? मैं तो एक इच भी जमीन नहीं चाहता। भ्राप जानते हैं कि जिस राज से जमीन जातते हैं भीर अब तक पैदाबार नही हो जाती है, कही चराई के लिए लाठी डडे चलते हैं, कही पानी के लिए मज़हा धीर सून सराबा होता है। कही रात मे चोर न ले जाये उसके लिए रखवाली करनी पडती है। कटने के बाद भी जो धनाज रखा रहता है उसकी भी रखदाली करनी पहती है। एक तरफ ता धाप कहते है कि एग्रीकल्चर एक इंडस्ट्री है। श्रगर यह इडस्ट्री है तो भाष एक बात बताइये कि भाष भौर इडस्ट्रीज को तो रखना चाहते हैं भौर हमारी इडम्ट्री जो है जिससे हम दो समय का अपना खाना चलाते हैं उसको लेना चाहते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि दो चार मजिले मकान उठावें, हम नही चाहते कि हम बड़े धाराम से रहे धीर सोसाइटी के दूसरे सोग तकलीफ से रहे। धाप जानते हैं कि हमारे अपर क्या बढेन है ? एक किसान पर क्या मुहिक् लें हैं ? हरवा ह ग्रीर चरवा ह से लेकर भिसमगे तक भीर जो बेत मजदूर काम करते हैं उनका सारा खर्चा किसान पर हो पड़ता है। यहांतक कि चिड़ियाभी नुकसान करती है किसान का। लेकिन जो लोग मजद्रों के बीच काम करते हैं वहां न पूहे से भीर न चिड़िये से नुकसान का कोई बर है। इस प्रकार जब शहर के रहने वासे

लोग बोलते हैं तो हमे बड़ी तकसीफ होती है न्योंकि क्या प्रोबलम है वह समग्रते नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां कहाबत हैं कि विच्छूका मन्त्रान जानें, धौर साथ के विल मे हाथ हालें।

भी घटल बिहारी वाजपेवी (ग्वानियर): प्रपना हाथ नहीं दे रहे हैं, प्रापका हाथ ड**लबा**ना चा**ह**ते हैं।

भो के॰ एन॰ तिबारी : इससिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू हमारे एक सरदार साहब है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के, माननीय तेजा सिंह, उस रोज कह रहे थे कैसी पार्टी हैं राग्रेस की ? उसके मैनीफैस्टो मे कुछ है भौर उसूल कुछ है। तो मेरी समक में भाया कि नाई दर्जी को कोई चीज सिसमा रहा हा। ग्राप भपनी पार्टी की जनाव सवर लीजिये, हमारी चिन्तान कीजिये। हम नभी भी अपनी पार्टी के उसूलो से अलग नहीं जाते। जो भी सीलिंग पार्टी ने रस्ती है, ठीक है, लेकिन हमको प्रपनी बात कहने का राइट है। हम बह मुसलमान नहीं हैं जो कहते है कि कुरान में खुदाबन्द ने जो लिख दिया उसमे धक्ल काम नही करेवा। मैं वह मुसलमान हूँ जो खुदा ने कुरान में लिखा उस पर धक्ल की भी गुंजाइश है मैं उस सिद्धान्त को मानता हु। इमलिये धनर कोई चीज लिख दी गई भीर उस बारे में हमको काई चीज सूकती है भीर हम सुकावन दें यह न हमारी पार्टी मना करती है भीर न हमारा सिद्धान्त मना करता है। इसलिये जो मैनीफैस्टो मे है उसको हम मानते हैं, उसके धन्दर चलते है। लेकिन धगर उसके घन्दर में कोई सुफान हमारा है वह हम न दें, यह हमारी पार्टी नहीं कहती। उनके यहा बायद ऐसा न हो । नेक्निन उनको भी मानना चाहिए, उनको सोचना चाहिये।

[भी के॰ एन॰ तिवारी]

मानतीय सवस्य रोण ध्राल्यार शायद पढ़ते होंगे, 54 वर्ष की फ्रान्ति के बाद भी ध्रान्य एक्तिया आज हाण पसारने के लिए तैयार है ध्रमरीका के सामने अपने फूड ग्रेन्स के लिए, 54 वर्ष की घ्राजादी के बाद जो एग्नीमेंट किया है धीर ध्रमरीका से बिजनेस करना चाहते हैं भीर ध्रमाज लेना चाहते हैं तो घाप इससे एक बात समफ लें कि क्लेक्टेबाइजेशन करने के बाद भी वह ध्रपनी फूड श्रीवसम सील्य नहीं कर सके। लेकिन हमारे यहा साखों और करोडों सोगी ने ध्रमीन चोत कर के फूड श्रीवसम को हल कर दिया, धाज देश धाल्म-निर्मर हो गया है धीर साथ ही दूसरे मुल्कों को भी खिलाने वा रहे हैं। यह है हमारा एक सिस्टम।

एक हमारे दूसरे दोस्त बोल रहे थे कृषि
मत्री के बारे में, घरे क्या पढ़े हुए हो ?
हमारे कृषि मंत्री एक बुजुर्ग घौर सीजन्ड
घादमी हैं, प्रैक्टकल घादमी हैं, जो उन्होंने
कहा है कि पैरीनियल इरींगेटेड घौर ट्रयूव
वैस से जो जमीन इरींगेटेड हैं, इन दोनो से
डिफरेंस है किसी बेसिस पर उन्होंने कहा
होगा, कोई ग्राउन्ड होगी, घाप उनके पाइन्ट
धाफ ब्यू को समस्तिये। सामस्वाह रोंग व्यू
नेकर प्रोजेक्ट करना चाहते हो तो यह
घापकी मर्जी है।

मैं कृषि मत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप सीलिय जरूर कीजिये, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी देखिये कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मी हो। जो भी स्टैप प्राप लें उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राप डरा मत कीजिये। यह गवनेमेंट जो एकम्ब कर जाती है हर बाह में, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इस्पि मता। जो सवाल है उसकी तह तक

न जामें इस हर से कि लोग हमको बदनाम कर देंगे, यह सही तरीका नहीं है। धाप जो भी निर्णय करें उसको मुस्तैवी से कार्योन्सित कीजिये।

भापको मैं एक बात कहना चाहवा है। लाको करोड़ों झादमी ऐसे हैं जो कि आपके बोटर है। इस बात को प्रायने ले लिया है जबकि सेन्टर की कोई रिस्पांसिविलिटी नहीं है। श्रापके श्राफीससं इस तरह के वबे हुए लोग हैं जो घपनी खुलकर भोपीनियन देनी चाहिए, भापके सामने जो भोनेस्ट भोपीनियन देनी चाहिए वह नही देते हैं, भापके साथी नहीं देते हैं। यह बड़ी खतर-नाक बात है किसी मुल्क के लिए कि जहां का बुद्धिभीवी इस बात से डर जाये उन नासमऋ बुद्धिजीवियो की वजह से जो कि प्रावलम को न समभते हो धौर ग्रसवारो मे जो बाते होती है उनकी वजह से **घौ**र नासमको से जो प्राबलम को नहीं समकते है, सममदार ग्रादमी उनके सामने स्कम कर जायें। तो यह बात वैसी ही होगी कि द्रोपदी की चीर का हरल हो जायेगा धौर धाप मृतराष्ट्र की तरह देखते ही रह जायेगे। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं साफ इस बात को कह देना चाहताह कि मैं सीलिंग के सिलाफ नहीं हूं। इस बात की हर भावमी समम ले। भाप क्या कहते हैं? हम से ज्यादा आप गरीब मा-बाप के सड़के हैं कि मैं कहुंवा कि सीलिंग यहाँ न हो ? कोई है बैठा ? बहुत कम होंगे । धाप कुलक्त हमको कहते हैं, बाप कहते हैं कि हम दो, बार, दस एकड़ जोतते हैं। मैं कहता हं कि मोस्ट रिएक्शनरी बहु सोन हैं जो इस बात को कहते हैं। वह बुसबस नहीं बुली हैं। वह बाहते हैं कि गवनंमेंट को बरा-धमका सकें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हुं कि प्रव समय नही है, बहुत के लोग बोलने वाले हैं,

इसलिए मैं साफ कहना बाहता है कि बापकी काँग्रेस कमेटी का जो सिद्धान्त है वह काम में धाना काहिए । मैं उसके साथ है, लेकिन एक बात है कि अगर कोई सुकाव दिया जाता है, अगर कोई प्रेक्टिकल डिफीकल्टीज होती हैं तो उसमें कोई सुधार की गुंजायश है तो अमेंडमेंट करे। आप कन्स्टीटयूशन को धमेंड करते हैं. कन्स्टीटयूशन बनाया था तो माप नवीं ममेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं ? क्यों कि उसकी जरूरत पड़ती है। भ्रापने जो एक बात तय की है, धागर उसमें जरूरत पहे तो भ्रमेंडमेंट की जिए। कंस्टीटयुशन के ऊपर भी मैनिफैस्टो हो गया। उसमें भ्रगर कोई गुंजायश है, उसमें धगर कोई बात भापको कही जाती है और जायज बात है तो प्रापको उस पर मोचना चाहिए। इतना ही भागसे निवेदन करना चाहता है भौर सभापति जी, ग्रापको धन्यबाद देता है कि धापने समय दिया।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): After the deliberations, discussions and declarations, within two or three months, I have a feeling that the very declaration of the Congress Government during the period of election in favour of radical land reforms has come to be totally lost. My feeling is that that objective is going to be totally lost.

The Central Land Reforms Committee had declared at first that the ceiling should be between ten and eighteen acres, and that appears to have been taken from the West Bengal Land Reforms Act or something like that. But afterwards, at the Chief Ministers' Conference and the Agriculture Ministers' Conference, it was said that the ceiling should be imposed on Government-irrigated lands. raised the question during the budget discussion and asked, "Are you going to exempt the privately-irrigated lands"? It then came out that privately-irrigated lands would be exempted from this ceiling

Now, afterwards, what remains? Indian statistics say that 30 per cent of our cultivated land is irrigated, but that only 10 per cent is Government-irrigated. This is the all-India figure. But in Punjab .-- I am telling you from the Abstract of Punjab's statistics-there are only 865 Government tube-wells. The private tube-wells are 97.704. The area cultivated by 97,704 tube-wells must be exempted! That is according to the latest declaration. There are only 35 Government wells in Punjab. (Interruption)

AN HON MEMBER: Percentage of number?

SHRIS. P. BHATTACHARYYA: It is the number. But the private irrigated wells number about 1,67,169. If the private irrigated lands are exempted, only a few acres will remain. Even after this dilution, the Statesman was saying that if ceiling on irrigated land was always meant to be confined to irrigated lands through Government sources, then the Congress party's claim to radical land reform is hollow, as it has been hollow always. Previously, they said so much of land would be re-distributed and there will be so much of land reforms, but after that, everything become diluted, the Statesman observed on 2nd May that "the same is the situation now."

Afterwards, it is seen that you are going to be so much diffident regarding the ceiling, but within this period, the big land owners are distributing the lands among themselves. The Times of India says that in Madhya Pradesh, only in one district, Narsinghpur, in one week, stamps worth II lakhs of rupees were sold simply for land transference, and within one month, nerarly Rs 5 crores to Rs. 7 erores were exchanged for stamps, etc because the lands are getting distributed among themselves, and after this, what will remain?

How are you going to make land reforms to solve poverty? Are you not

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

becoming friends with the big landlords and their interests and defeating the declaration you have given to the people, whose expectations were real when they put you into power, expecting that you are going to solve poverty and solve unemployment? That is the real thing which cannot be denied. But when you are going to take action, you are forgetting their cause and the big landowners' interest are dominating your decision and diluting everything.

In West Bengal, during the United Front regime, we distributed seven lakh acres of land and the Minister was saying that "you are illegally occupying the lands." We had distributed khas land benami lands. When the poor peasants and the landless peasants occupying the Government land ask the Government to distribute them properly. then it is illegal. When big landlords occupy those lands, it is never illegal. That is your attitude. Are you for the poor people of our country? You should have roused the people. You have got enough support and power. Why did you not rouse them to know their cause, to know their demand? Big landlords are there and you are being influenced by them; you are not influenced by the poor people. That is creating the situation m which we are in.

Radical land reform is required. The Minister of Planning has said that to increase the buying capacity of rural people we should have this ceiling so that maximum land can be got distributed. You have developed new seeds, new ways of cultivation. You should not think in the old ways. The land reform enquiry committee or some other committee has already stated that landlords cannot go to modern methods of cultivation and give enough attention to agriculture and therefore land holdings must be limited. Big holders cannot do it. If you think in tha old way, you are not taking into account what the Pianning Minister has said, In Japan MacArthur could carry out land reforms completely and successfully. He was a military general of a foreign country. Here there the Congress Government is not able to do that.

The day before yesterday, there was a report in the Statesman that eighty per cent of our people in the villages are living below the poverty level. There is mass unemployment. Radical land reform is the only way of solving it; that will increase the buying capacity of the people and create sufficient market for our industrial development. Then the unemployment problem can also be solved. This is our demand. There is a saying in Bengali:

"सोरसे पोड़ा दिये भूत खाडानो जाय किन्तु सोरसेर सोध्य जदि भूत ढकेजाय ताहाले घार भूत छाड़ोना जायना।"

If you throw burnt muster seeds, the ghosts will be driven away; but if the ghost remains within the muster seeds and not outside, the ghost cannot be driven out. That is the situation. Big land owning interests are within the policy making committee; how can you bring about land reform? If you do not bring land reforms, people will not keep you in power.

But will any repressive measure stop the millions of people taking their own cause, if you do not give them the proper solution? Big land owners have also their boys who should be employed in the industries. I am a peasant worker. When there is industrial development, the big land-owners cannot remain safe in their position. If there is proper land distribution, some families will go to industries. What does it matter? What is the harm?

