

why this difference is growing between State to State in the matter of composition of constituencies to the Upper House for election from local authorities. I expected that while the hon. Minister spoke he would throw some light on the question that I raised, but, shall I say, that I have not yet got the light which I expected from him.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I thought that what I said applied in each particular case, that we are bringing in only those units which have been set up and deleting those units which have been demolished by the respective local laws. The answer, I thought, was obvious. In Andhra Pradesh city and town committees no longer exist under the law which has set up other committees and in Mysore new units have come in, named town panchayats. Therefore we are inserting them. In West Bengal in the place of district boards the local laws have set up zila parishads; therefore, zila parishads have to be substituted. In place of local boards they have substituted *anchalik parishads* and town committee; therefore, they have to be substituted. The reason is obvious. Since different States have not followed the same pattern nor the same terminology for the respective local authorities that they have set up the differences must necessarily persist.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.07 hrs.

#### SEEDS BILL

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawas Khan):** Sir, on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. We received the copies of the Seeds Bill but there is no financial memorandum accompanying the Seeds Bill. According to rule 69 on page 36 of the Rules of Procedure:—

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga):** It was circulated to hon. Members here also.

**Shri Bade:** The financial memorandum may be there to the Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha; but it is not here. There is no memorandum attached to this. So we cannot discuss the recurring and non-recurring expenditure that will be incurred in its administration. We have also to discuss the expenditure which the Government will incur on appointing seed inspectors, seed analysts and laboratories and in order to discuss that and criticize the whole thing, we must have the full memorandum of the expenses which the Government will incur. So, I think that unless and until that financial memorandum is given to us, we cannot fully criticize the Bill here. We cannot give our opinion also without having the full financial memorandum of the expenses which the Government is going to incur. It is as sure as anything that if the Seeds Bill is passed, the Government will appoint seed inspectors, seed analysts and also the laboratories. So, my submission is that according to rule 69 the financial memorandum ought to have been attached to this Bill so that this House could criticize the Government and give its opinion regarding the expenditure that is going to be incurred.

**Mr. Chairman:** From the material before me I find that the financial memorandum is already attached to the Bill that was passed by the Rajya Sabha and no additional matter is expected to be given to the Lok Sabha. Here the expenditure and all these items are included in the financial memorandum as far as I see. It is circulated along with the Bill. There is no new point that has been raised by the hon. Member which entitles him to raise a point of order.

**Shri Bade:** Are we not entitled to know, when copies of the Bill are given to us after they are passed by the Rajya Sabha, as to what the Rajya Sabha has done about this financial memorandum?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Along with the original Bill, it was circulated to the Members of the Lok Sabha.

**Shri Bade:** Whether there is some connection . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no alteration to the original one that was circulated along with the Bill.

**Shri Bade:** How can we know it? Because the Chair says it so, shall we take it for granted?

**Mr. Chairman:** I understand from the office that copies were circulated to the Members of the Lok Sabha when the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

**Shri Warrior (Trichur):** That is true. But supposing this Financial Memorandum is not received by a particular Member, how can he criticise it? The Financial Memorandum must be attached to the Bill itself and not separately.

**Shri Bade:** How can we know whether the Rajya Sabha has made some amendment in the Financial Memorandum or not? How can we know it without receiving the same Financial Memorandum again? We cannot know it.

**Shri Rane (Buldana):** There cannot be any amendment to the Financial Memorandum that is attached to the Bill. The Rajya Sabha cannot make any amendment to the Financial Memorandum. (*Interruption*)

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order, I am considering the matter. I shall certainly take advantage of your suggestions. Has the Minister got to say anything on this?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** There has been no change whatsoever.

**Mr. Chairman:** I accept the Minister's statement. There is no change. It was circulated earlier and no fresh notice of it need be given. If by any chance, a particular Member has not received it, that can be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. But that cannot hold up the discussion of the Bill here. That is my ruling. In future, I think, the office will take particular notice of this and see that all the relevant papers are circulated to the Members.

**Shri Warrior:** Not to be circulated separately but along with the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** All the suggestions are on record and they will be gone into and acted upon.

**Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded):** I have got a copy of the Bill here but there is no Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Financial Memorandum, etc. attached to the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have given a ruling on that. The hon. Minister.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure this Bill which is rather long over due will receive unanimous blessings of this House. The House is fully seized of the importance of supplying good quality seeds to the farmers in order to increase the output and we are very keen that we should go ahead with this legislation as early as possible.

Sir, we had in the past tried to set up about 4000 seed farms from where we intended to supply good quality seeds to the farmers. But from our experience we find that the small farms which were set up at each block headquarters have not really yielded the result and we have not succeeded in supplying the type of seeds to the farmers that we would like to and hence the necessity for bringing forward this Bill.

