

the erstwhile Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services.

13.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 1978-79— Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation along with the cut motions moved.

Shri Sukhender Singh was no his legs. You have already taken five minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH (Satna): No, only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: The record is there.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं कृषि मंत्री के इपन

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, how much time is available for this?

MR. SPEAKER: Forty five minutes will be available for the debate and one hour for the Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: When will the Home Ministry be taken up?

MR. SPEAKER: Immediately thereafter.

SHRI HARI BISHNU KAMATH: I have a suggestion in this regard. We are all concerned because the Home Minister is reported to be ill. We all pray for his speedy recovery but....

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministry is not ill: it is the Home Minister....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would like to suggest a *via medic* because the Home Minister will not be available here to reply to the debate. I would suggest a *via media* as had happened in the Third Lok Sabha, when the Demands were voted in full. The debate on the working of the Home Ministry may be taken up during this very session when he comes back to the House hale and hearty and, in the meantime, we may take up Steel and Mines and Energy also.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह— (सतना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की अवस्था के बारे में आकर्षित किया था और मैंने निवेदन किया था कि मध्य प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी आज वहां पर सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं है, लैंड रिकॉमैंड नहीं की बराबर हुआ है और भी अनेक तरह की सुविधाएं, आर्थिक सहायता आदि जो केन्द्र की तरफ से उस को दी जानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने वहां की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अपने प्रदेश में 20 बृहत् सिंचाई योजनाओं का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र को भेजा है। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी के माध्यम से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ये जो 20 सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं इन को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय। मैं उन सब को तो नहीं पढ़ता हूँ, उसमें विशेषकर जो मेरा इलाका है जिससे विन्ध्य प्रदेश कहते हैं, जो सब से उपेक्षित है, वहां के लिए जिन सिंचाई योजनाओं की मांग की गई है उन में एक तो बाण सागर योजना है और दूसरी राजघाट योजना है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन दोनों योजना की स्वीकृति वह दे और जो 20 सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं जिन के लिए प्रदेश की सरकार ने मांग की है उन की भी स्वीकृति देकर प्रदेश की सिंचाई की क्षमता को बढ़ाएं।

[श्री सुखदेव सिंह]

13.13 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

आज देश में सिंचाई का औसत 24 प्रतिशत है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का औसत केवल 9.69 है और विशेषकर उस मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके का औसत तो और भी कम है : वह इलाका ऐसा है कि दूसरे प्रांतों की तरह वहां की भूमि समतल नहीं है। वहां पर लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन के अलावा दूसरी सिंचाई की योजनाएं नहीं चल सकती। द्यूबवेल वहां बिलकुल असफल हैं। हमारे प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री ने केन्द्र के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिख कर यह मांग की है कि लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन के लिए यदि हमें सहायता दी जाय और यदि उसके ब्याज का रेट कम किया जाय तो हम देश को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत सफल होंगे। मैं उनके पत्र की दो बार लाइने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

"The economy of Madhya Pradesh is primarily dependent on agriculture. A much larger investment was required to tap the abundant natural resources in Madhya Pradesh for its accelerated development. Lift irrigation Corporation has been formed in the State to execute large and medium size Lift Irrigation Projects, which cannot be executed by individuals or small group of farmers. Apart from serving the economic interest of the people, these schemes are also welfare oriented in nature. A.R.D.C. has allowed commercial banks to provide loans for such schemes to the Corporation at 11 per cent rate of interest. The interest rate charged by commercial banks from individual farmers on A.R.D.C. schemes is also 11 per cent. The ARDC normally refinances banks at 7-1/2 per cent rate of interest, and the banks, in their turn, charge 11 per cent from the individual cultivators. In this context, the State Finance Minister has urged that the loans to the Lift

Irrigation Corporation should be available at only 8 per cent rate of interest."

इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री ने जो यह पत्र फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा है उस पर आप भी चिन्ता कर के ध्यान दें जिस से इस प्रदेश का भला हो।

एक विशेष बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो 45 जिले हैं उन में से 31 जिलों में भोलों की वृष्टि हुई है। उस से जो क्षति हुई है उसके आकड़े मेरे पास हैं। उसमें तीन व्यक्ति मारे गए, 28 पशु मरे, 3536 गांव प्रभावित हुए, 43 हजार कृषक प्रभावित हुए, 8 हजार मकानों को क्षति हुई और लगभग 20 करोड़ की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं कृषि मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस संबंध में वह विशेष ध्यान दें। प्रदेश की सरकार जो कुछ आवश्यक सहायता कर सकती है वह कर रही है परन्तु फंडम की कमी के कारण जो अनेक तरह की सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए वह देना संभव नहीं हो रहा है। उस सारे इलाके में जहां फसल बिलकुल चौपट हो गई है लोगों के पास काम नहीं है। वहां राहत कार्य खोलने की आवश्यकता है और उन किसानों को बोने के लिए समय पर नहीं मिल सकेगा, इसलिए उन के लिए बीज की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

दो एक बातें और कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। कृषि विभाग एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग है और अन्तर्गत अनेक विभाग हैं, अनेक संस्थाएँ हैं जिसके कारण डुप्लीकेशन आफ वर्क होता है। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इस पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से रेलवे विभाग में है उसी प्रकार से आपके पास जो भी एक्सपर्ट हैं उन्हें अलग-अलग जोब में बाँट कर उनसे काम लीजिए। इस तरह से डुप्लीकेशन को रोका जा सकता है। आपके विभाग में जो सी, डेड सी कृषि

विशेषज्ञ हैं वे सारे विशेषज्ञ टेक्निकल बल का काम कर रहे हैं। जबकि वे इस देश के लिए अपना बहुत बड़ा योगदान कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप उनका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको पटिकुलर प्रोब्लम्स देकर अलग स्थानों पर रखा जाये, उनको कांटेक्ट दिया जाये और वे उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रयत्न करें।

इसके अलावा कृषि विभाग में कृषि अनुसंधान के लिए करोड़ों बल्कि उससे भी अधिक के उपकरण पड़े हुए हैं जोकि बाहर से आये लेकिन आज उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आप इसकी जांच करें और यदि आवश्यकता हो तो विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी बनायें ताकि उन उपकरणों का सही उपयोग हो सके।

इस वर्ष समय पर अच्छी वर्षा होने के कारण बहुत अच्छी फसल हुई है लेकिन आपने जो 112 रुपए 50 पैसे क्वींटल का भाव गेहूँ के लिए रखा है वह बहुत कम है। इसके कारण जो स्थिति गन्ने की हुई वही स्थिति गल्ले की भी हो जायेगी। किसान का अनाज सिट्टी के भाव बिकेगा। आप किसानों को उनके गल्ले का सही मूल्य दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें। साथ ही फूड कॉर्पोरेशन के गोदामों में जो गल्ला पड़ा हुआ है वह सड़ रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उसकी जांच करायें और गल्ले का सस्ते दाम पर बेच कर जो नया गल्ला आने वाला है उसको रखने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Indian Council for Agricultural Research which has a very important role to play in the country's affairs has unfortunately got into a serious controversy in the country. There have been several suicides some of which out of frustration and maltreatment.

