

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, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 67 relating to the ‘Ministry of Irrigation’.”

*The motion was adopted*

### Demand for Grant, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation

*Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION				
67.	Ministry of Irrigation	16,69,73,000	1,86,52,000	83,48,65,000	9,32,59,000

### DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1983-84 COND.

list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Motion moved :

Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants 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.

A list showing the serial numbers of Cut Motions moved, will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts 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, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the ‘Ministry of Agriculture’.”

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Demand for Grants 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture submitted to the votes of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March 1983.		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
1.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	66,37,000	...	3,31,85,000	
2.	Agriculture	15,36,74,000	123,55,26,000	76,83,71,000	617,76,31,000
3.	Fisheries	3,15,39,000	67,90,000	15,76,93,000	3,39,47,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	27,86,99,000	70,17,000	139,34,93,000	3,50,83,000
5.	Forest	6,37,49,000	11,93,000	31,87,44,000	59,67,000
6.	Co-operation	1,63,46,000	36,88,88,000	8,17,29,000	184,44,37,000
7.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	12,52,000	...	62,62,000	...
8.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	19,76,22,000	...	98,81,08,000	...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Zainal Abedin will initiate discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. His party has been allotted 32 minutes.

\*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the overwhelming importance of agriculture on the Indian economy needs hardly to be stressed. This importance has been recognised in the 'Economic Survey' of 1982-83 wherein it has been said, "The growth in the agricultural sector is the key to the sustained growth in the national income at a reasonably high rate in the country." But our agricultural system which has been described by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "the biggest private sector" is today faced with a dreadful crisis.

Sir, India has an abundance of fertile cultivable land, huge manpower and unlimited water resources. This generous bounty of nature could be fruitfully exploited for solving the various basic problems of life and for raising the standard of living of our agricultural community, the small and marginal farmers, the bargadars, the share croppers etc., who form an overwhelming portion of our entire population. But as a result of following an unrealistic and wrong agricultural policy, instead of solving their problem new problems have been created for them and our agricultural community is today faced with a crisis. Sir, today when we are debating the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1983-84, a large number of farmers in different parts of the country are dying of starvation. Even drinking water is not available

†The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

to them. On the other hand the Government claims in the 'Economic Survey' that "the agricultural base has been considerably strengthened." If these starvation deaths of farmers are taken to be the example of strengthening of the agricultural base, then I do not know what is called a weak base. The main thrust of the Government's agricultural policy is to raise production at the interest of the farmers. But this policy has also miserably failed to achieve the production targets. If we study our agricultural production from 1975-76 to 1982-83, we will find that the production has remained practically stagnant over the years. Some years it went a step higher but in the next year it fell a step lower. This picture will be apparent in any branch of our agriculture. Let us take up foodgrains.

#### FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

According to Government's estimate the foodgrains production in 1982-83 will be of the order of 125 million tons. That means it will be about one million ton less than the production of 1977-78 when the production was 126 million tons. But according to the Commerce Research Bureau the production in 1982-83 will be only 122 million tons. That means it will decline to the level of 1975-76.

#### FOODGRAINS CONSUMPTION

Per capita daily consumption in 1978 was 423 gm. it has gone down in 1982 to 415 gm. It should be kept in mind that in 1982 there was a record production of foodgrains in the country. It is therefore seen that in spite of more irrigation facilities and an increase in the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and other inputs, neither the production nor the consumption of foodgrains have gone up.

Now let us take up pulses :

*Pulses Production* has remained static at 112 million tons over the last 3 decades. The average world production of pulses per hectare is 772 kg. In 1981-82 the average production in India per hectare was only 475 kg. Some experts are of the opinion that even with our existing technology, we can produce 25 quintals

pulses per hectare on an average. The Director General of ICAR, Dr Gautam has said, "India has the potential to produce as much as 60 quintals per hectare." Therefore, we have failed to produce even one-tenth of the potential.

#### PULSES CONSUMPTION

Daily per capita average availability in 1956 was 70.4 grammes. In 1982 that has come down to 38 grammes only. Along with agricultural production, the farmer could have been immensely benefited if the Government introduced some planned schemes for milk production, poultry farming, fisheries etc. with a view to supplement the farmers' family income and to provide employment opportunities to them during the Plan periods. But in this respect also the role of the Government is not encouraging. Naturally in this sphere also a picture of failure has emerged.

