

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

not possible for us who are sitting here to table amendments now.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is not possible to give them today. So, notices should be received on Monday also.

Mr. Chairman: I agree that the notice is very short, because most of us who would like to table amendments are engaged in the House. In that case, I would suggest that we can change the original announcement and say that Members who wish to table notices of amendments may do so by 10 a.m. on Monday.

15.56 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPORTS OF  
FOODGRAINS UNDER PL 480  
—contd.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : चेयरमैन महोदया, मैं आपका बड़ा धन्यगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे ऐसे पवित्र रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलने का समय दिया है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : पवित्र ?

श्री शिव नारायण : रहीम जी लिख गये हैं:

रहिमन बे नर मर चुके जो कहीं मांगन जायें  
उन से पहले वे मुझे जिन मुख निकसत नाहि।

जो गेहूँ पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में मंगाया जाता है, उस को हमने देख लिया है। हमने देख लिया है कि अमरीका से जो चीज मंगाई जाती है, उसका क्या हाल होता है। हमने पैंटन टैंक्स को देख लिया है। जिस दिन हमने इनको देखा उस दिन हमने तहेया किया कि हम को अमरीका से गेहूँ नहीं मंगाना चाहिये।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देशवासियों से अपील की है कि वे कम से कम एक दिन सप्ताह में उपवास करें। मुसलमान

भाइयों के यहां तीस दिन का रोजा होता है। हिन्दुओं में एकादशी और मंगल व्रत रहता है। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि सारे देश को एक दिन के बजाय दो दिन का उपवास करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो यह जो प्रश्न है यह हल हो सकता है....

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : सारा महीना क्यों नहीं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह जो उन्होंने गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं, दो रुपये, इसी वजह से देश में गेहूँ की कमी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जोनल सिस्टम आपने लागू किया है। पंजाब का जो गेहूँ है वह वहां पैतानीस रुपये क्विंटल के भाव से बिकता है। अगर आप उसको फी कर देते तो वही गेहूँ राजस्थान में जा सकता है और सी रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर वहां बिक सकता है। इससे किसान को भी लाभ होगा और उसके मन में और अधिक उत्पाह पैदा होगा और वह और ज्यादा पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा। इस तरह से आपका जो प्राबलैम है वह हल हो जाएगा। आपने विचार कर जो यह गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई है उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि किसान ने गन्ना ज्यादा बोना शुरू कर दिया है और गल्ले की पैदावार में कमी हो रही है।

हमारे मुखर्जी साहब ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने यह एष्योरेस गवर्नमेंट को नहीं दिया है कि अगर फूड सिचुएशन खराब हो जाती है हमारे मुल्क में अगर अमरीका से गेहूँ नहीं मंगाया जाता है तो वे गवर्नमेंट का साथ देंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप सब गवर्नमेंट का साथ दें। हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो रिलेशंस अमरीका के साथ हैं वे बिगड़ें।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमारा प्राइम कर्तव्य यह है कि हम अपने ऊपर डिपेंड करें, हम विदेशों के ऊपर डिपेंड न करें। हमारे मुख्यजी साहब ने देश के जो विद्वान हैं उनकी राय को उद्धृत किया है, प्लानिंग कमिशन के जो लोग हैं, वे क्या कहते हैं, इसको उन्होंने बताया है, बड़े बड़े डाक्टर लोग जो हैं, उन्होंने जो धर्मीय की है कि यह मुस्क अपने ऊपर डिपेंड करे, उसको उन्होंने उद्धृत किया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अपने ऊपर हम को डिपेंड करना चाहिए और पूरी तैयारी हम को करनी चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि अपना हमारा जो कर्तव्य है उसको हम निभायें। जितने भी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं चाहे वे जिस पार्टी के हों, इस पार्टी के या उस पार्टी के, हमको जनाता में जाना चाहिये और उसको कहना चाहिये कि अगर थोड़ा बहुत तकलीफ भी हो तो उसको उसे सहना चाहिये जो ब्लैकमार्केट करने वाले लोग हैं, जो चोरी करते हैं, उनको सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिए हमको प्रचार करना चाहिए और कहना चाहिये कि देश की इज्जत में ही हमारे पेट की इज्जत है। अपने देश को बचाना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है। हमको देश में ही धन पैदा करके देश की ताकत को बढ़ाना चाहिये और अपने देश को ऊँचा उठाना चाहिये। हम किसी के ऊपर निर्भर न करें।

हमको बताया जा रहा है। अभी हाल में कल परसों फूड मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट हुआ था, हमारे विदेश मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट हुआ था, इन सब ने कहा है कि कोई पॉलिटिकल जेन धन के पीछे नहीं होंनी चाहिये। हमें उसमें पड़ना नहीं चाहिये। हाँ अगर कोई बिना धन देना है तो हम ले लें। कोई पॉलिटिकल गेम हमारे साथ खेलना अगर चाहे तो हम उसको बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। हमको साथ साथ पठे पाठ्यम् समाचरेत वाली नीति बरतनी होगी। अगर धाज गेहूँ इस शर्त पर दिया जाता है कि हमें काश्मीर पर बातचीत करनी होगी या काश्मीर को हमें

उन्हें सीप देना चाहिये तो उसको मानने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं। हम उसका डट कर विरोध करेंगे। ऐसा कोई शर्तनामा नहीं होना चाहिये। इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ मैं कहता हूँ हम इस तरह की चीज का विरोध करेंगे। ऐसा करने के बजाय हम मर जाना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे।

मैं आपकी धारणा एन० एन० की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। इफाल के मैदान में हमारे फौजियों ने पत्ते खा खा कर धरती हकूमत का मुबाबला किया था। मैं इस रवर्नमेंट को बर्न करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई सफेद काम हमारे साथ नहीं है। इस काम का नक्शा हम ने देख लिया है। घंट के ऊपर हमारे फौजियों ने खून दिया है। बाईस बाईस बरस के लड़कों ने धाज देश का धाज ले लिया है, देश की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी ले ली है। मैं अपने बजुगो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे निश्चिन्त रहें। मैं ने यह भी देखा है कि बीस बीस और बाईस बाईस बरस की पोंगट प्रेजुएट लडकियों ने बन्दूक और गोली बलाना सीख लिया है और वे चलती रहीं वे ट्रेनिंग ले रही हैं। उनको धाज यह जिम्मेदारी हो गई है। उनके हाथ में धाज मुस्क है और वे मुस्क की रक्षा करनेके लिये तैयार हैं। हमको इरमिमान होना चाहिये कि नेहक और गांधी की धारणा को धाज शान्ति मिल गई है। उनकी धीलापों ने धाज देश का धाज ले लिया है।

इस बास्ते हमारे देश के नोजधानों की, हमारे जितने ऐथिकल्चरिस्ट है, जितने धार्मिकसर्त हैं, सब की इयटी है कि कोःधापेट कर के धापस में देश की इस प्राब्लेम को हल करें। धाज दुनिया में हमारी एक पोजीशन हो गई है, उस को मैनटेन करना हमारा धीर धापना कर्तव्य है।

16 hrs.

