

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Balmela to Ganjam. But connection between Thiruvilla and Talcher will take a long time because, if I remember correctly, the distance between these two places will be 320 km. So, that will take some time.

About Tiesta Project, both in Bihar and West Bengal about 10 lakhs of acres will be irrigated. We have got to discuss with our great neighbour, Bangla Desh. Two parties are involved. It will take some time. We have asked Bihar and West Bengal to settle various details regarding the project. Beyond this, I am afraid, I cannot say anything about this since I have already exceeded my time.

17.30 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some Cut Motions which have been moved. I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary, to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,94,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,01,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 65—POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 56,32,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

17.31 hrs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting of Demands Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, for which 6 hours have been allotted. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that the time may be increased by 3 hours. I hope the House agrees to it.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 2—AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,79,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 239,06,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 3—FISHERIES

MR. CHAIRMAN. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 75,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No 4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,30,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,12,86,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 5—FOREST

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,43,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 6—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,45,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research'."

DEMAND No. 7—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 134,27,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,44,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,91,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

[Mr. Chairman]

the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 36,50,47,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

The Demands are before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Government's callous attitude towards the drought-affected areas in the country. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the so-called green revolution to make any impact on the rural economy and this "green revolution" has accentuated the social and economic tension in the countryside. (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary steps for the stabilisation of agricultural prices. (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement new and radical land legislations in the interests of the

peasantry as the present land legislations (including ceiling legislations) are directed mainly at strengthening the stranglehold of the rich peasants in the countryside. (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take vigorous and positive steps for sustained growth in agricultural production which even after 25 years of independence, remains very much subject to the vagaries of nature. (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against the Food Corporation of India against which allegations of serious nature have been levelled in the House (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the Government of Haryana to abide by the Central and State laws, rules and regulations in respect of export of rice from Haryana to Maharashtra. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to nationalise the Sugar Industry in spite of repeated demands raised by large sections of the public in the country. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure economic price to the sugar-cane growers. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the State Government of Haryana to abide by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, which is a Central Act, in respect of acquisition of land in the district of Gurgaon, Haryana, for a Private Company, viz, Maruti and Co., Ltd. (40)]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhamjanagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industries in the Private sector in the country. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete the minor irrigation schemes long proposed to be completed. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in forthwith rejecting the proposal of the All-India Sugar Millowners' Association to take over and run the sick sugar mills in the country. (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in evaluating an integrated policy on sugar. (82)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to agro-industries in all the States in general and in Orissa in particular. (83)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a sugar industry at Nayagarh in Orissa and

a jute industry in Cuttack district in Orissa. (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to present the interim report of the Industry Committee on sugar industries during the current session. (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop agro-industries in each state wherever there are possibilities. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the Orissa Land Reforms Amendment Bill in its original form immediately during this session. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take effective steps for distribution of Government fallow land of 20 lakh acres in Orissa among the landless Adivasis and Harijans through popular committees. (88)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply full quantity of toned milk to token holders at D.M.S. depots. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start home delivery service by D.M.S. (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to look into complaints regarding distribution of milk at D.M.S. depots (44)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices by the staff at D.M.S. depots (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply milk in time by D.M.S. to Tcken holders (46)].

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute Tobacco Board immediately for the benefit of the tobacco growers in the country (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementation of land reforms schemes in the various States (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in proper distribution of chemical fertilizers to the farmers in time (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute the Government land to the landless agricultural families in Kolleru area West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient credit facilities to the small and marginal farmers (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start Crop and Cattle Insurance Company for the benefit of the farmers (52)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar factories in the country (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply required material such as iron and steel and cement to the new co-operative sugar factories under construction (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recommend to the State Governments to recruit qualified technical persons to manage the co-operative sugar mills (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in working of co-operative rice mills in Andhra Pradesh due to lack of working capital (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in working of Super Bazaars due to mismanagement and lack of proper supervision by State Governments (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds to the new co-operative sugar factories which are under construction as the cost of the material has gone high than originally planned (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise the Co-operative Labour Societies in all the States (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in the country (60)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment to the uneducated and landless agricultural labourers to save them from starvation and starvation deaths (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in allotment of minor irrigation scheme and fund to West Bengal Government for construction of shallow tube-wells, in cluster on Government owned and operated scheme and on loan scheme for backward Birbhum District and other districts of West Bengal. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of increase in allotment of minor irrigation schemes and financial assistance to West Bengal for construction of deep tube-wells and river lift irrigations for backward Birbhum district and other districts of West Bengal (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide chemical fertiliser at reasonable (fixed) rate and high yielding variety of