Those who remain in cultivation, will remain there itself. You are speaking of socialism. But after a sufficient land distribution, if industrial development takes place, then the population in agriculture now 80 per cent in our country will go down to 20 per cent and more people will be in industries. With that perespective, I think you should come out of this weakness and out of this narrowness, and as suggested by the Working Group of the National Agriculture Committee which is headed by Mr. Ahmed, you should carry out the suggestions and help the country to develop in the proper way. It is not that you are running the big families. It is leading the country to a better future. You must have that stamina; if you do not have that, people will not excuse you.

As Tagore has said-

"शत सत साम्राज्येर भग्नाशेष परे उरा काज करे"

Do not forget it. Go along with the people and their demand or get yourself destroyed.

\*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am greatful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, in the discussion on the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Agriculture on 27th April, 1972 regarding Ceiling on Agricultural holdings.

Sir, in the whole universe no poet could equal the revolutionary zeal of the one and only poet of Tamil Nadu, Subramania Bharathi, who sang sonorously that every human being in the world should for his very existence have one acre of land. He gave so much significance of possessing one acre of land by everyone in the world. Coming from the land of this poet, I take pride in talking about ceiling on agricultural holdings.

During 25 years of our existence as an

independent nation, so much has been said about land reforms in this House, but so little benefit has accrued to the people of the country. The landless agricultural labour in our country number many crores whose cry for land has all along been in wilderness. The credibility gap created by the gulf between Congress promises and performances all these years has been seriously widened by inept handling of land ceiling legislation.

I would like to substantiate what I have said. In the year 1960 land ceiling legislation was with so much of advance propaganda and great fanfare, enacted in Tamil Nadu. In this law there were many built-in loopholes and lacunae which enabled big land-lords in Tamil Nadu to circumvent the provisions of the Act. I would tell you how this Act was made a mockery by people placed in high position. This law was passed on 6-4-1960. But on 4-4 60, the daughter of the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu managed to sell away 27 acres of land. Is this not a clear evasion of the impending provisions of land ceiling Act? It did not stop here. In the year 1962, two years after the passing of this law, the son-in-law of the same Chief Minister-I mentioned his daughter and now I am referring to his son-in-lawsold 240 acres of land and brought himself to the ceiling limit of 30 acres under this Act. These are not just solitary instances. In Coimbatore, Kangeyam, Kunnıyur, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli-also in many parts of Tamil Nadu-more than 4000 acres of lands were transferred binami. This Act enumerated many exemptions like grazing land for religious trusts, sugarcane land etc., which were exploited fully by landlord and other vested interests. was one instance in which 93 acres of land was transferred to a religious trust which was formed with just a picture of Krishna. In Tanjore, exemption was sought for 7000 acres of land by a big sugarcane factory. I can go on narrating any number of such shady transactions,

<sup>&</sup>quot;The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chittibabu] but on account of paucity of time, I confine myself to these few unparallelled instances, which occurred in Tamil Nadu.

Now it is reported that the land ceiling act will have retrospective effect from 1970. I demand in the name of fairplay and justice that the Act should be given retrospective effect from 1960. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, whose kith and kin resorted to flagrant violation of the land ceiling Act, is now in Indira Congress. If the ruling party has got the courage of conviction, I would strongly urge upon the Government to give retrospective effect to the land ceiling act from 1960. I suggest this because those millions of agriculture labour, who with their sweat and blood feed the entire country. will be able to get one acre of land as dreamt by Subramania Bharati. Central Government should translate their diction into action.

I am surprised at the discrimination the land between irrigated Government sources and the land irrigated from private sources. If this invidious distinction is not done with, the land ceiling Act will be useless. If any benefit is to accrue to the poor landless agricultural labour, then this distinction between the land irrigated from the Government sources and the land irrigated from private sources should go. Sir, in our country 81% of the land is unirrigated. Out of 19% irrigated land, only 6% of land is irrigated from Government sources. The land ceiling Act with this distinction will be self-defeating and it will also enable the big land-lords to take full advantage of this loophole. I would once again stress that there should not be this distinction in the proposed land ceiling Act.

It is said that the land ceiling Act will lead to further fragmentation and in consequence the agricultural production will receive a set-back. I have gone to Japan and in Japan 80% of the agriculturists own 5 acres and less. They have achieved remarkable production targets with these small holdings. Even in our country it has been proved beyond doubt that the small land-owners with five acres could get greater yield than big land-lords who have got multifarious interests other than cultivation. small land-owners treat the land as their offspring and bestow so much personal attention that their yield is comparatively higher than those who possess vast acreage. There should not be any hesitation on the part of the Government to effectively implement the land ceiling act on this score.

Before 1970 Elections, the Tamil Nadu Government brought down the land ceiling to 15 standard acres from 30 acres which prevailed during Congress regime. The Congress Government had fixed 60 acres per tamily, which was brought down by D. M. K. Government to 40 standard acres per family. The D. M. K. Government mercilessly revoked exemptions from the land ceiling Act, like grazing land, sugarcane area, religious trust etc. Lakhs and lakhs of landless agricultural labour were given full ownership of 5 acres of land and three acres of land. In fact, pattas were given to them. The Tamil Nadu Government under D. M. K. passed and amended Tenancy laws benefiting millions of landless labour.

Here, I would like to know the programme of Indira Congress Government at the Centre for establishing some sort of a reasonable party in the standard of living between the rural areas and urban areas in our country. During the course of two decades of Congress rule, the imbalance between rural and urban areas has increased. The D. M. K. Government has given paper to lake of landless agricultural labour in the rural area of Tamil Nadu. The Government has also declared a moratorium on agricultural

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Security of tenure has been. loans. ensured through legislation. Steps have been taken by the Government to raise the agricultural wages in rural areas. Power, water, fertilisers, improved variety of seeds are being supplied to all the agriculturists throughout Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted the Slum Clearance Board for the specific purpose of rehabilitating slum dwellers not only in urban centres but also in rural areas. As a matter of fact, the Tamil Nadu Government alone has worked unceasingly for the uplift of the rural poor.

## \* 17 hrs.

Still, Shri Shinde mentioned the other day in this House that the Land Ceiling Act of Tamil Nadu Government suffers from certain deficiencies. I would like to know from him as to what are the drawbacks in the Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Act. I would also like to tell him what has happened in the Congress-administered States like Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, U. P., Madhya Pradesh, etc. The discussion on the Land Ceiling Act in Punjab has been postponed indefinitely. It is the same story in Rajasthan, Haryana and U. P. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has himself stated about largescale binami transfers of land there. this Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had the temerity to remark that D. M. K. Government in Tamil Nadu has lost the support of the people. Rajasthan, I understand that thousands of divorce petitions have been filed in the courts with a view to circumventing the land ceiling legislation. In the Land Cailing Act of Madhya Pradesh, exemption has been given in the name of public interest.

Sir, the Chief Ministers of all these States belong to Indira Congress. I would be happy if they could frame land ceiling legislations which would benefit crores of dumb tillers of our country. The Tamil Nadu Government under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has been vigorously implementing the Land Ceiling Act and has been endeavouring earnestly to remove the imbalance between the rich and poor. Instead of saying that the Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Act is deficient in some ways. I feel that the Agriculture Minister sitting opposite would be well advised to appreciate the lead given by our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, in this matter and learn a few things from him, which will benefit the countless millions of poor people in rural areas of our country. It may not be out of place here to mention that our Chief Minister has been insisting that no compensation should be given to lands belonging to temples and religious But I understand that the Central Government are keen to compensate Likewise, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has been demanding more powers for the State Governments solely guided by the motive of doing good to the people in rural areas. I request that the Central Government should come forward to share their powers with the States in the common interest of the people of our country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, the other day when we were debating the Finance Bill and again today the House heard with rapt attention and, personally speaking, I heard with respectful attention, the most beautiful exposition of a certain view point by my leader, Shri K. N. Tiwari. I entirely agree with him that in this debate acrimony should not be injected. I entirely disagree with some of the members here who use all sorts of names. To me this practice of using names like "kulak" is reprehensible.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It is you who have started using this term "kulaks". Others have borrowed it from you. MAY 29, 1972

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The hon. Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha is the unchallenged leader of Rajasthan and thus my leader also. We have the greatest respect for the views expressed by these people. Therefore, I would beg of the hon. House not to inject ill-will or ill-feeling in this debate but to exercise cold reason and warm persuasion which are our ways.

In our country we want to bring about change with consent. Of course,, there is the example of Japan where the Ameri. cans brought about land reforms at the point of the bayonet. Land: reforms were introduced in China by expropriating land; so also in Russia. We do not want it. China had cultural revolution: We want to have an agricultural revolution. The alternatives before us are very clear. Whether we would have a red revolution or a green revolution. Whether we would have a cultural revolution or on agricultural revolution. Sir, it is in the interest of our nation that we bring about a change with consent, with persuasion through the mechanism of law and not through confiscation or expropriation. Therefore when the basic question is posed as to what is the over-all priority before our country, it is said that we talk of land ceiling. We tell why not bring about representation ceiling. There is so much of disparity. Let us view this problem from an over-ali priority.

Sir, we are not talking about ceiling on incomes. This must be made clear. Jan Sangh is the party which has demanded that while fixing the land ceiling, income must be the test. From the same plot, with the same conditions, same facilities same input, same irrigation, one farmer will take greater yield, another farmer will take the lesser yield. This is not the question. Here we are not considering the question of ceiling on income but the ceiling on land. You cannot increase it. You can increase its productivity. Land as the free gift of nature is fixed in our country. Moreover, India lives in her

villages. A large, overwhelming majority of our people live in villages. Sir, therefore, to ensure social justice to overwhelming majority of our people in this country, the first and faremost priority must go to an equitable and the just distribution of a fixed gift of nature to msn. Therefore, if we want to establish egalitarian social order in our country; the highest priority must go to the ceiling on land.

The latest national sample survey (which was the 17th round) was done in 1961-62. It revealed that persons having no land or baving land less than 2.5 acres together constituted 60% of the total in number, but among these 60% people hold in all hardly 7.6% of the total land. At the other end persons having more than 30 acres, each constitute 2% of the total population in number but had among them altogether 25% of the total land. This is the position. 60% of our population in the country side owns the land-holding of less than 2.5 acres and a very small section our population owns a holding larger than 30 acres.

When people talk of farmers, when they say that we are the voice of the farmers in the country, we must know which farmer? There is a marginal farmer, landless farmer. There is the farm labourer. There is a poor farmer. They constitute 60% of our population in the countryside owning less than 2.5 acres. There is hardly any 10% of the population which owns more than 30 acres. Sir, justice demands when we talk of re-distribution of land, when we talk of imposition of ceiling and distribution of surplus land to this 60% of the people, we speak the voice of the multitudinous population of our country the-most oppressed, the most neglected, the poorest section of our country. It is said that this is only the first step towards collectivisation.

This ceiling has a scientific background, I want to make it very clear.

India is a small country in the sense that the land: man ratio shows that there is greater pressure on land, that there is greater population as compared to land. India should be equated with Japan, with Taiwan, with Mexico, and not with the Soviet Union or with the United States of America, the two countries which are most backward in agriculture. We have brought this new farm technology, this from these small revolution. countries, from Japan from Taiwan, from In such countries, it is the small farmer, the small farm land-owner, who would contribute to the national wealth of our country. Therefore, even mechanisation is not suited to our conditions; even large-scale farming is not suited to our conditions. This green revolution, this new farm technology, is ideally suited to small-scale farming where the farm-owner takes personal interest, where he applies all the inputs, where he puts his best, his heart and body, into cultvation and brings out gold from the womb of the motherland.

We are not talking of collectivisation even. Even mechanisation or large-scale extensive farming is not suited to our country. It should be made clear once and for all that this ceiling is not a first step towards collectivisation. I would even go to the extent of saying that it cannot be a first step towards cooperativisation. Cooperative servicing? Yes. when you have small farms of 5 or 7 or 8 acres of land. There are people who ask : why did you allow big tractors to be imported? Why did you allow big tractors to be manufactured in this country? If we were earnest about ceiling, if our perspective was clear, the emphasis on tractorisation would not have been there. We can have cooperative servicing tractor stations. In Japan, tractor is an unknown entity; in Taiwan, tractor is an unknown entity. If we have small-scale farming, light traction will be needed and small tools will be needed. As far as big machines are concerned, they could be

serviced through cooperatives or through panchayats or through other Government agencies.

Sir, a patent argument that is paraded against the ceiling is that it would lead to a reduction in agricultural production. At the outset, I have no hesitation in recognising the great contribution that the progressive farmers of India had made towards self-sufficiency. The whole nation is grateful to them. But for their hard work, but for their imagination, but for their entrepreneurship, India would not have attained self-sufficiency. The enture nation grateful to them. There is no doubt about it. But the benefits of the green revolution must percolate down below. They must go to the lowest of the lowly in our countryside.

Recently, the Government of Haryana asked the Punjab University to conduct a study on the impact of green revolution on the agricultural structure of Haryana. Here is the study done by the Punjab University. I would like to quote one of findings of this the most interesting study:

"Two of our findings are relevant in support of this policy. We have established that a small holder is able to produce a much higher output peracre as compared to a large cultivator. Redistribution of land from the large to the small holders will most likely lead to higher agricultural output. In addition, we find that the adoption of the new technology has lowered the minimum size for economic farm operation. The progressive cultivators operating about 8 acres of land can now earn enough to cover their consumption expenditure and cultivators farming about 15 acres of land can earn subsurpluses for re-investment. . . ."

[Shri Amrit Nehata]

"These two considerations underline both the possibility and the desirability of imposing a lower ceiling than has been envisaged so far."

Celling on

This is one of the major conclusions of the study conducted by the Punjab University.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may please conclude.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I will need three more minutes. Sir.

I now come to the recent controversy about the source of irrigation. In our election manifesto, which is very sacred to me at least, it is said in para 31:

> "Land reforms hold the key to greater effi ciency in agricultural production and the evolution of a more egalitarian social order in rural areas . ."