मैं गांव का किसान हूँ। अगर मैं किसी आदमी के यहां खाना मांगने जाता हूँ,

## [श्री शिव नारायण]

श्री ० यज्ञों गेहूँ मांगने जाना हूँ, तो मुझे पाल मंत्रों उभरते घर जाना पड़ता है, उस की मीम हो मानी चलाना हूँ, उस की जी हजूरी करता हूँ, तब जा कर वह हमें देना है और उस के बाद मूद समेत वापस लेता है। यही सूरत है घमरीका की। उस के यहाँ पर जाकर हमारी पोत्रीशन खराब होगी मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट यह कह दे कि हम गेहूँ नदी लेना चाहते हैं उन से। हमारा देश उपवास कर के रह जायेगा लेकिन हम उन का गेहूँ नदी लेंगे।

कर ब्रांट्रिंग बल घापनो तबो पगाई घास यह हमारे देश की एक कहावत है। मेरी सरकार से धनील है कि वह इस पर ध्यान दे। मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। मैं गवर्नमेंट को एग्जोरेन्स देता हूँ कि वह अपने ग्लान्स को ठीक करे, बी० डी० भोज० को ठीक करे, ठीक तरह से बिजली दे, ठीक पानी दे, तो हमारे देश में धन्न की कमी नहीं रहेगी। जो बंगाल रोज चावल खाता है, उस को मैं पूरा चावल दे सकता हूँ और ऐसा बढ़िया चावल कि जो पके तो सारे हाउस में महके। मैं वह चावल पैदा करता हूँ। लेकिन जब सूखा पड़ जाता है, नहर में पानी नहीं आता है, बिजली नहीं मिलती है तब हमारी मजबूरी हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं फूड मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस को नोट करें कि हमने बार बार कहा कि जोनल सिस्टम को समाप्त करो। मैं रोज गाजियाबाद जाकर देखता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे बोरी से धनाज ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से वह करप्ट होते हैं। जोनल सिस्टम को हटाओ और बाइंडर पर बन्दूक वाले रख दो। आज चावल हिन्दुस्तान से नेपाल और चीन को बना जाता है और देश में 90 रु० के हिसाब से बिकता है। अगर इस चीज को मजबूती से दबायें तो मैं एग्जोरेन्स देता हूँ कि हमको बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। हम को इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी कि हम बेगिंग

वाउल ले कर दुनियाँ के सामने जायें और भीख माँगें कि हम को गेहूँ दे दो, हम को चावल दे दो। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस पी० एल० 480 को गवर्नमेंट समाप्त कर दे तो देश का कल्याण हो जाये और मुल्क अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाये।

16.01 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी सरकार से धनील करूँगा कि धाप और कुछ न करें लेकिन हमको पानी और बिजली और खाद ठीक समय पर दे दें और अपने प्रफसरों को ठीक कर दें तो हम धन्न पैदा करके दिखला सकते हैं। धाखिर आज 10 परसेन्ट की ही तो कमी है। यह प्रॉब्लेम हल हो जायेगी। हमारे यहाँ जो गेहूँ आता है उस का 20 परसेन्ट तो रास्ते में ही खराब हो जाता है जिस का दंड हमें भुगतना पड़ता है। आज इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस को धाप बन्द कर दें और उस का पैसा इन्वेलपमेंट के लिये दे दें तो इतना गेहूँ तो हम पंजाब में ही पैदा कर के दिखला देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the Minister require for reply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Shri Mukerjee?— I will call the Minister at 4.30 or 4.35 P.M.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This Resolution gives us an opportunity to discuss the impact of imports in our food economy much more than the political aspect of it. It is time we took into account the entire development in this aspect during this period.

In my amendment by way of a substitute to the Resolution, I have

pointed out that not only is it injurious to our economy to get imports, but we must fix a definite time-limit within which period we must attain self-sufficiency in food and we must be able to stop all imports not only under PL 480 but all imports of food from foreign countries. That should be our aim.

I do not want to go into the political aspect, although recent experience and the attitude of the countries from which primarily we are importing are such that one would feel that however difficult it may be, we should cut off all such connections whatsoever. Here in this respect, particularly one has to take into account the present situation, a situation for which I do not blame the foreigners or those who are giving us food but the Government itself, for the present economic disaster. It will be seen that from 1954 to 1964, this country imported foodgrains to the tune of 33 million tonnes out of which 24 million tonnes were from the US. In what way have these imports actually helped to bolster up our economy? Prof. Mukerjee said that the primary purpose was to check inflationary tendencies in prices and also to have a buffer stock. When in 1954, there was no food difficulty at all and we explored the possibility of importing foodgrains from other countries, it was thought that it was necessary to go into the matter from a long-term point of view, taking into consideration the demand and supply position. One of the purposes was also this that by getting foodgrains from abroad, we would be able to formulate a stable and long-term food policy.

Let us examine whether these purposes have been fulfilled by imports all these years. I find that actually instead of having an economy which would encourage more production in the country, we have, because of the easy availability of these foodgrains from foreign countries made our economy entirely dependent on imports. When the question of stopping imports is mooted, immediately it is

asked: 'How can we live? Probably without American food, we will all die in a day.' We have reduced ourselves to this ridiculous position, because of this policy. Specially from 1960 our imports have increased and more and more we are dependent only on the US. From 1960 till today, we have imported more than 10 million tonnes of wheat and more than 1 million tons of rice from the US.

As regards distribution of these within the country, every year we are incurring losses to the public exchequer because we are distributing them at a subsidised rate. Latest figures show that the losses in one year to the Government of India in this regard are about Rs. 241.2 lakhs. I am quite sure we are spending about Rs. 200 crores on these imports annually. If even this amount had been distributed amongst the peasants, just to give them an incentive, 'take this money and produce more food in the country', probably the peasants in this country would have been able to give us this quantity of foodgrains.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** More than that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** More than that, I quite agree. What have we done?

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari):** We have done much.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Therefore, you are depending on America!

What I want to point out is this. Even today we can do away with imports, because after all, taking the present production into account, the deficit will be about 8 per cent, not more than that.

**An hon. Member:** Seven per cent.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The per capita availability of cereals in 1963-64 was 13.2 oz. After importing food and distributing it—the buffer stock is completely exhausted now—we have been able to increase the per capita availability by only 1.3 oz.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

For this increase, which is nothing compared to the need of the people, is it advisable that we continue these imports which goes against our self-respect and injures our economy?