Now let us come to *egg production*. The present production of eggs in our country is 13,000 million annually. At the end of the 6th Five Year Plan in 1985, the requirement will be of the order of 35,000 million. The estimated production in the country by that time will be only 18,500 million. That is, barely half of the requirement. The National Nutrition Boards' recommendation was average per capita requirement of 180 eggs annually. But the per capita *egg consumption* at present is only 18 per year *i.e.*, one-tenth of the requirement. Whereas in the western countries the minimum availability of eggs is 260 per head, per year.

Now let us take up *Poultry meat*. The per capita average availability in our country is 150 gm. annually. Whereas in the western countries the minimum availability is 40 Kg. In India the possibilities of poultry farming are immense. But those possibilities are not being exploited for want of Government encouragement and support. The heavy rise in the cost of poultry-feed has put impediments in the development and expansion of poultry farming. About

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70% of the cost of production of eggs goes towards poultry-feed. Compared to 1971, today the poultry farmer has to spend 3 times more on poultry feed. Apart from this, the cost of medicines, vaccines and transportation etc. has also gone up considerably. Moreover, in this area too the existence of middlemen is spelling ruin for the poultry farmer. The farmer does not get adequate and just price for his eggs. But the trader bags sufficient profit. In the Gulf countries the demand for Indian eggs is the maximum. But we cannot stand the competition from other countries. This is because, other countries give sufficient export incentive and cash or freight subsidy to their poultry industry. But in this respect the role of the Government of India is practically zero. Sir, the poultry industry is disease prone and since there is no insurance facilities available, the farmer does not get any encouragement for poultry farming. I will request the hon. Minister to ponder over these problems.

Now, let us look to *milk production*. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 3385 tabled on 15.3.83, the Government supplied the following figures of milk production :

In 1980-81	31.5 million ton (provisionally estimated)
1981-82	33 million ton (anticipated)
1982-83	34.6 million ton (targetted).

Now let us study data of *milk consumption*.

The daily per capita availability in 1956 was 135 gm, and then there was a gradual decline in the daily per capita availability which came down 107 gms. in 1969-70. Under operation flood programme when the Government created a flood of milk in the country in 1981-82, then it rose to 131 gms. Our per-capita daily availability of milk on an average is half of the world average or even less. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had recommended a daily per capita minimum Nutritional requirement of milk of 201 gm. It will be seen that we are trailing far behind even that minimum nutritional requirement.

Now let us see what picture our *live-stock* presents, India's livestock population is the highest in the whole world. But our production of milk and other livestock products is insignificant. The root cause for this is the want of nutritious green forage for our cattle. According to one survey, our requirement of green fodder is 612 million tons. But unfortunately the actual availability is only 35% of this quantity. The land devoted to fodder cultivation is only 4.3% of our total cultivated area. This position has remained stagnant for many years. Therefore if a new crop production system is introduced with sufficient stress on green forage production, then I believe that there is enough possibilities to raise our milk and livestock production substantially. Let us now take up fish production : In the annual report 1981-82 of the Ministry it has been stated that in the year 1980 fish production was of the order of 24.23 lakh tons. The same figure has been repeated in the 1982-83 report also. These reports have not mentioned the position obtaining after 1980. The 'Times of India' dated 14.4.83 has reported that the production in 1982-83 will be around 24.5 lakh tons. This shows that fish production during the past three years has not increased. According to the projection of the Sixth Five Year Plan, in 1985 our requirement of fish will be 35 lakh tons. We can never reach that target in the remaining 2 years of the Sixth Plan. On 23rd June 1982, in his key note address at a conference on deep sea fishing, the hon. Minister of Agriculture had stated our production possibilities from marine fishery is 4.5 million tons. But we have been able to produce only 1.55 million tons, i.e., only 1/3rd of the potential. 67% of this production has come from traditional fishery, 32% through mechanised boats and only 1% from deep sea fishing. This clearly shows our tremendous weakness in the deep sea fishing. In the same key note address he admitted that several maritime nations, much smaller than us have achieved far greater success in the field of deep sea fishing. In our country there was 5 lakh hectares of water area which is suitable for inland fishery. Sir, the National Commission

on Agricultures had estimated that for carrying out efficient fish cultivation on scientific lines over this entire available water area, we need some 6500 million quality fish seed. Whereas we have been able to provide only 4000 million.

