

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (CHHAPRA): Not a single penny is being distributed properly in Bihar. The position there is that the money sent from here will not be distributed there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point has been recorded.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (OTHER THAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEPARTMENT) SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I told that Rs. 21 crores have been given. We are awaiting a memorandum from there. So thereafter, a central team will go there and then we shall assess and give. Please ask the other minister whether communication has been received or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

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**(vi) Need to introduce STD facilities in important towns of Midnapur district, West Bengal.**

*[English]*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (CONTAI): Sir, Haria, Bajkul, Bhagwanpur, Manglamaro and Mugberia are the important towns under Contai Postal Division in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal. The people of these towns are deprived of the communication facilities through telecom-systems due to non-availability of STD connections. People, especially businessmen, have to travel about forty kilometres and more to avail of the STD facilities. In order to remove these inconveniences, the STD facilities should be introduced in the concerned telephone exchanges.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take urgent steps to introduce the STD facilities in the telephone exchanges right now thus helping the people, living in the remote rural areas, in enjoying the telecommunication facilities.

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*[Translation]*

**(vii) Need to connect the Birth Place of Sant Ravidas, a Social Reformer, with a metalled road.**

SHRI RAMSAGAR (BARABANKI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the great social reformer Saint Ravidasji was born in village Seer Gowardhanpur in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh, where a magnificent temple has been constructed at a cost of crores of rupees. That holy place has been visited by the former President of India Shri Giani Zail Singh Ji, former Deputy Prime Minister of India Babu Jag Jiwani Ramji and many ministers and eminent politicians apart from lakhs of persons from our country and abroad visiting the place daily. The villagers have built a kaccha road by voluntary labour for coming from the southern side to the temple through the village. But the road being kaccha gets damaged and broken during

the rainy season, which causes great hardship to the people in reaching and coming from there. The previous state government had directed construction of this link road, but it has not been constructed as yet. At present, the state of U.P. is under President's rule and the Central Govt. is responsible for development works in U.P.

Inviting Central Govt.'s attention toward this work, I request that immediate orders may kindly be passed to the Administration of U.P. to construct this important link road immediately to facilitate passage of the people to the birth place of the great social reformer, Sant Ravidasji Maharaj.

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**(viii) Need to include Dhobi Community of Andhra Pradesh in the List of Scheduled Caste Category.**

*[English]*

SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA (KAKINADA) : Sir, the Washermen Community in the country is being called by various names, namely, Dhobis, Rajakas, Chakali, Washermen, etc. The nomenclature differs from State to State. Most of these people are doing most menial services next to scavengers. They wash clothes of people from different walks of life including hospitals, etc. They live in the outskirts of villages even today. In 15 States out of 25 States in the country, the Dhobi Community has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Though there is a demand from the Dhobis of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion of their caste in Scheduled Caste category and recommended by former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh during late Shri Rajiv Gandhi's tenure as Prime Minister, no action has been taken to fulfill the aspirations of this community from Andhra Pradesh. I feel that Dhobis from Andhra Pradesh are discriminated by not being included in Scheduled Caste category whereas their brethren of some of the Southern States have the benefit of SC status. I would, therefore, request the Government to take appropriate steps to include Dhobi/Rajakas community in Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled category at the earliest.

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14.38 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET 1996-97—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS\*

**Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment  
and  
Ministry of Agriculture**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House may take up Item Nos. 14 and 15 together relating to Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment and Ministry of Agriculture.

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The House will now take up combined discussion and voting on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment (Demand Nos. 71 to 73) and Ministry of Agriculture (Demand Nos. 1 to 4).

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the above Ministries have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

Motions moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the *fourth* column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of India, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the *second* column thereof against Demand Nos. 71 to 73 in respect of Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the *fourth* column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1997, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the *second* column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture."

**Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 1996-97 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on July 26, 1996		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
Ministry of Agriculture					
1	Agriculture	1588,86,00,000	8,22,00,000	1588,86,00,000	8,22,00,000
2	Other Services of Dept. of Agri. & Co-operation	106,25,00,000	128,41,00,000	106,26,00,000	128,41,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	266,69,00,000	...	266,69,00,000	
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	146,58,00,000	55,55,00,000	146,57,00,000	55,55,00,000
Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment					
71	Department of Rural Development	1107,79,00,000	...	1107,79,00,000	...
72	Department of Wastelands Development	30,17,00,000		30,16,00,000	
73	Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation	3218,50,00,000	...	3218,50,00,000	...