Why is there this cry for stopping these imports all at once? It is because the experience of these few months has shown that we cannot depend on any country either for food or for defence or for any economic aid. No country today is coming forward as a philanthropist to help us.

As has been pointed out, it may be that when the Americans decided to go into this P.L. 480 they wanted to do away with their surplus stock, but at the present moment the American marketable surplus is gradually declining which also we should take into account. So, from now on we must devote our attention to programmes by which in a few months or a few years we can stand on our own. That is possible only if this Government decides to pursue a policy of making this country self-sufficient in food.

So far there has been no such policy whatsoever. If speeches, reports, seminars etc. can give us sufficient food, then under Shri Subramaniam there should have been more than enough food in the country. Similarly, the number of speeches delivered by Shri Krishna Menon should make Pakistan give up Kashmir for ever.

They are now thinking of some emergency production, but I want to point out that they have no control over the States. It is the States that have to produce the food. They have not been able to do anything, there is no co-ordination. The Chief Ministers agree on something, then they do not implement it. Otherwise we will not find this spectacle that the Planning Commission decides that something should be done within such and such a time, the National Development Council endorses it, but nothing happens.

Moreover, the emergency food production programme is not going to succeed because the Food Minister entirely depends on official reports. They have a plan for producing some additional crop within five or six months, but that is based on some figures supplied by the States, without taking into account whether fertilisers would be available etc. They have come to some *ad hoc* figures. This is a situation in which we can achieve our objective, but for that we have to do two things. One is that a remunerative price should be available to the peasants, otherwise you cannot blame them if they go in for cash crops the second is that you have to give the peasants free water as an incentive.

If you approach the States, they say that only the Centre gives the clearance, they cannot do that, and the Centre has no capacity nor authority, no power, not even persuasive capacity to tell the States that this is an emergency, for the sake of the nation at least they must do it. So, I think the mere slogan of Jai Kisan has no value. As we gave all support to the jawans, we should give all support to the kisans putting food production on a war footing, so that the kisans really shout jai, jai, and if we give them the primary necessities, which have not been given so far because of the faulty and hesitant policies of the Government, I have no doubt that this country in no time can do without any imports whatever.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on this Resolution.

The views of the hon. Mover and his party on this question are not new. This has been their consistent stand even when they have been enjoying the bounties of PL 480 in the shape of distribution of foodgrains. From the beginning they have been condemning this, and it was like a hardy annual ritual to them

and nobody took any notice of them so far, as the country was not very much impressed by their argument.

But now the resolution moved by Shri Mukerjee gains a sort of relevance and deserves serious consideration because of the clumsy approach made by the USA. I have no hesitation in saying that even when the Americans contribute to remove the miseries of the world, they go about it in such a way that they do not get the full credit for it. It is more for the USA that I say this, it is for their own good. They want to maintain peace in the world, they want to make the world prosperous, the President of USA has said so again and again in his speeches. I have not time to quote them. They have proclaimed continuously that it is in their interests and the interests of the free world that there should be no starvation. Even the Food and Agricultural Organisation's report has said that the world should not be allowed to face starvation. But after all this preaching and the statements that they continuously make, the kind of approach that was made by the USA recently was rather unfortunate, and this has created resentment in the country in every village, among all persons. If the Communists express resentment, that is incidental. Every one is now conscious of the way in which the USA has behaved so far as P.L. 480 is concerned. I would appeal to them to look to their own interests. If they want to maintain the goodwill of the world, I would appeal to them not to make this mistake of giving aid and getting all the condemnation and blame for it because they do not know how to implement their policies.

Even today there have been assurances from the USA through an official spokesman that there are not going to be any strings attached to it but we are conscious of the gravity of the present situation. We should have confidence in ourselves. The moment there are strings attached to it, we shall take our own steps to stand up to the situation.

But this whole resolution has been brought on a moral basis. What is the morality or immorality about aid? The situation in the world is such that it is going in more and more for economic aid, and there is more and more flexibility about both trade and aid. Almost all the international agencies, financial and economic and the countries which are wedded to the communist doctrine are all conditioned by the present situation and no country in this world can live in isolation. Today's isolation is not political isolation because nationalism has prevailed even over international communism. Most of the countries in the Eastern European horizon have made this known to the world, that nationalism is holding supremacy and that the international communism preached by the Chinese has no *locus standi* in the present day world. Why is this? This is due to the fact that the world is now convinced that nobody could live in economic isolation. This is one of the ways by which we can have a co-ordinated and co-operative approach to the world problem of economic poverty and economic misery. There is a talk of having flexibility of approach about the balance of payments situation. The whole thing is so much wedded together and one thing such as PL 480 cannot be treated in isolation.

But I would say this that this has come as a blessing in disguise to this government. I have not so much grudge against the US or other countries in the world who could play with the situation if we allow them to do so. After 18 years of consistent noise, consistent preachings and consistent demand that this country should be made self-sufficient, we hear of only slogans and even the Congress President says: food, food. It is a paper tiger. That is the impression of the Congress President. It is very true that after 18 years of our existence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance slogans—these slogans that we shout are the noisiest—but we still stick to the situation. Our schemes are like a paper tiger. There is

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

a sentence in the report of the Ministry of food and agriculture that constant vigilance will be maintained on the price and the supply situation. It is the usual remark and the usual reply given for all the situations. Immediately anything happens, the remedy of the situation is to call for a meeting of the Chief Ministers or various leaders and solve this problem, as if food production is going to be solved this way. It is very tragic. Even when we were talking about these things in the month of September, there was a report in the *Hindustan Times* that 15,000 tons of rice was allowed to rot in Punjab and nobody was going to pick it up. There was shortage of rice in Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra and almost all the other States but 15,000 tons were allowed to rot. I do not know what is the situation today. When I asked a question about this, the Food Minister said that he had no information. If the report was there, that kind of a report, should immediately be checked, even if the report was found to be wrong. This government of India is using D.I.R. for every other situation except this situation. All kinds of reports are circulating in the Press and they are not going to check it. Even today there is a feeling created that there is a thirty per cent scarcity. I do not believe in these figures but it came in the papers. It has created grave psychological fear in the minds of the people. I would wish that this debate will go as a lesson to the government against whom I have every grouse. They have not done enough to raise food, they will have to try to do so, not on paper, but actually in the field and to improve the situation.

