

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Yes, it is alright. We will do it at 2 P.M.

Shri Bhajan Lal:

[Translation]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If all of you feel that we should adjourn for Lunch now because many Members would come to listen to the reply to the debate on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry, I have no objection.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Goswami will bring Opposition members to listen to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If all of you agree, we will adjourn for Lunch and re-assemble at 2 P.M.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now adjourn for Lunch and re-assemble at 2 P.M.

12.58 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha Re-Assembled after Lunch
at Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1989-90

[English]

(I) Ministry of Agriculture—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, further discussion and voting on the demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIBHAJAN LAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the last four days. Many hon. Members participated in it and gave valuable suggestions. I would like to thank all of them, who have participated in this discussion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is an agricultural country and 70 per cent of the population lives in villages. Mahatma Gandhi once said that the soul of India lives in the villages and the condition of the country cannot be improved until the condition of villagers is improved, because the economy of our country depends on agriculture. In fact agriculture is the backbone of our economy. The first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru realised the dream of Mahatma Gandhi by paying foremost attention to agriculture and improved the condition in a systematic way. He said that in this world, other things can wait but agriculture cannot wait. The work carried out in the field of agriculture for the last 42 years is really commendable. You may be aware that when the country progresses and marches ahead there can be some shortcomings also. Many hon Members of this House pointed out these shortcomings as well as the remarkable achievements. I congratulate them. They have gone to the root of the matter.

You know about our scientists. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave a sound foundation to the country, which helped in achieving greater heights. He paid utmost attention towards strengthening the agriculture and improving the lot of farmers of the country. Efforts were made to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers, wherever possible, by constructing dams.

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Wherever it was possible, Tubewells were installed and arrangements were also made to supply water by other possible means. Apart from this, fertilizer plants were set up, several big universities were opened and a lot of information was made available to the farmers. Scientists and experts of the country have accomplished an uphill task in this field by producing 1600 new varieties of seeds. These scientists and the farmers have contributed a lot earn respect for our country through their dedicated efforts.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was a seer, had said that our country will heighten its self prestige if we become self-sufficient in the agricultural sector. Without that, country cannot make a progress which in term lowers the prestige of the country. She had concentrated her efforts towards development of agriculture. Following in her footsteps, our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is striving to provide maximum facilities for the farmers, like regular supply of electricity, water, quality seeds, fertilizer and remunerative prices for their produce. In all these things he has taken a keen interest which cannot be described in words. Today, we are not only self-sufficient in matters of foodgrain but are also in a position to export the same. All this has been possible because the very base on which this country and its policies and programmes stand is very strong. You know that there was only a negligible decline in the foodgrain production despite the constant drought conditions prevailing in the country for the last four years in succession. And the main reason of this marginal decline in the production was the dedication of our farmers who applied the scientific knowledge given to them and worked hard with dedication and sincerity to maintain the prestige of their country.

As is well known, in the country's pre-independence period, lakhs of people had died of starvation in Bengal. But there has not been a single starvation death in this four year period of drought. This is a great

achievement of our country. It has added to the prestige of this country.

As regards the decline in the production, there has been an overall decline of only 3.5% in the country's production. As you know, 152 million tonnes of foodgrain was produced in the year 1983-84 whereas in 1987-88, the average production was 144.5 million tonnes that amounts to a decline of 3.5%. The U.S.A. is a highly developed country which has made tremendous progress in all the spheres, particularly in science and technology but even that country when it was once hit by drought for a period of only one year, its overall production had registered a decline of 30%. This had repercussions throughout the world. As compared to it, production level in India fell only by 3.5% through a four year period of drought. This is a great achievement on the part of India which shows that she is a strong country. We all know what were the conditions in our country at the time of Independence. At that time the country's total foodgrain production was more 50 million tonnes, whereas our present target is 166 million tonnes. To achieve this target we are going to have the production of 170 million tonnes of foodgrain this year. This would be a record. Such a high level of production is the result of facilities provided to the farmers be it in the form of loans, quality seeds or fertilizers over and above the hard work of the farmers.

I would like to give the names of all those hon. Members who participated in the debate. I shall also give the details of the subjects on which hon. Members spoke. I shall give the remaining part of my reply afterwards.

Need for remunerative prices for farmers and increase in support price-improvement in the support price fixation procedure of the Agriculture Costs and Prices Commission-encouragement to Non Official representation, support price for onion. Hon. Members who spoke on the above subject are:

Shri Madan Pandey

Shri Ram Narain Singh

Shri Akhtar Hasan

Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan

Shri Tapeshwar Singh

Shri D.G. Singh

Shri Janak Raj Gupta

Shri Nityananda Misra

Shri K.D. Sultanpuri

Shri Zainal Abedin

Shri Bhishma Deo Dube

Shri Uttam Rathod

Shri N. Tombi Singh

Prof. P.J. Kurien

Need to increase agricultural productivity so as to match the level attained by the developed countries.

Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav

Prof. N.G. Ranga

Hon. Members who spoke on this subject are:

Shri Murlidhar Dharmani

Shri M.R. Saikia

Shri D.G. Singh

Dr. Phulrenu Guha

Shri M. Raghuma Reddy

Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan

Shri K.-Pradhani

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia

Prof. P.J. Kurien

Shri D.B. Patil

Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav

Shri K.D. Sultanpuri

Dr. Phulrenu Guha

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

Shri Ram Bahadur Singh

Shri Harish Rawat

Need to promote horticulture-Development of plantation crops like coconut, black pepper etc.

Shri I. Rama Rai

Shri V. Krishna Rao

Shri D.G. Singh

Need to increase irrigation facilities-Development of uses of Ground-water.