[Translation]

**SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (VIDISHA) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is a country of villages and of farmers. More than two-third population of our country lives in villages, cultivates land and does labour work in agricultural fields.

It is a saying in Our Country 'Where is our India', 'it lives in our villages'. In the fiftieth year of Independence our country has entered. What has become the real condition of our country now during these fifty years. Drinking water is not available in villages and there are no roads for going to and from there. If a person falls sick, there is no hospital. It is a rainy season, and there are thousands of such villages in India, where if a person falls sick during rains, there is no way to bring him upto the road point except by bringing him on a cot in doli (litter) carried by persons on their shoulders. It is a matter of good luck if he/she survives while crossing over rivers or rivulets coming in the way during onward and backward journey. Otherwise the patient passes away during the passage and has to be taken to the cremation ground on the same cot or sedan. This is the actual position today. Much has been said about rural development and progress of farmers but what is the relief in implementation. Declarations of several kinds are made every year from the ramparts of the Red Fort in regard to rural development schemes and plans. Earlier and present Prime Ministers made many declarations for progress of farmers. But, I want to raise one fundamental question, that by whom those schemes are framed and what is the state of their implementation? These schemes are formulated by such persons who have neither seen village, nor village streets or agricultural fields or field foot paths, neither mud nor dust, neither poverty nor poorman's disaster. Those who have not suffered agonies themselves cannot realise or feel what is an agony being suffered by another person. In fact, schemes are formulated while sitting in air-conditioned rooms here. They have no concern or relationship with the common man, poor, poor's hardships and problems. Much has been said about development of villages by Mahatma Gandhi, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and several other greatmen. Many things have been stated about cottage industries, small scale industries and key rural industries. I myself belong to a village. Many schemes are announced by the Govt. for removal of poverty, but...

**SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI (SITAMARHI) :** Sir, you passed orders for moving cut motions, but the Hon. member is delivering his speech. He is not moving his cut motion. Shall we also get an opportunity like this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** A list of names has been prepared. Your party sends the names and according to that I call the Hon. members.

**SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI :** He has not moved cut motion.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He is not speaking on cut motion. A list has come from the party and he is speaking on behalf of his party. Cut motion has yet to come, they will give in writing.

All of you should give in writing about cut motions within fifteen minutes. Hon. member is delivering his speech.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH :** Mr Deputy-Speaker, I was saying about plans. I come from a village. If you see the position of a village, as it was twenty five years back, people used to get employment there, ironsmiths, carpenters and others got work and employment there. Oil crusher got employment. Needs of villages were met in villages itself. But, today the situation is quite different. Whatever talk we may make about providing employment to village artisans, in reality they are getting unemployed continuously. We had one very good carpenter in our village, whose name was Ganga. When I went to my village last time, I found that Ganga carpenter was selling maize-corn and chillies. I asked him the reason of it saying that he was a very good carpenter, so why he was resorting to the sale of maize-corn and chillies ? He told that none comes to him for that work, as all the jobs are done now in cities through machines and the people go there and get their jobs done and things manufactured. Nobody purchases our goods here. So I have abandoned the job of a carpenter and started the job of selling maizes corn and chillies. Rural artisans and craftsmen are getting unemployed continuously. Now the position is that rural artisans have been reduced to the position of labourers, and poverty has increased in villages and the unemployment is on the increase. We may express any amount of concern, but plans have not been implemented. In the 8th five year plan, we had decided to have development of rural areas as our main target. We changed the name of Rural ministry into Rural Development and Employment Ministry. We divided it into three parts. Names may be changed as many times as you want, but so long the policy is not changed, there will be no gain.

I may say something about rural development. We have abandoned social security programme in the budget of rural development and no increase has been effected in the budget of the rural development, looking in the faces of rising prices. In last year (1995-96)'s budget, we had provided 2195 crore rupees for this department, but an amount of Rs. 255 crores was not spent out of the budgeted amount. On one hand we talk of providing more money, while on the other we find that the budgeted amount is not spent by the department. According to my estimate, 11% amount was not spent. I want to know why the money was not spent and who is responsible and guilty for non-expenditure of this amount? What action has been taken by you against the guilty persons ?