seeds (wheat and paddy) in time and provide loan to the medium small farmers. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop eviction and give protection against eviction to share croppers (65).]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in number of poultry block units, poultry village units, fishery block units, and fishery village units set up and to be set up in every district of West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check black marketing and adulteration in foodgrains and essential commodities. (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check price rise in foodgrains. (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Failure to get the closed sugar mill at Ahmadpur in the district of Burbhum of West Bengal reopened and reinstate the jobless workers there. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on Community Development and Panchayat Raj. (70)]

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to advise the Panchayat Department, Government of West Bengal to avoid carelessness and arbitrary attitude in the matters of acquisition of land for extension of existing road for Shibnagar in the district of Birbhum in terms of provision of Land Acquisition Act which is a Central Act. (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release the funds allocated to West Bengal and so many other State Governments under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1972-73. (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increase in allotment of units and blocks under special nutrition programme and applied nutrition for coverage of total areas of all districts of West Bengal affected by drought during Fourth Five Year Plan period. (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for sanction of many more schemes and allotment of early release of more funds under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for backward Birbhum district and other districts of West Bengal (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of feeding programmes for inclusion of all

pre-school and school children and expectant mothers in West Bengal and other State Governments. (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold regular election to Panchayat Raj bodies in West Bengal and to introduce direct election to all Panchayat Raj bodies there. (76)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions also are before the House.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it need not be particularly stated that agriculture is the most important field of activity in this country. Therefore the field of agriculture can be considered as the touch stone to the efficacy of the various policies of the Government of India. To state briefly, the present condition of our agricultural production is that we are forced to import foodgrains from USA, let alone achieving self-sufficiency in the matter, after a continuous rule of Congress Party for 25 years. The Government itself stated that a major portion of our country is in the grip of famine and drought.

Today this country's food situation has deteriorated to such a level that it is not in a position to fulfil the targets set by the Government. It is doubtful very much whether the food production would touch the hundred million ton level.

The fact that production has deteriorated, that we are forced to depend on other countries for import of food grains continuously, and a major portion of the country is in the grip of famine, go to prove the miserable

failure of the so called socialist policies that are professed by the Government. The slogan of self-reliance has been reduced to an illusion and the slogan of Garibi Hatao has become a melo-dramatic farce. By way of illustration, as to how the Government has shamelessly failed in fulfilling its professions and promises, I would like to quote here from the speech of hon. Minister Shri Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed made during the last Budget session. "But in spite of the bad weather conditions in some parts of the country like drought in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, floods in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal and cyclone in Orissa, I hope we shall end the year with a production of 112 to 113 million tonnes of foodgrains." The Minister further states that "Five years ago, we had declared that we shall stop all concessional imports from outside. That promise has been fulfilled by us. Not only concessional imports of foodgrains have been stopped, but we are no longer importing foodgrains even on commercial account. I hope in a few commodities, we shall become self-sufficient within two to three years time." I need not separately mention here that the estimates of the Minister have proved to be wrong and the Government has failed. It is strange to see this Government taking shelter in such outmoded and ancient excuses like monsoon for its failure in the agricultural field. This monsoon is the only shelter that is available to the Government from the Finance Minister Chavan to Agriculture Minister Shri Shinde

The Congress has been in power for the last 25 years. For the last 10 years the Government has been proclaiming from the roof tops vociferously that the country is advancing towards self-reliance in the field of agriculture. In an age of space rocket and great industrial advancement it is a clear proof of failure of the insolvent and incompetent policies of the Government when it takes shelter in such age-old explanations as failure of monsoon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would submit that it is shameful that

this Government is taking shelter in such lame excuses.

If you see the extent of irrigation only 21 per cent of the cultivable area of land is irrigated. It would be an undisputed fact that the conditions would have been different if this Government had really helped the poor farmer in his endeavour and rescue him from the clutches of capitalistic land holders. The present state of affairs, on the other hand, is the result of the policies of this Government to shield and safeguard the interests of the landlords. I therefore submit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that it is improper, baseless and absurd for this Government to blame mother nature for the failure of their bankrupt policies.