The Government have been pouring enormous amount of money into the ICAR. If I am right, this year's budget has provided about Rs. 51 crores and so far about Rs. 300 crores have been pumped into this institution.

After the suicide for Dr. Vinod Shah there were various debates in Parliament and the government were forced to appoint a commission headed by a former Chief Justice of India, Justice Gajendragadkar. In his report he has stated clearly:

"Our visits to the campus of the IARI and some of the Centres have created an impression in our mind that everything is not well on the campus of the IARI and the Centres which we visited. At the IARI, some of us met cross-sections of scientists, junior, mid-senior and senior, and we found to our regret that, in the mind of most of them, there was a sense of disappointment, dis-satisfaction, frustration and even fear. Some of them in fact told us that they would prefer to avoid sending answers to the Questionnaire supplied to them, because they were afraid that, if the answers which they gave came to the knowledge of the higher authorities, they might be victimised."

The Director-General has made certain claims about which the said report observes on the lysine contents and also the yield of Bajra per hectare as follows:

"The analysis of protein and lysine contents were made in the genetics laboratory of IARI by Dr. Austin. After the claim was made that the lysine content of Sharbati Sonora is higher than that of Sonora-84, various laboratories in the world repeated this analysis. The C.Y.M.M.A.T. in Mexico, which is the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, grew this wheat in Mexico and found that it did not have higher lysine content as compared to Sonora-84. This fact was brought to the notice of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the agricultural scientists at the All India Wheat Workshop held at Indore in August 1969. It was then resolved in this meeting that the lysine content should be verified in the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and Nutrition Research laboratory, Mysore.....

It is very surprising and indeed regrettable that no wheat of this variety was sent during the past three years to these laboratories for analysis."

The central government should take in its own hands the entire ICAR. When the entire money is coming from the Consolidated Fund of India, there is no reason why it should be left to the Society. It is neither fish nor flesh

The Director General is holding the job of a Secretary DARE and on the other hand he is the Chairman, Governing Body.

In the month of August, 1977, Shri Ugar Sen, Member of this House and other over 60 M.P.s. wrote a petition to the Agriculture Minister requesting him to get scientific evaluation done on the work done by ICAR. Other demands I do not want to repeat here.

All these things have created a serious suspicion in the minds of people which you will notice from the 'LETTERS TO THE EDITOR' that are coming out every-day in the newspapers.

The present Director General made a tall claim in 1972 that the mean yield of Bajara obtained in the All India Coordinated Trials in 1970-71 was about 87 quintals. It is alleged that this has no basis at all. This requires a probe also.

One thing which needs immediate Government's attention is that the present Director General is holding numerous positions as the Principal Executive as well as the Principal

Controlling Authority in the ICAR and the Government. On the one hand he is the Director General and on the other hand he is the Chairman of the Governing Body. He is also the Chairman of the Standing Finance Committee. He is the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Research and Education. He is also Director General. He is Chairman of eight Regional Committees. He constitutes scientific panels and also Norms and Accreditation Commission. It is all about eight positions. I do not mind if the Government gives the Director-General an honorary position of a Secretary, but certainly when he is the Principal Executive of the ICAR, he cannot remain Chairman of the Governing body and also he cannot be the Chairman of the Standing Finance Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would only say that it is in the hands of the Government. For the others, I know, the Constitution needs to be amended. Certainly we shall move in the matter. But he should not be allowed to continue as Secretary, DARE. With left hand he makes a proposal and with right hand he approve it. This is something which I have never seen in my long career in politics, which may be made note of.

SHRI V. DHANDAYUTHAPANI (Vellore): First of all, I congratulate the Agriculture Minister for getting 40 per cent of the funds for the Ministry of Agriculture. Since the Government of India allotted 40 per cent of funds to Agriculture, the beneficiaries are only the big landlords. But the small farmers are still suffering for want of fertilizers and they are not getting proper price for their produce. We have attained self sufficiency in food production, but poverty still prevails in most parts of our country. The distribution system must be regularised.

Each and every State has got its own problems. The agriculturist must get adequate price for the produce. Uniform price policy must be made so as to redress the grievances of the agriculturists.

So far as sugarcane is concerned, the farmers in U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra are getting Rs. 150 per ton, whereas in Tamilnadu and other southern States they are getting only Rs. 125 per ton. I request the Union Government to have a uniform price policy for sugarcane, because the farmers of Tamilnadu are not getting adequate price for sugar cane. They are forced to go in for jaggery. Even the price of jaggery is also low. The Central Government allowed 5,000 tonnes of jaggery to be exported to other countries. But the other countries are not prepared to import it. The reasons are not known to us. Originally jaggery was exported to Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore and some other countries. But now they have stopped. The reasons are not known to us. I request the Union Government to have a dialogue with those countries and have a trade pact with those countries to export jaggery.

Another point that I would like to suggest is about the small farmers' debt relief. Even in Tamil Nadu the agriculturists are having some demonstrations. There are various demands. One of their demands is debt relief for the small farmers. The Central Government should come forward for assisting the State Government through the Reserve Bank of India. They should write off small amounts by way of debt relief to the small farmers. I don't ask for a big amount to be written off. This can be a small amount like Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000.

Regarding sugarcane prices, if there is uniform policy for the whole of India the farmers will be benefited. At present the farmers in South India are not getting adequate price for the sugarcane. This should be looked into.

Another problem is fisheries. Of course every State has got its own problems. The Katamaram and mechanised-boats people are quarrelling with each other. This is also a problem for the State Government. A uniform policy in regard to fishermen should be adopted. Adequate protection should be given to the fishermen community. I request the Central Government to assist the State Government in regard to all these matters. I request them immediately to convene a conference of the Agriculture Ministers of all the State Governments and also Finance Ministers to solve all these farmers' problems. Thank you very much.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): I must congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister for the record production of foodgrains. When he took over he was lucky that the overall situation of foodgrains in the country was comfortable.

I am happy that the new Government is giving emphasis on the improvement of the rural sector and pumping in a little more of resources in the rural sector to improve the conditions of the poorer sections of the people and to increase the employment opportunities. But merely giving emphasis to pumping in a little more money will not serve the purpose, unless it is accompanied by concrete measures, ensuring that the benefits go to the poorer sections of people and the small farmers. It has been our experience all along that the benefits which are intended for the poorer cultivators are only going to the rich farmers. These are being taken advantage of by a handful of rich farmers; they may be about 10 or 15 persons in a rural area. The Agricultural Policy being followed by the new Government raises apprehension in our mind that, in the way they are functioning, the benefits will go to the rich farmers and not to the poorer sections and thereby widening the gap between the rich and the poor. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer.