In order to make up this deficiency, we had to secure the services of a very eminent person in this field Prof. A. S. Carter under the T.C.M. Aid Programme in 1959. He visited various places in the country and he met all the agriculturist specialists engaged in this work and submitted a report on 'Seed Improvement in India'. In his report, Professor Carter *inter alia* recommended two programmes; the first one is seed control which is applied to all seeds under distribution, by laying down minimum standards for physical purity and germination and labelling such seeds. The second was seed certification; it aims at maintenance of minimum quality standards, but in addition involves full inspection and tracing the pedigree of seeds at each successive stage of multiplication so as to ensure the genetic purity of the seeds.

It is to implement these programmes that this Bill has been brought forward before this House and I would appeal to the House to give it its blessings and to pass it in this sitting so that we can go ahead and take necessary action as early as possible.

There are a few amendments which can be taken up later on.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):** At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on his having brought forward this Bill which will prove very beneficial to the agriculturists of our country.

In this connection, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that in my personal opinion, the Bill as it has been drafted does not satisfy the entire needs of the agriculturist class as a whole. As we are aware, for improved agricultural production and for better methods of cultivation, seed plays a very important role in the life of the peasant. Time and again, there are several instances in the villages where for lack of proper seed, the entire effort put forth by the agriculturist has gone waste and he has not been able to have the desired result which he wanted to have in the normal course. In a small measure, the Agricultural Departments in the various States have been trying to supply proper seeds to the agriculturists by raising seed farms under the agricultural demonstration farms or in some cases at the level of progressive farmers. But in the context of the magnitude of the problem and also the dire need to supply good seeds to every farmer in the country, this attempt of the agricultural Departments of the States is only a small drop in the ocean. So, unless we go in a big way and see that the efforts of the Government and also the various Departments reach every individual farmer in the country, the aims that have been adumbrated in this Bill will not be fulfilled. I personally feel that some time could have been allowed to the Members of Parliament as well as the State Governments and also to the large number of farmers spread over this country to go through this Bill carefully and suggest certain improvements.

In any governmental machinery, whether it is extension programme or community development programme or any other scheme, envisaged and worked, unscrupulous elements have a tendency to take advantage of the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

many restrictions imposed on the people and exploit it for their own ends. I can quote a number of instances where seeds intended for the farmers, which have been developed with scientific knowledge and technical know-how, have not been given fully to the farmers, but only a very few people have taken advantage of it and misused them for their benefits.

In the Bill also, there are many clauses regarding the raising and distribution of seeds in the country. They wanted to first constitute a Central Seeds Corporation and a laboratory attached to it so that they may evolve better seeds, hybrid seeds for distribution to the farmers. My fear is that this huge organisation that is going to be set up by the Government and also multiplication of so many officers like seed inspectors and so on will ultimately result only in providing some employment to certain people but will not serve the best interests of the farmers.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In our anxiety to do these things, we should also not forget to take account of the likely results of what is done whereby the benefits do not reach the people for whom they are really intended I would therefore request the Minister to think over the matter deeply and, if possible, defer this to the next session so that Members can have an opportunity to go through the Bill and make useful suggestions.

As regards the agencies which are required to give certificates about good seeds, what has been stated is not clear and specific. My fear is that some of these clauses may be exploited and misused and that will go against the interests of farmers.

About the research that has to be done from time to time, I would only like to impress upon Government that they should not commit the mistake which they have been committing of the diversification of extension work and also research to various parts of the country resulting in lack of co-ordination. I would suggest that fundamental research should be done at a central place and in a co-ordinated manner. The extension work to be done may be entrusted to various State Governments and various other agencies engaged in this.

Regarding supply of good seeds, sufficient care must also be taken to make a detailed soil survey to find out which seed is best suited to which soil. India is a vast country with a variety of soils and where there are constant floods, soil erosion and also waterlogging. A seed suited to a particular soil under a particular climatic condition may not be suitable to another soil in another climatic condition. All these factors must be kept in view. A thorough research in this direction should be made so that the fullest benefit accruing from the scientific and technical knowhow of our research people in the country is utilised to see that we evolve good seeds suitable to various types of soils which will yield quick results. We must also see that the seeds are supplied in time to the farmer without the interference of intermediaries, without the farmers being exploited.

I would again request the hon. Minister to see if it is possible to defer this Bill to the next session of Parliament and allow some time to us to think over the matter, and also the progressive farmers and other agriculturists in the country to go through this Bill and offer some useful suggestions.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah has touched upon some impor-

tant points that are germane to this Bill.

I am inclined to agree with him that there should be more time given to this House to consider this very important Bill.

On the face of it it may appear as if it is a very innocent Bill, non-controversial, and therefore ought to be passed without much of hesitation and much of discussion, but if one were to scrutinise this Bill very carefully, one would find that it is of a piece with the Statist policies of this Government.

What happens in regard to this Central authority that they are going to establish here? It will be established through nomination. Is it going to be a representative one? No, Sir. All the States in this country are put into three groups, each State having a term by rotation of one year. In this way, it is going to be an attenuated representation so far as the States are concerned. From the States also, how are they going to have these representations? Are they going to be elected by their legislatures? They are to be nominated by their Governments.