Shri Nityananda Misra

Hon. Members who spoke on this subject are:

Prof. P.J. Kurien

Shri Ram Narain Singh

Shri M.R. Saikia

Shri M. Raghuma Reddy

Shri Harish Rawat

Shri Nityananda Misra

Shri K.S. Rao

Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav

Need for production and supply of quality seeds—Wider, use of 'Mini-kit'-Seed quality Control

Shri Madan Pandey

Shri Uttam Rathod

Shri Ram Narain Singh

Shri Murlidhar Dharmani

Shri Ram Singh Yadav

Shri M.R. Saikai

Shri K. Pradhani

Shri Tapeswar Singh

Shri Nityananda Misra

Shri Janak Raj Gupta

Shrimati Basavarajeswari

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain

Shri D.P. Yadava

Shri Ram Bahadur Singh

Shri Janak Raj Gupta

Need for co-ordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries such as the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Water Resources—Need for co-ordination at the district and the Block levels—

Shri Ram Bahadur Singh

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

Shri I. Rama Rai

Shri M. Raghuma Reddy

Shri G. S. Basavaraju

Prof. N.G. Ranga

Supply of fertilizers-control on quality of fertilizers-promotion of organic fertilizers-proper arrangement and co-ordination of fertilizers and other inputs.

Shri Murlidhar Dharmani

Shri D.P. Yadava

Shri Ram Narain Singh

Land Reforms—

Shri Jagdish Awasthi

Shri Madan Pandey

Shri Nityananda Misra

Shri Zainal Abedin

Prof. P.J. Kurien

Shri D.G. Singh

Shri Janak Raj Gupta

Shri Balwant Singh Ramowalia

Shri K.D. Sultanpur

Shri Shantaram Naik

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

Shri Shankarlal

Shri Harish Rawat.

Shri Jujhar Singh

Need to introduce the Crop Insurance Scheme—

All these hon. Members participated in the debate. I would like to give the details along with statistics. I shall make a separate mention of what cannot be included here.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Hon. Minister Sir, I too spoke on Land Reforms but my name does not appear in the list.

Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Your name should have appeared as you were one of the speakers. I did not count the names. Mr. Chairman Sir, when I had presented the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture last year, the country was in the grip of a severe drought. A special foodgrain production programme was started at the behest of the hon. Prime Minister. Under this programme, steps were taken to increase the production of the five major crops i.e. rice, wheat, maize, arhar and gram in 169 districts in States. Under this programme, emphasis was laid on giving subsidies to small and marginal farmers for new wells and tubewells, increase in the use of fertilizers, production and use of newer variety of seeds and use of pesticides and weedicides on a larger scale. Besides this, a programme was introduced under the auspices of the I.R.E.P. and the R.L.E.G.P. to provide 10 lakh wells free of cost for the small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for those living below the poverty line.

The hon. Prime Minister had held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of these 14 States to discuss this programme. I too had separate meetings with the Chief Ministers of each of these States. All efforts were made at the official level for implementation of this programme.

I take pride in saying it that the joint effort of our farmers, State Governments, scientists and senior officials helped Indian agriculture combat the grim drought situation of 1987-88 and resultantly the progress in the field of agriculture did not register a noticeable decline. The year 1988-89 can well be called a new chapter a agricultural development in India.

In the recent years the Indian agriculture has attained considerable capability in raising the production and productivity. It is worth mentioning that despite drought conditions during the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan the average production of foodgrain from 1985-86 to 1987-88 has been 144.5 million tonnes. It is far more than

the average foodgrains production of 138.20 million tonnes during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the year 1987-88 there was a severe drought. Even then the foodgrains production has touched the mark of 138.4 million tonnes which is only 3.5 per cent less than the production of foodgrains in 1986-87.

According to the latest estimates it is expected that the foodgrains production during the year 1988-89 will exceed 170 million tonnes. It is a record in itself. This year can be called the year of record production as this year's production will be considerably higher than the record productions of earlier years. It is expected that there will be record achievement in the production of rice, wheat, oil seeds, groundnut, rapeseed, mustard, Soyabean and sugar cane.

In 1985-86 the production of rice and wheat was 63.83 million tonnes and 47.05 million tonnes respectively and it has been the highest ever production. Whereas rice and wheat production during the current year is likely to be 70.14 million tonnes and 51 million tonnes respectively. Similarly the sugarcane production will be 200 million tonnes as against the last year's production of 196.72 million tonnes.

As the august House is aware, the Government had set up a technology mission in 1986-87 in order to raise their oilseed production and achieve self sufficiency in it. It gives me pleasure to announce that with the coordinated policy and concerted efforts of this mission the country has achieved unexpected breakthrough in oilseeds production. The target of oilseeds production for 1988-89 was 155 lakh tonnes. According to the latest estimates it is expected that the oil seeds production will exceed 160 lakh tonnes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a noticeable achievement. With the rise in oilseeds production, there will be a heavy reduction in the import of edible oil and thereby valuable foreign exchange could be saved.

Pulses is the only source of protein in

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the food of common man of this country. There has been a record production of 13.36 tonnes of Pulses in 1985-86 and this year's production is expected to be 15.38 million tonnes. There can be no exaggeration if I say that after the independence our development in the field of agriculture has been a unique example for the entire world. It is the result of concrete and co-ordinated efforts of our agriculture scientists, extension workers, policy makers and administrators and above all it is the result of interest shown and courage displayed by our farmers in adopting this new technology and increasing thereby production and the productivity.

After independence agriculture has always been accorded top priority in the planning process. It has been our constant efforts to see that regular experiments are made in the field of research and new technologies to solve our agricultural problems. Our farmers have exhibited a great deal of patience and efficiency in using new technology and raising the production and productivity. This is the reason that after independence there has been three times increase in our foodgrains production. Similarly, there has also been a remarkable increase in the production of other crops.