There is much talk about the common minimum programme and minimum basic facilities. Hon Minister Shri Nayaduppi will remember that he stated in the chief ministers' conference that he would make available pure drinking water in every village in the country. What is the position today? Your department may claim to have provided pure drinking water in 81% villages, but it is not true. It is only confusing. Sir, the fact is that I know thousands of villages in Madhya Pradesh, where drinking water is not at all available even today. Whatever you may say, but what do you claim about pure water availability? Water will be there during the rainy season, but after January, thousands of villages will have not even a drop of pure drinking water during February, March, April, May and June months. Many villages in Madhya Pradesh are such, where ladies have to bring water from a distance of 2, 3 kms. Still you are claiming to have covered 81% villages and made arrangements for pure drinking water, which is not correct.

I went in a village of my parliamentary constituency, named Veerpur village in Raichur district. The people there wanted me to solve their one problem. I asked about the problem. They told that their sons in the village remain unmarried, they did not get married. Please make arrangements so that they are married. I asked them to do it themselves, as what could an M.P. do in the matter? They told that I could solve the problem. I asked them why their sons do not get married, what is the reason? They told me that there is no drinking water in the village. Ladies—mothers, sisters, daughters-in-law in the village have to bring water from 2-3 kms distance whenever there is a talk of marriage, people say that they would not give their daughter or sister in marriage in Veerpur, because she will have to bear the burden of fetching water from a distance from morning till night. You have quoted official figures in regard to supply of drinking water, but even today, more than 50% villages have no drinking water available there. But our department claiming to have solved the problem of drinking water. In 1993-94, problem was solved in 132 villages, in 1995-96, 26 villages were provided drinking water facility. Is it not ridiculous? By providing drinking water facility in an year in only 26 villages you claim to solve the entire gigantic problem by the year 2000. Is it not an idle dream, never to be fulfilled?

I want to ask you one thing, you provided Rs 1110 crores last year and the same amount of Rs 1110 crores during the current year for making available drinking water. But the amounts allotted by you are not utilised fully. Several villages have no source of drinking water, water has to be brought from a distant place, because there is no other way out. So long pipeline is not laid there, water cannot reach there. Even the budgeted amount is not fully spent.

For installing a hand pump in Madhya Pradesh P.H.E. people charges 50 thousand rupees. I have decided to

accord top priority to the drinking water in my area out of the fund allocated to me as an M.P. We had a talk with village panchayats and municipalities as to what amount would be needed to have a hand pump installed, they demanded Rs 10,000/- for the purpose. I had a talk with the collector, and told that I did not want to give them money for installing a hand pump. When villagers are prepared to get a hand pump installed with Rs 10 thousands, why should we pay Rs 50 thousands for installation of a hand pump? Listening it they laughed and said that such a thing cannot happen. I told them that I was giving money to them, you please allow it. We got hand pumps installed in many villages at an expenditure of Rs 10,000/- each and those hand pumps are working well. But these people charge Rs 50,000/- for one hand pump. The money is not thus utilised properly. Commission for it is fixed, and we all know it. All M.P.s sitting here know it will. Contracts are given and Commission is fixed with the contractor, and a work of 10 thousand rupees is completed by spending Rs 50 thousands. So, I want to submit that merely allocating money is not sufficient. It has to be ensured how maximum work can be got done by spending the minimum amount, and how corruption can be removed, and for that you shall have to ponder over and devise ways and means, will you do that? The level of underground water is going down, and for that reason one hand pump may be successful in a village, but may fail in another village.

Through you I want to know from the Govt., Hon Minister is also present here, as to what action you will take to arrest the fall in the level and to uplift the level of the underground water? Otherwise, you will go on installing hand pumps, which may be successful at one stage, but may prove failure at a later stage. We have demanded Articles 73-74 and give all rights and powers to Panchayats. Mr. Bhunaji also knows about M.P. when a hand pump went out of order previously, we used to get the same repaired or set right. But the Panchayats now have no resources. If today a hand pump goes out of order, there is none to set it right or repair it. The result is that the people have to suffer for want of water. There is no mechanic available for repairing it. If you do not bring improvement in the conditions you will not be able to make drinking water available even by the year 2050.