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

It is a fact that agriculture has made some progress but it is not the farmers who get the benefit. It is the traders who get the benefit. The consumer also does not get the benefit. The consumer does not get the food-stuffs at reasonable prices. The price of foodstuffs should be fixed in such a way that the producer will get remunerative price, the traders will get due profit and the consumer will get them at reasonable price.

I would not like to take much time of the House. But, I would only draw the attention to the acute problems being faced by the North-Eastern regions of the country which consist of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

Madam, Chairman, these areas are rich in natural resources such as forests, minerals and other resources. In spite of that, these areas continue to be backward in all respect. That is because of the policy of apathy and neglect followed by the Central Government in these areas all these years. The new Government, of course, made a lot of promises. Whenever the minister visits that part of the region, he used to say that these areas would receive the top priority. But, I find that there is no change in the attitude on the part of this new Government. I say the present Government is less sympathetic as compared to the previous Government.

About 90 per cent of the people live in the rural areas and more than 75 per cent of them depend on agriculture. Agricultural sector is lagging behind. This is a clear indication of the poor state of health in the economy of this region. This is the area consisting of hill areas, forest areas, rivers and plains. The soil is therefore fertile; rainfall is very high. In spite of that, I do not know why agriculture development is lagging behind? Climate also is good for growing fruits like pineapple, papaya, oranges etc. This climate is suitable for an intensive cultivation of these fruits.

In spite of it, there has not been much progress in this region. Same is the case with regard to animal husbandry. There is a considerable number of cattle for development of animal husbandry. The quality is far below the standard.

I would now like to draw the attention to one of the most important problems that is being faced by my state, Assam. The people are facing a lot of miseries, hardships and sufferings. Every year flood has become an annual feature in this region. In 1950 there was a great earthquake after which the whole topography of it was changed. Since then, flood has become an annual feature every year not once but twice, thrice and even four times. As a result, lakhs and lakhs of acres of land have been submerged every year and lakhs and lakhs worth of standing crops are destroyed. Cattle population are also washed away in floods every year. There is a huge loss also. The loss has been estimated at more than 10 crores of rupees every year. It is not that no measure has been taken. I say that a certain measure has been taken. For example dams and embankment for hundreds of miles have been constructed. Whatever measures are taken they are only temporary measures. It has not been possible to find a permanent solution. This is a colossal problem. It is not possible for the poor state like Assam with its limited resources to tackle that. Brahmaputra Flood Control Board was set up in 1970 and that drew up master plans. Rs 100 crores are for the short-term temporary measure and Rs. 400 crores are for permanent long-term measure. Financial constraint always stood in the way of the Centre to solve this. The State's finance is limited. So, we have been impressing upon the Centre to see that this should be taken as a national problem and topmost priority should be given by the Centre. And the Centre should take full responsibility to control the river Brahmaputra from the floods. It has not been possible for the poor State to do that. Previous Govern-

ment accepted that in principle and they drafted a Bill for the purpose. But, that Bill was withdrawn. In 1975 they notified about the introduction of such a Bill but they withdrew it. We have been impressing upon the new Government to take up the full responsibility and the Centre should treat this as a national problem and this must be given topmost priority.

I am happy to hear that another proposal is going to be finalised for the construction of two dams—one at Subansari and the other at Dehang—the construction of canal of 200 miles in length thereby linking the Brahmaputra with the Ganga which will help to control the floods in Assam as well as in Bangladesh. In all these matters, I hope the Government can take the assistance from the foreign sources because last time the U.S.A. and U.K.—President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan—had expressed their desire to help in the eastern region. There is also involvement of the United Nations in Mekong river. I would request the Government not to spare any pains in finalising the proposals. I hope at least this time we will not hear the same old story that the financial constraints or limited resources stand in the way of finalising the proposal.

Sir, lastly I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to irrigation facilities available in my State of Assam. My State is lagging far behind in the matter of irrigation facilities. Although Assam is endowed with lot of ground-water resources and there is great scope to irrigating 4.5 lakh hectares through ground-water facilities yet only 8,000 hectares of land are being irrigated by means of ground-water. I hope Government will give top-most priority for improvement of ground-water irrigation facilities in my State. It is the duty of the Government to see that every part of the country develops so that the country as a whole progresses.

—श्री लक्ष्मी धारमणि नाथक (बजपुराही):
कृषि मन्त्री महोदय ने जो जवाबें रखी हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस वर्ष देश के कई भागों में, कई प्रांतों में झोले पड़े, घांघ्र प्रदेश और दूसरे इलाकों में तूफान भी आया, लेकिन फिर भी मैं देखता हूँ कि इस वर्ष की फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि विभाग ने काम कुछ ठीक किए हैं और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि फसल अच्छी हुई है। बंगाला जी और जो अन्य काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ विधि से काम किया है और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि हम कुछ अच्छी फसल देख रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज जो किसानों की रिक्के हैं, ग्रामीण संघर्षों में जो आज किसान की परेशानियां हैं वे भी दूर होनी चाहिये।

इसी से सम्बन्धित खेतीहर/मजदूरों की समस्या भी जटिल बनी हुई है और वह भी हल होनी चाहिये। 1960 में सभी विधान सभाओं द्वारा सीलिंग का कानून पास कर दिया गया था। 18 वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन उसे जिस तरीके से अमल में लाया जाना चाहिये था, जिस तत्परता से उस पर अमल होना चाहिये था, नहीं हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जितनी जमीन निकलनी चाहिये थी नहीं निकली। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रांतीय सरकारों को आदेश दिए जायें कि सीलिंग के कानून को वे जल्दी से जल्दी अमल में लाएं और जो बेईमानी कर रहे हैं, जो जमीन को छुपे बैठे हैं उन से उस जमीन को सच्ची से निकाला जाए ताकि जो भूमिहीन हैं, उनको जमीन मिल सके।

जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं आज उनको बहुत ही कम मजदूरी मिलती है। वे बहुत ही परेशान हैं। उनका कोई संगठन नहीं है। इस और भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। दूसरे जो मजदूर हैं जो लोक निर्माण विभाग आदि के अमीन काम करते हैं उनकी भी मजदूरी कम मिलती है और वह सरकार

[श्री ल. मी. नारायण नायक]

के हाथ में है कि वह उनकी मजदूरी को बढ़ाए और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह बढ़े। खेतीहर मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलती है इससे वह भी बढ़ सकती है। यह जनता को देनी पड़ती है। इस समस्या का समाधान होना बहुत जरूरी है।

