

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

essential. Even after 40 years of our independence, drought prone area projects and desert development projects remain only in paper. They have not made any impact on this area. Whenever there is drought, what is the type of people who are going to be affected? It is not big people, big land lord. It is only the small farmers and the marginal farmers and the labourers who are affected. They will not be able to get any work. When they will not be able to get any work, their purchasing power goes to the lowest level. When their purchasing power is almost nil, they are not able to get even single meal per day. So, they have first to sell out their cattle heads. When there is no work, leaving their aged parents behind, they have to go to far off places, big towns and big cities where they can get some work. Like that they are eking out their livelihood. This has been a continuous affair in the drought prone area in the past 10 years. These facts have been brought to the notice of the Government each and every year but the Government has not thought of finding any permanent remedy. As far as the drought prone areas are concerned, there is plenty of underground water available. The depth of a well is about 30-40 feet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time do you require?

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: About 15 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you five or six minutes. You please try to conclude. There are lot of speakers who want to speak tomorrow. Therefore, you try to finish.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: You put in-well bore for Rs. 5,000/-. The agriculturists or the cultivators in these areas have been so overburdened with debts that they have not been able to even bear Rs. 5,000/- and put an in-well bore. If in-well bore is put in a well 100 feet, there is sufficient water and the cultivator is able to irrigate 2-3 acres. If you are able to give Rs. 5,000/- to that man by way of loan or subsidy, whatever it may

be, the man is able to put an in-well bore in that area which will at least help two or three families, one family of cultivator and two families of agricultural labourers. The land is ready. Other infrastructure is ready. Agriculturists are also ready to grow crop. If you spend Rs. 5,000/- in these areas per well, it will go a long way to help these people. Please see that something is done to these people to tide over famine conditions and this also prevents labour being exploited by the rich landlords.

The next point is as far as the water management is concerned, we are spending thousands of crores of rupees on projects. The gestation period is itself 10-20 years. You spend more money on minor irrigation. What is minor irrigation? It depends only on tanks. A number of tanks are there. These tanks were built by kings some 400 years ago.

Sometimes there is no irrigation at all. The purpose of these tanks is to improve underground water facilities. Wherver there is rain, water comes and stores up there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

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18.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE-*Contd.*

[*English*]

**Notifications re. Making Certain Amendments to Prescribe Concessional Basic Custom Duty on Components for Manufacture of Two-wheeler Motor Vehicles.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 289/87-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1987 together with an explanatory

memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 30/83-Customs dated the 25th February, 1983 so as to prescribe a concessional basic customs duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on components for manufacture of fuel-efficient two-wheeled motor vehicles under a phased manufacturing programme approved by the Directorate General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4583/87]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 AM.

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18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 11, 1987/ Sravana 20, 1909 (Saka)*

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