One more programme is going on under the rural development department—rural sanitation programme, which has been propagated too much. This is a fact that villagers live under insanitary conditions. But when we go out in cities in the morning we find our poor ladies—mothers—sisters—daughters easing out in the open and when we pass through near them, they have to get up and sit down off and on. We should see what is the condition in cities also. We had provided Rs 380 crores for this in villages in our 8th five year plan, but we



sanctioned only Rs. 230 crores for it. During 1995-96 you have spent only Rs. 60 crores over it, budgeted amount was not fully spent. In spite of all that the condition of latrines is such that what to talk of human beings, even animals dare not to go there. Human beings cannot utilise such dirty and insanitary latrines.

We had promised to provide latrines for the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But if we could provide only for five-ten per cent people, it is meaningless, until and unless arrangements are made for the entire population in the village, there will be no benefit and no useful purpose of the plans will be served thereby.

The figures so far supplied by the Govt. show coverage of only 14.62% population in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Nagaland upto 1995-96 and only 7-8% in Karnataka and Maharashtra. By what time you will be able to cover all villages? Out of your budget allocation upto April 1, 1996, Rs. 4236 lakhs were not spent. The money is given, but not spent by the department. Will the Hon. minister tell why only 7% villages could be covered thereunder? Why the money given is not spent? The Standing Committee of the Parliament had selected some model villages for this purpose and the villages were also named. But the position of the department is so bad that it could take no action on that scheme and the scheme was not completed. I request you to implement this scheme of sanitation of villages by launching special movement therefor within a period of five years. Only then our purpose will be met, otherwise there is no use or purpose of starting any programme or scheme.

There is much propaganda about the National Social Programme. The previous Prime Minister had made its announcement with fanfare from the ramparts of the Red Fort. It was started on 15th August 1995, but what is its position till to-day in regard to implementation?

Old age Pension Programme was also initiated on the 15th August. But till 1st January, only one instalment was paid to the concerned people. They were to be paid Rs. 75 P.M. but actually only one payment was made to them. They were not paid regularly in accordance with the scheme. When I asked the B.D.O. and the Collector about it, I was told by them that the necessary amount therefor was not received. We aroused hope in the minds of old people that they would receive pension every month, but the money disappeared after only one month's payment. What will happen to such people? That benefit could be provided only to 7% old persons. I want to say that if the old persons are less than 7%, the pension should be for less number of people, and if the old persons are more, the number of pensioners should also be increased.

Govt. has framed a Motherhood Benefit Scheme. But the people in the lower rungs of the society are not

aware of it. Those people are also ignorant about the National Family Benefit Scheme. Second thing about it is that if the benefit of the Motherhood Benefit Scheme is not received in time, what is the use of the scheme? Hence, benefit of the Motherhood Benefit scheme should be made available within a definite period otherwise it is meaningless. We must make adequate publicity of these schemes in the lowest rungs of the society. Our rural development department distribute every year two crore rupees on the road construction programme in special institutional areas. I want to know whether you get a review of these programmes conducted or not to find out if the programmes are being implemented or not?

Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have not so far taken money. Amount of Rs. 2 crores comes printed every year in your scheme. I do not know whether you read or not that some scheme has been formulated and without conducting any review again an amount of Rs. 2 crores is given for the next year. Within 2 crore rupees you cannot have more roads constructed. So, I would urge upon you to stop such programmes. Think about the institutional areas. There are areas affected by nexalites. There are other areas facing different kinds of problems. If any special programme has to be chalked out, it should be framed keeping in view the entire country. It is no use spending or distributing one and a half or two crores of rupees like this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, poverty removal has been much talked of. I said in the beginning that poverty has not been removed, but the poverty of the schemes of poverty removal scheme might have been removed. Even to-day in the five year plan, only Rs. 3 crores have been enhanced during this year in the expenditure of Rs. 23884 crores for Rural Employment and Poverty Removal programme. The target was fixed at spending Rs. 5545 crore during 1994-95, Rs. 6434 crores during 1995-96 and Rs. 6437 crores during 1996-97. During the current year only Rs. 3 crores have been added to the last year's allocation of Rs. 6434 crores to go upto Rs. 6437 crores for such an important programme of poverty removal. The allocated amount is not fully spent. Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you I out to say about the seriousness of the Govt. that for schemes of poverty removal whatever amount was allocated has not been spent fully by the Govt. The Govt. has no figures about the number of persons living below the poverty line. His department claims their number to be 28% of the population but the state governments claim their number to be 52%, who are living below the poverty line. Who is speaking truth? The Govt. which is not aware of the number of persons living below the poverty lines cannot remove the poverty of the poor men.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am presenting some figures to show how far this Govt. is serious about this programme and how much money is provided for it and how much money is spent on it. From the integrated rural