## Then it says:

"Ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children. Where the number of members in the family exceeds five. additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit for a family. The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops,"

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Where did you get this from?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : We did not distribute our election manifesto to the candidates of Swatantra Party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Or to the It is the rarest document found people. anywhere in India

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It is said that people who draw water from private tubewells are handicapped as compared to the people who get water from canals constructed by the Government. If you ask the people who draw water from canals, they will say, 'No; it is not correct; sometimes we do not get water; sometimes there is no water in dam; the uncertainty is there; therefore, we are not better placed than those who irrigate land from private tubewells'. But if you ask the private tubewell owners, they will say, 'It is wrong; we have invested so much; we have sunk these wells; we have to pay charges for electricity, this and that'. My simple suggestion is this If it is established that canal irrigation is cheaper than tubewell irrigation, then the disparity must go; it can very easily go; let the irrigation rates from canals be increased. (Interruption) Here lies the crux of the problem They are not interested in removing this discrepancy. they just argue for the sake of argument. This is only a ruse, this is only an excuse to get more land in the ceiling If there is a real disparity, it must go. After all, this controversy on ceiling. I am afraid, is not a real controversy. 'The real controversy will arise tomorrow when the Government will think seriously of mopping up resources from the countryside. A part of the surplus resources that have been generated in the countryside must come to the public exchequer. For example, Government has set up a committee to study the question of agricultural income That committee will make its report tax. after, and tomorrow or the day Government will have to seriously apply its mind to the question of mobilising resources from the countryside. Then the question will come whether these people who have generated resources or the people who are trying to put up a masquerade or camouflage of agriculture only to convert there black money into white should be stopped from doing it.

The whole question is that, whatever the ceiling, 15 acres or 18 acres or 13 acres or 10 acres, it must be implemented retrospectively. All benami transactions must be illegalised retrospectively and a machinery must be set up in which the beneficiaries of ceiling—those who are going to get land because of the imposition of ceiling—must be Involved—in the implementation of land ceilings. In Kerala, Government has set up a statutory popular committee at the village level. This will have to be done in all the States, so that an effective check is there to see that land reforms are implemented.

श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेथी (ग्वालियर):
समापित महोदय, जोत की घिषकतम सीमा
को कम करने के सवाल पर सत्तारूढ़ दल में
जो विवाद चल रहा है वह विवाद कुलक
घौर छोटे किसानों का विवाद नहीं है, वह
विवाद नारे घौर यथार्थवाद का विवाद है।
चुनाव घोषएगपत्र में यह कहना सरल है कि
घषिकतम जोत 10 एकड़, 12 एकड़ घौर
घषिक से घषिक 18 एकड़ होनी चाहिये।
किन्तु जब उसको व्यवहार में लाने का
प्रश्न पदा होता है तो कठिनाइयां सामने
घाती हैं।

धनी तक मैं यह सममते में धसमर्थ हूं कि एकड़ों की जो बात कही जा रही है उस का धाधार क्या है? कम से कम 10 एकड़ क्यों, 8 एकड़ क्यों नहीं? ज्यादा से ज्यादा 18 एकड़ क्यों, 30 एकड़ क्यो नहीं? क्या इन धांकड़ों के पीछे कोई वैज्ञानिक धाखार है? क्या यह निकाल कर देखा गया है कि एक एकड़ में से कितनी धामदनी होगी?

भूमि की किस्में धलग-धलग हैं, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में भी भन्तर है। इसीलिए राज्यों में ग्रलग-ग्रलग कानून बने। ग्रगर हम एकड़ों के हिसाब से विचार करेंगे तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हम सही निर्एंग पर नहीं पहंच सकते। इसलिए इसे यहां से भारम्भ होना चाहिए कि एक किसान परिवार को उसके जीवन-यापन की धाव-श्यकतायें जुटाने के लिए हम कितनी भामदनी देना चाहते है। क्या हम नहीं चाहते कि किसान का बेटा विश्वविद्यालय तक पढे? क्या हम नहीं चाहते कि किसान का बेटा नगर मे रहने वालों के साथ समान जीवन-स्तर पर धा सके? मेरा निवेदन है कि एकडो मे बात करने के बजाय रुपयों में बाझ होनी चाहिए। इसीलिए हमने कहा है, हमारी पार्टी ने कहा है . . .

भी धमृत नाहाटा : पन्द्रह हजार ।

श्री भ्राटल विहारी वाजपेबी: भ्राप पन्द्रह् हजार न कहें, जो कहना चाहते हैं वह कहें।

श्री धमृत नाहाटा : चापकी पार्टी ने पन्द्रह हजार कहा है ।

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हमने कहा है कि पन्द्रह सौ रुपया मासिक भामदनी वम से कम रखें, इस हष्टि से सीसिंग लगाने का प्रस्ताव हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम सीलिंग घटाने की बात कर रहे हैं। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि सीलिंग के धाज जो कानून थे उनको लागू करने में हुई विफलता पर आप पर्वा डालना चाहते हैं? क्या सीकिंग कानून बने नहीं हैं? क्या यह सच है कि उन पर धमल नहीं किया गया ? मुभको जानकर बड़ा [श्री ग्रटल विहारी बाजपेवी],
ताजजुब हुमा कि कही-कहीं स्पक्ति के नाम
में सीनिंग है परिवार के नाम से नही। पति
के लिए ग्रनग जमीन, पत्नी के लिए श्रलग
भीर बच्चों के निए ग्रलग। ग्राज सीनिंग के
कानून का मजा क बना दिया गया है। कही
कही तो रेकार्ड भी नही है। उनको एकन
नहीं किया गया । उनके एकन्नीकरण का
प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। ईमानदारी से
सीनिंग का कानून ग्रमल मे नहीं लाया गया।
सत्तास्द दल को मान लेना चाहिए कि वह
सीनिंग का कानून ग्रमल मे लाने मे विफल
हुमा है भीर उस विफलता पर पर्दा डालने
के लिए सीलिंग कम करने का नारा लगा
रहा है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सीलिंग कम करने का उद्देश्य क्या है ? मै पढ रहा था ''पावर्टी इन इण्डिया" बाई वी० एम० वाडेकर नील कात रथ, उन्हें कोई प्रतिकियावादी प्रथंशास्त्री नहीं कह सकता। भ्राप उनके लेख को पढ़ कर देखिये। उन्होने कहा है कि सीलिंग कम करने से ग्रामीए। क्षेत्र मे गरी बंग्ही समस्या हल नही होगी । कितनी जमीन बचेगी लोगो को देने के लिए? क्या केवल जमीन देना पर्याप्त है ? क्या जमीन के साथ पानी देना जरूरी नहीं होगा? कुछ प्राकड़े "इडियन एग्रीकल्चर इन बीफ" मे अपनी कहानी कहते है। मांकड़े बोलते हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भूमिहीनों की संख्या बढ़ी है। जिनके पास धनइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग हैं, कम जमीन है वे जमीन बेच रहे है क्योंकि उस जमीन पर बेती करना उनके लिए लाभदायक नही है। हम क्या उन्हें जमीन देना बाहते हैं जो खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं? फिर साधन कहां से जुटाये जायेगे ? पानी का प्रबन्ध कैसे होगा ? क्या सरकार के पास इतने विसीय साधन 🧯 ? इसकिए किसान के मन में डर पैदा हो रहा है। बाब इस सीसिंग दस एकड़ करने की बात कर रहे हैं। कल को यह सीसिंग बीर भी कम हो सकती है। क्या किसान के मन में ब्रानिश्चितता पैदा करना ब्रम्नोत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने का तरीका है?

किसान के मन में यह भी डर है कि जब से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ कांग्रेस का गठबन्धन हुन्ना है, वह फिर से कोम्रोप्नेटिव फामिंग को जिन्दा करना चाहती है, कलैक्टवाइजेशन लाना चाहती है, किसान को सरकार पर निर्भर करना चाहती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमे खेती मे से प्रधिकतम पैदावार करनी है। घनी खेती हमारी समस्याम्रो का हल है। इसलिए जोत की कोई प्रधिकतम सीमा हमेशा के लिए पवित्र नहीं हो सकती है। अगर पैदावार बढ़ जाबे तो सीलिंग घट सकती है हमें भूमि पर से लोगो का भार कम करना है। लेकिन यह भूमि को बाटने मात्र से नहीं होगा । बांटने के लिए भूमि है कहा? भूमि की भूख ज्यादा है भीर भूमि सीमित है। भूमि पर पहले से ही भार प्रधिक है। प्रगर हम कृषि से जुड़े हुए उद्योग धन्धो का जाल फैला सकें भौर जो भूमिहीन झाज खेती पर निर्मर हैं, उन्हें कल कारलानो मे लगा सके तब तो हम समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो भूमि की जोत को कम करने की बात एक हास्यास्पद स्थिति तक जायेगी भीर परि-स्थित ऐसी पैदा होगी जिसमें खेती तो धापकी बिगड़ेगी ही लेकिन साथ-साथ किसान के स्वामित्व में से भी जमीन चली जायेगी। देश में कर्लैक्टिबाइजेशन नहीं चलेगा। भारत का किसान भपनी जान दे देगा, जमीन नहीं देगा। योलैंड की कम्बुनिस्ट सरकार भी किसान की जमीन नहीं के सकी। अभी तो देश में लोकतन्त्र है लेकिन मुक्ते लगता है कि हम बेती के साथ सिशवाड़

करना चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सवास नारों से इल नहीं हो सकता, यचार्यवाद के घरातल पर खड़े होकर प्राप इसको तय करिये।

प्रथम केवल भूमि की सीमा को घटाने का नहीं है। भूमि की सीमा घटाने के बाद भी प्रामीशा क्षेत्रों में रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा। गांव के सीग नगरों में भा रहे है। गन्दी बस्तियां बढ़ रही हैं। उन्हें भगर वहा रोजगार देना है तो लेती से जुड़े हुए कल कारकानों का विकास करना होगा। यह सरकार नहीं कर सकी है धीर समस्था का समाधान गलत ढंग से ढ़ ढना चाहती है—

श्री पीलू मोदी: वेकार सरकार है।

भी भटल बिहारी वाक्येयी: जिब फिसानो ने व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्नो से सिंवाई का प्रवन्ध किया है उनमें भीर सरकारी साधनो से सिंवाई के लिए जल प्राप्त करने बाले किसानों में भापको भन्तर करना होगा। एक किसान ने कुमा लगाने में पैसा खर्च किया—

भी सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला): वितना अन्तर ?

भी भ्रमृत नाहाटा : पैसा कहां से पाया ?

श्री सटल बिहारी बाजपेयो : प्रपने परिश्रम से पाया है। वहां से पाया जहा से मासवीय जी ने पाया । लेकिन मालवीय जी की साय पर कोई सीमा नहीं, खर्च पर कोई सीमा नहीं, खर्च पर कोई सीमा नहीं। हमको फैसला करना होगा कि हम बाहते हैं या नहीं कि किसान खेती में पूंजी जनाए? जहां सरकार सिंचाई के सायन उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकती है वहां किसान सवयं सिंचाई के सायन उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकती है वहां किसान सवयं सिंचाई के सायनों का विकास

करे? झाज स्थिति यह है कि लोग कुएं उखाड़ रहे हैं। क्या सीलिंग को कम करने का झापका यह झिमन्नाय था?

एक बात ग्रीर मैं कहना चाहता है। सरकार एलान करे कि भागामी दस वर्षों के लिए सीलिंग में फिर किसी तरह की कमी नहीं की जायेगी जिससे मनिश्चितता का बातावरण ममाप्त हो सके भीर लोग भनने प्रयत्नों से भश्चिकतम उत्रादन कर सकें—

भी क्यामनन्दन निश्वः ये इनके हाथ में हैं? हालात जैसे होते जायेंगे, वैसे करना है। झापने तो इनको दस साल का दस्तावेज लिखा दिया—

समापति महोदय: इनका यह विश्वास है कि ये दम बरस रहेगे पावर मे।

श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मिश्र जी ठीक कह रहे है। मेरे कहने का श्रमिश्राय यह है कि नीति जो बनेगी, वह तो ससद द्वारा रवीकृत होगी। किसान के मन मे जो ग्रनिश्चितता पैदा हो गई है, उसे हटाना पडेगा। उसके मन मे यह विश्वास जमाना पड़ेगा कि बार-बार कानून बनाकर उसकी जमीन को कम नहीं किया जाएगा। भगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो खेती में उसकी रुचि नही रहेगी और खेता मे व्यक्तिगत रुचि नही रहेगी तो खेनी नहीं बढेगी। कारखान भीर लेती में यह जो भन्तर है, इसको हम समभ ले । बिना किसान द्वारा ध्यान दिये हुए खेती नहीं पनप सकती है। इसिक्ए किसान के मन मे भनिश्चितता पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए धौर जो विवाद चल रहा है उसने भनिश्चितता पैदा कर दी है।

एक बात भीर कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दंगा। हमारे कुछ कम्युनिस्ट मित्र काग्रेस पार्टी में नये विभावन की तैयारी कर रहे [श्री मटल विहारी वाजपेयी] हैं। मैं वाहता हूँ कि सीलिंग पर श्राप कोई फैसला करें · • •

भी समृत नाहाटा : बड़ी चिन्ता है भापको हमारी पार्टी की ।

श्री झडल विहारी वाजपेयो : चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी। जब आप उनके साथ मिल जाते हैं तब चिन्ता करनी पड़ती है। काग्रेस की गाय तो मैं समक्ष सकता हूँ लेकिन यह जो बछड़ा है, यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का बछड़ा दूष पो रहा है। जरा हमारे काग्रेसी मित्र उससे सावधान रहे।

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this discussion. 70 per cent of the population of India are involved in agriculture. 80 per cent among them are landless agricultural labourers. That being so one would agree that no body can possess a large quantity of land.

At the same time, we must think about women also. On behalf of the women from the agricultural family from the rural areas, I take this opportunity to express the real agony of this new limitation. Most of the girls from the agricultural families in the rural areas are uneducated. The educated employed women will somehow manage in Joint family with their own income. But as a result of this new mode of ceiling, women would have no right to possess no gift or streedhan So most women are clubbed land. in such a way that the women in India are bound to their husbands in everything, and now we shall be losing our freedom altogether.

Further, we have no equal rights in the ancestral property. My humble submission is that we must modify the Hindu code and the girls also like boys must have equal rights in the encestral property, or at least

let Government allow the women to have some gift or streedhan land.