Sir, as a part of the "World Food Day" a seminar was organised by the joint endeavours of F.A.O. and the Indian Association for Advancement of Sciences. The 'Times of India' dated 17.10.82 reported that the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh in his inaugural address at the above seminar had said, "India could be the granary of the world if it made use of its available resources." In the same address he had also said, "countries like China with relatively less available land are able to surpass us in food production. China had a mere 100 million hectares of cultivable land as compared to India's 170 million hectares. I will like to thank the hon. Minister for admitting this bitter truth in such clear terms. But will the hon. Minister kindly amplify why the available resources have not been properly used, who is responsible for this? What can be done by the Government of China why can't the Government of India do that in spite of having relatively more land and other resources? Here lies the basic difference in character and outlook between the two Governments. One Government is the Government of the masses, the farmers and the working classes. That is why they have been able to achieve greater production with lesser resources with full cooperation of the people. But the other Government is the Government of big capitalists, the jotedars, the landlords and other vested interests that is why they have failed. Therefore, the question is not of resources alone, nor of the shims of nature alone but the real question is one of basic policies and of basic outlook.

Sir, in the name of 'green revolution' imbalances have emerged as a big problem in the field of agricultural production. Maximum emphasis was placed on foodgrains production particularly on wheat. That was loaded with all types of facilities. On the other hand pulses and

some other crops were neglected. Infertile land devoid of irrigation facilities were earmarked for production of pulses. A relative disparity in the production of various types of crops was set in motion. The facilities of modern scientific cultivation were not extended uniformly to all States and to areas. Some States were able to produce surplus foodgrains whereas some other States and areas were reduced to acute scarcity areas and States. This in turn created statewide and areawise disparity. The scientific methods of cultivation are quite expensive and the cost of the inputs are rising continually. As a result of this the poor farmers could not take advantage of that. Only the rich farmers could take advantage of producing high yielding varieties. This created big disparity in the income of rich and poor cultivators. Recently two experts from the Economic and Sociology Department of the Punjab Agricultural University, Dr. Arora and Mr. B.R. Jindal have proved through a survey that the disparity in income between the rich and poor cultivators is increasing at a dangerous pace. Their survey has also proved that in Ludhiana district with the highest production capacity, the pace of increase in income, disparity between the rich and poor farmers is also the highest. In Patiala district with medium production capacity the pace of increase in income disparity is also moderate. In Bhatinda district with the lowest production, the pace of rise in disparity is also slow. That is, the more the agricultural development the larger the imbalance. This is the inevitable result of the so called 'green revolution.' On 21/22 June 1982 a seminar on Indian Agriculture was held at Tamilnadu Agricultural University. At that seminar Dr. R. V. Swaminathan who was then the State Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture also said that the 'green revolution' has not brought any benefits for the marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers.

Sir, many countries of the world who took to modern system of agriculture long after us have been able to produce much more per hectare than us, on an average. Many people say that in our country the small size of plots due to frag-

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

mentation of land holdings is a major impediment in the way of increasing production. But Sir, in Japan, Taiwan, democratic Republic of Korea and even in Egypt the size of the holdings are much smaller than ours. But this has not stood in their way of increasing production. The real problem is that in our country the majority of the farmers have very little or no capacity of investment in their land.

From the figures supplied in the 'Economic Survey' it is seen that the consumption of nutrients per hectare in 1980-81 was :—

In Republic of Korea	376 Kg.
China	155 Kg.
India	31 Kg.
World average	10 Kg.

The same picture is reflected in the per hectare average production of food-grains. In India in 1981-82, the year of highest production, it was 1550 Kg.

The world average was	2100 Kg.
In Japan it was	6000 Kg.

Therefore, Sir, it is seen that the use of nutrients and high yielding varieties of seeds has to be increased extensively. It is imperative for the Government to supply nutrients and seeds free of cost to the poor marginal farmers and share croppers. At the same time it is necessary for the Government to completely recast their pricing policy so that the capacity of the poor farmers to make investments in their land is also increased.