It is not going to be merely a committee of scientists. Nor is it going to be a representative committee. This Parliament is not expected to have any representation either. What about the legislatures? The Bill is silent about it. Once this committee comes into existence, it is given wide powers.

At present it is true that the production of seed and its distribution is not quite satisfactory, but nevertheless, those peasants who are producing seed are not very much troubled by the agents of the Government. We have not come across the kind of complaints in regard to their work as we have met with whenever and wherever the Government had put its foot

into it. It happened in our own experience that from some Government farms seeds were made available to the demonstrators and the extension service, which were distributed among our peasants. When they were sold, it was found that in many cases they would not even germinate. Such a complaint had never happened in my 40 years of intimate contact with agriculturists and agriculture. Such a complaint had never arisen from out of the activities of the ordinary peasants who are producing seed and making it available to their other fellow peasants, because, in their case, they were producing it for their own use, and they were placing it in the market or making it available to the local peasants only to the extent that they had any surplus seed at all. Therefore, whatever surplus seed they had was only a part of what they had produced for their own personal use, their own farm use; therefore, they could not think of playing any mischief. They were making it available to their fellow farmers in the local areas and their reputation was always at stake. They never wanted to risk it, to play mischief. They did not think of making any business or undue profit out of the sale of the surplus seeds that they had in their possession.

In the case of the so-called extension workers and those who were supplying the seeds to these people themselves, the other merchants who came to be interested in between, in their case the position was entirely different. The motive of making profit crept in with the result that there were many instances of abuse of power, position and privilege. Where is the guarantee that similar things are not likely to happen hereafter when you bring in all these authorities that are now being contemplated? Are we taking sufficient care here to see that the seed inspectors, analysts, etc. whom this committee is going to appoint hereafter are going to behave

[Shri Ranga]

in a better, more honest and more efficient way than the drug inspectors and various other inspectors who are now functioning in the Ministry of Health? Is it not a fact that in many cases those who are interested in the production and sale of drugs and various other commodities that are being sold now in our markets have had to make complaints about corruption that has come in the chain of the working of these officers and inspectors? Now, similar complaints are likely to arise here also. Surely, there would be complaints whenever you have got a mechanism like this, but there must be safeguards to see that the public interest is served and the interest of the peasants and other people also who would be interested in producing seed would be safeguarded. What safeguards are there in this Bill? Unfortunately no thought seems to have been given to this aspect of the question. There would be terrible red tape also and whoever wants to produce seed and wishes to sell even in his own village has to get a licence; and suppose he wants to sell in another village or in another district, there would be more trouble, and whoever wishes to do it on a regular basis or wants to export it from one State to another will have to face more troubles again. As between one State and another there would be restrictions, and licences and permits would have to be obtained. Who is going to distribute those licences and permits? Can we be sure that they will behave better, more honestly or efficiently than they do today while distributing these permits and licences? What safeguard is there against their misbehaviour in this Bill? I do not find any. There is the question of the issue of certificates. Whoever wishes to produce and sell these seeds will have to obtain these certificates. So, these inspectors are going to have a lot of power in regard to this particular matter also. Not enough care can possibly be taken to see that these in-

spectors would not obstruct the legitimate business and would not create the trouble and would not indulge in red-tape and would not take advantage of these powers to profit themselves.

Having said that, let me also consider the other side. Now whom do the Government expect to develop seed production? They have themselves made a very costly but an abortive effort. My hon. friend knows that in the Third Plan they made a provision to the tune of—how many—about Rs. 50 crores. I am subject to correction. So many crores of the public money was set aside in order to develop seed production. My hon. friend said that they had 4,000 seed farms on which they had spent huge sums of money and they have themselves confessed that it was a huge waste of money and a very bad failure on the part of the Government. Having failed in that direction they want to come and ask the authority of this House; they want this House to applaud their effort to establish a corporation. Is the corporation going to be very efficient? Let us hope it would be efficient and it would not fail, as I consider this Government had done. The Corporation is not going to produce all the seed that this country needs. For ages, millions of peasants have been producing to some extent their own seeds and to others also they were making available their own surplus seeds. Hereafter it would be lakhs of people, who would definitely have to be bigger and bigger necessarily, because if they have got to satisfy all the regulations that are being prescribed in this Bill—and hereafter so many other Bills will also come in its train—and if these regulations are to be satisfied, certainly, bigger people have to come into this, more educated people, with bigger capital, and a bit of staff has got to be established, some overhead establishments and costs, in order to satisfy all these regulations of the Government.