In Rajasthan, we are reading in the newspapers that about four thousand divorce cases have been filed. That being the situation, let Government allow the women to have some gift or streedhan land, and let us also survive, and let us also have the freecom or liberty to survive.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY Now, he is arguing for men.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Including Shri Piloo Mody.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in this debate. Shri Atal Bihari vajpayee made a statement that our party gave slogans but perhaps they were not meant to be implemented. I repudiate the statement. In fact, our party stands firmly for implementation of land reforms in this country.

If we look up back upon history, we shall find that in this country great progress has been made during the last 25 years. I am not saying that there are not weaknesses.

17.34 hours

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In fact, my Ministry has been the first to point out that there are lacunae in the legislation and in implementation. There are many people who try to circumvent the land reform laws, and a number of difficulties have been pointed out. But ultimately we must look to land reforms in the broader perspective. For instance, take the case of Pakistan. Even today there they talk of having irrigated land to the extent of 200 or 250 acres per family or per holding. While you look to India, the way we have progressed over

the past 25 years-there are certain difficulties in the democratic system, I know, because one has to understand the whole phenomenon of the system in which we are functioning here-landlordism is no longer there. In 1947, 40 per cent of land tenure in this country was hold by zamindars, inamdars, jagirdars and others. They are no longer there. Then, the ceiling laws came. Of course, it is true that the surplus land which was available for disposal was not substantial as was contemplated in the beginning, because of the various lacunae, but to say that nothing has been done in this country would, I think, not be appropriate. Particularly in the field of tenancy laws, except for a few cases in the north-eastern part of the country, in the rest of the country almost two million tenant families have been settled. This is not a small achievement. I know that still-I know it personally there are States where the tenancy laws are not rigorously implemented, but these things should not lead us to the conclusion that nothing has happened in this country.

In fact, I may claim some credit for my party. This morning, on the inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, a unanimous vote was recorded in this House. This is a unique thing. I humbly submit that my party has a legitimate pride in this, because we were the party in this country, even in the per-Independence days, to rouse the feeling about land reforms and to create a general consciousness in the country about the importance that land reforms have in our country. (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It would not be fair to equate your party at present with your party in the pre-Independence period. We were also in the National Congress then.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am sorry you are not there now. SHRI PILOO MOOY: You make yourself non-corrupt, We will all join you. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some people are worried about our party's pledge. May I say that as far as our party's piedge is concerned, we will see that our party's plege is honoured, because as far as we are concerned, there are no two thoughts in this matter. But we are a democratic party. We have discussions. democratic dialogues. Sometimes difference are brought out openly, and perhaps some of the friends opposite draw their own conclusions, but I have no doubt in my mind about this. I will repeat what happened in the morning on the floor of this House. My party will succeed in evolving a general consensus in favour of land reform in this country.

We are now committed. Shri Vajpayee in the morning raised the issue by saking that this is a State subject and he asked why the Centre should dabble with it and how we can give the States the directives. This is the accepted national policy. I suppose even the Opposition parties have now accepted this as a national policy.

Take, for instance, the Orissa Government. They may have certain reservations in their minds, but when they come to the common platform, they say, "No; we would not like to lag behind any other party or any other State Government." Therefore, this land reform is now part of the accepted concept, and at least as far as my party is concerned, there is no going back on this as far as the implementation is concerned.

We have accepted the position that we have to lower the ceilings. I need not go into the merits, because the arguments are well known. Technology has advanced; disparities are there. The green revolution has itself created some problems for us and we have to take note of these factors.

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So, just as land reform is the accepted
policy, similarly, lowering of land ceilings
is also an accepted part of our policy.

Unfortunately, some points have been made about transfers in the wake of various States taking up legislation. Reports appear in the papers that in order to circumvent the provisions of the law, which would be enacted, people are transferring land. We are very clear on this. In fact we have suggested to the State Governments our view-point. When they enact their laws, I have no doubt in our my mind that within the next four or five or six months, we anticipate a number of States would enact laws for lowering of the ceiling and when they enact laws, necessarily our advice to them would be to have a retrospective provision. In fact, we have arrived at some sort of consensus on this, that September, 1970 should be the last date, and all transfers thereafter should be nullified. Therefore, those people who want to defeat the land reform laws by transfers . . . (AN HON, MEMBER : Genuine transfers?) I am not prepared to go into technicalities; if transfers are taking place now, we should presume that they are for circumventing the law and we should proceed on that presumption. These transfers are not permissible, prima facie.

Unfortunately a number of things were said particularly about the statement which is under discussion today. Some papers, some people say that the recommendations of the central land reforms committee have been distorted and not only my name and my ministry's name but also the name of my senior colleague were brought in. As a humble colleague, I would appeal to the good sense of Members because I have a humble claim to make that my ministry is one of the ministries which is making some contribution to the economy of the country and I request them not to try to condemn institutions which are making useful contributions to the economy of the country.

Secondly, there is some misunderstanding about the whole thing. Am I supposed, or my senior colleague is supposed to report to Parliament on a subject-matter which was not discussed and decided upon by the central land reforms committee? I think to do so would be misleading Parliament and the country. There may be honest difference of opinion whether privately irrigated land and the government sources-irrigated land should be equated or not; there are people who say it should be equated and there may be honest difference of opinion and I have no quarrel. It is not fair to say that my Ministry has made some changes while reporting to Parliament, changes which were not decided upon or discussed by the central land reforms committee . . . ([nterruptions.) It was on 4th August that a statement was made here. The central land reform committee met on the 3rd and they discussed and dispersed; they did not prepare any report. Naturally Ministry recorded the consensus and we thought we should inform Parliament about it. The same day I made a statement on the floor of the Rajya Sabha. Normally we do not refer to what happenes in the other House but this being a controversial subject, I have to do that. On the 4th August I was not prepared for any supplementary; I never thought I would be asked questions. Mr. Raj Narain, then a Member of the Rajya Sabha, asked : what is the definition of irrigated land? On the 4th of August, I said in the other House; in regard to irrigated land the understanding of the land reforms committee-not my understanding or my Ministry's understanding-has been that perennially irrigated lands were lands "which got water for two seasons from Government sources or State tubewells." As far as facts are concerned, this is the position, which was explamd on that very day. The Minister's statement should be read in the context. Where is the question of any distortion?

I am not saying that the land reforms committee cannot make a mistake or that I cannot commit an error. Nobody is infallible. Suppose you feel that this recommendation is ont correct, you can change it. So, to say that the Ministry has distorted or misled the public is a very unfair charge. So, I appeal to the hon. Members not to have any misunder-standing as far as that matter is concerned.

As I said it is open to Parliament to make whatever changes it wants, it is a sovereign body and even if the central land reforms committee makes some recommendation, if this House recommends some changes in those recommendations, it is binding on us.

Mr. Panda is not here; he says that some phrase has been smuggled. On 15th November in this House we replied to the same question and it was explained. Nobody noticed it. All of a sudden, when the Ministry's report was placed on the Table of the House, I do not know what happened; people thought the Ministry had distorted something and brought about some modifications.

A number of laws were enacted and my ministry has examined all of them. Wherever irrigated land has been defined in ceiling laws, it has been with reference to land irrigated from Government source. You can say that this is a wrong position, but this has been the legal position. A law was enacted in West Bengal during President's rule. This was put to the Consultative Committee where many of the members from CPI, CPM, etc. were there. There also the definition given is land irrigated from government source and nobody objected to it. Now they are trying to level some charges. The laws are processed and examined by the Planning Commission, Home Ministry and my Ministry before President's assent is given. All the ministries said unanimously that they are all right. The Bihar law also defines it as land irrigated from government source. Recently in Madhya Pradesh, Sethiji thought the Government of India may take

some objection later and he said, "Please examine our legislation". So again the Planning Commission. my ministry and the Home Ministry examined it. There also the definition of irrigated land is land irrigated from government source. So, is there any basis to sustain the charge that my ministry is trying to do something deliberately? If there is some misunderstanding, at least after this debate, let this controversy be buried and let us concentrate on how land reforms can be properly implemented. Let us understand the problem in depth and act on that basis.

When this controversy started appearing in the press, we convened a meeting of the Central Land Reforms Committee, which went into the verbatim record of the conference and this is the conclusion which they drew:

"In the discussion that ensued, the first point to be discussed at length was whether or not the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. At the request of some members relevant portions from the verbatim report of the meeting held on 16-4-1971 were read out. The view expresse d at that meeting was that irrigation from private sources should not be equated with irrigation from public sources because such a policy might inhibit future investment in irrigation. No opposition to that point of view was expressed by any member of the Committee. In the meeting held oo August 3, 1971, the question of differentiating between private and public discussion were held in two stages on the dates, first on 16th April, 1971 and then on third August, 1971. These discussion should be considered together. The question of source of irrigation was discussed in the first meeting and no opposition was expressed to the view that private irrigation should not be equated

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with public irrigation. The question was not re-opened on 3-8 71. Clarification to this effect was given in Rajya Sabha on 4-8-1971 immediately after the statement was made. The same stand was taken in answering a Lok Sabha Question later on. After considering all aspects of the matter the Committee came to the conclusion that there was absolutely no basis for the charge that the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee desired it to be recorded that there was no attempt to mislead the public."

Mr. Chittibabu said that I have said that there are some defects in the Tamil Nadu law. So far as land reforms are concerned, I have no quarrel with any State Government. Of course, it is my duty to bring to their notice if there is any lacuna. Their law is better than the laws in many other States. Still, there are some lacunae. For instance, many exemptions are still there. The upper limit was allmost 60 acres. Recently they have reduced that. There are still some points in regard to which the Tamil Nadu Government have to fall in line with the broad recommendations to the Central Land Reforms Committee. I do not want to make an issue or controversy as such between the Tamil Nadu Government and my Ministry. We will discuss it, and I have no doubt in my mind, that we will succeed in persuading them to accept our viewpoint.

Shri Vajpayee referred to collectivisation. I think a deliberate attempt is being made in this country to create confusion about the land reform legislation. There is no intention whatsoever for the Government of India to collectivise agriculture.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then why did you pass that resolution in 1956.

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE: That is for co-operative farming; not collective farming. I am sorry, Shri Pileo Mody could not follow the difference between the two. As far as this statement of Shri Vajpayee is concerned, of course, we want to reduce the disparity in the present holdings of land. We consider it as one of the most important and basic problems of our policy. So, I want to assure the farmers that the Congress Party and our government stand in favour of protecting the property of small holders of this country. Therefore, there should be no fear of collectivisation as such.

श्री के॰ डी॰ मालवीय (इमरियागंज): उस बयान से मुक्ते पूरा सन्तोष है जो घभी मंत्री जी ने दिया। मैं जानता हं कि सेन्ट्रस लैंड रिफोर्म्स कमेटी ने जो कहा है वह उनकी राय है भौर इस सम्बन्ध में जो दोवारोपरा किया जाता है मुक्ते कोई भी संदेह नहीं है, कि वह सब व्यर्थ है, बेकार है। लेकिन मैं एक बात जानना चाहता है, क्या यह मंत्री जी के लिए बताना सभव है कि यह जो प्राइवेटली इर्रीगेटेड लैंड का खर्चा है. किसी भी स्टेट को सैम्पिल स्टेट बनाकर बताया जा सकता है, चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र हो, यू० पी० हो या बिहार हो, किसी स्टेट में जो प्राइवेटली इर्गिगेटेड जोतें हैं, उनमे जो खर्चा हुझा है उसकी क्या स्थिति है, गवर्नमेंट से लेकर, या को ब्रापरेटिव, लैंड मार्टमें ज बेक से रुपया नेकर. या भ्रपना जो खर्चा है उसमें दोनों का क्या प्रोपोर्शन होगा?

I am trying to make out a case that there should be no differentiation between the two types of irrigated land. This is my personal view. There should not be any differentiation and the Central Land Reforms Committee view is perhaps not acceptable to me on the plea that private money is coming forward for investment in the development of these areas. So far as land beyond 20 acres upto 50 or more acres in the name of dryland is concerned they cannot be developed by private sour-

ces today, tomorrow or even the day after. Is it possible for the government to give any indication, at any stage, as to what would be the proportion of private investment and public investment in privatelyowned irrigated land?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are two aspects of this problem. There is some difference of opinion, and honestly I would say, on this point. Firstly, a substantial portion of the investment is naturally from the public sector.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhanduka): There is very little time left. If questions and Answers go on like this, we cannot get much time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let them ask each other in their party meeting and not waste the time of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : This is a very relevant question. It should be answered now. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Darbara Singh.