श्री मधु लिषये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भ्रान्तीय सदस्य श्री हीरेन मुर्जी के प्रस्ताव का मेरा धपना जो संशोधन है उसके साथ समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। मैंने इस धपन का संशोधन दिया है कि पी० एल० 480 के मातहत जो धनाज धयात किया जाता है उसकी तत्काल बन्द कर दिया जाये और

मुल्क को धात्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए ठोस योजना हाथ में ली जाय। यह जो मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ वह धमरीका के द्वेप से प्रेरित होकर नहीं कर रहा हूँ। व्यक्तित तो निःस्वार्थी हो सकता है लेकिन मेरा धपना स्थाल है कि कोई देश और किसी भी देश की सरकार कभी पूर्ण रूप से निःस्वार्थी नहीं होती है। जहां तक धमरीका का सवाल है। यह मानना कि निःस्वार्थी बुद्धि से धमरीका धापको ध्राधिक सहायता देगा या पी० एल० 480 के मातहत धनाज देगा मैं समझता हूँ कि यह धपेक्षा बिल्कुल गलत है और इसलिए उसको छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं इस सिद्धान्त पर जोर दे रहा हूँ कि धनाज जैसे मामले में हिन्दुस्तान जैसा बड़ा मुल्क धगर धात्मनिर्भर नहीं बन जायगा तो हमारी धाजादी झूठी रह जायेगी और विदेशी नीति के मामले में और सुरक्षा नीति के मामले में हम हमेशा विदेशियों के ऊपर निर्भर करेंगे।

एक धोधी बहस यहां पर चली, एक धस से चली कि पहले कारखाना या पहले खेती, और इसको लेकर हमारे कुछ मित्र भी इसमें फंस गये। ध्राठ, दस साल पहले की यह बात है। धाज नतीजा यह हो गया है कि खेती का विकास न होने के कारण हमारी धाजादी खतरे में धा गयी है। धसल में खेती और कारखाने का सम्बन्ध ऐसा है कि खेती हमारे पैर है और कारखाना हमारे हाथ है। धोनों की तरक्की साथ साथ नहीं होती है तो देश की जो ध्राधिक समस्या है कभी हल नहीं हो पायेगी इसलिए धात्मनिर्भरता के ऊपर मैं जोर दे रहा हूँ। इस पी० एल० 480 के कारण और सरकार की धयोग्यता के कारण हमारा देश निकम्मा बन गया है।

जहां तक गेहूं की पैदावार का सवाल है गेहूं की खपत का सवाल है, मंडी में जो गेहूं धाता है उसका सवाल है, धाप देखें कि इस पी० एल० 480 के कारण हम कितने

धमरीका के अधीन होते चले जा रहे हैं ? मैं कुछ प्रांकड़े उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1956 से लेकर 1964-65 तक जो कुल गेहूँ जो मंडी में आता था और पैदा होता था उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रांकड़े हैं। कुल पैदावार जो होती है उसका 40 प्रतिशत मंडी में आता है यह सरकार का धनदाज है। मेरा खयाल है कि उससे भी कम आता है। लेकिन मान लिया जाय कि 40 फी सदी आ जाता है। तो यह 40 फी सदी देशी आता है और बाकी धमरीका से आता है। दोनों को मिला कर किसी तरह काम चल जाता है। मंडी में आने वाले कुल गेहूँ में पी० एल० 480 का गेहूँ कितना है वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। 1956 में कुल मंडी में जो गेहूँ आया उस का 41 प्रतिशत इस पी० एल० 480 के मातहत आया। उसके बाद 37 प्रतिशत ; फिर तीसरे साल 44 प्रतिशत ; फिर 50 प्रतिशत ; फिर 60-61 में 32 प्रतिशत ; 61-62 में 35 प्रतिशत ; उस के बाद 47 प्रतिशत और धमले साल में तो 57 प्रतिशत तक धमरीका से आया। और पिछले साल यह आयात 42 प्रतिशत था। इस तरह पी० एल० 480 के ऊपर हम लोग निर्भर रहे। इससे पता चलेगा कि एक बहुत ही बड़े मामले पर इस सरकार ने मुल्क को बिलकुल चौपट कर दिया है, मुल्क को बिलकुल धमरीका के अधीन बना दिया है और कोई भी स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र इस तरह नहीं चल सकता है। आत्मनिर्भरता की बातें तो एक लम्बे घसें से चल रही हैं। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री कभी एक साल में आत्मनिर्भर करने की घोषणा करते थे, कभी 4, 5 साल में बनाने की घोषणा करते थे लेकिन इधर एक लम्बे घसें से 1942-43 से लेकर आज तक हमारी निर्भरता दूसरे मुल्कों पर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसलिए देश को एक धक्का देने की जरूरत है। यह धक्का हमारी समाज व्यवस्था को और हमारी नीतियों को तभी मिलेगा जब हम मुस्वीदी के साथ फैसला करेंगे कि भविष्य में जो होना

है वह होवे, जहां तक धनाज का सवाल है, खाद्यकम का सवाल है हम किसी भी देश के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे। 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग हमारे देश में खेती पर निर्बाह करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि जापान और इंग्लैंड भी तो धनाज का आयात करते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खेती पर जापान में और इंग्लैंड में कितने लोग निर्भर करते हैं ? ये लोग भी दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद धनाज के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आत्मनिर्भर बनने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब हमारे 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं तो क्या इस देश के लिए यह लाञ्छन नहीं है कि 1943 से विदेशी धनाज के आयात पर हम जिन्दा रह रहे हैं और मुल्क को चौपट बना रहे हैं ? इसलिए आत्मनिर्भरता खाने के लिए हम सब से पहले यह फैसला करें कि आयात में आयात बन्द, कोई पी० एल० 480 का हम करार बगैरह नहीं करेंगे और हम स्वयं धनाज पैदा कर के मुल्क को आत्मनिर्भर बनायेंगे। उसके लिए एक जल्दी बात यह काम सम्बन्धी है ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : दूसरों को आयात अधिक समय दिया है, लेकिन मैं इस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं पूंगा।

दामों के बारे में और खेती मुधार के बारे में हमें ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए। जहां तक दामों का सवाल है जब तक कारखाने में बनी चीजों के दाम और खेती के जो दाम हैं दोनों में प्राप कोई सन्तुलन और समन्वय पैदा नहीं करते हैं और खेती के विभिन्न मास के और धनाज के जो दाम हैं उनमें कोई सन्तुलन नहीं लाते हैं यह बीज नहीं होने वाली है। आज क्या होता है। मेरी मैं कोई पैसा नहीं लगाता है और जो कुछ लाग लगते हैं वह काने बाजार का पैसा ज्यादा महरी

### [श्री मधु लिमये]

जमीनों में धीरे कुछ खेती में लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस खेती से क्या फायदा होगा? महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री हमारे खाद्य मंत्री के मित्र हैं। क्या खाद्य मंत्री जानते हैं कि जिन खेती में एक एकड़ पर पन्द्रह सोनह हज़ार रुपये हो रूँतो लगानो पड़ती है, ऐसी भंगूर की खेती उनके मित्र महाराष्ट्र में कर रहे हैं? क्या मुद्दामयम साहब बसन्तराव नाईक साहब से यह नहीं कह सकते कि अगर हम लोगों को आराम निर्भर बनना है, भनाज की पैदावार बढ़ानी है, तो वे भंगूर की खेती के लिए पन्द्रह हज़ार रुपये प्रति एकड़ न लगायें, बल्कि वह भनाज की पैदावार, गेहूँ और चावल की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए रुपया लगायें। लेकिन यह तमो संभव होगा, जब सरकार इस बारे में ठीक नीति का निर्धारण करेगी। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से तो किसानों पर लगान बढ़ाने की बात की जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को छोटे किसान पर से लगान बिल्कुन हटा देना चाहिए, उनके लिये सिबाई का मुफ्त इन्तजाम करना चाहिये और उन लोगों के लिये खाद पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करनी चाहिये। ये सब कदम उठाने पर ही भनाज की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है।