Then, they have got to have land. Whose lands are they going to be? They may have their own land, but as in other cases, your ceiling legislation will come in the way, just as in very many States, some exemption has been made. I now remember, Sir, now that you are in the Chair, that in your own State, exemption has been given in the case of coffee and tea plantations. Similarly, in regard to seed beds also for the land that would be placed for seed production, are the Government going to introduce any amending legislation to their own land ceiling legislation in order to see that all these people who are good enough to set apart their own land for the production of seed on a more or less large scale will, be given exemption? That is to say, are those people who have got, say, anything more than 10 acres of land, going to be given, to that extent, an exemption from the mischief of the ceiling legislation? They have got to think about it; otherwise, it would not be possible for the Government or for this Corporation to begin to think in terms of dealing with millions and millions of seed producers at all. It is only a few lakhs of people who have got some funds and it is only a few people who would be holding somewhere near the ceiling as it is at present, and unless those people are given this kind of protection from the ceiling legislation, it would not be possible for the Government to begin to achieve any substantial or marked results in regard to this matter.

Then there is the other question: when the Government bring this field again under their control, to help it and develop it into a new business, necessarily, the prices of seeds are likely to go up; the cost of production of seeds would go up to an appreciable extent. There ought to be some provision here to enable the Governments, the State Governments as well as the Union Government, to prescribe from time to time the maxi-

mum as well as the minimum price for the seeds to be sold. But there is no such provision at all in this Bill.

Then, all these officers are going to be given such powers or some kind of powers as those of the sales-tax officers or the income-tax officers and the drug inspectors and such other officers, who are invested with powers to enter into the premises, in any field, anywhere, and then demand registers, reports and so on. Oh, there will be a hundred and one things which they will ask. They expect these peasants to be highly educated people. In one sense, I may not dislike it so much because hereafter the educated peasants will come to find that there would be some employment for them in the shape of managers or accountants or organisers in some of these seed farms. But, is it for their benefit that we are bringing all this legislation? It is for the benefit of the ordinary, common peasant. Therefore, the prices of seeds have got to be kept as low as possible. Is this Bill conducive to that?

So, in conclusion, I would like to say that on principle, it is good. We want more seeds, tested seeds, improved seeds; not only seeds of the old type but also hybrid seeds, seeds that would come to be improved from generation to generation; improved seeds should overtake the existing seeds. In that way, we can go on increasing the total production per acre and also help towards the raising of agricultural efficiency and the standard of living of our peasants and help them in every possible manner. This is the very basis, the foundation upon which the future prosperity of our agriculturists can be ensured. All that is conceded, but the Bill as it is placed before us is not satisfactory.

If the Government is insistent that it should be passed here and now, I

[Shri Ranga]

wish to warn them that it may be necessary for them to keep their officers busy, working upon an amending Bill, as soon as this comes to be passed, in order to see that all the points that we have mentioned and Shri Venkatasubbaiah has mentioned and other Members are likely to mention, are carefully scrutinised so that an improved system of seed production, testing, distribution and sale and utilisation in this country would come to prevail in our country, without causing any damage to the peasants or merchants or to the industry as a whole.

**श्री क. ना. तिवारी (बगहा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। प्रो० रंगा ने गृहस्थियों के बारे में जो बात सामने रखी है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। गृहस्थ होने के नाते हमारा धन तक का तजुर्बा यह है कि चार हजार जो सीड फार्म ब्लाक्स में आपने बनाये हैं और उनसे जो सीड मिलना है और जो सीड बनाया जाता है, वह सीड ज्यादा खराब होता है, उस बीज के मुकाबले में जो घर में गृहस्थ बनाता है, गृहस्थ अपने तथा अपने कुटुम्ब के इस्तेमाल के लिए या अपने अडोसपडोस वालों के लिए जो सीड रखता है और जितनी केयर के साथ उमरों रखना है, उतनी केयर के साथ और उस तरह से गवर्नमेंट नहीं रख सकती है, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेड्स नहीं रख सकते हैं।

सतरह साल की आजादी में जो आपने पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए कोशिश की है उसको हमने देख लिया है। यह भी एक तमाशा ही रहा है। जहां तक सीड फार्म का सम्बन्ध है मैं आपको अपने जिले की ही बात बतलाना हूँ। वहां का मैं अनुभव आपको बतलाता हूँ। गरीब आदमियों की जमीन ले करके और करोड़ों रुपया सीड फार्म के लिए खर्च करके भी कोई लाभ वहां नहीं हुआ है।

यह जो बिल प्राया है, इस में लाइसेंस के साथ साथ जो तरह तरह की दूसरी चीजें हैं, जो कि किसानों के ऊपर लादी जा रही हैं उन सब का नतीजा यह होगा कि सारी की सारी चीजें योराक्रेसी के हाथ में चली जाएगी और अनेकों प्रकार की तकलीफों का सामना किसानों को करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस बिल को पूरे गौर के बाद और इसकी तफसीलों में जाने के बाद और किसानों तथा और जितने लोग हैं, उन सब की राय लेने के बाद लायें।