भी बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर): चेबरमैन सर, यह बहत शहम सबाल हमारे सामने है। घात्र सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्तिसफ सरकारें ग्रपने ढांग से लेंड सीलिंग को देख रही हैं। मैं यह इसलिये कहता है कि गो यह सब्जेक्ट सेंटर का नहीं भीर हर बक्त यहां टाल होती रही है कि इसे स्टेट्स जान कि कैसे उन्होंने इस सीलिय की करना है। गवनंभेट ग्राफ इण्डिया ने उन पर छोडा. इसलिये छोडा कि सब्जेक्ट क्रमका था धीर उन्होंने प्रपने दन से जी किया वह बिल्कुल ना-तसस्त्रीवस्था था । टेनेंसी को पूरे तौर पर उन्होंने बैठाया नहीं । टेनॅट्स भीर ज्यादा निकलते गये । स्टेटिस्टिस्स ऐसा बताते हैं कि उन लोगों को मजबूर कर दिया बया। को देनेंनी के तौर पर काम करते थे उनकी निकास विया । यह देनेंसी से फिए इसरे वेके

दर वले गये । वजह यह कि इसकी सुपडोल्स रस वी गई कि उसमें से निकास हो मया सन चीज का । जिसकी जबीन जिसके करते में थी वह उसके पास रही। बहुत कह जमीन है जो लोगों को बांटी नबी। तबान टेनेंटस को उस पर काम करते वे दस-नन्त्रड साल से उसको जमीब नहीं दी गई। कोई न कोई अरिया, रास्ता क्षंत्र सिया गया। में इस बात को बहुत तल नही देना चाहता हुं। लेकिन कुछ स्टेट्स ने विसफुली यह काम किया है कि जो हैब-नाट्स हैं, जो खेती कर सकते हैं, वो बेती करना जानते उनको समीन दी जाए, उस तरफ जाने के बजाब उन्होंने नवे रास्ते दू दे धौर उसकी वजह से वह उस दात को पूरी तौर पर नहीं जा सके। मैं प्रवास के बारे में झर्ज करना चाहता है कि तीस एकड की सीसिंग वहा मुकर्र की गयी। उस तीस एकड में तीन-तीन हजार के दो मासिक हैं बह निकल गये। हम प्रव फिर देखते हैं कि वह फिर उसमें से निकशने की को खिका कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि इसके जिये को हम बन्हीने इस्तेजाल किये हैं उसके लिये उपाय किया जा रहा है, यहां नहा गया कि रिटोस्पेनिटव होना । 1970 से बाह्य होगा। वह कैसे कर पायेंगे, वह आपको लिटिगेशन में से जायेंगे। धन तो सुपद्वीत्स के जरिये उन्होंने दहे हैं, धव निर्दिगेशन का जरिया ह होंगे। इसलिए इसमें परेशानी नहीं, लेकिन लेंड कितनी टौसफर हई हैं धौर करोडों रुपया हिन्दस्तान भर में बर्च हुआ है ससकी रोकवाम करनी चाहिए थी। उसकी रोक्याम इस तरह करनी चाहिए बी कि बाहिनेंस कारी करके सारी हासफर्स निकाद हों। प्रव करोड़ी रूपया सर्च हो बया स्टीर बेतहाका भीग सरकार के दरवाजे पर देखे हुए हैं जहाँ से वह ट्रांसफर्स घपना करवा सकते हैं। किसी ने बेटे के नाम पर, विसी ने

[बी दरवारा सिंह] नीकर के नाम पर, किसी ने डाइबोर्स करके बीबी के नाम पर लिखाई ! जमीन कहीं धापको मिलने वासी नहीं है। धगर धाप चाहें कि धाप इसको लागू करना चाहते हैं तो इसमें केन्द्र सरकार का कुछ नहीं, लेकिन सीलिंग हुई है सरकारों की तरफ़ से। यह सीलिंड धाप कहते हैं कि 18 नहीं होती चाहिए, 44 होनी चाहिए, 45 होनी चाहिए इतना ही यह सब कुछ कहा जा रहा है। मैं तो कहता है कि आप क्सिके लिए निकालना चाहते हैं? प्राप जिसके लिए जमीन निकालना चाहते हैं वह निकलने वाली नही है। बड़े-बडे अजहहा बैठे हुए हैं उसको खिपाने के लिए । परसेंटेज हैय-नाट्स की ज्यादा है। कल्टीवेशन करने अपने दो एकड, पाँच एकड के जो माजिनल 🗻 अप्रथमसं हैं जनकी ताबाद ज्यादा है। किन्तु बहु प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करते है जिनके पास तीन हवार एकड है, मैं यह नही मानता। शाज के जमाने में टेक्नालाजी शाई है उसमे को खोटे किसान ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं। मेक्शकन गदम के नये बीज भाये हैं, उसके साय-साय जितनी विवलपमेट्स हुई है उसकी सरकार ने जितनी इनपुट्स दी हैं उनकी बजह से यहां पहले दो तीन मन प्रोडक्शन होता था बहां श्रव वह-पन्त्रह मन गदम निकशती है। यह किस बजह में हुया है? टेक्नानाजी नहीं, जो साइटिफिक रिसर्च हुई है उसकी वजह से हम दागे बढ़े हैं। वनी दो हवार, तीन हजार वाले मानिक जो वे बहु भूके मरते थे। अमीन उनकी थी लेकिन कस्टिकेशन नहीं थी। वह मुजाहरे से लेते थे. मुजाहरे के पेट काटते थे; सुद कल्टिवेशन नहीं करते थे । यह कोई छोटी बात नही है । 18 hrs

बडी हैरानी की बात हुई। एक सापी

ने यह कहा कि ट्रैक्टर को हैं वह बन्द होने चाहिए। मैं कहता है कि छोटे ट्रैक्टर हों, हैंड दिवेन ताकि लोग धपना कल्टिवेशन कर सर्के । इंटेसिब कल्टिबेशन हो सके । मैं कहता हू कि 18 एक इ हो या जितना भी हो, हम धपने कांग्रेस मैनिकेस्टो से विल्कुल इवर उघर नही जा सकते। जी जाएगा वह पार्टी छोडकर जायेगा, मैं ऐसा समभता है।

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यहाँ पर सवास उठाये गये है कि,इन-कम बेस्ड हो। धगर हम इनकम बेस्ड करना चाहते हैतो फिर यह हमको कहां ले जायेगा ? पंजाब के भ्रन्दर ' '

श्री द्वार० डी० भडारे (बम्बई मध्य) : पार्टी ने 1960 में छोड़ दिया था।

भी दरबारा सिंह जो लुधियाना यूनिवसिटी है, ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवसिटी उसने क्या कहा है ? उसके हिसाब से 30 एकड भी कम जमीन है। वह कहते है कि 50 एकड होनी चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता है कि झालिर यह यूनिवर्मिटी किस लिए धापने बनाई है ? यह गलत स्टेटिस्टिक्स देकर लोगो मे गलतफहमी बढ़ाना चाहती है। इस लिए में कहता है कि क्या इन बड़े-बड़े भादमियों की हजारी रुपये देकर इस बात के लिए साहा किया गया है कि वह अपने लैंड-लाडिक्म को इसमे खिपाये। बहु सब बडे-बडे झावमी हैं। इमलिये मैं कहता हू कि जो इनकम-बेस्ड की बात कही जाती है, धनर बह बीज धायेगी तो वह भागे कही सरम होने बाली नही है। इसी के साथ मैं यह वानिंग भी देना चाहता हू कि द्यापको प्ररवन सीलिंग को ज्यादा स्पीड धर करना चाहिए। घरवन सीलिंग जो है उसके घन्दर जरूरी है कि यह पहलू तेज किया जाये नयोकि कहीं यह बाइडिया न दन बाय कि यह कुछ करने वाले नही है।

श्रद्यन सीलिंग के बारे में कांग्रेस धीर उसकी सरकार का बिल्कुल वाजेह तीर पर स्टेंड है कि हमको इसे करना है और पूरा करना है, लेकिन टाग से बांध देना कि लैंड लेजिस्लेशन तब हो, लैंड सीलिंग तब हो जब घरबन सीलिंग हो, तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है। यह भाज बीस साल से, पन्द्रह साल से चल रही है। मुक्ते पता है कि कई लोगो के साथ बेइंसाफी हुई है इस लैंड के मामले मे । लेकिन उसका भी एक पहलू यह है कि पाज भीड हगर बढ़ गई है। यहा श्री बाजपेयी कहते रहे, श्रव उनको खयाल श्राया किसानो का। सेविन उनको किसानो का खयाल नही, बड़े-बदे जमीदारी का खयाल है। धगर किसान का खयाल होता तो वह ऐसी बात नहीं कहते।

मैं मानता हु कि श्री मालयीय ने एक बहुत वाजेह सवाल उठाया है। यह लैंड-लाड जितने है उनका हिमाब-किताब होने दीजिए कि उन्होने कितना नपया सरकारी तौर पर ट्रैक्टर के लिए, इनपूट के लिए, बिजली के लिए, पानी के लिए या मशीन के लिए लिया है। धाज लाखी रुपया उनके जिम्मे निकलेगा. लेकिन गरीब किसान जो हैं. जो श्रेयर कापर है, को अपनी जमीन में काइत कर लेना बाहे उसको घपनी फसल के घरेन्स्ट बैंक से कर्जा नहीं मिलता। कर्जा उसको मिलता है जो लाखो रुपया धपनी जमीम से कमाता है। धौर किससे कमाता है? जो ऐक्सेंटी लैंडलार्ड है। जमीन उनके नाम है चौर काश्त करने वाला कोई भीर है। जो कादत करने वाला है उसका पेट काट कर वह से जाता है। साप सन्दाजा कीजिए कि जो ऐडसैटी लैंड-लार्ड है वह कब तक कायम रहेगा? मैं मानता है कि मुश्किलात है। मुश्क्लात यह है कि धाप प्राप्तवेट इरिनेशन धीर शबर्लमेट इरिगेशन को तेज करना

चाहते हैं या नहीं, भाप उसकी इंडेबेड करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? भाष जो भी मधीं में भावे कर लीजिए, केकिन 18 एकड़ से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसके नीचे जो आपकी मर्जी भागे कर लीजिये / आप वस एकड से पन्त्रह एकड़ कर दें, बद्रारह एकड़ कर दें, तब प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल हों तब भी कोई हजं नहीं है। लेकिन प्रगर कभी यह छट हो कि जो ट्रांस्फर्से वैलिड ट्रांस्फर हैं उनको धाप ऐक्सेप्ट करेंगे तो कोई की ट्रांसफर हिन्दुस्तान मर मे ऐसा नहीं है जो इनवैसिड होता हो। धगर धाप बेनामी काश्तकार हुंडेगे तो पायेंगे कि लोगों ने अपने लक्ष्के के नाम पर ही नहीं, धपने दोस्त के नाम पर अमीन दे वी है और वह कास्त उसके नाम से चली गई।

समापति महोदय धव भाप समाप्त करे।

भी बरकारा सिंह : भीरो को तो भापने 25-26 मिनट दिये है। मैं भ्रमी समाप्त कर देता हूँ।

बेनामी ट्रांस्फर्स को दरियापत करने का दग क्या होगा? इस दंग से शो झाप किसी की अमीन दूद नहीं सकेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता है कि जितने मिनस्टर हैं या दूसरे जोग हैं उन सबकी जमीनों भी धाष देख में धौर पता लगा में कि किसके पास कितनी जमीन है। बढे-बड़े धापसर को हैं अपूरोकेसी जो है वह तो वैडिड हैं इस जात के लिये कोई भी लेकि-स्लेशन धांगे बढ़ने ही न पाये धौर वह बढ़ने नहीं देगी। इम बान्ते सब बीजों को देक्कर धाप फैसला करें। [की बरबारा विद्व] श्रम्य में मैं भाषा करता है कि कांत्रेस का को मैनिकैस्टो है उसकी पूरी सरह के भाष जागू करेंचे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) . Mr. Chairman, by the time I have addressed you, I am not quite sure that my time is mot already over. However, if there are landless in this country, I find that there are timeless in this House, if I can use 'timeless' with a different connotation altogether. Or, at best, you can say that there are those to whose lot has fallen 'uneconomic time' and since it seems to be completely beyond your capacity to make 'uneconomic' time 'economic'. That also seems to be the position of this Government also that it uneconomic make economic or give land to the landless The position of the Chair and the position of the Government are absolutely on all fours the same

Sir, it is quite clear that there can be no meaningful contribution to this highly complex subject during the time that is made available to me Indeed the controversy over this subject is so charged with irrational emotion that he would be the moddest of all persons who will try to introduce a measure of rationality during the meagre time available in this debete

I don't want, Mr Chairman, to give expression to simplistic formulations or bold statements on this subject. We can utilise a future occasion to give expression to our views. Otherwise, I am afraid, I may be making myself an utterly ridiculous, whatever capacity for brevity I may possess; I would only be giving expression to my economic and social illiteracy on the subject. That I do not propose to do.

But a 'capsule' statement that I will permit myself on this occasion is that we are for the revision of the ceiling and this has been relievated so many times in our important resolutions and even in our election manifesto. We are prepared to go to the farthest limit of the optimum size of a holding because we think that there is need to introduce equity in the ownership pattern in the rural areas. But this must be consistent with a progressive, dynamic and burgeoning agriculture. That is in fact a categorical MUST in the given Indian situation.

A full statement on this subject would be made available by the Working Committee of my Party this evening and even that would not be a final statement because the final staten ent must wait till there is a final decision of the Government on the Central Land Reforms Committee's recommendations The Government has not obliged us, even after ten months it has not obliged us, with its decision on the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Com nittee It has not given us even adequate statistics on the basis of which we can give our opinion in a sensible manner on the subject However I would only say that we want that all care should be taken in coming to a decision on this subject so that stignation does not come to grip our agriculture also so that this agricultural stagnation joining hands with industrial stagnation to make the crisis complete in the country

की विश्वित विश्व (मोतीहारी) ' समापित महोदय, बहा तक पूमि की सीमाबन्दी का प्रवन है, सरकार को ये झांकडे देने चाहिए कि उसने को जमीन की मीमा निर्धारित की है, बाब की कीमत के हिसाब से उस वे कितने क्यां पिलेंगे धौर क्या किसी पढ़े- लिखे व्यक्ति, ग्रेजुएट, एम॰ ए॰ पास या किसी साइटिस्ट के पांच व्यक्तियों का परिवार उस भूमि पर खेती करके धपना जीवन-यापन कर सकता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार के इस बयान मे कमनोरी भीर लैंकुना है। उसने यह नहीं बताया कि साख

की कीमत में निर्वारित मूमि से कितनी सामदनी होगी और क्या किसी पड़े-निस्ते व्यक्ति का परिवार उस भूमि पर रह सकता है या नहीं।

हमारे कई माई बेती सम्बन्धी समस्यासी को समझते नहीं हैं। सबसे ज्यादा फायदामद ती रेन बाटर होता है। धगर धासमान से पानी बरसे तो ज्यादा पैदाबार होती है। पनी डरिंगेशन से, धर्वात नदी-नाले या नहर से सिंवाई करके भी ज्यादा पैदाबार होती है, लेकिन वह झासमानी पानी की पैदाबार की तरह नहीं होती है। इसी तरह लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से उतनी पैदाबार नही होती है, जितनी कि पलो इरिगेशन से होती है जिसका मतलब यह है कि कूघी छादि से सिंबाई करने से पैदावार कम होती है। हमारे बहुत से भाई यह नही जानते हैं कि रेन बाटर, लिफ्ट इरिंगेशन धौर फ्लो इरिंगेशन बेक्याफकं है। धगर बारिश न हो धीर नदी नाले से पैदाबार की जाये, तो 60 फीसदी से ज्यादा पैदाबार नहीं होगी।

मानतीय सदस्य, श्री पडा, ने कहा है कि जमीन है। सब भूमि गोपाल की। भूमि तो सबकी है, लेकिन वह टुकडे-टुकडे करके तो नहीं बाँटी जा सकती है। हमारे देश में चार सी मिलियन एकड जोत की जमीन है और हमारी जनसङ्या साठ करोड के लगभग हो गई है। तो फिर जमीन का बटवारा कैसे होगा?