चक्रबन्दी बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है। हम देखते हैं कि किसान के छोटे छोटे खेत होते हैं। हर जगह वह उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है। यह स्कीम इस वास्ते बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन कुछ कर्मचारी हैं जो गलत काम करते हैं, पक्षपात करते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो अच्छी स्कीम भी है उसके भी किसान खिलाफ हो जाते हैं, जनता खिलाफ हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि निर्देश दिए जाए कि देश में अधिकारीगण ईमानदारी से काम करें और इस स्कीम को लागू करने में पक्षपात न बरतें। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो चक्रबन्दी का जो मसला है वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से हल हो सकता है।

सिंचाई योजनाएं अच्छी तरह से और जल्दी चालू होनी चाहियें। मध्य प्रदेश में कई स्कीमों में स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। राजघाट बांध योजना है। इसको स्वीकृत हुए कई बरस हो चुके हैं। लेकिन उसका काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। इसका काम जल्दी शुरू होना चाहिये और जो पहले निर्णय लिया गया था कि टीकमगढ़ शिवपुरी, दतिया, भिण्ड, ग्वालियर इन जिलों को कितना पानी देना है उसी के अनुसार उनको पानी दिया जाए। टीकमगढ़ जिले को काट दिया गया है। करीब छः हजार एकड़ जमीन में पानी देने का आपने फैसला किया है। क्यों काट दिया गया है? कहा जाता है कि तहरें निकालने में ज्यादा कठिनाई है और 18 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा खर्च होगा। कोई दूसरा बांध तो ऊपर बन नहीं सकता है। अभी तो ऐसा बोल रहे थे कि टीकमगढ़ जिले को राजघाट बांध से पूरा पानी मिलेगा। लेकिन इस निर्णय से कि केवल 6 हजार

एकड़ जमीन को ही पानी दिया जायगा, टीकमगढ़ जिले में असन्तोष है, और विपक्ष के लोग इसका ताजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इसलिये ऊपर जितना पानी देना था वह दीजिये, साथ ही टीकमगढ़ जिले को भी पानी मिलना चाहिये, नहीं तो सरकार झंझट में पड़ जायेगी।

इसी तरह से नर्मदा जल विवाद सालों से लटका हुआ है। उसको भी सरकार को हल करना चाहिये। और जो उसकी कुछ परियोजनायें थी जिनका काम चालू होना था उसका पालन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? बाणसागर बांध, बलधारपुर छतरपुर बांध का काम शीघ्र आरम्भ होना चाहिये।

जामने-ओरछा जल विद्युत बांध का सर्वे हो चुका है। 72 हजार एकड़ जमीन को टीकमगढ़ जिले में पानी मिलना है। यह 66 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम है। यह योजना जल्दी से जल्दी आपके पास आने वाली है, इसको आप जल्दी स्वीकृत कीजिये।

इसी तरह से बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के काम पर भी करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होता है। मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था, वैसे तो बाढ़ रोकने के काम में आप चाहे जितना पैसा खर्च करें, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी देश में पुराने बांध व तालाब हैं जो सिल्ट के कारण भर चुके हैं, उनकी काली मिट्टी को बुलडोजरों द्वारा निकाली जाये ताकि उनमें ज्यादा पानी जमा हो सके। जिस से सिंचाई में सुविधा हो। आप तालाबों की काली मिट्टी को रांकड़ जमीन में डालिये जिससे वह रांकड़ जमीन भी उपजाऊ हो सकती है, और एक दम जो पानी आता है बाढ़ की उसमें रुकावट हो सकती है। टीकमगढ़ जिले में 750 पुराने तालाब हैं जो सिल्ट से भर चुके हैं, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों ऐसे तालाब हैं, उनकी काली मिट्टी निकाली जाये ताकि ज्यादा पानी उनमें आ सके और वह पानी सिंचाई के काम आ सके।

वनों का संरक्षण भी बहुत आवश्यक है। आप देखेंगे कि जंगल काफी कट चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनका पूरा संरक्षण होना चाहिये। जहाँ वन कट चुके हैं ईमानदारी से वहाँ रोक होनी चाहिये, और जो अधिकारी लोग गलत काम काटने का करते हैं उनको दण्ड मिलना चाहिये, क्योंकि अगर जंगल नहीं हैं तो रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। जो खेती योग्य जमीन है, कई जगह ऐसे स्थान हैं जो खेती योग्य हैं और किसानों का उन पर कब्जा है, लेकिन उनको पट्टे नहीं दिये गये। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको पट्टे दिये जायें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जंगल के बीच में दी जाये, लेकिन जिस जमीन पर किसान खेती कर रहे हैं उसके उनको पट्टे मिलने चाहिये।

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान इस देश में दो हैं, कुछ 15 राष्ट्रीय पार्क हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पार्क बनाने चाहियें। टीकमगढ़ जिले में ओरछा स्थान है जो बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है और हजारों लोग देश विदेश से दर्शन के लिये आते हैं, लेकिन उस राष्ट्रीय पार्क को नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें दिलचस्पी ले, प्रान्तीय सरकार भी दिलचस्पी ले ताकि लोगों के मनोरंजन का वह स्थान बन सके। आदमी जब परिश्रम करता है तो वह चाहता है कि मनोरंजन करके अपने स्वास्थ्य को ठीक करे। इसलिये देश में दूसरी जगह भी राष्ट्रीय पार्क होना जरूरी है ताकि लोगों का जीवन अच्छा बन सके।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग बना हुआ है, जिसकी सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने आलोचना की है। इसमें सुधार होना चाहिये। किसान जो उपज करता है उसकी उसको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है। यही कारण है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि खेती के बजाय तो नौकरी और व्यापार

करना अच्छा है। आप जानते हैं कि बिना खेती के हमारा देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। हम फटे कपड़ों में रह सकते हैं, बिना छप्पर के रह सकते हैं। लेकिन बिना दाने के आदमी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है, इसलिये कृषक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता देना, उसको बढ़ावा देना और जो वह उपज करता है, उसका वाजिब मूल्य उसको मिलना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये ऐसा आयोग बनाया जाना चाहिये जिसमें किसान की जो लागत लगती है, उसको जो दूसरी चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं उनका ध्यान रखकर ही उसकी उपज का, मूल्य उसको ठीक दिलाने में मदद कर सके।

मुख्यमन्त्रियों ने जो सुझाव दिया था कि गेहूँ की इतनी कीमत होनी चाहिये, उस सुझाव को भी आपने ठुकरा दिया है। वह प्रदेशों के मुख्यमन्त्री हैं जिन्होंने 125 से 130 रुपये किन्टल के गेहूँ के खरीद मूल्य के सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन आपने 112 रुपये न 0 पैसे भाव तय किया है। हमारा निवेद है कि आप किसान को ज्यादा कीमत दिलाइये और उसको सहारा दीजिये ताकि वह आगे बढ़े और खेती में तरक्की कर सके और सारे देश के लिये गेहूँ पैदा कर सके और इतना कर सके कि विदेशों से गेहूँ मंगाना न पड़े। मुझे आशा है कि कृषि मन्त्री खेती के मामले में किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता देंगे, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

*SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

While I extend my whole-hearted support to the Demands of the Ministry, I would like to commend the efforts of the Ministry in completely ending the import of food-grains and in achieving not only self--

[Shri Gananath Pradhan]

sufficiency but also surplus in food-grains. I am sure that the entire House will be with me in complimenting the Government in achieving this laudable objective.