development programme Rs. 371.52 crores, from improved implements Rs. 11.35 crores from Trysem Plan Rs. 5.57 crores, from Jawahar Rozgar first Phase Yojana Rs. 755.40 crores, from Navin Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Rs. 429.43 crores, from Indira Avas Yojana Rs. 203 crores, from 10 lakh wells programme Rs. 58 crores, from Rozgar Assurance Yojana Rs. 539 crores, from Drought affected area programme Rs. 47 crores from Desert land development programme Rs. 31 crores have not been spent. What is this mockery ? Mr. Deputy Speaker, is this the scheme implementation for eradication of poverty ? Out of the funds provided for these important schemes, not small amounts, but crores and hundreds of crores of rupees have not been utilised or spent. From it is crystal clear that the Govt. is not at all serious for removal of poverty. Nothing comes out of mere show of fake figures. So long as you do not understand the agony of the poor and devise ways and means for properly implementing schemes formulated for removal of poverty on realistic basis, all these schemes will meet the same fate. The Govt. knows nothing more than fixing targets. Recently the Hon. Prime Minister delivering his speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort said that poverty of twenty lakh people is going to be removed during this year and the targets have been fixed for state governments, which have further informed the targets under I.R.D.P. to collectors for fulfillment. BDOs have further been informed about it. Banks have been informed of the purpose behind the scheme. But no body cares whether the common man in village gets any information about all these schemes and the arrangements made in connection therewith. In the office of the collector a list is seen showing target of IRDP as 1000 and achievement as 1500, i.e. 150%. The poorman is kept totally ignorant about IRDP. He simply knows that loan money has come and collector has to fulfill the target. When he is asked for what purpose loan is needed, he says loan may be given for any thing, because he has no idea of any work to be started with the loan money. He has to get loan and the givers are to give loan for fulfilling the target. The bank people know that such loan money is not returned therefore they say why are you alone eating away the whole loan amount, give us some portion of it, give something there. This type of corruption starts from the level of village level worker. At the time of filling up the application form the poorman knows that he will get an amount of 8-10 thousand rupees, so give him Rs. 100-200.

15.00 hrs.

Then one has to go to the bank off and on. The position there is that cases are lying pending for a year or so. The poorman of village has to leave his labour work for going to a bank. When the target is of 500 then 100 cases are sent. The bank people give loan to that person, who agrees to pay them some amount. You claimed that money is not paid direct, so corruption does

not take place. But what happens. The bankmen ask him to go and bring quotation and that too from a particular shop. When he goes to that shop for getting quotation, he demands that when the cheque is received, his 10% for quotation will have to be given and the rest will have to be paid to the Sahibs, which may also be settled. The net result is that he does not get even 50% of the loan amount. One young man met me and told that he got IRDP loan. I congratulated him and asked him to do some work. He asked how could he start work, out of a sanction of Rs. 14000/- he has been given only Rs. 7000/-? He told that Rs. 7000/- have been devanvered. I asked him why did he not object and demand full sanctioned amount of Rs. 14,000/-? He replied that he did say and demand the full amount, but he was told that if he accepted only that amount, he could get the money, otherwise the could let that money also remain there. Then he said that he thought it better to get whatever was given instead of getting nothing. This is state of affairs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we talk of linking the IRDP scheme with Trysem. Through you I went to say why we do not link it with trysem ? You fixed the target from here. What are the needs and necessities of a district, in which trades we should train people, so that they may be able to get employment, this type of survey has not been carried out by the Govt. We do not conduct any survey, nor do we make such schemes. Why don't you link them with Trysem ? On one hand we have to provide training of Trysem, for which the target is that so many persons are to be given training. Every district has a specific position and needs, which should be taken into consideration while giving them training only then it will yield good result, otherwise the training will remain only a work on paper. Out of the people given training under Trysem scheme, 54% did not apply for loan, and out of those who applied for loan, only 50% could get the loan. On one hand we are uselessly distributing loans. While on the other we cannot provide loan to persons trained under Trysem scheme. It is ridiculous. Training is just on paper. So, through you I want to submit that some realistic schemes should be framed. Keeping the needs of districts in view, we should provide training to people in different trades suited to them. You provide institutional training. But where are the institutions ? How many I.T.s or polytechnics are there in existence ? Where will you provide them training ? Can you not start mini I.I.T.s in accordance with the specific needs of your district ? Out of those trades we may provide training in some, and then we may provide them loan under I.R.D.P. then there will be some gain. But the entire money is being drained out and wasted for nothing.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is much publicised. Now 80% of the money reaches the Panchayats direct, without any interference from the state govt. But in Madhya Pradesh, whatever type of Panchayats have been formed, each