Attaining self-sufficiency in agriculture is a matter self-respect for the country. It is the result of the determination of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi that India has been able to attain self-sufficiency in respect of foodgrains. Today we can proudly hold our heads high and say that in the matter of foodgrains, India is not only self-sufficient but also it can, if at all required, help others.

Our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave a new thrust and dimension to the continuance of this policy. The Hon. Prime Minister says in the foreword to the Seventh Five Year Plan that our policy on agriculture has attained unprecedented strides during the last decade and we should boost it further with added zeal during

the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Today under the leadership of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, country is determined to achieve the new targets laid down in respect of agriculture development.

During the post independence period there has been a considerable improvement in the rate of agriculture development. The annual growth rate which was 2.65 per cent immediately after the independence is now 3 per cent. We have a target of 4 per cent growth rate to be achieved during the Eighth Five Year Plan. We have also laid down a long term target that by the turn of this century, our foodgrain production will reach the mark of 235 to 240 million tonnes.

The foodgrains production was 50.02 million tonnes a little after independence in 1950-51. Now there is every likelihood that the foodgrains production will attain the new heights of 170 million tonnes in 1988-89.

Similarly, the productivity of foodgrains per hectare has gone up to 1116 kilograms in 1987-88 from 522 kilograms in 1950-51. During this period the wheat production has increased from 65 lakh tonnes to an estimated quantity of 510 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The rice production has also gone up from 206 lakh tonnes to unestimated 701 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The per capita availability of foodgrains which was 144.1 kilograms in 1951 has now gone upto 169.9 kilograms per annum.

The sugar cane production which was 57 million tonnes has now come up to 198-200 million tonnes (estimated for the year 1988-89). This increase is three times more.

During this period the cotton production has gone up from 30 lakh bales in 1950-51 to an estimated 100 lakh bales in 1988-89. The production of jute has also gone upto 70-72 lakh bales from 33 lakh bales. The production of pulses has been about 84 lakh tonnes this year. This year there has been a record increase in the production of pulses. It is expected that this year's production will be more than 153 lakh tonnes.

The production of oil seeds was about 52 lakh tonnes. It is expected that this year's production of oilseeds will exceed 160 lakh tonnes. It is in itself a significant achievement. Production of potato used to be 15 lakh tonnes at that time. Now it has reached the level of about 27 lakh tonnes. The milk production was about 170 lakh tonnes in 1951. Now it has gone upto 487 lakh tonnes. (Interruptions) Eggs production was 1.8 billion in 1951. Today it is about 18 billions.

In the year 1950-51 the total cultivable area, i.e. gross crop area was 13 crore hectares whereas now it is about 14.5 crore hectares. Similarly the total irrigated area was 2.25 crore hectares whereas now it is 5.5 crores hectares. Increase in the irrigated area could be possible mainly due to development of canals and installation of tubewells.

India ranks second after China which produces the largest quantity of rice. In wheat production India occupies 4th place after the USSR, China and the U.S.A. In respect of millet it occupies first position. In Jowar it ranks second after the U.S.A. It occupies second position after China in groundnut production. In sugarcane it is the second country after Brazil, in vegetables it is next to China, in fruits it is second after Brazil, in cotton it is the forty after U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and China, in eggs it occupies the Sixth position after U.S.S.R., China, America, Japan and France.

We have full trust in the hard work of our farmers' community and intelligence of our scientists and we will see that our country occupies a higher a position in this list.

Power is being supplies to the farmers at a very low rate with a view to raising the agriculture production. The share of power of the agriculture sector was 3.9 per cent in all in 1950 whereas now it has increased upto 22 per cent in 1986. The Government accords a higher priority to the job of supplying power for the pump sets. As against the estimated capacity of running 120 lakh pump sets, 74 lakh pump sets have already

been put into operation. The farmers are being given subsidy and incentives through various development programmes and schemes drawn for crops. Special attention is being paid to small and marginal farmers under these programmes. Some of the important programmes launched for crops are as under:-

Special Foodgrains Production Programme, Special Rice Production Programme in Eastern States, National Pulses Development Programme, National Oilseeds Development Programme, Oil Seeds Production Thrust Project, National Water shade Development Programme for rain fed agriculture, Intensive Cotton Development Programme, Intensive Jute Development Programme.

Under these Programmes, farmers are provided assistance in the form of various inputs like development of farm resources and seeds, plant preservation, chemicals equipments, Fertiliser and Farm equipments including minor irrigation facilities. Quality seeds play a significant role in Crop Production Programme. Fourteen Lakh quintals of certified seeds was distributed in 1979-80. In 1988-89 a total of 57 lakh quintals of seeds were distributed among the farmers. The farmers are being supplied high yield variety of seeds of wheat, paddy, cotton, oilseeds and pulses at concessional rates. Besides they are being give subsidy ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per quintal. Distribution of seeds minikits is a very important means for using the advanced technology and popularising the same in the field of production. A total of 18,65,000 minikits of paddy, wheat and coarse grains were distributed in 1988-89. The Central Government has announced a new policy on seeds development under which high yield variety of seeds of coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds vegetables, fruit and flowers could be imported whenever they are available so as to raise agriculture production. Taking into account the importance of chemical fertilisers in increasing the agriculture production, the Government has paid special attention to it. There has been unprecedented in-