जिसके पास जमीन है, नेकिन जो पैदाबार नहीं करता है, उससे जमीन ले लेनी चाहिए, सरकार का यह उसूल होना चाहिए। सरकार को पैदाबार की तरक ज्यान देना चाहिए। ग्रांसिर हले जमीन से पैदाबार करके लोगों को खिलाना है। मैं मूमि की खीमा तकर चाहता है, नेकिन वह ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जो इकानोमिक होस्बिम हो ।

कुछ भाइयों ने कुलक कहा है। क्या डा॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद कुलक वे?

भी मोगेश का (जयनगर): कुलक नहीं, तो भीर क्या थे?

भी विभूति मिश्रः स्या डा॰ श्री कृष्ण सिंह कुलक ने ?

भी मोनेन्द्र भ्वाः वह अमींदार से।

स्नी विभूति मिस्न: क्या डा॰ अनुम्रह् नारायण सिंह कुलक से ? ये सब अमेजो से लडे बीर जेल में गये। इस में जो कुलक थे, उन्होंने वहां के रेवोल्यूशन में मवद नहीं की। यहां के कुलक धीर वहां के कुलक में फर्क है। हमारे भाइयों को पता नहीं है कि हम जेल जाते में।

श्री नाहाटा ने चीन के कल्बरम रेबोल्यूशन को बात कही। मैं कल्बरल रेवोल्यूशन चाहता हु। चीन मे कल्चरल रेवोल्युशन किसानों के खिलाफ नहीं हथा, बल्कि उन लोगो के खिलाफ हथा, जो फीज मे भीर बडे-बडे भीहदो पर बडी तनस्वाहें पाते से । जिन्होंने चाइना की हिस्ट्री की पका है भीर हिन्दुस्तान की तो दोनों देशों का किसान रेबोल्युशनरी रहा है। हम ने स्वाचीनता की लडाई लडी। मेरे पास घोडी जमीन है। उसी को जोत कर पैदा किया धौर बाकर स्वाधीनता की महाई नहीं। घग्रेजो के साथ मैदाने जग ये रहे और आगे भी जो कुछ कहिए करने को तैयार है। लेकिन हमारे साथ बहुन धादमी जेल जाकर क्षाने को नहीं मिला तो भागकर चले गमे, माफी मांग कर चले गये। इसलिए यह कहें कि हिम्बुस्तान का किसान कृषक है, प्रति-

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

कियावादी है, यह गसत है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं मोहन दास करम चद गांधी मोतीहारी मैं गये तो वहां के छोटे-छोटे लोगों ने जमीन दी कांग्रेस आफिस के लिए, जेस गये, चन्दा दिया भीर भाज भी हमारे साथ हैं जो भो हमारा प्रोग्राम होता है उस में साथ देते हैं। ''(अयवधान) ''कोई क्लैक-मार्केटिंग नहीं करता।

इसलिए में चाहता हूँ कि जमीन की सीलिंग हो। सरकार इसका धन्दाज लगाये कि एक परिवार को हम कितना देना चाहते हैं, उससे उसकी कैसे परवरिश होगी, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाना, घर बनाना, कपड़े पहनना, बीमारी में खर्च करना, यह सब सरकार सोच ले और जमीन का सीलिंग ठीक करे। अभीन की सीलिंग हो लेकिन मैं वाहता है कि इधर के स्रोर उधर के जो एम० पी० है बह साल मे पन्द्रह हजार पाते है, इतना तो किसान को दें। भगर हम 15 हजार नैट इनकम उनको नही देसके तो किसान के बच्चे प्रापको छोड़ने वाले नही है, इन बात को भाप याद रखिये। इसनिए मैं चाहता ह कि सरकार मे जो लोग है उनको सोचना चाहिए कि जा लोग सोलिंग लगाना चाहते हैं वह सीलिंग अपने ऊपर भी लगाये. सरकारी नौकर है, राष्ट्रपति हैं, मिनिस्टर है, बड़े बड़े शकसर है, प्रोफेसर है, डाक्टर है, सब जमह सीलिय होनी चाहिए, सेठ साहकार है · · · • ·

एक माननीन सबस्य : बिरला हैं, टाटा हैं · · · •

श्री विभूति मिश्राः वह सेठ साहू कारों मे स्नागये।

भी त्रक्षिभूष्या (विक्षसा दिल्ली): विरला इन्द्रवायरी का विरोध धापने किया था ' · · सी विमृति सिख : प्रापका प्रन्तान तोड़बाने मैं स्था का घीर पहला सवास मैंने किया वा कि इस विरला हाउस को ले लिया जाय ' · · ·

Agricultural Holdings (Dis.)

श्री शशिष्या : मैं इनको बड़ा वर्मीदार नहीं मानता। मे तो छोटे-छोटे जमीदार हैं। लेकिन इनसे पार्यना यह है कि जमीदारों की जमादारी न करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्रः पालियामेंट में पत जी ने जवाब दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि बिरला हाउस लेना चाहिए। ग्रापके रेकाई की चीज है वर्षों पहले की, देख मकते हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जमीन के ऊरर सोलिंग लाए पौर देखे कि कितनी पैदाबार है। ट्यूव वैल ग्रीर पनो-इरिगेशन में फर्क है। एक बात ग्रीर है कि जमीन का क्लासिफिकेशन करें नम्बर एक, नम्बर दो, नम्बर तोन, नम्बर चार क्योंकि एक ही गाव मैं एक-एक जगह पर एक तरह की जमीन नहीं है। इसलिए जमीन का क्लासिफिकेशन हो। मैं सोलिंग जरूर चाहता है ग्रीर यह चाहता हूँ कि किसी के पास ज्यादा जमीन नहीं रह। सब को जीने का हक है। जो 31 हजार करोड़ नेशनल इनकम है उसका इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रोब्यूजन होना चाहिए। न किसी को ज्यादा मिले न किमी को कम मिले।

यह जो हमारे भाई विरोधी लोग हैं, पड़ा जी ने कहा कि बहन को हक नहीं होना चाहिए, बेटी का हक नहीं होना चाहिए। तो मैं पूछना चाहना हूं कि बीकर सेक्जन को क्यों हक नहीं देना चाहते हैं? हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, हमारी बहन हैं, क्या बह हिन्दुस्तान की सेवा नहीं कर रही हैं? इसलिए यह जो उन्होंने कहा कि इव बोयों को हक नहीं होना चाहिए, साली पुरुषों को हक होना चाहिए, इससे बढ़ कर अन्याय और क्या होगा? इसलिए सरकार सोच समक्त कर सीलिंग लगाये। जमीन का बंटवारा हो और सरकार यह देखे कि जो जमीन से ज्यादा पैदाबार कर सके उसको जमीन रसने का हक है और जो नहीं पैदा कर सके उसको रखने का हक नहीं है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhanduka): I think the question of ceiling is, as the hon. Minister has said rightly, full of misapprehensions. We ought to start, of course, from the fact that ceitings were introduced earlier on, and the question now is one only of revision, that is, revision downwards.

The question that I would like to put is this. What is the basis on which you are fixing the ceiling? Is it on the basis of the income that may be derived from a particular holding? Or is it on the basis of an efficient unit, a unit which is efficient economically from the point of view of modern agriculture? What is the basis?

There must be some basis and clearly. if income is the basis, this is a point which also should be remembered, namely that farming is something where when you fix a ceiling, you are actually fixing a ceiling on the man's income. When a comparision with urban ceiling is made, this distinction is important to bear in mind The urban ceiling is a ceiling put on property in a particular form. You leave the man whose property you put a ceiling on, still free to earn whatever he likes with his normal profession. But here this is the sole means of livelshood; this is the source of income, and, therefore, this distinction should be clearly borne in mind.

The two are not comparable. Because you fix a ceiling on urban land or urban property, therefore, is

reason for revising ceiling here. In fact, there is indirectly as ceiling, of course, on all other professions, that is to say, that which is put by direct taxes such as income-tax and so on, limiting the person's income, but there the income that is fixed is in terms of lakhs of rupees. But here what is the ceiting? Even if you think in terms of income, whatever the basis for the calculations you make, whether it be irrigated land or otherwise, and you ashame that the tarmer is really going to earn a thousand rupees or so not per acre, yet he is going to be still well below whatever ceiling there exists today directly and indirectly on the other professions. But I am not really here concerned with that. What I would lies is an answer to my question; What is the basis on which you have fixed the ceiling?

Then, I would put this question. The surplus land that you may acquire in this way is going to be in many different pockets. It will be a very difficult problem to allot it in any sensible way. Those who have had experience of consolidation of holdings should be well aware of the fact that it is a virtually impossible task. In most States, the task of consolidating holdings has had to be given up. This task is not going to be easy. But, to whom are you going to give this surplus land? Are you going to give it to those whose holdings are non-viable so as to make them viable? In fact, before this, I may put this question: How much are you proposing to give out of this surplus land to each individual? What is this particular unit?

MR. CHAIRMAN Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHR! H. M. PATEL: If you do not let me finish even two points, I might as well sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may finish his points.

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SHRI H. M. PATEL. I am trying to make only points and I am not even elaborating them

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

That is why I am asking the hon Member to be brief and conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL What is this unit? How many acres will you give out of the surplus land to each person and as and when you proceed to distribute? If that be so, as somebody pointed out, large numbers of holdings, in fact, the overwhelming majority of holdings are below two acres or below two hectares, certainly they will form the overwhelming majority. Do you regard two hectares as a viable holding? If not, would it not be more in the interest of the country to make those non-viable holdings into viable ones and then to proceed to think of those who are landless labour or landless agricultural workers?

Pinally, I think this is a point which you may well consider. Is it everybody and anybody who can take to farming? Farming is not only a hard business and hard work is called for but it is also an art. There is something which makes a farmer and not everybody can be a farmer and if you want farming to be prosperous and so on, then I think you must take that factor also into account

There is another point which I think is not usually borne in mind and that is the operation of landholdings on the lot of Harijans in our country You may fix a ceiling today My holdings may be today at the ceiling if I have four sons, the holding is going to be devided The ceiling on land holding, into four which was a good one, which was presumably fixed to bring in a fairly satisfactory income for the family, would immediately become almost non-viable would think in terms of bringing in a law. that would be good, something in the nature of primogeniture or ensuing that only one person gets the land and the rest get some money in compensation. As it is today, regularly, the size of the land holdings is going down

There was one point that was made and that was important also. We talk in terms of the country as a whole. But I must urge that in agriculture conditions that prevail vary from area to area in the country I would refer to one thing. Take the position in Surat and Bulsar -- formerly they were one district, now they are two districts 74 per cent of the farms have an average size of less than three hectares and the existing ceiling in this district are: 6.5 hectares of umrrigated land, or 3 2 hectares of seasonally irrigated rice land, and 1.6 hectares of perennially irrigated land. This is the ceiling as it is in operation today in this district of Gujarat But ceilings vary from district to district

MR. CHAIRMAN Please try to conclude

SHRI H M PATEL I can claim that the ceiling laws have been enforced fairly satisfactorily in Gujarat, though not of course as satisfactorily as one might wish. Are these ceilings so high that they should be lowered further? Why should they be lowered? These ceilings were worked out in the old days on the criterion that they should produce an income of Rs 3,600 a year. The ceilings vary in Gujarat from as low as 15 20 acres rising to 200 and odd acres in some places, depending on the quality of the land, availability of water and so on

AN HON. MEMBER Is it for family or individual?

SHRI H M. PATEL These ceilings are for individuals, family concept has come now if you look at the report of the intensive agricultural district programme which was published in which full statistics are given—I have no time, otherwise I would give you full facts and figures—you will see that in practice it is not just a question of criting being for individuals, but for family

holdings. It is not as if large amounts of surplus land are available. Whatever ocilings you fix, when you compare the surplus land likely to be available with the number of the landless people or persons whose holdings are non-viable you will find that those whom you are likely to benefit would be a negligible number of people.