Sir, excepting farmers alone, all other producers have a personal role in deciding or fixing the price of his produce. Farmers are the only producers who have no say in fixing the price of his produce. He has to sell his produce at a price decided upon by the buyer. In keeping with the recommendations of the A.P.C., the Government announces the procurement price or support price which is never acceptable to the farmers. This is because, in view of the rising prices of industrial products and agricul-

ture inputs, price announced by the Government far from being remunerative or profitable, in some cases does not even meet his cost of production. Moreover, the farmers do not get even the price fixed by the Government because of the induction of middlemen.

SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to fully implement the debt-cancellation, moneylending and other anti-usury measures.] (1)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Fisheries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to effectively promote on modern lines and subsidise fisheries in tanks and ponds in the Mithila region of North Bihar.] (4)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry’ and ‘Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for promoting and subsidising self-employed goat breeding piggery, poultry, sheep breeding and dairy farms among the agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in the country, particularly in North Bihar.] (7)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Necessity for forming separate co-operative for agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in every Panchayat throughout the country.] (9)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide funds for starting production in milk factory at Madhipur in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (48)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA  
(Samastipur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to speed up rural afforestation.] (8)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Fixation of unremunerative prices of agricultural commodities.] (55)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Defective method of fixing prices of agricultural commodities by Agricultural Prices Commission taking these as raw material for factory produce and thus leaving huge profits for the manufacturers of finished products.] (56)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to treat agriculture at par with industry and provide it with facilities available to industries.] (57)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce crop-insurance for all crops throughout the country in general and Bihar in particular.] (58)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check soil erosion of cultivable land in the country, in general and Bihar in particular.] (59)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to promote the cultivation of commercial crops among the marginal and small farmers for their economic uplift in Bihar.] (60)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide more training centres for farmers in North Bihar districts to cultivate among them the habit to adopt optimum yielding crop pattern.] (61)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to popularise improved methods of cultivation in the country particularly in North Bihar.] (62)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to encourage production of various products using potato as raw material.] (63)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply high yielding varieties of seeds to farmers well in time in Bihar.] (64)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to subsidise manures and fertilizers to small farmers to encourage intensive cultivation in Bihar.] (65).

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to open more laboratories to determine fertilizers dose for the cultivable land in North Bihar.] (66)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for aerial spraying of crops against past diseases in Bihar especially in North Bihar.] (67)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ the reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta]

[Need to provide sufficient funds for accelerating production in milk factory at Tajpur in Samastipur.] (68)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to promote export of green vegetables from North Bihar to Middle East.] (69)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to promote export of potato and onion to world markets.] (70)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to encourage bee-keeping in Lichi and Mango orchards in North Bihar, especially in Samastipur district.] (71)

“That the demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring all Government and semi-Government colonies and lands under the scheme of social forestry] (72)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for afforestation of all river banks, road flanks, and all vacant land including cremation grounds and burial places as part of social forestry in Bihar.] (73)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to encourage social forestry for semi-culture and beekeeping in Bihar.] (74)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring vacant land along the railway lines and land acquired for

construction of colonies under the scheme of social forestry in North Bihar.] (75)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expedite afforestation in Samastipur.] (76)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to save crops from drought.] (54)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to supply improved quality of seeds certified by the National Seeds Corporation in adequate quantities.] (84)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to produce adequate quantity of basic and certified seeds.] (85)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to maximise agricultural production in the country by importing fertilizers and making proper arrangements for its distribution to farmer at reasonable rates.] (86)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to grant adequate short-term loans to the State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides with a view to increasing agricultural production in the country.] (87)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give advance information and technical advance to farmers



about the locust and its control, pests, plant diseases, insecticides and equipment.] (88)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to spray insecticides for plant production.] (89)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the production of oil-seeds.] (90)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the acreage of pulses to increase production by adopting package system.] (91)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to save the mango crop in Northern India from damage by pests every year.] (92)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give adequate information to the farmers through television, instructive films, slides, exhibitions, newspapers, radio and other Government agencies.] (93)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend the crop insurance scheme all over the country.] (94)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices for their produce.] (95)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil-erosion in Kaithi, Rajwadi, Dharhara, Niyar,