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crease in it after independence especially during the last 7 to 8 years. The production capacity of nitrogen fertiliser was 17,000 tonnes in 1950-51 and it has now gone upto 81,08,000 tonnes by 31 March 1989. Its production has gone upto 67.12 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 as against 10,000 tonnes in 1950-51. Similarly the production capacity of phosphatic fertiliser has gone upto 26,50,000 tonnes in 1988-89 from 20,000 tonnes in 1950-51. During this period the production of phosphatic fertiliser has increased from 8,000 tonnes to 22,51,000 tonnes. The Government has introduced administered price system so as to provide reasonable prices to fertiliser industry for production of fertiliser and to make the fertiliser available to the farmers at subsidised rates. Though production cost of fertilizers is quite high, yet the farmers are being supplied fertilizers at the same rates since last 7 to 8 years even though the prices have further gone up. The Government itself bears the difference of loss of production cost and sales price by giving subsidy. During Janata rule in 1977-78 our total amount of subsidy on fertilizers was to the tune of Rs. 25 crores which was raised to Rs. 32.50 crore in 1988-89. During the next year i.e. in 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 3,651 crores have been made for this purpose in the Budget which is in itself a record. There has been an unprecedented increase in the indigenous production of chemical fertilizers. Even the capacity utilization of fertilizer plants has touched the mark of 85.6 per cent by 1988-89 as compared to the mark of 53 per cent during the year 1951-52. In certain factories existent capacity utilization is more than 100 per cent. Similarly country has also achieved greater self-sufficiency in respect of fertilizers. Fifty per cent demand of the fertilizers was met by import during the first two five years plans. By the Sixth five year plan, dependence on import was brought down to 30 per cent and since 1987, hundred per cent demand of nitrogen i.e. Urea is being met from indigenous sources. There has been a substantial increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers. Consumption of

fertilizers has increased 167 times during the period 1951-52 to 1988-89. As compared to its consumption of 90.11 lakh tonnes in 1987-88, in 1988-89 it has touched the mark of 110 lakh tonnes which is 22 per cent more, than the previous one whereas the target for the year 1988-89 was 101.75 lakh tonnes only. To make the use of fertilizers more popular, a scheme of opening 50,600 additional retail centres at the total cost of about Rs. 6 crores during 1988-89 in all the 446 districts of the country was sanctioned. Each of such retail centres is given Rs. 1200 as subsidy under the scheme.

Besides this, fertilizers are being supplied in small packages of 25, 15 and 10 kg. so that farmers living in remote areas can also use fertilizers and they do not have to face any difficulty in transporting it.

Government is making their all out efforts to ensure that farmers get the supply of fertilizers in time and at reasonable prices near their houses. For this purpose, Government have fixed the maximum retail prices of fertilizers under the Essential Commodities Act. Fertilizers are being made available to the farmers at uniform rates at every place in the country.

Availability of loans to farmers has been substantially increased through Governmental efforts. There has been a significant increase in the disbursement of loans through the Regional Rural Banks which include commercial Banks and the Cooperative societies. This amount touched the mark of Rs. 8214 crores in 1987-88 as compared to Rs. 7,354 crores during 1985-86. A target of 11,751 crores have been fixed for the year 1988-89.

14.41 hrs.

At this stage some slogans from the visitors' gallery were heard

On short term loans for agriculture upto Rs. 15,000, rate of interest has been reduced by 1.5 to 2.5 per cent w.e.f. 1.3.88 Besides this, even for advances ranging

between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000, interest rate has been reduced from 14 per cent to 12 per cent with effect from 1.3.89.

In India Cooperative Movement has constantly developed. The Number of Cooperative Societies as on 30.6.88 was 3.50 lakh with a total membership of 15 crores. The cooperatives societies play a very important role in the disbursement of loans for agriculture, production and distribution of fertilizers and also in various other fields.

For the Eighth five year plan period 15 teams have been constituted on the basis of agro-climatic conditions which are widely varied throughout the country. Because of these varied condition each and every area has got its own distinct features and capacities. It is essential for the full utilisation of these capacities that due attention is paid to these special features and plans for crop production and other agricultural activities are prepared accordingly. These plan teams are headed by the Vice-Chancellors of the agriculture universities. Representatives of the Agriculture and Cooperative Department have also been included in these teams. These teams will initiate the decent-realisation of the system of planning and crop production will be reorganised on a scientific basis. Local interests can also be fully watched through them. It is an important step in respect of the planning procedure. Beside this, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole country has been divided into 15 climatic zones based on their different climatic conditions so that farmers can be provided with full information in respect of the suitability of crops to be had in the respective climatic conditions. The Prime Minister has dedicated a super computer to the people of the country about 15 days ago which will supply farmers the information regarding the possibilities of rains during the next 3 to 7 days so that they can plan accordingly.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Will the super computer start functioning this month?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Yes, it will start

very soon. Its special feature is that it can give the farmers information about the possibilities of rains from 3 to 7 days in advance. In addition to these agro-climatic zones, we have also established 126 sub-zones through out the country so that they can also forecast about the weather to the farmers.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): That is right that it will provide information about the rains. Will this computer provide information even about floods.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Now you yourself can realise it.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Has it been verified that the information supplied by it will be correct. Will it not delude the farmers.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We have purchased the best quality of the super computer available at present in the world market. It is only after the successful test trial that it has been dedicated to the people of the country. You will also know about its capabilities. But you have expressed a doubt about its capability of full information about floods and the places likely to have rains. You also know it very well that hundred per cent correct information may not be available even with the God himself. However, I say that it will of great benefit to the farmers. There are some crops which are sown before rains. Some others can be sown with scanty water. Suppose paddy is to be sown. It requires a small quantity of water in the beginning and if the farmers have the information regarding the rains they will not have to operate their pumps and thus add to their savings because water of rains itself will overflow their fields. Thus it will of inosense benefit for the farmers. It will furnish full information 3 to 7 days in advance so that farmers can make use of it.