Panchayat gets instalments of Rs. 6000 or Rs. 7000. What work will be done by it ? Even if the work can be done with that, corruption is rampant from upward to downward under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. If the percentage or commission does not reach the Sub-Engineer of the block, he will evaluate the work of Rs. 10,000/- to be worthy of Rs. 5000/- only, how much honesty might have been used by the valuator. If the percentage reaches him, he will evaluate a work of Rs. 10,000/- to be worthy Rs. 20,000/-. Corruption is visible from top to bottom. There is no arrangement made for up-keep of the assets created under the scheme.

Employment Assurance Scheme is also gaining much publicity. Even the Hon. Prime Minister mentioned about it. But, how many people got employment thereunder ? The figures are only on paper that we created so many million labour days. But that is not the reality I saw in my district that labourers have not been registered even. If there are one crore rupees somewhere under this scheme, the collectorate leader make announcements in terms of crores of rupees, inauguration stones are fixed, one crore rupees are sanctioned, five crore rupees are sanctioned. Announcement is made for 10-20 crores of rupees. Even then the labourers did not work. I am talking about several districts of Madhya Pradesh where entire work is being done under this scheme through contractors and percentage is charged from them. The question of providing employment to labourers does not arise. The entire money goes into the pockets of contractors through corrupt practices. No one was benefited by the Employment Assurance Scheme. This is the condition from Kashmir upto Kanyakumari. Exceptions here and there may be left. Such or such like position prevails in the whole country.

There is one 10 million wells scheme whereunder wells are to be dug for people living below the poverty line and those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. How many wells have been dug ? I can say with certainty and illustrations that wells have been dug only on paper. Several old wells built years back are lying. Shri Bhuriyaji also knows that 10 lakh wells went on that score, no work has been done honestly anywhere. Where should the helpless poor men go ? Poor man went to see the well of lifeline working. He went to get first instalment. He was asked to pay percentage. The instalment amount was reduced from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 2000/- only. With that amount a well cannot be dug, only a pit can be dug. He went again to get second instalment money, but the valuation was not completed, less work was done, and if money would have been paid by him, the valuation would have been completed. He did not pay the percentage in the second instalment, the pit dug by him earlier as a well, gets filled up and the scheme goes to doldrums. These schemes are not yielding any fruitful result. Those who got their wells dug, they are not getting diesel engines, nor do they get electric connection. What shall they do by digging a well ? Should they lift water from the well