Here, I would like to refer to one important point. We have got so much potential for increasing our irrigation that the entire land of the country can be brought under cultivation. If we have a proper water policy, a day may come that our country will be able to supply food-grains to all the nations of the world. I suggest that we should so develop our irrigation potentiality that the entire cultivable area of the country can be brought under irrigation within a period of five years. The hon. Minister may point out the constraints on our resources. But it may be borne in mind that all these constraints on resources can be eliminated if we produce more foodgrains after providing irrigation facilities to the maximum.

I would also like to refer to the lack of coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments in the matter of implementing agricultural policies. This is being exploited by undesirable middlemen to their personal aggrandisement. The farmers are denied their remunerative price for their produce. There should be concerted efforts between the Centre and the States to help the farmers in getting fair price for their commodities. The middle-men in food-grains trade must be completely eliminated.

The population should not pose any problem in our country. We should create a land army who will be directed to improve the irrigation and water facilities in the rural areas. Their goal should be composite rural development. The Janata Government is committed to the rural development. The people of the country should be properly utilised

for the purpose of augmenting our agricultural yield. The Central Government should formulate a scheme for the purpose of creating a land army for this purpose.

Coming to the question of science and technology and their application in agriculture, I should say that Indian agriculture is still in the bullock-cart age. The fruits of scientific discoveries and technological development have not reached the agriculturists. All the scientific growth has been confined to urban elites. The Government have not unfortunately made serious attempts in taking science and technology to the field level with the result that agriculture is still in the primitive stage. The rural youth must be trained in the use of modern agricultural implements and scientific discoveries. The farmers must be trained at the field level in their use. Then only the agriculture can be redeemed from its redundancy.

The agricultural labour is not getting even minimum wages. Similarly, the small farmers also are not getting fair price for their products. There is widespread discontent and dissatisfaction among the agricultural labour in the country. The Government, both at the Centre and State level, should ensure that the agricultural labour gets statutory basic minimum wage, without which there is no possibility of our agriculture picking up. Similarly, the small farmers are not getting fertilisers adequately at reasonable prices. In Orissa, the banks and cooperative societies are not extending credit facilities to the small farmers, which hamper their agricultural activities. You can appreciate the handicap of the small farmers on account of shortage and scarcity of inputs for agriculture. I request that the Central Government should look into the problems of small farmers throughout the country. Their basic requirements like water, fertilisers, pesticides, credits etc., must be made available without the least delay and then only there is hope for agriculture in our country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made your point. I am calling the next speaker. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena. Prof. Saxena, I would like to tell you that there is just five minutes before the Minister will be called. I would request you to conclude in five minutes.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAXENA (Maharajganj): Madam, please give me at least ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in five minutes.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAXENA: Madam, Chairman, in keeping with the priorities in our election manifesto in favour of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Plan Outlay for Agriculture has been increased by Rs. 490 crores to Rs. 1754 crores for 1978-79. I would like to give comparative Plan Outlays of some of the major Heads of Development. The Plan outlay for agriculture has been increased from Rs. 455.68 crores to 700.74 crores, minor irrigation from Rs. 206.11 crores to Rs. 234.99 crores; Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Rs. 117.72 crores to Rs. 126.53 crores and Cooperation from Rs. 99.29 crores to Rs. 114.70 crores. Thus, there has been an increase in all important heads.

Food stocks, we have in plenty. In 1975-76 the stocks were 189 million tons and now they are 171 million tons. Irrigation has progressed rapidly from 9.7 million hectares in 1951 at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to 14.9 million hectares now. Minor irrigation has risen very rapidly from 22.6 million hectares in 1951 to 52.2 million hectares now.

I have given notice of 22 cut motions. My first cut motion is about the failure to nationalise the sugar industry. There are about 250 vacuum pan sugar factories in the

whole country today. Repeated promises have been made by the Government to nationalise it, but this has still not been done. The sugar industry is served by hundreds of millions of sugar cane growers, mostly small, and their fate is bound up with the fate of the industry. I hope that the sugar industry will be nationalised immediately. If it is nationalised, all the uneconomic and sick sugar factories will become healthy units. To erect a new modern sugar factory will cost about Rs. 7 crores, but these old sugar factories can be renovated at a much lesser cost. Their size has also to be increased. The nationalised sugar industry can plan cultivation of sugar cane and crush early ripening varieties in the beginning and late ripening varieties at the end. It can thus increase the duration of the sugar crushing season.

The labour wage for the sugar industry will also rise and will become comparable to that in other organised industries. The minimum wage of sugar workers today is less than Rs. 300 per month for about six months in a year. In other organised industries like steel, the minimum wage is Rs. 430 per month, in textile industry it is Rs. 420 per month, in jute industry it is Rs. 400 per month, in cement industry also it is Rs. 400 per month and so on. It is most important to bring the minimum sugar wage on a par with that prevailing in other industries.

My second cut-motion reads as follows:

"Failure to develop the Khand-sari and gur industry properly which consume the largest amount of sugarcane but which is taxed out of all proportion to its capacity."

This year there is a bumper crop of sugar cane. In the last meeting of the Sugar Cane Development Council, held on 6th February, 1978, it was pointed out that this bumper sugar-

[Prof. Sibban Lal Saxena]

cane crop cannot be crushed by sugar factories even if they work till the month of June, 1978. It can only be consumed if Khandsari and gur manufacturers are encouraged to crush it and for this, I had suggested removal of all taxes on gur and Khandsari. I hope that these taxes will be removed and this problem will be solved.

My next cut motion reads as follows:

"Bifurcation of the original Single council into Indian Council for Development of Sugar and Indian Council for Development of Sugarcane is unscientific and harmful."

If the Sugar Council had not been bifurcated, we could have discussed the whole situation and there would have been no difficulty about getting the entire bumper crop crushed this summer.