Sir, there have been significant achievements in the field of cattle-breeding. Operation flood has been the main source for dairy development in the country. During the 7th five year plan period, 23315 Rural

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dairy development cooperative societies have been established covering 38 lakh 98 thousand milk producing farmers. All of these farmers belong to the category of small and marginal farmers.

Main purpose of the development of fisheries is to increase fish production and to improve the social and economic condition of the fishermen. During 1984-85, fish production was to the tune of 28.01 lakh tonnes which has increased to 31.35 lakh tonnes during the year 1988-89. In 1973-74 minimum support price were declared only in respect of 10 items. Whereas in 1988-89 Government have declared support prices for 21 items. Government of India declares the prices well in advance before the sowing season so that the farmers may know about the prices they will get for their produce and accordingly select the crop of their choice to be sown by them. It is worth mentioning that minimum support price has been increased during 1988-89 by 68.4 per cent for rice, 526 per cent for coarse grains, 105 to 118 per cent for pulses, 125 per cent for groundnut and 157 per cent for sunflower as compared to those during 1979-80. In order to safeguard the interests of the farmers, expansion of the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission has been effected to include three non official members who keep a watch on the farmers' interests. These representatives are:-

- (1) Shri Nageshwar Rao, district Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)
- (2) Ch. Randhir Singh, Sonapat (Haryana) and
- (3) Shri R.T. Rambai, Shilong (Meghalaya)

Hon. Members had a complaint that there was no representatives of the farmers, Hence we have now included, these three additional representatives of the farmers. Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission drafts its recommendations on the basis of

the actual wages paid by the farmers to the agricultural labour. We have selected these representatives from three corners of the land so that they can represent the entire country and decisions can be taken in the presence of the farmers' representatives.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik): Hon. Minister, Sir, as the Hon. Prime Minister had stated that representatives will be taken from the irrigated as well as the non-irrigated areas, is it so?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I will submit that some senior officers of these states have been kept in it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Is there no representatives from the desert area?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Shri Vyas is aware that desert areas have to be reclaimed. Agricultural production is minimum in desert areas and prices are fixed where there is substantial production. Foodgrain production is very limited in desert areas and therefore, the question of their representation does not arise. Chowdhary Randhir Singh representing Northern India, belongs to Haryana. He was born in a yeoman family. Being a farmer himself, he understands this point.

The Government of India has set up different bodies in order to provide fair and remunerative prices to the farmers. Accordingly, the Food Corporation of India has been set up for the purchase of rice and wheat, the Jute Corporation of India for the purchase of jute and the Cotton Corporation of India for the purchase of cotton. The responsibility of ensuring that the prices of coarse grains, pulses, and oilseeds do not fall below the support price level has been entrusted with NAFED. In regard to the perishable commodities such as potatoes, onions, ginger etc., NAFED, in cooperation with the State Federations, intervene in the market and ensure that remunerative prices are provided to the farmers.

Some complaints were received from

Maharashtra recently mentioning that the price of onion has fallen considerably and onions are being sold at very cheap rates. A meeting in this connection was held 4 days ago in which it was decided that the in two areas of Maharashtra where the production is produced in excess, NAFED and the State Government will jointly purchase the entire produce at the rate of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per quintal and half of the losses incurred on that account will be borne by the Central Government. We took this decision in order to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

There is no support price specified for vegetables as these are perishable items. That is why NAFED has to intervene in it. It has been set up by the Government for this purpose.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: The price of cuminseeds has come down.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Whenever we receive such complaints whether relating to cuminseeds or to vegetables. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: The same is the case with potatoes also. Potatoes are getting rotten.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: In case of potatoes, onion and ginger, NAFED with the cooperation of the State Federations, gets the remunerative prices paid to the growers for these articles we will ask NAFED to undertake it. We have already informed NAFED about it. It is NAFED'S responsibility to intervene. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation provides timely assistance in case of natural calamities such as drought, floods, hailstorms and earthquakes. The hon. Members are aware of the unprecedented drought conditions which prevailed in the country in 1987-88. This year maximum amount of Rs. 1445 crores have been sanctioned for drought relief measures. In the months of August and September of the year 1988, Assam, West Bengal and certain other North-Eastern States were ravaged by floods. 18 such states had requested for Central assistance

to provide relief measures during the course of the year and maximum assistance of Rs. 527 crores was sanctioned for this purpose.

In the year 1989-90 a number of decisions were announced for the benefit of the farmers. I would like to make a special mention of these decisions. It has been decided that more loans will be given to the farmers by the Public Sector Banks. Last year the amount of bank loans sanctioned for agricultural purposes, was 17 per cent of their total loan disbursement. It has now been increased to 18 per cent this year. As a result, an additional amount of Rs. 4000 crores will have to be given as loans in 1989-90.

Chicken provides highly nutritious human diet which digests at the earliest. Also Poultry farming provides opportunities of earning additional income and trade facilities for a large cross-section of people specially the weaker sections of the society. In the new year's Budget, the people engaged in poultry farming have been given 33.3 per cent income-tax exemption which will boost this business activity. Under the new Budget, the excise duty on skimmed milk powder has been reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. Apart from this it is worth mentioning that there has been no increase in the rates of duties on fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural implements. Therefore, it is clear that in the current Budget, full attention has been paid to protect the interests of the farmers.

I am very happy to announce that a Rashtriya Krishi Mela was successfully organised at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 25th March to 10th April by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Trade Fair Authority of India jointly, as per the directions of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The main objective of the fair was to exhibit the nation's self-reliance in the field of agriculture. In this Mela special emphasis was laid on the display of our achievements in the manufacture of agricultural tools and implements, research and development, development of food processing, rural development

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

and animal husbandry. Besides, a grand cattle fair was also organised. In this Mela, cash prizes worth about Rs. 2 lakhs were also distributed.