अगर सरकार आत्मनिर्भर होने का संकल्प करेगी, तो उसे शहरी और देहाती लोगों के लिए राशनिंग का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा? उस के लिए सरकार को भनाज ख़रीद कर इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। महाराष्ट्र में राज्य के स्तर पर, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, भनाज ख़रीदने का प्रयोग हुआ। क्या नजोत्रा हुआ? किनो भी सूबे में देहानों में दस प्रतिशत से कम ही किसान हैं, जिनके पास बेचने लायक भनाज रहता है। बाकी तो शरीर किसान हैं, उन के पास अपने केवल पेट के लिए जो भनाज होता है। अगर वह भी उनके पास नहीं रहता है, क्योंकि लगान देने के लिए, कर्जा चुकाने के लिए, सूद देने

के लिए, कारखानों की चीजें खरीदने के लिए उन बेचारों को भूखे रह कर अपना भनाज मंडों में ले जाकर बेचना पड़ता है—जब सरकार ख़रीदती है, तो उनको बेचना पड़ता है।

जितने कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जिनके आशय पर आज जितने और ग्रामीण इलाकों में कांग्रेस की इमारत खड़ी है, वे बड़े, पैले वाले किसान हैं, ये लोग सरकार को ज्वार, बाजरा, गेहूँ या चावल नहीं बेच रहे हैं। वे व्यापारियों और दूसरे लोगों के साथ गठ-बन्धन करके काले बाजार में भनाज बेच रहे हैं। इसलिए ज्वार का दाम 100 और 120 रुपये क्विंटल है। इसी तरह दूसरे मॉटे भनाज के भी दाम हैं। क्या सरकार में हिम्मत है राशनिंग लाने की और देहातों में जो शराब खेतिहर मजदूर, शराब किसान ह उनको भनाज देने के लिए उरीदारों और पैले वाले किसानों से ख़रीदती भनाज खरीदने की?

जब तक सरकार ये सारे कदम नहीं उठाती है, तब तक मुस्क जोपट होता जायेगा और शास्त्री जी ताकते रहेंगे। आज पाटिल साहब अमरीका में क्या कर रहे हैं? यहाँ अखबारों में छापा जाता है कि उनको यह काम नहीं दिया गया है। खाद्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में यही बात कही। लेकिन यह झूठ बात है, शास्त्री जी की ओर से पाटिल साहब गये थे और चुपके से और अन्दरे में यह सारा काम होता है। सरकार क्यों नहीं साफ-साफ़ कहती कि हम में हिम्मत नहीं है, हम लोग हमेशा के लिए अमरीका के भनाज पर निर्भर रहेंगे और इसीलिए पाटिल साहब को हमने भेजा था? राज्य सभा में एक बात कही जाये, पेट्रियट में एक खबर छपी जाये और अन्दर से दूसरा काम किया जाये, यह सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता है।

मैं आपसे इतना ही अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri T. Subramanyam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our country has been steeped in poverty and is subject to backward conditions and sub-standards and low economic standard. To overcome this poverty and the low standards, we are straining our utmost to get into the stage of the developed countries. To remove this under-development, we are receiving assistance from other countries. It is unfettered assistance; it is unworthy of a great country like ours and for other countries also—for us to receive and for other countries to offer,—fettered assistance, we have taken every care to see that the assistance that we have received is not subjected to or tied up with strings, pressures and other things. From the beginning, we have been adopting a policy of real non-alignment and independence. For sometime, the other countries did not understand us; they misunderstood us, but lately for some years, they have correctly understood us and they have appreciated our stand with regard to this matter.

We have received substantial assistance in the matter of starting our electrical undertakings, installation of electrical plants and other industries from the USA, from the USSR and other countries. The USSR has offered us a number of tractors—I should think it is about 11,000 tractors—to effect improvement in our agricultural production. The USA has offered us help in the matter of installing hydro-electric plants, thermal plants and power plants, for being used for irrigation purposes, for lift irrigation and for installing pump sets and other purposes. Therefore, without any hesitation, we have been receiving this sort of help.

With regard to the suggestion about PL 480, I feel in the present circumstances, it is necessary to seek this help for two or three reasons. Firstly, recently we have been subject to the emergency; the crisis is not yet past. Napoleon once said that the army marches on its belly; that is, it should be supplied with provisions, with foodstuffs. They are all of strategic

importance, and especially so in war-time, and particularly now, when we have not effected a permanent treaty with Pakistan.

There is also another country to the north,—our neighbour there,—which does not want to export foodgrains but which wants revolutions. We should not forget that aspect of the matter. There are also some elements, some groups, some people in our own country which would import not foodgrains but revolutions, and keeping in mind these anti-national elements, it is most risky to give up the import of foodgrains.

My third reason is that just at present the seasons have been very disadvantageous. We are passing through very critical times. There has been drought throughout the period, which has overtaken all the States. It has been very extensive and it is feared that the seasonal conditions will be very severe this time. Therefore, this is not the opportune moment when we must give up or forego PL 480 imports. I know it is irksome, and it is derogatory to our self-respect, and the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Subramaniam, has been trying his best and has been striking a note of optimism; there is a ring of optimism that we must achieve self-sufficiency before long. I am sure he will do it, but we must take some concrete steps. In the last 18 years we have not taken enough steps in this regard. I should be frank in this matter. We must, therefore, maximise our utilisation of our irrigation potential created in the country. The second factor is that fertiliser plants should be started. At one time it was said that every State must have a fertiliser plant. This is a sad story. We did not take enough care to start fertiliser factories. We are told that there has been difficulty in the matter of securing sites and in the acquisition of land; we were also told that some people for whom licences were granted did not avail themselves of the licences for starting fertiliser factories. Anyway, some reason

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has been given to get over this. It is a hard fact. We have to start fertiliser plants as early as possible.