Sauba and Raunakalan in Varanasi district of U.P.] (96)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil-erosion every year in Kharona, Hathora, Patna, Hathori Saidpur Phulvaria in Ghazipur district of U.P.] (97)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check constant soil-erosion in Chandwak Kairakat, Ratnapur and Sirkoni in Jaunpur district of U.P.] (98)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further develop and make effective the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives Nautical and Engineering Training.] (99)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve ponds and tanks and impart training to fishermen in modern techniques of fishing and to encourage inter-State fisheries.] (100)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a fishery in Jalalpur near Jaunpur and Chandvak by converting the vacant land into a lake by utilising the Gomati water.] (101)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart training in fishing and provide financial grant to lakhs of fishermen of Varanasi, Mirzapur, Balia and Jaunpur.] (102)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the production of Jhinga and Hilsa fish.] (103)

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to formulate more schemes for animal husbandry, poultry farming and dairy development in the country.] (104)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up veterinary councils and cattle health centres in the entire country.] (105)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps for development of poultry by supplying medicines in adequate quantities for treatment of poultry diseases.] (106)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to procure improved breed of pigs to develop piggeries in the country.] (107)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a central sheep breeding farm in Jaunpur district of U.P. on the lines of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar.] (108)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to organise sheep exhibitions, improve breeds of sheep and to provide technical facilities, training and economic aid to sheep-breeders in Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Baila Azamgarh in U.P.] (109)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a giant dairy farm in Ghazipur district either at Saidpur Nandganj or Devkali.] (110)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop the domestic industry of making Khoya and ghee in Ghazipur district of U.P. by providing loans.] (111)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to encourage the milk and khoya industry in Saidpur and surrounding areas of Ghazipur district by directly procuring high-breed cows and buffaloes of U.P.] (112)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to open a giant dairy in Varanasi or Ghazipur in the centre of eastern U.P. on the lines of Amul in Gujarat.] (113)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to organise Government cattle exhibitions at the cattle fair held at Balia, Ghazipur, Sonpur which are famous throughout the country.] (114)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop forests in the country.] (115)

“That the Demand under the ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop Karaya and Sandal wood forest.] (116)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for afforestation in the vacant land on either side of railway track.] (117)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the production of shellac.] (118)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to protect Koraiya, Acacia, and Dalbergia sisso trees in thick jungles of Mirzapur.] (119)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to plant good quality fruit trees on either side of G.T. Road from Dumdum to Amritsar and on other National Highway.] (120)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Department of Agriculture and Cooperation’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to invent cheap and scientific agricultural implements to replace traditional ploughs.] (121)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Department of Agriculture and Cooperation’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to invent high yielding varieties of crops suitable for monsoon cultivation in different parts of the country.] (122)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to evolve a policy of balanced growth of agro-economics in all parts of the country.] (123)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to supply at cheap prices the agricultural inputs to the poor peasants and share-croppers through consumers' cooperatives.] (124)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide storage facilities to small and marginal cultivators of cash crops especially potatoes and fruits.] (125)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to ensure the payment of remunerative prices of cash crops to the cultivators.] (126)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the distress sale of foodgrains and other cash crops by the small and marginal farmers.] (127)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce the crop insurance scheme for the small land marginal farmers as well as the sharecroppers in the country.] (128)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide interest-free loans to the marginal farmers and share-croppers throughout the country.] (129)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce well-organised co-operative farming system in the country.] (142)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

[Failure to raise the quantum of agricultural production upto the optimal level.] (143)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to extend interest free credit facilities to the farmers throughout the country.] (130)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of the cash crops to the small and marginal farmers as well as to the share-croppers.] (131)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce crop insurance scheme widely to help the flood and drought hit farmers.] (132)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the imbalance in production of different types of crops.] (133)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to maintain uniformity of production of agricultural crops in different regions to the country.] (134)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to protect the interests of the agricultural share-croppers.] (135)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to evolve a suitable price policy for agricultural products in

conformity with the increasing prices of industrial goods.] (136)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the prices of agricultural inputs.] (137)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check wastage of food-grains by birds and rabbits.] (138)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the recurrence of drought year after year throughout the country.] (139)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide incentives to farmers by supply fertilizers and better seeds.] (140)