Almost all the State Governments, Ministries and Departments connected with agriculture, public sector units, public organisation nationalised banks and private sector companies participated in the Mela. A large number of farmers from different parts of the country visited this Mela. Kisan conferences were also organised daily in which the agricultural scientists gave information regarding the advanced techniques of farming. The Ministry of Agriculture made arrangements for the boarding lodging and local transportation of the farmers who had come from outside the capital. The Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated this Mela on 25th March, 1989. He has directed us to organise an international Krishi Mela next year. We shall follow his directions.

About 10 years ago, the Government had launched various schemes to make a direct assault on poverty. Programmes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DDP, DPAP etc. are under operation. The Government is making efforts to implement these schemes as rapidly as possible. With a view to ensure social justice with progress, certain targets have been fixed in order to bring down the level of poverty. It has been estimated that by the end of the Seventh Plan, poverty level will be brought down to 28 per cent and by the end of 1995, it will be brought down to 10 per cent.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 2995 crores had been allocated for both these programmes. In the first 4 years of the Seventh Plan, Rs. 4833 crores have already been spent up which is 162 per cent of the entire plan provision. Under the two programmes, a target of creating about 250 crores mandays has been fixed. According to the information received so far from the States, employment opportunities to the extent of over 255 crores mandays have

been provided. In this way, more than 100 per cent target has already been achieved in the first 4 years of this plan. These programmes have been given a new direction this year and a target of providing employment to the extent of 80 crores mandays has been fixed. This is one-third of the achievements made during the course of the last 4 years.

While presenting the Budget for the year 1980-90, the hon. Minister of Finance had announced to introduce a new scheme. It was announced that Rs. 500 crores have been earmarked for this scheme which was to be implemented in those specially backward districts where the situation of unemployment is grim. As this scheme is meant for the benefit of the rural people, the Government decided to formulate a new scheme by merging the two employment programmes, that is, N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. to increase its popularity with the increased participation of people and to check the misuse of resources and other local deficiencies.

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This new scheme has been named. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. The Hon. Prime Minister will shortly apprise the House and the whole country about the details in this regard...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will this announcement be made in this session itself?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It will be our efforts to do so during the current session itself...*(Interruptions)*

IRDP has been under operation since last 8 years and there has been a commendable progress under this programme. So far 2.98 crores of families have been given benefits. In the year 1988-89, about 35 lakh families have been provided bank loans worth Rs. 1200 crores. In addition to it, about Rs. 750 crores have been extended by the Centre and the States which have been utilised mainly for providing assistance in the

shape of subsidies to the above mentioned families. The beneficiaries of the scheme consisted 33 per cent of the scheduled castes, 14 per cent of scheduled tribes families and 23 per cent of the women fold. Since the inception of this scheme, more than Rs. 10 thousand crores have been provided in the shape of assets to the beneficiaries. Rs. 6,983 crores have been provided in the shape of bank loans and Rs. 3,100 crores as grants.

With a view to improve the implementation of the programme, the Government is making efforts to incur atleast 25 per cent of the expenditure on the basis of the projects. As a result of it, it will be possible to make suitable arrangements for the supply of raw materials and for providing marketing facilities to the beneficiaries. This measure will definitely benefit them more than that. In order to streamline the implementation machinery, it is essential to adopt a professional approach. We have selected some young professionals from management institutions on experimental basis and posted them in DRDA. The State Government have also been instructed to employ such officials in DRDA who have management experience.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru were of the view that the power and rights should remain in the hands of the people. We set up panchayati raj institutions. In the last few years, we have realised from our experience that the base of panchayat system has not been strengthened much, even though, it has done good work in some fields.

At the initiative and inspiration of hon. Prime Minister, discussions have been held at different levels for quite some time to strengthen these institutions more. Many meetings have been held with the elected representatives of different levels and the last conference is proposed to be held in Bangalore in the last week of April for the southern States. After that, we will take strong steps to strengthen the base of panchayati institution to ensure that their elec-

tions are held in time, they are equipped with administrative powers and financial resources are made available to them. They will be given an important role in the development activities. We will ensure that weaker sections like scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and women candidates get due representation in these institutions and they also get power to take a decision.

Hon. Members are aware that a National Drinking Water Technological Mission was set up in 1986 by the Government of India. This Mission is implementing the World's biggest rural water supply programme. A provision of Rs. 1282.32 crores was made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this programme, but an amount of Rs. 1866.48 crores have already been allocated till the end of this plan period. I am happy to State that out of 1.62 lakh problem villages there are only 18,000 villages left, which have to be covered in the year 1989-90. By the end of 1990, there will be only four

15.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

thousand villages left, which are mostly in the remote areas or hilly areas. Except these 4 thousand villages, there will be no village in the country, where pure water for drinking will not be available. Pure drinking water will be made available to every village.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):
Whether the water will be supplied twice.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Water will be provided.

We have decentralised the work of maintenance and operation of hand-pumps and has advised State Governments to form water committees in the villages, in which there should be adequate representation of village women. The village panchayat will carry out the work of maintenance and operation of water supply schemes and they will get adequate financial and technical

[Sh. Bhajan Lai]

assistance from the Public Health Engineering Departments.

We will set up 85 laboratories in this year to monitor quality of water supplied and 15 mobile laboratories will be provided to the States also. An extensive programme is proposed to be started shortly for training technical personnel. Our effort would be to provide such laboratories in all the districts by the end of eighth plan so that pure drinking water is made available to the people.