Now I would like to take up some points in detail. Coming to the agricultural production we are yet to see the Government achieve target of 112 million tons of foodgrains. I hope the Minister would be in a position to state that the country has achieved a hundred million ton target at least. But the present conditions in the field of agriculture in the country reveal a different story. That the 3/4 of the country is in the grip of severe famine is a fact which has been stated by the Government itself. In a review of drought situation in India it has been stated that "227 districts out of 340 and a population of about 20 crores out of 56 crores have been affected under drought conditions in the country in varying degrees." We know that the Government has come out with facts in this connection. Which State is not in the grip of famine these days? We know that Bengal is in the grip of severe famine that people are migrating in large numbers. The Government is aware of the fact that the State of Andhra Pradesh is being crushed under the severe famine for the last two years. It is also a fact that all the members here have submitted to the Government that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is completely paralysed and not in a position to face the

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situation of famine there. The State is forced to beg for food from other States because of this situation. We cannot hide the fact, even if we want to, that people are forced to migrate with bag and baggage to other areas due to lack of fodder for the cattle, food and drinking water in the State of Maharashtra. What answer has the Minister to give in such a situation? The Minister states that the Government is taking all relief measures necessary to combat such a situation. I would like to ask the Minister as to why we are forced to face such a situation? Why did not the Government take necessary preventive steps? The fact that 3/4 of the country is in the grip of drought or famine is unequivocal proof of the failure of the policies of this Government. I would like to submit that the present famine conditions are like a judgement on the bankrupt and futile policies of the Government.

You talk of green revolution as a great solution to all these problems. They say that they are helping the farmer in getting fertilizer, and in following new and scientific techniques in the field of production. I think that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad or Shri Shinde may not talk so confidently of this green revolution as they did last time. Here I would like to quote Miss Frankel, a consultant to the US Aid Mission in India. In her book, 'India's Green Revolution' she writes: "Nevertheless, the benefits have been heavily weighted in favour of the large farmer (the cultivator with 25-30 acres or more) who has been able to exploit full potential of the new technology. Although 15 to 25 acres farmers have also experienced absolute increases in output and income, the gap between the large and medium farmers has undoubtedly widened. Small farmers, those with 10 to 15 acres have so far made only marginal gains, and ultimately they may even find their farm operations over-capitalised and uneconomic. Some farmers with less than 10 acres

have experienced an absolute deterioration in their economic position with the increasing difficulty of finding leased land on reasonable terms.' This is the result of the green revolution. Another fact that has been brought out in a recent survey that was undertaken in Punjab is that there is an increase in the number of large landholders. A scientist by name Shri Asoke Rudra stated that "In fact, a research study has reported that in the Punjab land owned by big farmers increased between 1955-56 to 1967-68 by almost 9.5 per cent. This average hides a significant variation in the rates of expansion. Farms of the size groups 20-25 acres expanded by 4 per cent whereas those of the size groups 100-150 acres increased by 45 per cent. Most of the addition to the size took place through purchases." I therefore like to submit that this green revolution has created a green class instead of ameliorating the conditions of the small farmers. It is clear fact that this green revolution has in no way helped in the increase of standard of living of the weaker sections of the society. I would therefore submit here that our rulers should undertake a thorough study in order to assess the conditions in which our villagers are living at present. People living below the poverty line increased from 50 per cent to 70 per cent. There is no doubt that a majority of these are the people living in villages. Another noteworthy fact is the increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

This Government is proclaiming that it would distribute surplus land to the landless poor. But what do we see? Because of its policy of safeguarding and supporting these vested interests, the small farmers are forced to become landless agricultural labourers. In Bengal we know what had happened in the so called socialist regime of Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray. A majority of the share croppers who were given land were squeezed out of that land because of oppressive policies of the present day Government. Because this Government is only

supporting the exploitation of the landless poor by the capitalist landlords, these poor farmers are denuded of their small holdings and are forced to become agricultural labourers. Here I would like to state that in 1961 the percentage of cultivators was 53 per cent whereas in 1971 they have dwindled to 41 per cent. When the agricultural labourers were 16.1 per cent in 1961 the number increased to 25.8 in 1971. How did such a situation arise? Today the Government says that they are determined to distribute surplus land to the landless poor. But the glaring fact is that the small farmer is being exploited by the unscrupulous capitalist landlord. Can you deny this? Can you disprove it? You cannot.

Due to a recent study on unemployment it has been quoted that the number of unemployed people is of the order of 25 million. This is the number that is accounted for. We would not know as to what would be the number that is not accounted for. The unemployment is growing day by day.