The third factor is in regard to seed farms. It has been said that some hybrid jawar will increase the yield by four or five times more than what is at present yielded. It is possible. The research stations must be more active, and demonstration farms must be started everywhere so that the ryots can see that by utilising these improved methods of agriculture, improved seeds and irrigation facilities and fertilisers, better yields can be secured. It is only by this way that you can achieve self-sufficiency. We are anxious to achieve self-sufficiency. I am sure that the Minister of Food and Agriculture is as anxious as we are to achieve self-sufficiency, and in the present circumstances, we should not forego the imports under this P.L. 480.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri C. Subramaniam.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने एमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं, क्या वे बेकार नहीं ? आप कम से कम प्राथमिकता का समय बढ़ा सकते हैं। टाइम बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? आज हाउस बजाय पांच बजे के साढ़े पांच बजे उठ सकता है। अगर हाउस चाहे तो वह टाइम बढ़ा सकता है। आप हाउस की राय से लीजिए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House has rejected the extension of time.

**Shri Bañe:** (Khargone): All the parties must be given an opportunity to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A motion was moved that the time be extended, and the House has rejected it. I told Shri Subramaniam that he would be called at 4.45. But it is now 4.40.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I have the right to reply and in any case it will

go beyond 5 o'clock. Why not allow some more speeches?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can take 5 or 10 minutes for his reply. I shall allow him.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** टाइम बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? हाउस से पूछ लें कि क्या वह टाइम एक्सटेंड करना चाहता है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The food debate is coming; you will have enough time.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Sir, I am going to be very brief in my reply, as shortly we will be having a food debate and I am told the business advisory committee has allotted 10 hours for that. Therefore, with regard to the various issues raised about the actual food policy, agricultural development programmes, etc., I reserve my remarks to that main debate. At the outset, I would like to thank Prof. Mukerjee for having moved this resolution and focussed the attention of the government, this House and of this country on this very important food problem.

There is an atmosphere in the country today which has been created because of the emergency and the valour which our jawans exhibited on the battle front that has caught the whole country. The nation's mood today is, if necessary to go alone. It is only that which Prof. Mukerjee tried to reflect through this resolution. But my only charge against him is, as he and his party always do, he tried to play politics taking advantage of the mood of the nation, because this resolution is not as innocent as it looks. It has got certain political overtones and political implications.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): Of course, it has; we do not hide that.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** He said, when aid is given the sting is not evident. In the same way, when the resolution is moved by Prof. Mukerjee, the sting or the political implication or overtone may not be quite evident. We have to look into it. He fully substantiated by statement, not by the resolution itself—there is sting enough in the resolution itself—but by his speech.

I am in complete agreement with him when he charges the government that in our attempt to implement our land reforms, we have not been as vigorous and perhaps not as sincere as we should have been. I am prepared to accept all these charges.

श्री सयु लिनवये : घात्र तो बडे घन्तपुंख  
हो गये हो ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** But the resolution is completely different. All those things will be considered when we discuss the food policy, where and why we failed. But the fact is today we are not producing enough to feed the millions of our people. That is definite. In that, India is not alone. I am not saying this as an apology for what we have not done. If we look across the world, most of the countries today are not self-sufficient with regard to foodstuffs. The target of self-sufficiency has been slippery not only to India, but to many other countries. This cuts across ideology, geography and everything. It may be a communist country, a socialist country, a capitalist country or even a feudal country. You find in the world today that only a few countries can stand up and say, "we are self-sufficient or we have got surplus". This is a fact. No doubt we have been making attempts for the last 17 or 18 years, but countries striving for a much longer period, three times this period, have not yet achieved self-sufficiency in spite of their best efforts and revolutionary approaches to agriculture. We have got to realise today

that it is not by mere revolutionary approaches or any other approach that we are going to change the pattern of agriculture and increase production. Our experience has shown, the world experience has shown that it is by the application of science and technology to agriculture and the transforming of agriculture into a modern and scientific agriculture away from the traditional agriculture that we can achieve results. That is the only way to achieve results.

**An. hon. Member:** Tell that to Birlas.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Even Birlas. They apply science and technology. Science and technology is not peculiar to a socialist country, a communist country or a capitalist country. Whoever applies it, whether socialist, communist or capitalist, will achieve results and there is no doubt about it. I am not on that subject now, and I am prepared to stand up and argue when the matter comes up for discussion.

Therefore, the fact today is that we are functioning in a deficit economy as far as foodgrains, as far as our food requirements are concerned. I would have very well appreciated if the learned professor had come forward with this resolution in April when we were gloating over the performance of 1964-65, when we reached the record production of the target of 88.5 million tons. If he had come forward with this resolution then saying that now we have reached this level of production and therefore let us give up the P.L. 480 agreements, I would have very much appreciated it. No, he did not come with this resolution then. He now comes at the psychological hour when the monsoon has failed and therefore the production has gone down, the kharif season production has considerably gone down and the rabi prospects also are still uncertain and to a certain extent bleak. Therefore, I get a little bit

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suspicious. He has come with the resolution when the scarcity conditions are prevailing. It is not as if his party is unaware of it. They are proclaiming it from the housetops that something dangerous is going to happen and therefore the Government should do this and do that. But in spite of this condition prevailing today and when there is going to be a significant shortfall in the production, that he should offer us advice, taking advantage of the mood of the country, that we should give up P.L. 480 agreements forthwith and try to be self-sufficient is just like somebody giving us advice when we are attacked by our powerful neighbour that we should stand alone, we should not get aid from anywhere, we should be self-sufficient. We should beware of those friends who give us such advice.

श्री सच्चिदानंदन : श्रीयुक्तियुक्तः ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is why Prof. Mukerjee's advice am unable to accept at its face value even though many of the things he said are quite acceptable to me.

What is important today is, in view of the situation, in view of the mood of the country, in view of the difficulties which we are confronted with in meeting our food problem and even getting aid, whatever might be the result, it is a warning to us. I am not saying it now. I have been saying it when we were getting better production and we were in a much safer position, that it is dangerous for a big country like India to be dependent on foreign aid and foreign imports—leave alone aid, more especially foreign imports—from whichever source it might be. Particularly when we are getting this aid from 12,000 miles away, even though they might be willing, even though they may not be attaching any political strings to it, if something should happen which makes it impossible for the supplies to come from 12,000 miles away, we are put in a desperate position. That

happened. There was a strike in the United States of America—the long shorcmen strike—for three months, and it immediately affected our position. I do realise it is the most dangerous situation for a country to be dependent upon foreign imports, not because it is the United States of America, but because the imports come from 12,000 miles away and we have to cover 12,000 miles to get the supplies here. Of course, it is not even the distance which matters to our Communist friends, but it is the United States of America which matters. That is no concern of ours (*Interruption*). As far as we are concerned, we have adopted a policy of friendship with all the nations, and if we are accepting aid today, we are not apologetic about that, we have been accepting it from all sources. But from whatever source it may be, if there are political strings attached to it, whether hidden or open, we are not going to accept that. That has been declared from housetops. I can give this assurance to this House that we do not require our Communist friends to warn us about political strings; we are quite capable of taking care of political strings. And even though they may be prepared to forget these political strings when it suits them, as far as we are concerned, we are not going to accept political strings in whatever circumstances it might be and from whatever quarter it might be.