Besides supply of drinking water, another Central programme of rural sanitation has also been formulated along with other programmes. By the end of seventh Five Year Plan 10 lakh families will be provided with the facility of hygienic latrines

The Department of Agricultural Research and Education is playing an important role in developing a new technology for agriculture and educating the farmers about the same. It will go a long way in enhancing the agricultural production and bringing green revolution in the country. The intelligent scientists of our country should be congratulated for their unique contributions in this field. But we have to face many new challenges in this field, even though there is remarkable increase in agricultural production. Keeping in view the increasing demand of foodgrains in future, we have to increase the production more, as there is very limited availability of cultivable land. Green revolution should be spread in all parts of the country, particularly in Eastern States, where water for irrigation is available in abundance, but the productivity is far less.

Our scientists should discover such technology, which should reduce the production cost and increase the production and the farmer can easily adopt it. Besides, we should not damage our natural resources and should protect our environments while using the new technology. Alternative means of employment like dairy, poultry, fisheries and cottage industries should be

made available to them in order to improve the economic condition of farmers. Such variety of seeds should be developed which are least affected by diseases and inclement weather and can give more production in lesser time.

In order to meet these challenges modern implements and techniques like biotechnology should be fully utilised. I am happy to state that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Centre for higher research in plant protection and bio-technology, the foundation stone of which was laid by our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi on October 1, 1988. We have achieved success in development of different varieties in mustard. These varieties can withstand brackish and drought situations through biotechnology. This is a commendable work. It will increase the production of mustard and will go a long way in making the country self-reliant in edible oils.

Some time ago, Dr. G.V.K. Rao Committee was constituted by the Government, which has submitted its report after reviewing the I.C.A.R. system. It has broadly been accepted by the Government. We hope that the entire infrastructure of agricultural research and its relation with the agricultural universities will be reorganised in favour of the farmer by implementing the recommendation of the committee. An announcement has been made to provide the status of deemed university to the C.I.F.E., Bombay and N.D.R.I., Karnal, the two main institutions of Agricultural Research Council, with the approval of U.G.C. from this year. U.G.C. pay-scales have been approved for the young scientists and agricultural scientists according to their demands. I hope that our scientists and research fellows will work with more zeal and devotion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the details of main achievements of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education has been given in its Annual Report. So I do not want to repeat them. Specially, good varieties of paddy, wheat, pulses, Jawar, bajra

and barely have been developed and it has been recommended to issue them. There is satisfactory development in production of high yielding seeds also. At present the work is going on many subjects such as to know about the diseases before they spread, controlling of rats, to invent ways for production of disease free seeds and controlling of weeds and pests which destroy the crops. A lot of work has been done in the field of fisheries, animal husbandry, soil testing and gardening. We have to increase our production to the tune of 235-240 million tonnes by 2000 A.D. Besides foodgrains, we have to increase the production of agricultural commodities also. In order to achieve this, our scientists have to face all the challenges, which I have mentioned just now. We have to utilise our limited means to the maximum and most efficiently. Our scientists have started research work in the field of water harnessing and dry land farming. To get the full benefit of this technology we have to educate the farmers, so that we may fully utilise even a single drop of water or a single grain of foodgrains.

I have replied to all of the criticism done by some hon. Members regarding the demands of my Ministry. But as you will yourself realise, the demands of this Ministry are totally justified. However we welcome the good suggestions made by many hon. Members.

Some points made by some hon. Members have not been discussed in detail and I have, therefore, to read the data to tell about them. Now, for 5-7 minutes, I will deal with those points, which have not been discussed so far. There is some mention about land. Some hon. Members and Shri N.G. Ranga also mentioned about land development, surplus land and land record. They said that land has not been distributed properly. The total surplus land in the country was 73 lakhs and 62 thousand acres. The land which was taken in possession was 60 lakhs and 55 thousand acres. The land distributed among the people is 45 lakhs and 23 thousand acres. 14 lakh acres of land is such which cannot be distributed, because the

matter is subjudice. Besides, there is 4 lakh acres of land which is not cultivable. So, that much land has been left.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year, our total Budget for the year 1988-89 for agriculture was Rs. 7 thousand and 6 hundred crores and the total expenditure including non-plan expenditure was rupees eight thousand and forty crores. This year, the total Budget for 1989-90 is Rs. 8382 crores.

We will make a review in September and if necessary the Government will increase the amount so that all the development works are undertaken properly.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): A token provision of only Rs. 1 lakh has been made for crop insurance. It will not serve the purpose.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am coming to that. I have not yet covered all the points which have been raised here by the hon. Members who spoke on this subject. A reference has been made to irrigation facilities with the demand to increase it. The Central Government is making all out efforts to fully meet the water requirements of farmers from all the available sources of water, wherever they are whether by boring deep tube wells or by constructing the dams on canals. Every effort is being made by the Government to supply power to the tubewells. This will increase production. Necessary provision for this purpose has been made in the Budget.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Water from canals and dams is being supplied to industries and water is not being supplied for agriculture as per the requirements of it. Will you please tell us what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Water from canals and dams is being supplied to industries and water is not being supplied for agriculture as per the requirements of it. Will you please tell us what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You have raised this point. You were not present here, when I mentioned your name. I have replied to all the points raised by the hon. Members who participated in the discussion with reference to subjects taken up by them. As you say, it is not correct that 80 percent of water is being supplied to industries. There may be one or two such cases where some water might have been supplied. You can say only this much.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: There is a dam on river Godavari.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: But it is not possible that 80 per cent of the water is being supplied to industries.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I shall furnish the information with complete statistics. Please let us know whether in the order of priority drinking water is first, agriculture second and industry is on the third position. Please let us know the Government's Policy in this regard. We can charge the States for the lapses on their part, but first your policy in this regard must be clear.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Let me tell you that priority is being accorded to water for irrigation purposes and as regards industry, you are fully aware that it is a part of India's economy. Of course, in the case of an urgency and if water is not available anywhere else some water is being supplied to them. But it is not correct to say that water meant for agriculture is being diverted to industries.