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सतवाल कपुर (पटियाला): चेयरमैन साहब, सारा ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन जिसकी चर्चा बहुत लोग फफ़ से करते हैं भगर उसको प्रापर एनालाइज किया जाये तो मैंने जो यजाब मे हरियासा मे देखा 90 दरसेंट ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन पर, ट्रैक्टर पर, मशीन पर. लाद पर जो रूपया है वह गवर्न-मेट सोर्जेंब में ग्राया है। मेरे भपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे मुक्ते मासूम है, मेरे सुबे का मुक्ते मासूम है ग्रीर साथ के जो सूबे है उनका भी मालूम हैं। प्राब्लम सबसे बडी यह है . . . (ब्यव-थान) . . . अपने फार्म का भी पता है ग्रीर ग्रापके फार्म का भी पता है। मेरे पास फामं है और कर्जा भी है इसीनिये कहता है। सवाल यह है कि स्माल फार्मर्स को आप कोई मौका देंगे कि वह भी ग्रीन रेबो-ल्यूशन मे पार्टनर बनें ? सवाल यह है कि भ्राप छोटे भ्रादमी को कोई मौका देंगे कि बह इस सारे नेशनल मूबमेट मे, इस ग्रीन रेबोस्युशन मे हिस्सेदार हो सके, इसमे इनवाल्य हो सके। ग्रगर ग्राप कोई मौका देना चाहेंगे तो प्रैजेन्ट मिस्टम को चेंज करना पडेगा। प्राप प्रेजेम्ट सिस्टम को कन्टिम्यू रखे, रुपया इसी तरह से डिस्ट्री-ब्यट हो: ग्रीन रेबोल्युशन के नाम पर, सारा रुपया बड़े-बड़े भादिमयों के हाथ मे चला जामे, ट्रॅंक्टर के नाम पर, फॉटलाइअर के नाम पर, मशीनरी के नाम पर और फिर आप दो एकड वासे, पाँच एकड़ वाले, तीन एकड बाले की कोई लोन देते हैं. उनकी इरीनेश्चन की कोई फेसिसिटी देते हैं ? उनकी

धाप नये सीड्स कितने देते है। एग्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी कितनी प्रोबाइड करते हैं, उनके लिए क्या इस्टिट्यूशन कायम करते है, यह सोचने का सबाल है ? प्रेजेन्ट सीलिंग जो है आपने 10 भीर 18 एकड़ के भन्दर रखी. माज का माप का स्टेटमेट है, उसकी डिटेल्स में मैं नहीं जाता लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि 10 एकड़ और 18 एकड़ के दमियान सीलिंग होनी चाहिए चोहे बह इरीगेटेड लैंड थू गवनंमेट सोर्सेज हो या इरीगटेड लैंड थ्राइवेट सोर्सेण हो । धगर भाप यह सोचते हो, या हमारे म से कुछ भाई यह सोचते हो कि प्राइवेट इर्रीगेटेड लैंड का सर्चा बहुत प्राता है, वह सर्चा कितना धाता है यह भी हमे मालूम है भीर उमका बेनीफिट कितना होता है यह मैं यहां बताने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, लेकिन उसका बेनीफिट गबर्नेमेट इरींगेटेड लेड से ज्यादा होता है। कई बार बारिस नही होती नहर मे पानी नहीं भाता। 18 एक इसे ज्यादा की कोई भी सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिये। वजर जमीन की बात मैं नही करता ।

कई दोस्तो ने वहा कि 15,000 द० प्रामवनी किसान की मुकरंर करो। प्राप्त हमारे देश मे 20 करोड प्रादमी ऐसे हैं जिनकी इन्कम 50 पैसे रोजाना है, बिल्क उससे भी कम है, 40 पैसे रोजाना है। लेकिन प्राप प्रगर 15,000 द० की बात कहते है, हम मे से कुछ लोग प्रगर इस बात को कहते हैं तो उनका मकसद कनप्यू वन पैदा करने के प्रलावा ग्रीर कुछ नही है। यह सवाल ग्राज सोशल बस्टिस का है। इसीलिए सीसिंग को कम करके मार्जिनल फार्मर को बेनिफिट देना, जो सही माने में खुद सेती करता है, गरीब मजारा है, उसको ग्रापने कदम पर सड़ा करना, यह सरकार

[श्री सतपास कपूर) का मकसद है, श्रीर यही हमारा मैनीफैस्टो है। इसको पूरा करना चाहिए, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री नाषु राम मिर्घा (नागौर): सभा-पति जी, माननीय खाद्य मन्त्री जी के 27 तारीख के स्टेटमेंट पर विवाद हुआ इस सदन में भीर माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुने। माननीय शिन्दे जी ने भी अपने कुछ विचार रखे, मैं उनसे सहमत है। जहां तक इस स्टेटमेंट का सवास है, जो स्टेटमेंट दिया उस में न कुछ चीज छुपाई गई, झौरन कोई बात गलत कही गयी, भीर न उसमे कोई गनत बाल कहने की भावना थी, क्योंकि इसका इतिहास है। केन्द्रीय सुषार समिति का बनना इसलिए जरूरी समभा भारत सरकार ने क्योंकि देश में सीलिंग के कानून कई सालों पहले राज्यों में वने भौर उनमें कई तरह की भिन्नताएं बी। भीर यह एक ऐसा मौका बा, जब केन्द्रीय सरकार मजबूत बी, कि भूमि सुवारों के अन्दर एक तरह की समानता हो, धौर जिन नियमों में कोई न्याय नहीं है उनसे सुघार हो। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस कमेटी का गठन हुआ। इन्होंने जो कुछ शिफारिशें कीं बहुत सोच समक कर की, भीर उनके पीछे बाबार था। 10 से 18 एकड सिंचित जमीन हो भीर दो फसलें देने लायक हो, घोर पैरीनियल इर्रीगेटेड हो, घौर सरकारी कोतों से हो, यह बात भापने जो भी वह **कई राज्यों के धन्दर जो पहले से कानून बने** हुए थे, अन कानूनों के घन्दर जिसमें उड़ीसा, बिहार, गुजरात, वेस्ट बंगाल और को बाद में भी हमने विसकी बेस्ट बंगाल में लागू किया, उस सारी बैक्बाउण्ड में इस सीलिंग की परिवादा को बापने अस्तियार किया। इसलिए न उसमें कुछ बदलने की यूंजाइस बी, न उसमें तोड़ मरोड़ की गई। हकीकत यह है कि कुछ लोगों के मन में इरादे कुछ भीर हैं कि सीलिंग भीर कुछ हो। उनके इरादे सही हो सकते हैं। भीर बह भपनी तदह से बात कह सकते हैं। पर उसमें सरकार को यह कहना कि वह जो कह रही है गसत है, भीर हम जो कह रहे हैं वह सही है, इस प्रकार का विवाद ठीक नही है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान, उसकी बेती भीर उसकी मुसीबतों को तथा इस देश के अन्दर जो कुछ किसानों ने पिछले दो, तीन साल में किया है, उस मारी भूमिका को सारे देश को याद रखना पडेगा। धाज से दो साल पहले लाखों टन धनाज हम विदेशों से मंगाते थे धौर करोड़ों रु० की विदेशी मुद्राइस पर सर्च करते थे। लेकिन खाद्यान्न के मामले में जो हम घारम निमंर हए इस रिबौल्यूशन की किसने पैदा किया ? किसान ने । उसके धन्दर सभी तरह कं किसान झामिल हैं। भाज हम छोटे भीर बडे किसान का जो एक विवाद सदा करके गांवों के समाज के स्ट्रक्बर को खराब करना चाहते है, यह मेरी राय में उचित नही है। मैं माननीय ज्योतिमंय बसु धौर उनकी पार्टी के इरादेसमभ सकता है। में सी० पी॰ माई॰ के कुछ लोगों के इरादे समक सकता है और यहाँ बैठे हुए प्रगति-शील लोगों के विचारों को समक्त सकता है। मगर मैं निवेदन भापसे यह करना चाहता है कि हम इस तरह छोटे बड़े की बात करके एक सतरनाक विवाद बाज गांवों के अन्दर पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह देश के लिये एक बहुत सतरनाक बात है। मैं बापसे निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि जो सोग गरीब हैं उनकी गरीबी हटनी चाहिए। जमीन बहां पर क्याचा है उन सोनों से लेनी चाहिए, उनकी देनी चाहिए। सीलिंग के सिखान्त की मैं

मानवा है एक परिवर्तन भाषा है। पहले कई स्टेटो मे, ज्यादातर स्टेटों मे जहां एक व्यक्तिके ऊपर सीलिंग थी अब हमने यूनि-फार्म तरीके से एक सिद्धान्त की प्रवास जिसको नाग्रेस के मैनिफीस्टो मे कहा है। वहां पर हमने बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन किया है राज्यो के लिए । फीमली यूनिट होगा, जिसमे माइनर चिल्ड्रन ही, हस्बेड-बाइफ हो, यह परिवर्तन बहुत बढा है। इससे कई लोगो की जमीने जो इडिविड्यल्स के ऊपर बी, हमे मिलेगी, वह जमीन हमे मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह उचित बात है कि सीलिंग की परिभाषा की जाए। दस से 18 एकड़ के बीच में सरकारी स्नोत की बात जो कहां गई है, वह बात कौग्रेस के मैनिफैस्टा मे भी मौजूद है। उसी पंराग्राफ म प्राप देखेंगे नीचे की तीन लाइनो म वैस्ट बंगाल क कानून का रिफरेस दिया गया है, परि-भाषा दी गई है। उससे वह इप्लाइड है कि गवर्नमेट सोसं का सवाल था। भ्राप कहते है कि प्राइवेट सोसं ऐक्जेम्ट हो जाएगा । कोई प्राइवेट सोसं को एंक्जेम्ट होने की बात नहीं है। वह स्लब्स का सवाल है। उसमे जो द्सरे प्रकार की भूमि है, मैक्सिमम धापने कहा 54 एकड तक सीलिंग हा सक्ती है जो दूसरे प्रकार की अमीने हो। भगर भाप 56 एकड की बात सेकर बैठ जाए, तार्में निवेदन कक गा कि हमारे राजस्थान म 22 से 332 एक इसक सीलिंग है। 332 एक इ की सीमिंग कहाँ है? जेसलमेर, जाडा, बाइमेर, बीकानेर इलाको मे है जहां कि दस साल मे एक दफा भी बरसात नहीं होती। बहापर को हमारी कसल पैदा होती है उसके लिए हमने कहा है, जो मोस्ट साइटि-फिक वे राजस्थान मे हमने दिफाइन किया है कि एक एकड़ जमीन, जिसमे दस मन वेह हैदा किया था सकता है, उस बमीन ,को क्रुह,,दक स्टैंबट एकड़ मानेगे। उसकी

कीमत की दूसरी फसलें पैदा होने बाली जमीन को दूसरे इजाको मे समान मानेंगे। उसी हिसाब से हमने 36 सी स्वयं की मामदनी परिवार को दी है। जिस समय यह सीलिंग लगाई गई 22 एकड से नेकर 332 एकड़ तक, राजस्थान मे भौर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान मे 16-17 परसेंट तमाम इरिगेशन है स्रीर वह इरिगेशन भी पूरा नहीं। आज हमारे इरिंगेशन की सारी परिभाषा प्रोटेक्टिब इरिगेशन है। वह इबल क्राप इरिगेशन देने वाली क्षमता, 200 परसेट इटेंसिटी हिन्द-स्तान वे किसी हिस्में में नहीं है। आज हमारा नेशन है प्रोटक्टिव इरिगेशन । ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों का फायदा हो, क्म से कम इटेसिटी रखी जाए जिसस कुछ न कुछा सफल एश्योड हो जाये । यह इटेंसिटी त्मारी नहरो की है। उसी प्रकार से जो प्राइवेट सोसं भाफ इरिगेशन है, उसके बारे मे बाप बहुत जोर देते है। कपूर साहब कह रहे ये कि उनसे बहुत फायदे होते है। यलग-धलग इलाको मे प्रलग-धलग हालात हैं। कई इलाको म पानी ज्यादा है, कई इलाको मे हुम दो घटे श्रोपन डग-बैल नहीं चला सकते हैं। इस हिन्दुस्तान की हालत देखिये, वितना बडा हिन्दुस्तान है जिसकी हम कटीनेट कह सकते है। जिसक घन्दर धलग-धलग सूबे है। एक-एक सूबे के धन्दर भनग-भनग हालात है। यह सारी व्यवस्था जो कुछ झापने किया है, वह सी० एल० भार० सी० की रिपोट में मौजूद हैं। विन सिद्धान्तो को हमन प्रतिपादित किया है, जिनको हमने काग्रेस मैनिफैस्टो मे रखा है, यगर बाप उनको इप्लीमेट करते हैं तो इम सब उसके पक्ष में हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि उस मैनिफीस्टो को पूरी तरह से सोच समभ कर उसका सड्डी विवेचन करके उसका करक्ट इटरन्निटेशन किया जाये। यह नहीं कि किसी तरह से जिद की जाए और किसी

MAY 29, 1972

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[श्री नाथू राम मिर्घा] तरह से कह दिया कि हमने 18 से 10 एकड़ के बीच कर दिया है। उसका करक्ट इंटरप्रिटेशन करने का सवाल है। हमे प्राचा है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृस्व मे किसानों के साथ इसाफ होगा। हमे चाहे भाष बुरा भला कहें, लेकिन इम भापके जैसे लेबिल पर नहीं जाना चाहते। द्याप हमको कुलक कहेती हम धापको नही कहते। यह तो बापका स्वभाव है, बापके तौर-तरीके हैं। प्राप इस सवाल को विगाड़ना चाहते हैं, तोड़ना चाहते हैं। डेमोक्रोसी मे धापका विश्वास नहीं है। इसलिए प्राप जो कुछ भी कहे, उसके साथ धगर कुछ प्रगतिशील विचारों में पड़ कर के हमारे कुछ सदस्य धापकी भाषा में भाषा मिलाने लगें तो हमे बोलना पड़ता है। वरना हम बोलना भी नहीं चाहते। हम चाहते हैं कि इसाफ हो। सरकार सही करेगी, इन्दिरा जी सही करेगी भौर हमारे देश में किसान को उनके नेतृत्व में कोई सतरा नहीं है। उनको देश के सारे हालात मालूम हैं। ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन हुन्ना है, व्हाइट रेबोस्यूशन लाना है। बहुत काम करना है। भाष छोटे किसान की खिता करते है। किसको उनकी चिंता नहीं है जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। कुल मिला कर दो करोड़ किसाब हैं इस देश मे जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है या बहुत कम हैं। 12 करोड़ हैं जिनके पास कुछ नहीं है, कुछ के पास कुछ, अमीन है। तो किनके पास ज्यादा हैं उनसे क्षेकर हम देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन बमीन सेने के बाद बराबर-बराबर बांट नही सकते। सगर इस जमीन के बंदाबर-बरा-बर बांटने से समस्या इस होती सारे देश की तो हम यह भी करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन इससे समस्या हक नहीं होती। हकको समस्या का निवान करना है। छोटे कोनीं की, बरीब सीबों को हम समझते हैं कि