The next cut motion is, failure to issue orders that no sugar factory will be allowed to close in this crushing season until it has crushed all sugarcane in its zone and has paid for it the minimum cane price fixed by Government. This must be done.

My next cut motion is, failure to set up Coimbatore type sugarcane seed breeding stations on a really grand scale at Gorakhpur and Meerut. There are about 50 sugar factories around Gorakhpur and 35 sugar factories around Meerut. So, this must be done.

My next cut motion is, failure to provide adequate funds to ICAR for Agricultural Research and to carry out comprehensive research projects for development of agriculture. I hope adequate funds will be provided to ICAR.

My next cut motion is, failure to increase the average yield of wheat and rice all over the country to at

least 5 tonnes per acre as is the case in Japan and other advanced countries by evolving improved varieties of seeds and their wide circulation. I hope it will be done. If this is done, our production of these crops will increase nearly twenty-fold.

My next cut motion is, failure to substitute short staple cotton crop by long staple Egyptian cotton crop all over the country. This is also very important and I hope it will be done.

My next cut motion is, failure to translate the results of agricultural research to fields of cultivators. This is very important and I hope immediate steps will be taken to ensure this.

My next cut motion is, failure in exploitation of fisheries in the rivers of the country and along the sea coast which can yield plenty of fish. This is very important and I hope immediate attention will be paid to it.

One of the most important needs of our agriculture are good cattle. There is complete lack of any comprehensive plan to replace the present breed of interior cattle by Haryana cattle breeds and other improved breeds from all over the world by castration of inferior bulls and provision of Haryana and other superior bull in large numbers.

My next cut motion is, failure to draw up any comprehensive plan for supply of fresh milk to every child, women and man in India and to implement it. I do not take coffee or tea. I take only milk. But milk has become very scarce.

My next cut motion is, failure of any comprehensive plan for provision of adequate fodder for cattle by large scale cultivation of suitable grass for fodder and setting apart of sufficient grazing areas in every village and in forests. Such a comprehensive plan must be drawn up and implemented.

If this is done, we will not sell our cattle for slaughter. The slaughter of milk cattle must be stopped by law all over the country.

There is no plan yet to make the Forest Research Institute in Dehradun a fully autonomous body completely free from interference by agriculture ministry and charged with the duty of taking adequate measures for doubling the forest wealth of the country in the quickest possible time. This must be done at once.

I would like to say a few words about the working of the Food Corporation of India. As a member of the Estimates, Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings, I have had the opportunity of studying the working of the Food Corporation of India in detail. I think it is high time the government decontrolled food. We have got plenty of stocks. We can very easily embark on a policy of complete decontrol of foodgrains. Food Corporation of India is a white elephant and it must be abolished. If this is done, corruption which is rampant in the Food Corporation will vanish and the huge handling charges incurred by the Food Corporation will not be there. We will be able to give cheap foodgrains to everybody. We have enough food stocks and food can be decontrolled without any risk. The late Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai had the courage to decontrol food become immortal.

At present our villages do not have even pure drinking water. There is complete absence of drainage and sanitation in our villages. The Agriculture Ministry must see to it that there is no village left in the country which has no pure drinking water and proper drainage, sanitation and electrification in next 2 years.

I have given a cut motion drawing the attention of the Ministry to the lack of facilities for teaching B. Sc.

and M. Sc. classes in agriculture in every degree college in the country. I run three degree colleges in my constituency in Maharajganj in Gorakhpur district. I had applied for being allowed to open agricultural classes in these colleges but the State Government refused permission by saying that they could not provide for salary of teachers. Agriculture Ministry should now give assistance to State Governments for this purpose.

Wherever there is no irrigation, tubewells should be sunk. The Tehsil of Pharenda in my constituency has no canals and there are hardly any tubewells. 5 lakh acres of cultivable land is unirrigated and is visited by severe drought every year. Some 2000 tubewells are necessary to irrigate and develop this area. I hope these tubewells will be sanctioned and sunk immediately.

श्री मदन लाल शुक्ल (जजगीर) सभा-
पति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। हम नये लोग चुनकर आये हैं, हमको बोलने के लिए समय नहीं मिलता है जिसका हमें दुःख होता है। लेकिन आपने मुझे समय दिया है इसलिए मैं बहुत बहुत हृदय से आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले बरनाला साहब द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

14 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आया हूँ, जहाँ आबे से ज्यादा बनवासी, हरिजन आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। उनकी मदद करना हमारा, आपका और सबका पहला कर्तव्य है। हमारे यहाँ एक पुरानी कहावत है—

“उसम बेती, मध्यम बाज,
निष्ठुष्ट चाकरी, जीब निदान।”

[श्री मदन लाल शुक्ल]

हमारा खेती का दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहिये। आज हमारे यहां खेती का उद्योग एक प्रकार से उपेक्षित हो गया है, लोग खेती के उद्योग को अच्छा नहीं समझते हैं। यदि किसी के पास 40 एकड़ जमीन है, तो भी वह समझता है कि हम किनी बैंक के चपरासी बन जायें, वह खेती से ज्यादा अच्छा है—जो चाकरी निकुष्ट समझी जाती थी, उसे आज उत्कृष्ट समझा जा रहा है।—इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलना चाहिये। लेकिन यह कैसे बदलेगा? जब उसकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी, जब उसके प्रति सरकार का रुख बदलेगा—तब ही ऐसा सम्भव है। मैं जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—जनता सरकार का रुख निश्चित रूप से खेती की ओर गया है। लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव है जब उनके पास पानी पहुंचेगा। उनके ऊपर दया करने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम केवल पानी उन तक पहुंचा दें—वे उससे स्वयं अपना विकास कर सकते हैं। आज देश में खाद के बड़े-बड़े कारखाने लग रहे हैं। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर के कोरबा में सन् 1965 से रासायनिक खाद का एक कारखाना लग रहा है, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार है कि वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया। इस ओर आपकी विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हम चाहते हैं कि गो-वश की रक्षा हो, गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय, ताकि किसानों को गोबर और खाद मिल सके और पीने के लिए दूध मिल सके। हमारे देश की जनता चाहती है कि सरकार सारे देश में गोबंश हत्या पर रोक लगाये। इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी शीघ्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

हमारे नहुन से मित्रों ने यहां अनुसंधान केन्द्रों का उल्लेख किया है। हमारे देश में अनेक कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र खुले हुये हैं। मुझे भी 5—7 संसद सदस्यों के साथ इन अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को देखने का अवसर मिला। मैं सचमुच में हृदय से इन केन्द्रों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, वे अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा

काम कर रहे हैं। मैं लखनऊ गया, वहां मैंने ग्राम का अनुसंधान केन्द्र देखा। इसी तरह से वहां मैंने गन्ने का अनुसंधान केन्द्र देखा। मैं तो यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—हमारे संसद सदस्य यहां बैठने के बजाय वहां जा कर देखें, तो उनको पता चलेगा कि वहां पर जो साइन्टिस्ट काम कर रहे हैं, यद्यपि उन पर खर्चा हो रहा है, परन्तु उनका काम बहुत सराहनीय है। हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि इन केन्द्रों की यदि कोई कमजोरियां दिखलाई दें, कोई गलतियां नजर में आयें तो हम उनको ठीक कराने का प्रयत्न करें। इसी तरह से जोधपुर, जयपुर और बीकानेर जाने का अवसर भी मुझ मिला। बीकानेर में गो-पालन का केन्द्र चल रहा है, जिससे वहां के 7 हजार ऊँक परिवारों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से सिंचाई की बीसों योजनायें भेजी गई हैं। ये छोटी-छोटी योजनायें हैं, कोई 1 लाख, 2 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई की है। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र की हर्दोबागों, भरपा, मनिपारी योजनायें आपने पास आई हैं। ये ऐसी छोटी-छोटी योजनायें हैं, जिनसे सिंचाई हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन की तरफ शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जायें। ताकि किसानों को पानी मिल सके और खेती के सम्बन्ध में उनका दृष्टिकोण बदले, उनका स्वाभिमान जागृत हो।

इस साल देश में काफी अच्छी फसल हुई है। जब हम दिल्ली से निकल कर बीना, कटनी की तरफ जाते हैं तो चारों तरफ गेहूँ की फसल दिखाई देती है, तबियत प्रसन्न हो जाती है। मैं इसके लिए किसानों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उनके प्रति अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदले और उनके स्वाभिमान को जागृत करे ताकि किसानों के बच्चे नौकरी की तरफ न जायें, बल्कि पढ़े लिखे गहरी बच्चे खेती की तरफ जायें। वे ऐसा महसूस करने लगे कि खेती से वो हजार रुपए सहीने की आमदनी हो सकती है। शासन ने गेहूँ का भाव

112 रुपये या 113 रुपए का उनको दिया, इससे उनका बुद्धिकोण नहीं बदल सकता। खेती से उनको इसकी आमदनी प्रत्यक्ष होनी चाहिये जिससे वे नीकरी की प्रतीक्षा खेती को ज्यादा पसन्द करें।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे जिससे उनकी आमदनी बढ़े और उनमें स्वाभिमान जागृत हो। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Baptla): Madam, I just want two minutes to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry there is no more time.

SHRI GANGA SINGH (Mandi): Madam, I come from Himachal Pradesh, and none of the Members from Himachal Pradesh has been allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I have to go by the list that has been given to me. I call the Minister now. Please resume your seat.

SHRI GANGA SINGH: Madam, give me only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seat? If you say this State and that State, I may tell you that Members from some States have not spoken. The time for the Ministry's Demands is over. There is only one hour left for the Minister to reply. After that we have to take up the Home Ministry's Demands which are also very important. I would like to draw the attention of the Members to this. This is why I have been pleading for co-operation from the Members; and I think many Members have overstepped their time. It is not in my hands. (Interruptions) If each one starts speaking, there would not be time available for the Minister to give his reply in full. If you don't want him to reply in full, I think the Minister will not mind giving some

portion of his time to you. But I think Members want him to reply to their points in full, and not to deprive him of the time that is there. The Minister will reply now.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Madam Chairman: I am very thankful to the hon. Members of this House who have participated in this discussion. Some of the hon. Members have made very good suggestions. I have noted all the suggestions; and I assure the House that I will try to benefit from these suggestions.

India is a vast country, with very vast resources. A large part of the country has very fertile lands. There are large resources of manpower also in the country. And all these resources, combined, may not be available in any other country in the world. But in spite of all this, we have been deficient in food production, as Chowdhry Saheb was pointing out only yesterday. We have been going around the world with the begging bowl. It may not be a begging bowl, but all the same we have been importing large quantities of foodgrains for many years.

I am mentioning a few facts here, relating only to the last 3 years. In 1974, imports were to the tune of 4.8 million tonnes. In 1975, it increased further to 7.40 million tonnes, costing about Rs. 1058 crores. In 1976, again, imports were to the tune of 6.48 million tonnes of foodgrains, valued at Rs. 979 crores. All this has been going on; and our resources were depleted, by making all these purposes in foreign countries. Sometimes we have to make purchases at a high cost. We have not been able to give our farmers the cost at which we were purchasing foodgrains from other countries.

On assuming office, the Janata Government took a decision not to import any foodgrains thereafter. This was a big decision. It was also

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

decided that we have to move towards self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the country. As a result of our making all the efforts, with all our vigour, and planning in a proper way, I am glad to tell the House that we have met with considerable success in this matter.

As you know, Madam, and as the House knows, India had achieved maximum production in 1975-76. In that year, food production was 121 million tonnes, which was quite a high figure. But thereafter, in the next year, i.e. in 1976-77, food production in the country went down by 10 million tonnes. It came to 111 million tonnes only. So, while fixing the target for 1977-78, we were very cautious and fixed it at 118 million tonnes only, but with our efforts, I am glad to announce today that we have exceeded the target. Not only have we exceeded the target of 118 million tonnes, we have reached an all-time high. From the calculations that we have been able to make so far, from the statistics that we have received from the various States, I am in a position to announce in the House today that this year food production is going to be 125 million tonnes, which will be an all-time record. It will be four million tonnes more than the highest ever achieved, and about 14 million tonnes more than last year's production.

The increase is accounted for mainly by wheat, rice, jowar and pulses. In rice, production had not been improving for some time, but this year fortunately the production of rice also is very good, and we will be achieving an all-time high of about 50 million tonnes. In rice alone I hope to achieve an increase of 8 to 10 per cent in the current year. Even in areas which are not conventionally rice growing, like Punjab and Haryana, there has been a tremendous increase in the production of rice. I am glad to inform the House that in Punjab alone production of

rice during the last year increased by 43 per cent. This was a big achievement, and this achievement can be made in other States also, I have no hesitation in saying that.

This would show that while we have stabilised the increase in the production of wheat, we have also stabilised the increase in the production of rice. Not only in the northern States, but in the southern States also the results are very good. It is only in the eastern States that more efforts are required, as I mentioned in reply to a question a few days back.

This increase in production is not confined to foodgrains alone. In commercial crops also there has been a tangible increase. In major oil seeds we have also been able to make a good achievement. Cotton production also has increased. Potato and tobacco also have shown good production. Sugarcane, as you all know, has been discussed often in the House; the increase in its production has become a problem for us this year. The over-all growth in agricultural production would be about 10 to 12 per cent in 1977-78, which is among the highest in any single year so far.