कितने सीड की जरूरत है आज देश को इसका भी तखमीना शायद अभी सरकार के पास नहीं होगा। जितने सीड की जरूरत है उतना सीड शायद गवर्नमेंट सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेगी। अभी जो फर्टिलाइजर और पेस्टीसाइड हम लोगों को दिया जाता है वह भी मिलावटी होता है। ये गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल्ड चीजें हैं। गामा पेस्टीसाइड मिलावट के साथ हम लोगों को मिलता है। चाहे किमी तरह का फर्टिलाइजर क्यों न हो, चाहे कोप्रोटिव के जरिये से दिया जाता हो या गोडाउन से डायरेक्ट दिया जाता हो, तरह तरह की मिलावट उस में होती है, नमक वगैरह उसमें मिला रहता है। जब ये चीजें प्योर नहीं मिलती हैं तो किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट इस बात की गारंटी किसानों को दिला सकती है, किस तरह से किसानों को इस बात का इत्मीनान दिला सकती है कि सीड जो उनको सरकार द्वारा दिया जाएगा वह प्योर और बढ़िया होगा। हम अपने जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिबेलपमेंट कमेटी में कम से कम तीन बार इस सबाल को ले आए हैं कि जो सीड गवर्नमेंट ने सप्लाई किया है बी० डी० प्रो० के थू उसका जर्मिनेशन कहीं 25 परसेंट और कहीं 30 परसेंट हुआ है और 60-70 परसेंट उसका जर्मिनेशन ही नहीं हुआ है। साग तथा दूसरी मजियां के जो सीड हम लोगों को ब्लाक के जरिये से दिये जाने हैं 90 परसेंट तक उनका

जर्मिनेशन हॉ नहीं होता है। कहीं कहीं पर इन्होंने ग्रमरूढ़ के पेड़ दिये हैं, ब्लाक्स में, इलाहाबाद के ग्रमरूढ़ कह कर पेड़ लगाये हैं और मैंने देखा है कि जहाँ पर पांच पेड़ लगाये गये थे वहाँ पर उन से सुपारी की तरह का फल मिला था।

गवर्नमेंट बिल तो ले आती है, उसको पास तो कर देती है लेकिन ये सारी जितनी बातें हैं इन पर कोई खयाल नहीं किया जाता है। यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि इनका प्रंजाम क्या होने वाला है। यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि जो सरकारों फौज है, ऊपर से नीचे तक जो आफ्रिगल फौज है वह इस काम को कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है। इम में कोई शक नहीं है कि किसानों का अच्छे बीज की जरूरत है। जो मोर फूट की जो मूवमेंट है, उसका सफल बनाने के लिए उसका अच्छे बीज की जरूरत है, खाद्यान्नों की उपजति के लिए अच्छे से अच्छा मीड किसानों को मिलना चाहिये नए नए जिनने इनवेंशंस हुए हैं, उन सब का फायदा उठाया जाए और उनको काम में लाने हुए सीड्स को इम्प्रूव करके किसानों को दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट अपनी ताकत को देखे कि वह यह सब कुछ कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है। रुपया खर्च कर देने से ही काम नहीं बन जाता है। रुपया खर्च करना ही काफी नहीं है। अगर रुपया खर्च करना ही काफी होता तो अमरीका ने जितना रुपया चीन में च्यांग काई शेक की सरकार पर खर्च किया उसका देखने हुए आज माने चीन पर च्यांग काई शेक का अधिकार होता। रुपया खर्च करने वाले को देखना चाहिये कि करने वाला कितना कुछ कर सकता है। यह बड़े ही महत्व की बात है।

घ्राप जो मीड बनायेंगे, उसको घ्राप रखेंगे कहा? घ्रापके पास बेयरहाउसिस नहीं है। अभी घ्राप जितना गेहूँ पी० एल० 480 के तहत मंगा रहे हैं और यहाँ म्याक कर

रहें हैं, उसके लिए तो घ्रापके पास काफी बेयरहाउसिस है नहीं तो कहाँ से मीड के लिए घ्राप बेयरहाउसिस लायेंगे? फिर कीड़े वगैरह मारने के लिए घ्रापको दबाओं की भी आवश्यकता होगी, बरसात और गर्मी वगैरह से मीड को बचाना घ्रापको पड़ेगा, उसको काफी सुखाना भी पड़ेगा और इन सब बातों के लिए बहुत बड़े इंतजाम की जरूरत है, बहुत बड़ा प्रबन्ध घ्रापको करना पड़ेगा, कितना ज्यादा रुपया घ्रापको जुटाना पड़ेगा, इसका भी भंदाजा घ्रापको लगाना होगा और देखना होगा कि ये सब साधन घ्रापके पास है या नहीं हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो अच्छे किसान हैं, जो अनुभवी किसान हैं, जो देहातों में रहते हैं जिन के बाप दादे इस गृहस्ती के काम को करते आये हैं, उन लोगों को एनकरेज किया जाए। कोई इस तरह की स्कीम लाई जाये कि वे खुद बीज का उत्पादन कर सकें। उनको अच्छे मीड्स दिये जायें और उनको उपजति किसिम के बीज तैयार करने को कहा जाए और फिर उन मीड्स को खरीद कर सरकार दूसरे लोगों को दे। यह सीड उन्हीं के पास रहे। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो घ्रापको ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है, देश को ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है वनिस्वत इसके कि गवर्नमेंट खुद फार्म बनाये। सतरह बरस में फार्म बना करके उनको काम करते हुए हम ने देख लिया है, हर एक ब्लाक में ये फेल हो चुके हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि घ्राप जल्दबाजी में कोई काम न करें।