Similarly, you have said that all the crops be covered by insurance. The hon. Members who discussed it are S/Shri Jagdish Awasthi, Vijay Raghavan, Uttam Rathod, Murlidhar Mane, Tapeshwar Singh, Janak Raj Gupta, Virdhi Chander Jain, Ram Bahadur Singh etc. In this connection, I would like to make it clear that the crop insurance scheme is still continuing and the speculations that the scheme has been withdrawn, are not correct. You have demanded that all the crops be given insurance cover

and all the farmers should also be covered by it. The Hon. Prime Minister has constituted a sub-committee which consists of myself, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the hon. Minister of Finance. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao is the Chairman of this committee. Secretaries of Agriculture and Finance are also there in this committee. The committee is looking all the aspects as to how to cover all the farmers under this scheme.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The scheme is not in operation in Rajasthan State.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The scheme will be continued in the States, where it is already in operation. Even earlier, it was not in operation in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Earlier it was in operation in Rajasthan but now it has been withdrawn.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I tell you very humbly that it was not in operation earlier. You may please verify it again. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: You were quite vague in your reply. But we wanted to know it in specific terms whether the crops insurance scheme will be applicable to horticulture and whether it will also cover grapes.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: As I mentioned just now, several hon. Members mentioned that all the crops should be covered under insurance, all the farmers should be covered by it, the area under the jurisdiction of a patwari should be treated as a unit instead of tehsil or Block. The patwari keeps the records of all the villages coming under his jurisdiction in a revenue State. As such patwari should be treated as a unit for this purpose. It was not in operation in Rajasthan earlier. When I used to be the Chief Minister of Haryana...

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDERJAIN: Earlier this scheme was in operation there.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I am not aware if the earlier Government had implemented it in some parts of that State. The Governments of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab had not agreed to this system in the N.D.C. meeting. They said that the district should be treated as a unit. We said that it is wrong. It is wrong for the reason that insurance money will be given only when 80 percent part of the district suffers loss and that too will be paid to those who have taken loans. Eighty percent of the entire district cannot suffer losses. You have also taken birth in a farmer's family and I am also a small farmer. When it is hailstorm, only one part is affected and the other part is not affected. That is why we did not agree to this point. Then Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan pleased to treat the tehsil a unit. We are trying to make the village a unit. The loans will be no consideration. All the farmers should be covered under it. Now it is to be seen how far we are successful in it and it is also being considered as to how much amount of premium the farmer shall have to pay for it.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: By what time a decision to this effect will be taken.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is being considered in the meetings. We are making efforts to see that it is decided before the next kharif season.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What you are going to do about the old disputes which are subjudice.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: A decision in this regard is being taken. There was some problem with Gujarat and Maharashtra. There are reports that people tried to take money by unfair means. We have paid some money and payment in the remaining cases is yet to be made. Only those people whose cases are found to be in order after enquiry, will get the money and in the other cases, it will be difficult to make the payment. Shri

N.G. Ranga, Shri Raghuma Reddy, Shri D.P. Yadav and Shri Murlidhar Mane pointed out that there should be co-ordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the other Ministries like the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources. There is also a need to have co-ordination between the district and the blocks. We will definitely ensure co-ordination on our part. As you are aware, if there will be co-ordination between agriculture and water, it will not be possible to increase production. We will try to effect co-ordination in this regard. Shri Madan Pandey, Shri Zainal Abedin, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Shankarlal, Shri Jujhar Singh and some other hon. Members had discussed the land reforms.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What would you like to say about the payment of bonus on wheat price and about linking the procurement of mustard with the price of mustard oil.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We have not specifically considered the point of bonus on wheat. Price is fixed after taking all the aspect into account. Every effort is being made to pay remunerative prices. At present no such scheme is under the consideration of the Central Government and there is no such proposal either.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDERJAIN: Please let us know about the steps being taken by the Government against famine.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: So far as the question of famine is concerned, I have already said that last year a total of Rs. 1445 crores had been distributed in the entire country for famine relief measures.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: What is being done during the current year?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: So far as the question of this year is concerned, we will pray to God to save us from famine and drought. We also pray with folded hands to the Rain God. However if these calamities

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come our way, we will give full assistance. A memorandum from Rajasthan was received here only a few days back. We will try to send a team to Rajasthan at the earliest. Earlier also we had given assistance to Rajasthan

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Please think about floods in Assam.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We helped Assam in a big way. Thereafter there has been no floods.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: The floods are just approaching.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We have given sufficient funds for the preventive measures. That money should be utilised properly. I am grateful to all the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. I have tried my best to give a proper reply to the points raised by all the hon. Members. Suggestions made by several hon. Members could not be covered. However, we will consider these points in detail and the Government will try to do whatever is possible so that the farmers may

get the full benefit and the country may prosper.

With these words I would like to request the hon. Members to extend their support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, 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, 1990, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture for 1989-90 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on (17-3-1989)		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
	Ministry of Agriculture				
1.	Agriculture	70,79,00,000	3,34,00,000	346,60,00,000	16,72,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	56,77,00,000	25,88,00,000	283,85,85,00,000	129,40,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	38,50,00,000	...	192,50,00,000	...
4.	Department of Rural Development	1072,97,00,000	5,00,000	1147,77,00,000	25,00,000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	1015,94,00,000	41,75,00,000	3400,94,00,000	208,75,00,000