Coming to the availability of food the Government says that it has procured the total available foodgrains. The main question is whether the availability of foodgrains have increased to the farmer who is the main source of production? It is of no consequence if you say that you are getting foodgrains from USA or USSR. According to Economic Survey 1972-73 the availability of foodgrains is 430 grams in 1956. It is 428 grams in 1972. This proves the fact that availability of food has been reduced. If you see in terms of ounces it is 15.21 in 1956 and 15.11 in 1972. Can you say that you are in a position to supply foodgrains to the common man at reasonable prices? How many fair price shops are there in the villages? I would like to state the position in the State of Andhra Pradesh. When the situation worsened you have opened fair price shops here and there. The so called rate of Re. 1 a kilo at which price rice is supposed to be supplied,

which fact you took pains to propagate in the Radio, was not available in any fair price shop. The rate which you have determined for paddy is a higher rate than that which is prevalent in the market. If you try to make this procurement as a trump card for all evils it will not solve the problem. This fact is proved amply by the situation which is existing now.

Coming to land reforms it has become a shameful drama of mockery in your hands. I have stated this even last time. In reply to a question hon. Shri Shinde stated that 50 to 60 lakhs of acres of land would be available for distribution. Previously it has been stated by the Planning Commission that the surplus land available for distribution would be 4 crore acres. Where is the comparison between 4 crores and 50 or 60 lakhs? If you see the availability when you actually go to distribute the land in the States the position, Mr. Chairman, is as follows:—"If you take the estimates of the availability of the land after these Acts, the picture becomes clear. When the Madhya Pradesh Government adopted a ceiling law, the Government expected 17,16,000 acres of land to become surplus. But the present estimates show that not more than 50,000 acres of land can be available for distribution. In Rajasthan, against the original expectation of 21,60,000 hectares of surplus land being available, it is now estimated that only 5,20,063 hectares of surplus land can be distributed..." In this way, from lakhs it has come down to thousands in every State. In Andhra Pradesh the Chief Minister has stated that the land reforms would be implemented immediately. After the State has been plunged into factional fights for separation of the State into Andhra and Telengana, the implementation of land reforms has been indefinitely postponed. Even in Orissa the land reforms have met with the same fate because of internal strife for power. We know what to expect in Bihar? They want only power and means to that power. They are not interested

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in the welfare of the down trodden masses. That is why the variation in the figures that are stated by the Planning Commission and the Government. The Government is further interested to secure its position of power and that is why it is trying to hoodwink the people at large.

Recently the Planning Commission has constituted a task force, which states "The land reform measures adopted since Independence have failed to bring about the required changes in the agrarian sector". Among the reasons for poor performance, it is mentioned 'lack of political will' and the hiatus between precept and practice and the inadequacy of the administrative organisation in practically every State." Therefore this Government lacks the will to implement the land reforms. They have only a will to keep their position of power in tact. It is only for this purpose that they have distributed land if any. The question today is whether the Government is determined to do away with the system of landlordism and release the down trodden and the oppressed from the clutches of these landlords. The way the Government is implementing its policies prove their intentions to be otherwise. The Government itself constitutes of capitalists and landlords in a different garb. That is why our leader stated that it is not land to the tiller, it is land to the landlords. It is not land reforms but it is land-lords reforms.

On the basis of the Chief Ministers Conference held in last July this Government has formulated certain guidelines. What are those guidelines? Do they leave some land to the landless? These guidelines only help the eviction of the poor and small farmers from their lands. They help concentration of landed property in hands of rich landlords. Under these guidelines one can hold 27 acres of perennially irrigated land and create one such unit for each major member of the family. These are the guidelines that

were set by the great socialists Shri Shinde and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Therefore the crux of the problem is that this system of landlordism should be broken and the people that are being exploited for generations should be rescued from the clutches of these landlords. That this Government is not keen on such a task is proved by the history. This Government in their anxiety to retain power and to protect the interests of the landlords goes to the extent of oppressing the weaker sections of the society. This Government's hands are polluted with the blood of the poor, the down trodden and the weaker sections of the society.

Finally, I would like to conclude that the so-called revolutionary slogans which you take cannot any longer hoodwink the people. The only solution to this problem is that the people should rise unitedly to fight oppression, exploitation by the vested interests. I can also assure this power hungry Government that it cannot hoodwink the people for long.