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to maximise production of improved quality of seeds and insecticides.] (181)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase production of pulses and oilseeds.] (182)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make National Seeds Corporation more effective.] (183)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop dwarf variety of Arhar.] (184)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to implement the Crop Insurance Scheme in the entire country.] (185)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for remunerative prices to the farmers.] (186)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the potato and sugarcane seeds.] (187)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the ponds and tanks for pisciculture.] (188)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a veterinary hospital in every village.] (189)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve poultry and dairy farming.] (190)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to popularise the fish found in Sone river.] (191)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for invention of scientific agricultural implements.] (192)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to activise Government Consumer Cooperatives.] (193)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to formulate a clear cut agricultural policy.] (194)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide incentives to marginal and small farmers to increase production.] (195)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to open more centres for improving breeds of pigs and sheep.] (196)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to formulate and implement better schemes for forest development in the country.] (197)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to discourage the planting of eucalyptus trees, for these are water absorbers.] (198)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grow more coconut trees on the sea shores to encourage the industries based on coconut.] (199)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to formulate a scheme to encourage the growth of teak wood trees.] (200)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grow jujude (ber) trees in Rajasthan and other sandy parts of the country.] (201)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT  
(Rajgarh) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check soil-erosion in Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (202)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to evolve a suitable price policy for agricultural products by taking into account labour of the members of the peasant's family.] (203)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the distress sale of crops by small farmers.] (204)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to reconstitute the ‘Agriculture’ Prices Commission.] (205)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to utilise the talent of competent scientists after evaluating the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.] (206)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to promote cow breeding.] (207)

“That the demand under the head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to advise the State Governments on the desirability of banning cow slaughter.] (208)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to establish veterinary hospitals and artificial insemination centres in all blocks in order to promote breeding of calves of good breed.] (209)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to ensure safety of wild life by not restoring 33 per cent forests in the country.] (210)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to advance interest-free loans by rural banks to all small and marginal farmers for land improvement, irrigation, power and seeds.] (211)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make arrangements for cheap and adequate supply of fertilizers at the time of sowing.] (212)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to open an agricultural college in every district in Madhya Pradesh.] (213)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Agriculture’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to conduct research for developing improved quality of seeds for dry farming.] (214)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Fisheries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve ponds and tanks and impart training to fishermen in modern techniques of fishing to encourage fisheries.] (215)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Fisheries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to start a fishery at Jeerapur in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh by converting the lake into a fish-breeding centre.] (216)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to formulate more schemes for animal husbandry poultry farming and dairy development in the backward districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh.] (217)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a veterinary college and cattle breeding centre in Tehsil Lateri of Vidisha district in Madhya Pradesh.] (218)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps for development of poultry by supplying medicines inadequate quantities for treatment of poultry diseases in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (219)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply improved breed of pigs to develop piggeries in Madhya Pradesh.] (220)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a Central sheep breeding farm in Narasingarh Tehsil of Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh on the lines of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar.] (221)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop the domestic industry of making Khoya and Ghee in Khilchipur Tehsil of Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh by providing loans.] (222)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to organise Government cattle exhibitions at the cattle fairs held at Biaora, Pachora and Narasingarh Tehsil in district Rajgarh of Madhya Pradesh which are famous throughout the country.] (223)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the felling of trees in the forest by unauthorised persons in collusion with forest guards.] (224)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for afforestation of all river banks, road flanks and all vacant land as part of social forestry in Madhya Pradesh.] (225)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to encourage social forestry for sericulture and bee-keeping in Madhya Pradesh.] (226)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expedite afforestation in Vidisha, Guna and Rajgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (227)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop forests in the Raghonagarh Lateri, Maksudangarh Tehsils of Madhya Pradesh.] (228)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Forest’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for afforestation in the vacant land on either side of railway track between Maksi-Guna railway line in Madhya Pradesh.] (229)