The point for consideration is this. Today we are in a difficult situation; particularly during the coming year we are going to be in a difficult situation and we have to meet this situation. It is not merely PL 480, it is not merely US aid but international co-operation and assistance from the various friendly countries would be absolutely necessary to tide over this crisis. Therefore, at this critical juncture if we go about and say in a huff "no, we do not want aid" it will be committing not only a political suicide as far as the party is concerned

but others may take advantage of it and create sufficient difficulties for the Government, for the party and ultimately for the country. Therefore, we have to be cautious about this, particularly in the coming years. I want to say with all humility and with a full sense of responsibility that if anybody says that in the coming years we are going to go alone without any aid whatsoever, he is living in a fool's paradise. I want to make it quite clear that we have to depend on foreign aid. But if it is a question of strings attached to it, our honour is much more precious to us than anything else. We have proved it at all times and in all circumstances, whenever we faced any crisis.

Therefore, if this House and the country want that we should reach self-sufficiency, as far as I am concerned, as far as this Government is concerned, I want to give this pledge that we shall do everything possible to become self-sufficient and to see that we get rid of our dependence on foreign imported foodgrains as early as possible.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For that I shall place before the House concrete proposals—not on this occasion but when the food debate comes—on the basis of which we are going to achieve self-sufficiency. At that time you may scrutinise, criticise or modify that programme and I am prepared to listen to your advice. But at this hour when we are in difficulties, when there is going to be a scarcity which perhaps we did not witness for quite a long time in the history of our country, if we have to accept this suggestion that straightway we should get rid of PL 480 imports we would be taking too dangerous a risk and I am not prepared to play with the lives of the people, even if it is for satisfying our Communist friends. Therefore, I would appeal to Professor Mukerjee to take this assurance given by me on behalf of the Gov-

ernment. After all, I am having meetings—even with Opposition party leaders.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): You are very kind.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, it is for my own benefit. I am meeting members so that I may be benefited by their suggestions. Therefore, it is for my own benefit. Let us not have a running commentary. Even though it might be from a lady Member, still I resent it... (interruptions) Therefore, when we come forward with our programmes and policies to be followed during the Fourth Plan, it is time enough to criticise us, to give us suggestions and to make modifications in the programmes. But I would request the House and the country that in this hour of difficulties we should not take any decision in a huff. As far as getting aid without political strings attached to it is concerned, I think we should leave it to the Prime Minister to play the game properly. Let us have faith and confidence in his leadership and serve the country to the best of our ability... (interruptions). So far as they are concerned, at one end they will completely support the government; at the other end, they will try to pull us down by our legs. This is, unfortunately, the difficulty with regard to this, some sort of National United Front, and all those things; but we are quite aware of it. Therefore, while we have got to be cautious in accepting aid, while we have to take all steps for the purpose of reaching self-sufficiency, I am not in a position to accept the Resolution as it has been moved.

There is a constructive approach made in Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh's Resolution which not only highlights the importance of getting rid of it, but also indicates the lines in which we have got to move. Therefore, I would recommend to the House to accept that Resolution which makes a construc-

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tive suggestion with regard to the approach to this matter. I would support that Resolution and for the reasons which I have already stated, with all the force at my command, I have to oppose the Resolution of Shri Hiren Mukerjee; not that I oppose or I am against many of the things which he has said for the purpose of attaining self-sufficiency—I shall take advantage of those suggestions—but because of the political implication and the political overtone I am opposing this Resolution.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Permit me, Sir, to thank the hon. Minister for accepting the Resolution which I have moved.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** This has been mentioned time and again in this debate in this House and the Minister must make it clear whether Shri Patil did have a brief from the Government of India for negotiating PL-480 which the Government of USA and whether he did actually negotiate or whether it was all entirely unauthorised negotiation. It is a very important political matter that two Cabinet Minister's run counter to each other and the House should demand a satisfaction in regard to this matter.

**Shri Bade:** Our Ministers go on saying that because our country is going through scarcity, PL 480 is necessary for some years; but let him say for how many years he is going to continue this thing... (Interruption).

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you will forgive my saying it, but I was almost sick when listening to the speech of the Food and Agriculture Minister. If it was not for the fact that I found in the approach of many of his Congress colleagues an understanding of the present position and also a sympathetic approach to the Resolution which I had given notice of, I would have felt like saying that if we are supposed to function in Parliament on the terms which the Food and Agriculture Minister has put before it, we

should refuse to do so and there could be no decent parliamentary set-up. While members of his party, Member after Member, had given notice of amendments accepting my formulation and adding an operative part to it, he chooses to say that because it comes from a Communist source, he has very vivid suspicions about our motives and, therefore, he cannot accept it.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Suspicion-minded man.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** If he could point out rational arguments to say that what I have said is not correct that our continued dependence on these PL 480 imports have not hurt our honour as well as our interest, if he could point out rational arguments, I would have said that he has done a good job. He does not do it; he takes shelter behind all kinds of innuendoes and insinuations and he expects that when his Prime Minister calls us for consultations, we should take him at his word and go along, sit along with him at the table and discuss things. If we are not taken on trust when we are operating in this place, we should know what is what. If this kind of mentality is behind the mind of the Food and Agriculture Minister, we should know what is what. If we do it properly, if the Prime Minister comes and says something of that sort, we would know what to say in regard to it. But I take it that when Member after Member of the Congress Party has taken a different attitude, I am not going to take much too severe a view of the pettifogging attitude which was shown by the Food and Agriculture Minister.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have spoken on behalf of my Government and my party.

17 hrs.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Let the Food and Agriculture Minister exercise his importance as member of the Cabi-

net which is supposed to function on the basis of joint responsibility. But this kind of talk is characteristic of the Government and I say, I am very sorry for the administration which we have got.

I can understand onrmati Tarkeshwari Sinha saying that she was a little perturbed that the United States had made a clumsy approach and she appealed to the United States not to make such mistakes. It is a very honest approach and I can understand that sort of thing. But Mr. Subramaniam had the gumption to say that it is only because of scarcity conditions today and because we have the desire to fish in troubled waters that we have brought this motion. I tried to point out with reference to facts and figures that even though in 1964-65 we did have the record production of 87.4 million tonnes, it was exactly in that particular year that under the egregious mismanagement of the Food and Agriculture Ministry this country, from Kerala to Assam, did have food crisis all over the place. I tried to point out how after the Government got enormous allocations of P.L. 480 imports from 1960, it was exactly at that point of time that the Food and Agriculture Ministry absolutely collapsed. It did nothing of its job. The procurement went down and as far as the distribution is concerned, the less said about it the better. I said over and over again that it is only because you got what you considered to be a generous bounty from the United States which you thought was absolutely without strings—I am not going to reflect upon its motives—that you in a self-satisfied fashion forgot to do your duty as the administrator of the Food and Agriculture Department of this country. That is why in 1964-65 with 87.4 million tonnes of our own production and with so much P.L. 480 bounty coming in, we could not build buffer stocks. On the contrary, there was conspicuous consumption by the friends of

those people who sit on the Treasury Benches and now they have the gumption to say that we try to fish in troubled waters.