खास करके यह लाइसेंस वाला जितना झगड़ा है या घरों में घुस कर इन्स्पेक्टरों द्वारा तलाशी लिये जाने के बारे में जितना झगड़ा है, यह बहुत ही खराब है। आज-कल घ्राप रुपये पैसे के बारे में घरों में घुस घुस कर तलाशियाँ ले रहे हैं। इसी तरह वे सारे देश को और किसानों को बेइज्जत करना ठीक नहीं है। जिन के यहाँ पर

[श्री क० ना० निवारी]

बुस कर पसे निकालते हैं पूंजीपति वगैरह हैं और वे तो प्रोटैस्ट भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन गरीब देहाती किसान बेचारे प्रोटैस्ट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं और न उनकी कहीं कोई सुनवाई ही होगी। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ऐसी जो नलाजिज हैं उन पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाए और सीड के लिए गृहस्थियों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहित किया जाए और उन्हीं से सीड लिया जाए।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, this is an important Bill and we want more time for this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go to the next session. Time allotted is two hours.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी: मेरा एक मुझाब है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए।

Shri Ranga: It ought to have gone to a Select Committee. It did not go. It should go even now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Ranga: There are many points on which there ought to be detailed examination. More time should be given so that we can table a number of amendments which it will be possible for the Government to accept at least some of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has to go to the next session.

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फ़ीरोज़पुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बिल का सवाल है और जिस उद्देश्य को ले कर

इसको हमारे सामने रखा गया है, उस पर कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन यह बिल इतना डिफ़िक़्टिव है कि अगर इसको इस ढंग से पास कर भी दिया गया तो फायदा होने के बजाय नुकसान ही ज्यादा होने वाला है।

श्री शिफ़रे (मारमागोंप्रा): प्राप इसको पास नहीं करेंगे तो यह नहीं होगा।

श्री इकबाल सिंह: सब से पहला और सब से बड़ा मुद्दा ये यह है कि प्रो-सीड किसान को मिले। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ वह देश के सब से बेहतरीन इलाकों में से एक है या कम से कम उन इलाकों में बेहतरीन है जहाँ एग्रिकल्चर होती है। लेकिन यहाँ पर सीड के मिक्सिंग का सवाल है। जितना मिक्सिंग इन पिछले सालों में बढ़ा है इतना शायद कभी नहीं बढ़ा है। कपास का बीज एल. एल. 54 के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह बड़ा अच्छा कपास का बीज था। लेकिन पांच छः सालों से यह बीज सारे पंजाब में कहीं नहीं मिलता है और जो मिलता भी है वह मिक्सड मिलता है। बहुत सी जगहों पर एल. ए. 54 का बीज बोया गया लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद जब कपास बढ़ी हुई तब पत्तों से पता चला कि वह 320 एफ बन गई। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो डिफ़िक़्टिव सिस्टम है कि प्राप कारपोरेशन बनायेंगे फिर इन्स्पेक्टर रखेंगे, इस को खत्म करना चाहिये। प्रसली गुनाहगार तो इन्स्पेक्टर है। मिक्सिंग इन्स्पेक्टर करता है। पंजाब में किसान सब से बेहतरीन कपास पैदा करता है, सब से बेहतरीन गेहूँ पैदा करता है, लेकिन जो मिक्सिंग होती है वह विजिनेसर्षन के पास होती है, कपास की मिक्सिंग जिनिंग फ़ैक्ट्री प्रोनर के पास होती है। जब इन्स्पेक्टर खड़ा होता है तब मिक्सिंग

होती है। इस बिल में उस इस्पेक्टर को सजा देने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। प्राप ने एक कमेटी बनाई, उस में बेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट हैं। ठीक है प्राप कारपोरेशन बना रहे हैं लेकिन जिन प्रादमियों को बीज इस्तेमाल करना है उन का एक प्रादमी भी उस में नहीं रखा गया। आखिर प्राप के दिमाग में है क्या।