by baskets to irrigate their fields ? Mitraji, can he thus be able to give water to his fields ? This whole scheme is entirely merged in corruption. So, through you, I want to say that only making allocation in the budget is not sufficient. Until and unless you have got the will power to implement these schemes in reality, set up, proper machinery for its implementation, conduct proper survey about its working and implementation, there is not going to be any meaning of formulating and making applicable these schemes. Same is the position in regard to arid land development department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Sir, I shall take some time more to conclude. Houses have been constructed outside the villages under the Indira Gandhi Housing Scheme. Such types of houses are built that what to talk of human beings, even animals do not like to go there. All our schemes framed earlier also were loaded with corruption. No where those schemes were implemented properly. I want to say two to four things about agriculture department also Sir, you are ringing bell again and again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two to four things are not possible to be said. Your half an hour time is over.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Hon. Minister Shri Mitraji sitting here....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I also want to listen. You are speaking good things, but others have also to speak.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : When Shri Mitraji became Agriculture Minister, we had high hopes, because he is a revolutionary leader, comrade and we thought that he might bring some basic changes in policies. But when I saw the budget and the grants for demands, the same old wine was found there, nothing was changed neither the policy, nor the intention, nor the character was changed. Of course, the face was changed. But this Govt. already has 13 faces, in which the real face gets hidden, and the fake face comes in sight. What happened to your revolutionary schemes ? The budget provision made earlier for agriculture for 1995-96 was Rs. 2590 crores, which was later on reduced to Rs. 1725 crores, which was then further reduced to Rs. 1471 crores. The percentage of the Central Plan allocation for spending on agriculture used to be earlier 2.6% during 1991-92, which has been reduced to 1.69% for agriculture department which is very important department. But its position has since been reduced to this low level. Agriculture is the back bone of our economy, but it is not being given adequate funds. How can then we talk about its development schemes ? I want to know from the Hon. Minister three-four basic things. You say that production has increased much. It is correct that our food storage is full to-day in its country. But its credit goes to the farmers who have toiled day and night laboriously to fill our country's food stores. But what actual benefit has been



reaped by farmers out of it? You pay him only the minimum support price. Is it adequate? The farmers in Uttar Pradesh put their standing crops of sugarcane to fire, because you could not purchase sugarcane, and sugarcane was sold to sugar mills, who did not pay them the full amount. When Soyabean is grown, the farmer is paid Rs. 600 for a quintal, but when that goes in the godown of a big businessman or industrialists its price shoots up to Rs. 1600 per quintal—see the big difference. The position is that the tiller-farmer, even after toiling so much day and night, so laboriously gets only a fringe of it, while the business tycoons after purchasing and putting his produce in godowns raise its prices enormously and fill their cash-boxes. I want to say that the minimum support price for agricultural produce by the Govt. is much less. Will the Govt. take some concrete and effective steps for providing to farmers remunerative prices for their produce?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, our country is ahead of all in the export of fruits, which is a matter of being happy. Many farmers in the country want to produce fruits and vegetables, but where should they sell the same? The roads and means of communication, trucks, matadors etc are missing. Where should they go to sell their vegetables and fruits?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, through you I want to know from the Hon. minister whether he would make some such arrangements whereunder the farmers producing fruits and vegetables may be able to sell the same to the Govt. in the village itself or near the village? Where should the agriculturists take it. He has no storage arrangement. If he does not take and sell fruits and vegetables in the market on throw away prices, the produce gets perished, rotten. There is no such arrangement for it at present.

A farmer of my village produced tomatoes enthusiastically. He put them in bags and loaded and took it to a market. Their price in the market was offered at Rs. 2 per kilo. He refused to sell at that low rate. But when tomatoes started getting rotten the next day, he had to sell it helplessly at Rs. 2 per kilo. You will be astonished to know that he hardly got that much money as was spent by him on his going and coming by bus and sending the goods by transport. His entire cost of production was thus lost.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Will you make arrangements for its sale? Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was to invite your attention to one more fact. Schemes regarding irrigation have been pending for years. But the Govt. is saying here in the budget that they have provided Rs. 800 crores for this item. Can he not complete the schemes lying half incomplete by spending an amount of Rs. 100 crores. We see that projects are continuing for 20-20 and 25-25 years, and still they remain incomplete. I want to say