सन्तिविद्यारी धाकुपेश्चन विया आये, इन्वेस्ट-मेंट करने का मौका दिया जाए, उनके लिए ज्याया व्यवस्थाए की जाएं, इन सारी बातीं को हमको भीर भाषको करना है। पर इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को करने के लिए वाजिब तौर से सब किसानों को, जो माजिनल किसान हैं या थोड़ा-बहुत सप्लंस पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं, एक लाठी से हांककर हम देश मे लगातार एक दूषित बातावरण पैदा करते रहे हैं तो इससे गांव का और समाज का नुकसान होगा तथा देश के उत्पादन पर इसका ग्रसर पडेगा। जो हमारे माजिनल सप्लंस वाले किसान हैं वह हमारे देश की ताकत है। तभी तो हम भीर देशों के सामने सिर उठाकर चले जाते है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे किसी के पात बाउल लेकर जाने की बात नही है। हालांकि सभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि बाज भी धमरीका से धान लेने की बात चल रही है। इतने वर्ष हो गये पश्चास पञ्चपन वर्ष हो गये, बडे-बड़े क्लेक्टिब ग्रीर स्टेट फार्म हुए। उसके बाद क्या हुमा? इसलिये हम इन चीजी को रखकर प्रेरणा नहीं ले सकते। हम प्रापकी सारी बातों को सममते हैं, इन्दिरा जी सममती हैं। वह हमसे भी ज्यादा इस बीब को समऋती हैं। इसमिये हम प्राशा करते हैं कि हम धपना काम पूरा करेंगे, पार्टी की जो बात है उस को भी पूरा करेंगे और उसके अन्दर किसी के साथ किसी प्रकार की गैर-इंसाफी नहीं होगी।

भाग देखिये कि किसान किस मुसीबत मे काम करता है। मजदूर भीर दूसरे पेके वासे लोग कम से कम खाया में बैठते हो है। अगर वह बाठ वन्टे की तन्स्वाह नेकर दो बच्टे काम करें तो भी अनका काम चन सकता है। अवर साथ आप अपनी बाँव जीव करते हैं, वनकी सहाबतों केवी हैं की हम बी छनके पक्ष में हैं, खेकिन में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कड़कड़ाती धूप में घौर बरसात में खड़े रहकर किसान, जिनके चिड़ी और कमेरी तक दुश्मन बने हुए है, जिस तरह से काम करते हैं और पेट भरते हैं, उनको उबाड़ने के, उनकी सीडरिशप को खत्म करने के जो इरादे हैं उनकी कांग्रेस और हमारे नेता समझते हैं। उनकी कमर तोड़ने का और उनकी छोटी-मोटी सीडरिशप को खत्म करने का कभी भी कांग्रेस का इरादा नहीं हो सकता। इन सारी बातो को सोच समसकर विल्कुल सही तरीके से इसाफ के साथ काम किया जायेगा।

एक शब्द मैं कहुना चाहता हू उस समाचार के बारे में जो नेशनल कमिशन आफ ऐग्नीकल्चर के नाम से निकला है। वह नेशनल कमिशन का ब्यू नही है। बह तो जो उसका बिकंग ग्रुप है, जिसके अन्दर कई तरह के आदमी हैं · · ·

एक माननीय सबस्य : ऐसा नही है।

भी नाथु राम मिर्था: थोडा-बहुत है भपनी जगह । उन्होंने एक मौके का फायदा उठाया है। जिस तरीके से उन्होंने इसका पब्लिकेशन किया है, मैं समस्ता हं, वह उचित नहीं है। फिर भी उन्होंने किया। उनकी मर्जी है। जहां तक कमिश्चन की बात है वह बैठेंगे, सोचेंगे। हमारे सकेले का व्य वहां काम नहीं करता। कमिशन सारे देश का कमिशन है। वह गम्भीरता से इन सारी बातों पर विचार करेगा । इससिए मैं इतनी ही सफाई करना चाहता है : (ब्यवधान) कि बहु कर नहीं सकते पश्चिककेशन । कायदे वे नहीं कर सकते। अवर मैं पूछ ना तो वह शब देने हमने नहीं किया, सीक-घाउट हो गमा । जन्हींने इस तरह के मौके का फायदा सकार्था है। अपर वह जनता में एक जाता- वरण अपने पक्ष में बनाना बाहते हैं तो मुक्ते कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। कई राजनीतियों में से एक वह भी राजनीति है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कमिशन एज् ए होल इस प्रश्न के अपर विचार करेगा और पूरे तौर से समझ के साथ विचार करेगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Congress party has had many debates inside their party forum. In all fairness, the time should have been given to the Opposition to express their views as broadly as possible. I am happy that this ceiling controversy has provided almost a mirror to the Congress party to see their own socialist, image and also their own socialist character in the background of this controversy. It is very easy to abolish privy purses; it is also equally easy to abolish the special privileges of ICS officers; it is also equally easy to have bank nationalisation or nationalisation in some other sector, but the concept of socialism has come down to the terra-firma of realism. Now it is touching the problem of 80 per cent of the people of India. Here is the crux of the problem, Whether the Congress Party really wants social transformation of the country or not. I hope, India will never go the way Communist Russia tried to solve the land problem. Communist Russia proved brutal in tackling the problems of land reforms there . . (Interruptions) My boss is not Moscow or Washington; my boss is the Ganga, the Brahmaputra... (Interruptions)

May I remind you, Sir, in the name of land reforms, in the name of collectivisation of land, all those who opposed the land reforms in Russia, opposed the collectivisation—not thousands but millions of them—were liquidated and millions more were sent to concentration camps. This is on record. Mr. Khrushchev recently brought out everything. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the population of Russia is about one-third.

[Shri Samar Guha]
of India and the land in Russia is more
than five times that of India
(Interruptions)

श्री सोगेन्द्र का (जयनगर) सभापति महोदय, मैं झापकी व्यवस्था चाहता हू। रूस हमारा मित्र देश है। वह पन्द्रह देशों को झन्त दे रहा है हमारे देश के समेत। क्या हम यहा पर भारत में लंड सीलिंग पर बहस कर रहे हैं या इस में जो कुछ हुझा है, उस पर बहस कर रहे हैं ? ज़मीदारों का बीफ ये ले कर झा गए हैं (इंटरफाक)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA As I was pointing out, even after 50 years of revolution, Russia, though it proved to be successful in other spheres miserably failed in the sphere of agriculture and land reforms The result is that, still, Russia is in deficit in food and has to procure food from Canada and other places . (Interruptions) My whole point was this While we approach the land reforms question I would say this that we may have many things to copy from Russia, we may have many things to get from Russia, but in the field of agriculture and land reforms, we should not copy Russia, we should not take any particular lesson from Russia (Interruptions)

It appears to me that the whole discussion on lowering of ceiling is almost futile

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I could not talk even two minutes There were so many interruptions

We had already some land reforms - from 12 acres to 336 acres in Rajasthan It is fantastic! In 1971—these are statistics provided by the Government—what was the total cultivable land in our country? It was 18,12,50,000 hectares This is Government's figure I have made

a little calculation. After 25 years, there have been so many land reforms. Out of 20 States and Union Territories, in ten, there was not even an iota of surplus land. You will be astonished, only 0 1 per cent. (Interruptions) 0 1 per cent of the total cultivable land has been distributed to the landless after 25 years. There is no surplus. That is the problem.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) What should we do? You tell us that

SHRI SAMAR GUHA That was the Problem Problem is the benumi transfers of land Problem is the problem of share-croppers interests Problem is the problem of preserving the interests of tenants in West Bengal there are many good laws-the Tenancy Act the Share Croppers Act and all kinds of legislation From the available Government records it appeare that 16,000 civil rules and 65,000 civil suits are pending involving land vested in the State by the operation of the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act and about 1 68 lakhs acres of vested agricultural land could not be distributed on account of injunction issued by the courts Out of these injunctions, civil rules account to 1 01 lakh acres and civil suits account for 67 000 of the cases What will happen regarding such litigations if you bring Share Croppers Act and Tena ncy Act, Land Reforms Act and if you want to lower the ocilings? What about implementation? According to the Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution, there will be lakhs of litigation cases and what will these poor peasants do?

Therefore, the basic problem is not only lowering the ceiling for distribution of the land to the landless and for ensuring the interests of the ahare croppers and for ensuring the interests of the tenants but you see, this picture of 25 years even if you make the law, you cannot implement it, because of the litigation process and also the bureanerary which is wholly opposed to this kind of reforms.

Lastly, I will finish by saying that it appears to me that to make a differentiation between the Government-irrigated land and the private-irrigated land is like making a difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. One point which is logical is that if the privately-irrigated land is brought under the ceiling law, then what will happen regarding private fund for irrigation? It is argued that it will take away the incentive to agricultural production. It is a logic which is not a fooiproof. I want to ask one question. What was the object of bank nationalisation? To give them, to give the cultivators easy loans so that they can manage irrigation of their lands. Therefore, it appears to me that there must not be any distinction between privately-irrigated land and the Government-irrigated land . (Interruptions)

As I started, I will conclude by saying that the whole exercise on the ceiling controversy is futile. Unless you can control benami transfers of land, unless you can control the litigation, unless you can control the interests of the share-croppers and unless you can control other interests of the tenants, this will be only an exercise, I should say, in ideological thinking and jugglery of progressive words. Nothing else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I had given notice under Rule 193...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. In fact there are 20 more names.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If we are not allowed, then what is the use of giving notice...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Chairman, Sw. . . . भी जोगेना भाः में स्पष्टीकरण के लिये एक सवाल पूछना बाहता है।

समापति महोदयः देखिये, धव तो उनको बोलने दीजिये। धव मत रोकिये। धव बोलने दीजिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भाः केवस एक प्रवन करना चाहना हूं स्पष्टीकरता के लिए, धाप चाहे भभी इवाजत दीजिये, बीच में दीजिये, बाद में दीजिये . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

समापति महोबय : झगर झाप ही लोग इस तरह कीजियेगा तो मैं हाउस ऐडवर्न करके हट जाऊंगा। I will not ask the hon. Minister to give his reply if you do not hear him I will adjourn the House. No interruptions are allowed. Kindly hear the Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In my statement on the 27th April, 1972, I had placed before the House all the relevant facts regarding the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. Even after that statement, some misunderstanding seems to have continued. I am, therefore, glad that this House has been able to devote a few hours today to have a thorough discussion about ceiling on agricultural lands. The main point which is under consideration is whether the land irrigated through private source should be equated with the land irrigated through the Government source. And, about this matter, clarification has been given by my colleague, Shri Shinde wherefrom it will be apparent that at no stage had we given either before this House or before the Rajya Sabha any other statement than the statement of the decision taken by the Central Land Reforms Committee. As he has given those instances I would not like to repeat or go through the same points.

[Shri F. A. A hmed]

But, I would only like to say one thing that this matter was recently taken up and considered by the Central Land Reforms Committee. The Land Reforms Committee, after considering all the aspects, and various view-points which have been expressed in the newspapers, and various statements which have been made by various people and the discussions which were held on two occasions by the Central Land Reforms Committee,-after considering all those decisions,-they came to the following conclusion. I quote.

> "In the discussion that ensued the first point to be discussed at length was whether or not the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. At the request of some members, relevant portions from the verbatim report of the meeting held on 16-4-1971 were read out. The view expressed at that meeting was that irrigation from private sources should not be equated with irrigation from public sources because such a policy might inhibit future investment in irrigation. No opposition to that point of view was expressed by any member of the Committee In the meeting held on August 3, 1971, the question of differentiating between private and public irrigation was not raised. The Committee noted that the discussions were held in two stages on two dates. first, on 16th April, 1971 and then on 3rd August, 1971. These discussions should be considered together. The question of source of irrigation was discussed in the first meeting and no opposition was expressed to the view that private irrigation should not be equated with public irrigation. The question was not re-opened on 3-8-1971. Clarification to this effect was given in the Rajya Sabha on 4-8-1971 immediately after the statement was made. The same stand was taken in

answering a Lok Sabha question later on. After considering all aspects of the matter at length, the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that there is absolutely no basis for the charge that the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee desired it to be recorded that there was no attempt to mislead the public."

I would like to point out that the decision of the Committee was reported to the House, both to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, And, the interpretation given to that decision has been supported by the Land Reforms Committee in their subsequent meetings. When they have passed such a clear Resolution and taken a certain decision in this matter, there can be no question of questioning their decision

Now, may I point out that however, since the question whether private irrigation should be equated with public irrigation has been raised, the Committee proceeded to reconsider the matter? Considerable discussion took place on this issue In the meeting held on the 9th May, it was decided that a decision should be taken after consulting the Chief Ministers. While taking a decision, Government will bear in mind the points made by the hon Members in today's debate.

19 hrs.

May I just point out that so far as this decision is concerned, that has to be taken after consulting all the Chief Ministers, as early as possible? Then Government will be able to take a decision regarding this matter and see how this controversy should be settled.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : May I know whether the Cabinet was opposed to any such distinction ?

भी मोगेन्द्र भा : मैं स्पष्टीकरसा बाहता **F** 1

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सभावति बहोदयः मैं घापको एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा है।

श्री भोगेश्रा भ्हाः यह जो बोले हैं, मैं उस पर स्पष्टीकरण बाहता है।

सभापति महोदय: प्राज स्वह स्पीकर साहब ने जिस क्वेश्चन को डिसएलाऊ किया था. उसको हम इस समय एलाऊ नही करेंगे।

क्वी भोगेरुक का: मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण धभी दिया है, उसी सदर्भ में आप मुक्ते एलाक की जिए। मेरा प्रश्न यह है-इसका मतलब यह हुआ। कि सैट्ल लैड रिफार्स्ज कमेटी ने सभी भी प्राइवेट धौर पहिलक सोर्स के मामले में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया । उस पर चीफ मिनिस्टर्स विचार करेंगे। उनका जो पहला निर्णय था उसमे फर्क नहीं किया है, ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय ने उल्लंबन निया है या नही किया है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : 1 may just point out that what the Land Reforms Committee has decided is that so far as the previous decision is concerned that was a correct one and the correct interpretation was given by us both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. But since there is too much agitation regarding this question, they are prepared to reconsider this matter and that matter is under reconsideration of the Committee. That is the present position. After the Committee has made the recommendations, the Government will take a decision on that matter finally.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: What is the recommendation of the Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No questions. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19 03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday May 30, 1972/Jyaistha 9, 1894 (Saka)