जो प्रादमी बाहर से प्राता है, यू० एन० प्रो० से प्रा कर कोई कुछ कह देता है, प्राप उस की बात मान लेते हैं। मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज से कोई दस या पंद्रह साल पहले एक प्रमरीवन एक्सस्पर्ट मि० ए० एच० हॉब्स को बुलाया गया था इसलिये कि वह बतलाये कि क्यास के बीज या प्योरिफिकेशन किस ढंग से हो। उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं बतलाता हूँ कि उस ने कहा कि उस ने सर्टिफाइड बीज देखा। वह ज्वाश मिक्चर या बनिस्वत अनसर्टिफाइड बीज के। इसलिये अगर दरप्रस हम कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं तो हम को इस्पेक्टर्स को छोड़ देना चाहिये। सीड फार्मस हमारे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फेल हो गये। क्योंकि प्राप हवा में रहना चाहते हैं, जमीन पर घाना नहीं चाहते। जो बड़े बड़े प्राफिसर्स हैं, प्राई० सी० एम० के लोग हैं, मैं मिनिस्टर्स को छोड़ देता हूँ क्योंकि उन में से बहुत से किसानों में से प्राते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक प्राफिसर्स का ताल्लुक है, वह किसानों से इतनी दूर हैं कि उन्हें पता नहीं होता कि क्या तकलीफ है किसानों को, क्या क्या उन की मुसीबतें हैं।

प्रापने कहा कि प्रानालिसिस करने के लिए लेबोरेटरीज बनाई गई हैं। ठीक है, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि बीज के प्योरिफिकेशन के लिए लेबोरेटरीज बनें और उन में प्रानालिसिस हो कर किसानों को अच्छा बीज मिले, लेकिन मैं कहता

हूँ कि प्राज कस ऐसा होता है कि अगर एक प्रादमी प्योर बीज पैदा करता है और लेबोरेटरीज के पास जाता है कि मेरा बीज देख दो कि यह प्योर है या नहीं, तो इस के लिये कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। यहां हर चीज का एक ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढंग है कि जो भी लेबोरेटरीज में प्रायेगा वह इस्पेक्टर के जरिये प्रायेगा। एक किसान कहता है कि मैं अच्छा बीज बोना चाहता हूँ, इसे लेबोरेटरी में देख दो कि तुम्हारा बीज अच्छा है या मेरा बीज अच्छा है। लेकिन प्राप के यहां इस का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। प्राप का जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सिस्टम है उस में एक एक प्राफिसर अपनी एम्मायर बनाना चाहता है। उसके बाद कारपोरेशन बन जाता है। यहां पब्लिक प्रोपोनियन की कोई बात नहीं होती है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को दुबारा ड्राफ्ट किया जाये। इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह ठीक है लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह बिल लाया गया है उस से यह मकसद हासिल नहीं होगा। इस से नुकसान हो सकता है। इस लिये इस को दुबारा मोच कर प्रगले सेशन में लाया जाये।

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : इसे मनेचर कमेटी भेज दिया जाये।

श्री राबेन्साल ग्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है मैंने उसे पढ़ा। मैं ऐसा ममन्नता हूँ कि यह बिल हमारे सामने बड़ी जल्दबाजी में प्राया है। हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है और यहां का मुख्य धन्धा खेती है। लाखों करोड़ों किसान हैं और वह प्रापने बीज का इन्तजाम प्राप ही करते हैं इस बिल के पास होने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि किसानों के सामने अपना बीज उपलब्ध करने में काफी दिक्कतें पैदा प्रायेंगी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
अष्टाचार बढ़ जायेगा ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : इसलिये इस पर गवर्नमेंट को फिर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या अभी इस बिल की जरूरत है या नहीं । मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस में बहुत सी खामियाँ भी हैं और ज्यादा अच्छा तो यह हो कि अगर इस सेशन में इसे पास नहीं करना है, अगले सेशन में इस पर फिर विचार होगा, कि इस को ज्वॉयंट कमेटी में भेजा जाये । अगले सेशन तक इस में कुछ और भी संशोधन आ जायें ।

इस में कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक मालूम होती हैं । जैसे कि इसकी जो सेंट्रल सीड कमेटी बनेगी, उसका कांस्टिट्यूशन जो होगा, उस में तीन ग्रुप्स स्टेट्स के बनाये गये हैं । उन का एक एक प्रतिनिधि बारी बारी से एक एक साल रहेगा । आप देखेंगे कि केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड और उत्तर प्रदेश का एक ग्रुप बना है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि केरल और मैसूर में ऐसी कौन सी समानता है और नागालैण्ड कैसे उस में मेल खाता है । जो चीज मध्य प्रदेश में होती है वह नागालैण्ड में नहीं होती है, न केरल या मैसूर में होती है । आखिर यह किस युक्ति पर और किस तथ्य के आधार पर बनाया गया है, कौन सा उसूल देख कर यह ग्रुपिंग की गई है स्टेट्स की । यह एक मिसाल में आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ । कोई भी आदमी इस को समझ नहीं सकता है कि इस तरह की ग्रुपिंग कैसे हुई । इस में एक साल मध्य प्रदेश का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा तो अगले साल नागालैण्ड का होगा, फिर मैसूर का होगा, फिर उत्तर प्रदेश का होगा और फिर केरल का होगा । इस तरह की कमेटी में कई साल तक प्रतिनिधित्व का नम्बर ही कई