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिबारी (बलरामपुर) : सम्भाषित महोदय, एग्रीकल्चर की डिमान्ड पर जो चर्चा आरम्भ हुई है इसमें मैं मंत्री महोदय का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और इस डिमान्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमको आज इस डिमान्ड की बैकग्राउण्ड पर जानना चाहिए। बैकग्राउण्ड इसका यह है कि जो हमारी बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए किन साधनों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे अनाज को पैदा करने के लिए विशेषतया खाद और पानी की आवश्यकता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में खाद का जो उत्पादन हो रहा है या जो हमले एक या दो साल में होने जा रहा है उसकी मात्रा, मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि बहुत ही कम होगी। इसकी उपयोगिता लोगों की मजदूरी में आ गई है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करूँगा कि वे इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। जगह-जगह फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने खोलेंगे ताकि हमारी

खेती की प्रारम्भ हल हो जाये। दूसरी सुविधा खाद के कारखाने बनाने से नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि उसका प्रापर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आवश्यक है। इसके लिए हमारे व्यूरोक्रेट्स अथवा हमारे जिम्मेदार अफसरस बहुत सक्रिय कदम उठावेंगे नहीं तो जैसे देश में भ्रष्टाचार के एक प्राध नमूने मिलते ही रहते हैं, हो सकता है उनका आधिपत्य हो जाये।

दूसरा पहलू है सिंचाई का। सिंचाई के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बहुत से साधन हाथ में लिए हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो 70 प्रतिशत लोग भारतवर्ष में खेती पर लगे हुए हैं उनके लिए अभी उतना प्रोग्राम हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है। इसका कारण है कि अभी हमें अपार सम्पत्ति हममें लगानी है जो अभी कुछ बुर्बुस भा नजर आता है। हमारा एकोनामिक डिमबैलेन्स जो खेती के कारण ही हमारे देश में हुआ करता है, जिसको हम सहस्रम भी करते हैं उसको पूर करने के लिए हमें खेती पर अधिक साधन जुटाने होंगे। कुछ हमारी खेती पानी में फसी हुई है यानी बहा वाटरलागिंग है। बहा के लिए आवश्यक है कि या तो हम चैनल्स बनाये या ट्रेनेज बनाये या फिर बहा पर पम्पस लगा दें जिसमें पानी बहा से हट कर दूसरी जगह चला जाये। इससे दो लाभ होंगे। एक तो हम पानी में निचाई कर सकते हैं और दूसरे बहा पर हमारी फसल भी हो सकती है। हमारे देश में अभी बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे पड़े हुए हैं जैसे हमने देखा हरियाणा में कुछ रेगिस्तानी भाग हैं और कुछ वाटरलागिंग के इलाके हैं जो कि बिहार में पड़ते हैं, यू० पी० और बंगाल में भी हैं। अगर हम उन क्षेत्रों को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करें तो जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा, जमीन के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का जो सवाल है उसको भी बहुत कुछ हल कर सकते हैं। हमारे यू० पी० में बंसी के एरिया में, कुम्भलगुज के एरिया में इसी जमीनी पड़ी हुई है कि जिसका अगर हम अक्सरनी इस्तेमाल कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ

यू० पी० का जो एक तिहाई हिस्सा बेकार सा नजर आता है वह उपजाऊ हो जाये तो हमारे देश की प्रारम्भ हल हो सकती है न कि केवल यू० पी० की। यू० पी० की पापुलेशन इस देश की एक बटा 6 है। यहां के बहुत से भावमी दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं क्योंकि बहा पर उसे खेती के साधन मिलते नहीं हैं। अब हम इसको ज्यादा सफल बनाने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये इस पर मैं प्रकाश डालूंगा। हमें जमीन की मील करनी पड़ी। प्रान्तों ने मील किया। इसमें हमें यह अनुभव होता है कि हमारी पैदावार घटी, यद्यपि कि बढ़नी चाहिये। लेकिन घटी। कारण कि खेतों को जोतने के लिये जो हम ट्रैक्टर की आवश्यकता थी वह जमीन

MR CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech tomorrow. Now we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion

18 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBERS—Contd.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 15th April, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Ujjain—

"Shri Phool Chand Verma, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested on the 15th April, 1973, at 15.30 hours, under Sections 3/7, Essential Commodities Act, for violating ban on Inter District Movement of Food-grains. Shri Verma was remanded to judicial custody under the order of the sub-Divisional Magistrate. Presently he is lodged in Bhaderongarh Jail, Ujjain."