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give thrust to sericulture in Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (230)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent cheap and scientific agricultural implements to replace traditional ploughs.] (231)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent high yielding varieties of crops suitable for monsoon cultivation in different parts of the country.] (223)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invent pest-resistant varieties of crops suitable for cultivation in chronic pest-infected areas.] (233)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to save crops from drought.] (234)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Defective method of fixing prices of agricultural commodities by Agricultural Prices Commission.] (235)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to treat agriculture at par with industry and provide it with facilities available to industries.] (236)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check soil erosion and water-logging of cultivable land in

the country in general and Madhya Pradesh in particular.] (237)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide more training centres for farmers in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh to cultivate among them the habit to adopt optimum yielding crop pattern.] (238)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to popularise improved methods of cultivation in the country.] (239)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to subsidise manures compost and Fertilizers to small farmers to encourage intensive cultivation in Madhya Pradesh.] (240)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in aerial spraying of crops against pest diseases in Madhya Pradesh.] (241)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage bee-keeping in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (242)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a policy of balanced growth of agro-economics in all parts of the country.] (243)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply at cheap prices the agricultural inputs to the poor peasants



and share-croppers through consumers' cooperatives.] (244)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide storage facilities to small and marginal cultivators of cash crops especially potatoes and fruits.] (245)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of cash crops to the cultivators.] (246)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the distress sale of foodgrains and other cash crops by the small and marginal farmers.] (247)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the crop insurance scheme for the small and marginal farmers in the country.] (248)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend interest free credit to the farmers throughout the country.] (249)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the crop insurance scheme widely to help the flood and drought hit farmers.] (250)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the imbalance in production of different types of crops.] (251)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain uniformity of production of agricultural crops in different regions of the country.] (252)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable price policy for agricultural products in conformity with the increasing prices of industrial goods.] (253)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the prices of agricultural inputs.] (254)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the wastage of foodgrains by birds, rodents, pests and rabbits.] (255)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide incentives to farmers by supplying fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds.] (256)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent killing of frogs for export of frog-legs and endanger the ecology of farmers.] (257)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring farming under co-operatives in Madhya Pradesh.] (258)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply improved quality of seeds certified by the National Seeds Corporation in adequate quantities.] (259)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

[Failure to produce adequate quantity of basic and certified seeds.] (260)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give advance information and technical advice to farmers about the locust and its control, pests, plant diseases, insecticides and equipment.] (261)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to spray insecticides for plant protection.] (262)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the acreage of pulses to increase production by adopting package system.] (263)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Home Minister will make a statement.

15.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. THEFT OF FIREARMS FROM MALKHANA OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE, GANGANAGAR (Rajasthan).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, the Hon. Members had sought information about the theft of firearms from Ganganagar Court Malkhana. I have ascertained the facts from the Government of Rajasthan.

On the morning of April 12, Clerk of the Court of Munsif Magistrate, Ganganagar reported to the Police that the hook of the locking system of the Malkhana room of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ganganagar situated in the Collectorate premises had been drilled through. A case No. 171/83 under section 457/380 I.P.C. has been registered at Police Station Kotwali, Ganganagar. Investigations by State Govt. so far reveal that only 28 firearms have been stolen of which 10 are of foreign make and 18 are

country made. The foreign make arms are—One .303 rifle, One .304 Mauser rifle, One .455 rifle, Two 12 bore guns, Four 32 revolvers and One .58 revolver. The country made arms are 5 guns and 13 pistols/revolvers of various bores.

These weapons were case property and were kept in the Malkhana under the charge of the Additional District and Sessions Judge. The Malkhana is situated at a distance from the Court building.

On receipt of the information about incident, the Director General-cum-I.G. Police and Additional I.G. Intelligence, Rajasthan immediately rushed to Ganganagar. Investigations are being carried out under the immediate supervision and guidance of a team of senior officers headed by the Additional Inspector General of Police. No clues have been found yet. Raids have been organised at possible suspected places. Checking has been intensified at the Rajasthan-Punjab Border. Special investigation teams consisting of police detectives and senior officers have been constituted to work out the case.

The State Government have also informed that instructions have since been issued for posting separate guards for the Malkhanas attached to the Courts.

We have also advised the State Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh to check and make fool-proof arrangements for guarding of the armouries in the State including those of Home Guards, NCC and any other Governmental Organisation. They have also been advised to alert the intelligence machinery and to be on a sharp look out for criminal involved in the cases of theft of arms and for their arrest and recovery of stolen arms.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I would like to know...

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification on a statement. You can give notice, if you want.