Only the other day I was in Mysore and I learnt about the drought there and about the anxiety in the minds of the people there. We share their anxiety. It is only because we want basic remedy of a situation that has been allowed to go from bad to worse that we have brought forward this Resolution. I say, because of the shock treatment which the Indo-Pakistan conflict has given we can now get our people to do something really drastic. We can call upon the patriotism of our people even to suffer some privations in order that we can basically solve the food problem of our country. It is only because of that we have brought up this matter at this particular point of time. The Minister might dislike the look of us—he is quite entitled to his preferences. But what is the point of view that we have given? I am ready to accept the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. He is not present here possibly because of a whip given to him. I am ready to accept his amendment. I am ready to accept his amendment of Mr. Dwivedy. Let me read the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das:

"In view of the continued dependence on imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States which has made the nation complacent in efforts to be made for increasing food production, the recent attitude of U.S.A. in this regard and the fact that it is injurious to our economy, this House is of opinion that earnest efforts be made to make the country self-sufficient at an early date and in the meantime foodgrains should be procured only from such countries as do not attach any strings political or otherwise to such supply."

I am ready to accept this amendment. There is no formulation with which he can possibly disagree. Though he

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

might dislike the look of us though he may not like to support whatever resolution we try to sponsor, though we go unreported in the papers, we have even a hostile House listening to our arguments. Mr. S. K. Patil, the pioneer in this matter went to the United States. I do not hesitate to say that I admire the efficiency of the people of the United States who can produce such wonderful things in America. Their production is so highly efficient. I never hesitate to say that. There is no harm in importing something from abroad if you are in need of it. I said that during the course of my speech. I have no objection to an attempt being made at one time, if it was an honest attempt, to build up buffer stocks from foodgrains imported from United States or from somewhere else. I said all these things but at the same time what has actually happened? What has happened is that the induction of these P.L. 480 imports has meant complacency in the administration, in the efficiency, and a repudiation and disavowal of nationally accepted agrarian policies. (Interruptions). Who goes again to the United States? The Prime Minister, as I had occasion the other day to say; was behaving like a shy maiden, saying yes and no. We ought to know what is what and whether he is going to the United States or not. Mr. Patil goes and comes back. He should have been here. His first responsibility is to Parliament and he should have been here to listen to what has been said when he was telling the Press in Bombay and London that he had got the United States to renew P.L. 480 assistance. (Interruptions).

When I listen to Mr. Subramaniam, I am inclined to believe what I did not believe in the first instance. I did not refer to it. I say in the *Hindustan Times* yesterday a statement ascribed to him. He is supposed to have told the Congress Parliamentary Party that we should not create diffi-

culties for the United States in giving food aid by indulging in brave and heroic talks. The House should like to find out from Mr. Patil whether or not he has given some kind of an assurance. Whatever it is, the Hon. Minister does not deal with that kind of thing. He does not wish us to create difficulties in the way of the U.S. Administration. I am not concerned about creating difficulties or not creating difficulties for the U.S. Administration. It is too powerful, 12,000 miles away, with its hydrogen and atomic bombs and, God knows, what other methods of destructions and infiltration into different countries. They use food as an instrument of power and that is why they have found this utilisation, the way the Government have utilised P.L. 480 in this country. I warn this Government to beware and that is why I want it to utilise this present patriotic occasion when people are ready even to suffer privations in order to stand on our own feet and give a proper answer to those people in the United States or the United Kingdom who are blackmailing us and are trying to get us to do things which would be against the grain. That is why I have put forward my Resolution. I am ready and willing to accept the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. Possibly it is palatable to Mr. Subramaniam also. I would say that, if there is anything called conscience, if there is anything called moral approach or anything of that sort, whatever the difference which you may have regarding the work in Parliament, this amendment which I am accepting should be accepted by the House.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** Unless the House agrees to extend the time, the time should not be extended. The sense of the House should be taken first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These amendments, 2 and 13, are negative amendments. I shall put them to vote.

Does he accept Shri Deshmukh's amendment.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I accept only the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das, which is a substitute motion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But he is not accepting it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Who is he to accept or not to accept? Let it be put to the vote of the House.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** He has no business to accept or not to accept. He is not moving a Resolution.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I have accepted the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. That should be put to vote first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall put Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment to vote. Mr. Mukerjee accepts it.

#### Division No. 4]

Bade, Shri  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Chandauri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.

Akkamma Dev., Shrimati  
Alagesan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Barua, Shri R.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Charuvedi Shri S. N.  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani  
Lal  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.  
Firodia, Shri  
Ganapati Ram, Shri  
Heda, Shri  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Himatasingka, Shri

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of division is:

Ayes , 10;

Noes 62.

The motion was negatived.

The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted namely:—

"In view of the continued dependence on imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 agreements with the United States which has made the nation complacent in efforts to be made for increasing food production, the recent attitude of U.S.A. in this regard and the fact that it is injurious to our economy, this House is of opinion that earnest efforts be made to make the country self-sufficient at an early date and in the meantime foodgrains should be procured only from such countries as do not attach any strings political or otherwise to such supply."

The Lok Sabha divided:

#### AYES

Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Pottekatt, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Eswara  
Warior, Shri

[17.7 hrs

#### NOES

Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jedhe, Shri  
Karuthuraman, Shri  
Keishling, Shri Rishang  
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar  
Koulajgi, Shri H. V.  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Kriahna, Shri M. R.  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Maleichami, Shri  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
Mehrotra Shri Birai Bihari  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Muhammad Iemal, Shri  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri  
Niranjan Lal, Shri  
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.

Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Lings  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Sen, Shri P. G.  
Siddananiappa, Shri  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Ulkey, Shri  
Valvi, Shri  
Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.  
Yadav, Shri N. P.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put the last amendment, No. 15 by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh, which is a substitute Resolution, to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The question is:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to implement as part of the Fourth Plan an integrated development programme of agriculture to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains and with a view to progressively curtail and ultimately stop P.L. 480 imports, the Government of India should ensure a remunerative and economic price to the farmer; give highest priority in providing the farmer cheap credit and the material inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, better seeds, water and agricultural machinery; and assign adequate resources for giving a new orientation and emphasis to agricultural re-

search to enable it to tackle the problems which inhibit agricultural productivity.'" (15)

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All the other amendments fall through.

17.17½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

**Shri Rane (Buldana):** Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 15, 1965/Kartika 24, 1887 (Saka).*