स्टेट्स के लिए नहीं आयेगा । अगर कमेटी बनानी है तो इस में जो बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स हैं, जहाँ अनाज काफी पैदा होता है, जहाँ सीड काफी होता है, जैसे कि आंध्र प्रदेश है, महाराष्ट्र है, मध्य प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, उन का एक एक प्रतिनिधि क्यों न रखा जाये ताकि प्रति वर्ष उन के प्रतिनिधि रहें और अपना सलाह मशवरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दे सकें ।

श्री क० न० तिवारी : बिहार को क्यों न रखा जाये ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : बिहार को रखिये, बंगाल को रखिये, सभी स्टेट्स के प्रतिनिधि रहने चाहियें ।

इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद तीन तरह के बीज हो जाने की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी । एक सर्टिफाइड सीड, एक नोटिफाइड सीड और एक रजिस्टर्ड सीड । कोई आदमी जो लाइसेंस होल्डर नहीं होगा वह उन बीजों को न तो किसी को बेच सकेगा न दे सकेगा और न स्टोर कर सकेगा, न ही उन का लेन-देन कर सकेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी खराब बात होगी कि सारे देश में बीज देने लेने की व्यवस्था केवल लाइसेंस होल्डर्स के पास ही होगी । वही लोग लाइसेंस लेंगे जिनको इंस्पेक्टर सर्टिफाई करेगा जांच पड़ताल कर के और तभी बीज मिल सकेगा । मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि अगर यह व्यवस्था की गई और कानून को इसी तरह से लागू किया गया तो लोगों को बीज मिलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा । लाखों करोड़ों आदमियों के लिए इस तरह से बीज मिलने की व्यवस्था केवल लाइसेंस होल्डर्स की माफत नहीं की जा सकती ।

आज का किसान अपने बीज का इस्तजाम कई स्रोतों से और कई साधनों से कर लेता है देहात में । अगर हम यह कहें

कि वह नोग केवल साइसेंस होल्डर्स के पास जा कर ले और वहीं से खरीदे, यह सम्भव नहीं है।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। इस में किसान को दिक्कत होगी और समय पर बीज नहीं मिल सकेगा। अगर बीज समय पर नहीं मिलेगा तो नोटिफाइड सीड और रजिस्टर्ड सीड को छोड़ कर किसान दूसरी फसलें बोयेगा जिस का फल यह होगा कि हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी निश्चित रूप से होगी। हम लिये मेरा खयाल है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की और गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। उस के बाद ही इस को लाया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक बीज सप्लाई करने का सवाल है, गवर्नमेंट फार्म में सरकार अच्छा से प्रयत्न बीज पैदा करे, ब्लॉक परियाज में उसे दे। हमारी कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का एक जाल में बिछा देने की योजना है हर गांव में कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाने वाली है। पंचायतों को काफी अधिकार दिया जा रहा है। ऐसी सूरत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि लाइसेंस होल्डर्स की मार्फत बीज बांटने की व्यवस्था क्यों की जा रही है। जब गवर्नमेंट खुद बीज पैदा कर सकती है, उस की अनालिसिस कर सकती है, सर्टिफाई कर सकती है तो गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी की मार्फत उस के मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसलिए मेरा मुझाव यह है कि इस बिल पर फिर से विचार किया जाये और जल्द-बाजी में इसे पास नहीं होना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade. Order, order. There ought to be some dis-  
633(A1)LS—8

tion made between the Central Hall and this House.

17 hrs.

I am told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Central Hall is quieter than this House. I find that the talks are going on between Members on all sides of the House.

Shri Bade: That is because the Central Hall is the place where Members take rest, but here we are all active.

Mr. Speaker: This is the only activity that they can indulge in.

श्री बडे : इस सीड बिल के बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं। इसमें मिलने बिस्म के सीड रखे हुए हैं, एक ब्रॉडर सीड है, एक सरटीफाइड सीड है, एक फाउंडेशन सीड है, एक हाइब्रिड सीड है, एक नोटीफाइड सीड है, एक रजिस्टर्ड सीड है, इस प्रकार इसमें आठ प्रकार के सीड रखे हैं। मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप प्रायन्दा जारी रखें।

17.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION ON KUTCH-SIND BORDER AND PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE USSR

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): After making any statement on the 28th April, 1965, I have been informing the House from time to time about the developments which have been taking place in regard to the situation on the Kutch-Sind border.

The initiative which Prime Minister Wilson took some days ago has been followed up and gradually concrete proposals have been evolved with a view to bringing about a satisfactory