about my constituency's projects of Bah and Bagal, that they have been lying incomplete since long. During the last i.e. 10th Lok Sabha, I contacted the minister a large number of times and now again I am in touch with the new Minister for Forests and Environment, but those projects are not being completed. Half work on those projects has been completed. If the remaining half work of these projects is also completed irrigation potential would enhance. To-day, in our country percentage of land irrigation hardly comes to 67%. The remaining agriculture is dependent upon rain water.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, how many farmers today get good seeds?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am going to conclude. Good quality fertilisers do not reach the ordinary farmers. Insecticides of low quality are supplied. Your attention is invited to Madhya Pradesh and other states in the country, where low quality insecticides are being supplied. Caterpillar, hailstone and frost go to destroy crops. But the insecticides are of so low quality that they are incapable of destroying worms. Last year crops of pulses were totally destroyed on account of low quality of insecticides in Madhya Pradesh. Farmers applied curative drugs, but caterpillar could not be destroyed. Farmers were burdened under loans. So, I am asking what steps are being taken to ensure supply of good quality insecticides?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, our Govt. has introduced 'Crop Insurance Scheme'. We thought that it would cover our crops. Once our complete crop was destroyed. I went to the Collector and asked about the fate of crop insurance scheme? The Collector claimed that crops were destroyed only in half of the Tehsil. I then asked him so what?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am calling the next member.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : I am concluding. I pleaded that they may be paid compensation whose crops have been destroyed. He told that one full block was treated as one unit. So, even if the entire crop of a farmer is destroyed, compensation would not be paid to him, even if the crop belongs to the Panchayat, no compensation is paid. Compensation is paid only when crops in the entire block are destroyed. So if crops of a full village are destroyed should they pray to God to destroy crops in the entire block, because only then people will get compensation? Does the Hon. Minister believe in bringing such a situation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Dileep Singh Bhuriaji.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am concluding. Through you I submit that although Govt. has changed, but the policies and intention of the Govt. have



not undergone any change. Shri Chatuman Mishra and Shri Nayudu should bring revolutionary changes otherwise it will appear that earlier....(Interruptions)\*

Please change your path as also character, policy as well as intentions. Please frame schemes on realistic basis worth proper implementation which may be useful for the common man. Only then the country will march ahead. Very many thanks.

15.12½ hrs.

[English]

#### CUT MOTIONS (TOKEN)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate central assistance for drinking water supply in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (18)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve sewerage and sanitation problem in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (19)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop rural Haats at Panchayat level in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen Revenue machinery and Land reforms in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (21)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for rural housing in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (22)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement effectively Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (23)]

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (JHABUA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the budget of the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment Development. Elections were held in the beginning of 1996, and National Front's Govt. was formed. We have supported this Govt.

from outside. This Govt. has adopted all our programmes of rural development and those are being implemented. Therefore we are extending our support to this Govt.

At the time of achievement of independence our struggle was that alongwith the development and beautification of cities, 80% villages of the country should also simultaneously get the facilities of roads, pure drinking water, irrigation, employment opportunities etc. We want to continue this struggle even to-day. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister Shri H.D. Devegowda for enhancing on 15th August the earlier provision of Rs. 30 thousand crores to Rs. 60 thousand crores for programmes related with rural development, and I wish speedy implementation of rural development projects and schemes.

Our friend Shri Chauhan of BJP was speaking prior to me about the existence of many programmes of rural development. The need is to ensure how those schemes reach the people—common man. There is no defect in the schemes. But certainly there are some defects in their implementation. The Hon. minister should see how to plug those defects. 80% people of the country live in villages and 60% of the villagers live below the poverty line. In cities their number will be 22%. If electric connection is given in a village, the electricity department claims to have covered that village. Mitraji and Nayudu ji know that villages have the maximum number of voters. Unless the villagers vote, Parliament cannot be formed. Poormen vote and send us to Parliament. But the trend and practice here unfortunately is such that most of the developmental schemes, whether relating to electricity or industry or employment, reach rich people and they are benefited by all those schemes. Until and unless we strengthen the structure of rural development, Mahatma Gandhi's dream of strong India cannot be achieved.

I do not want to enter into the circle of figures—statistics, we have several figures. We made water available in villages, but water is not being supplied in villages even to-day. Hand pumps have been installed but they are not functioning. Shri Chauhan was right in saying that you asked Panchayats to set right the hand pumps, but Panchayat people have got no technical know-how to do that. Here you provided them a technical hand? We have got figures to show that the amounts allocated by the Central Govt. to state governments are not fully utilised. Have you ever tried to find out its causes? To-day, several state governments have no money to give salaries to their employees. Do you want to change those schemes? If the state governments are without necessary funds, you may frame any number and any kind of schemes, there will be no development in villages worth the name. You shall have to change those schemes. Please look to the schemes relating to hilly areas and tribal areas....(Interruptions)

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.