This increase in production has been the result of several factors. No single factor is responsible for this. There has been increased use of fertilisers. Over the last two years, the increase in the use of fertilisers will be about 48 per cent. There has been considerable increase in the area under high-yielding varieties as well as increase in irrigation. That is also a very important factor which has resulted in this increase. While dealing with irrigation I will mention details of that. Strengthening of the extension machinery is also very necessary. Research is being conducted in the universities and in the ICAR. Until and unless it goes to the field, we do not get the full advantage of that. So, the extension machinery has to be geared up and energised and we are making every effort in that score.

Another very important factor which has resulted in this increase, which we all know, is the effort of the Indian farmer. Indian farmer is putting more and more effort in improving the production in the country.

CHOUDHURY BALBIR SINGH
(Hoshiarpur): Specially Punjabi.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Every farmer in the country. We have to learn from each other. I have specially to thank for this increase in production, the Indian farmer. I have also to thank the Indian agriculture scientists who have been responsible in the breakthrough of many of these crops. My thanks are also due to the agricultural administration in the Centre as well as in the States which have been helpful in the matter. And above all, I have to thank the weather gods also who have been so benevolent this year though in this year we have faced the most serious cyclone in some parts of the country particularly in Andhra, Tamil Nadu and in Kerala, the Southern States, where lot of damage has been caused and a large amount of foodgrains crops has been damaged in those areas. Similarly, due to heavy floods in some places, crops have been damaged and recently as many hon. Members have been mentioning, due to hailstorm crops have been damaged in many States. But in spite of these vagaries of weather, we have been able to achieve a success in the field of agriculture by producing the highest crop even in the country.

Food position throughout the country is comfortable. None of the Members had any grievance on that score.

AN HON. MEMBER: Except pulses.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Except, of course, pulses. Food has been provided to all the States according to their requirements. Formerly it could not have been done and it was not being done. Last year, what-

ever demands were received from many States, we tried not only tried but did meet all the demands for rice as well as for wheat. I, in fact, had been meeting the State Food Ministers and asking them and they were satisfied with the policy that we had adopted to meet all the demands that they used to make. This has resulted in stabilisation of the prices also.

Another factor for stabilisation of prices was removing of restrictions. The country had been divided into zones—food zone for wheat and food zone for rice. All these restrictions were removed. These were essential barriers created for convenience but they led to corruption. Almost quota system was going on. I had received complaints about checkpoints from almost all the States. So, we decided to remove all those restrictions. There was some suspicion at the time when we decided it. Some States did show their resentment also. They feared that it might interfere in the existing system in the State and might ultimately raise the prices. But fortunately, the system has succeeded and throughout the country, the prices have been stabilised. I would submit that disparity has been removed by this new system adopted because as all the hon. Members know, there used to be disparity in prices in free market. For example, in Bombay prices of foodgrains used to be very high as compared to Delhi or the other northern States. This year, particularly I went to Bombay, met some ordinary people, people in the street, fishermen, men in the co-operatives, etc and enquired from them about the food position and they were very happy about it. They said that wheat is now selling at Rs. 2 or below and rice which used to be sold at Rs. 5 and above, has been selling at Rs. 3 and Rs. 3.50. So, on the whole, in all the metropolitan cities and in the countryside also, prices have been stabilised and the disparities have been removed. Formerly, we used to quote often that in Punjab we were selling wheat at Rs. 120 or Rs. 110 per quintal while in some

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

parts of the country it was selling at Rs. 4 per kilo. But this was not happened this time because of this policy.

Then some States used to have difficulties in having the required foodgrains, particularly Kerala and West Bengal; they used to face these difficulties, because they were not provided foodgrains according to their needs. But this year, we do not have any complaint of that type also. Then another good thing that we have done is that we have removed all compulsions on procurement. Formerly, there used to be compulsory levies on the farmers, on the producers and on the traders. At very stage, there was levy and we have removed that. So, we are now adopting a policy of support purchase only; we go into support purchase operation and we have been successful in procuring enough food that is needed in this country for the public distribution system.

Wheat crop is coming in the northern States, particularly in the wheat growing States. We have made an elaborate arrangement for procurement of wheat at the support price, which is Rs. 112.50. It has been resented by many Members, but this is only a support price because we have removed the restrictions. Free trade can enter the market and probably if the farmer can get better price by selling it to a trade, he will be entitled to do so. But, all the same, we will also ensure that we have enough food stocks in the country for meeting our requirements.

There is a very important aspect of agriculture, a single important aspect is irrigation, as has been emphasised by many Members in the House. Improvement of irrigation is very essential in the country. Some figures have also been mentioned; some of the figures mentioned were wrong. Unfortunately, some of the Members are not present here. Yesterday only Shri Sharad Yadav was mentioning some facts which were

not correct. He was mentioning about allocation. The figures mentioned by him were wrong. He was also mentioning about potentialities created for agriculture; he was saying that at this speed, we would not be able to achieve the target in 150 years. That was also wrong. I may tell the House that the tempo of irrigation development has been considerably stepped up since the last year. In 1976-77, a provision for major and medium irrigation was made for Rs. 685 crores only and this year it is Rs. 1040 crores—a difference of about Rs. 400 crores has been made.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is nothing.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

It does not appear to be anything to the hon. Member, but as compared to Rs. 860 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan, this is a very large figure.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there only one year in the plan?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

I was mentioning the year also, that is 1976-77. The additional potential which has remained below a million hectares a year from 1974 to 1977 has been stepped up to 1.47 million hectares and the minor irrigation sector allocation also this year has been increased to Rs. 550 crores from Rs. 451 crores of the last year. It was much less in the year before. A total^{ed} potential of 2.8 million hectares has been created during the last year; this, I may tell the Members of this House, is the largest achieved so far in the world anywhere. In Russia in one year 1.9 million hectares had been brought under irrigation, but fortunately last year we have been able to bring 2.8 million hectares under irrigation. As many as 3.5 lakh wells and tubewells have been constructed during the last year. In the next five years we are going to add to the irrigation potential 17 million hectares out of which eight million will be under major and medium irrigation schemes and nine million under minor irrigation schemes. So, at this rate, I would like to submit

that, by the turn of the Century the entire irrigable land in the country, which is 107 million hectares, I hope, will have been brought under irrigation if this tempo of irrigation is kept as it is.

We are making efforts for modernising the existing irrigation system and for more efficient operation through proper water management. By this, we are adding more area under irrigation.

Greater emphasis is also being placed for providing irrigation facilities to tribal and backward areas which, in the past, have not received the attention they deserved. A number of new projects in the tribal areas have been taken up in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa, and I am glad to say that the Central Government will provide all the finances for investigation of irrigation projects in these tribal areas.

Our immediate concern is also drought-prone areas which get very little irrigation. We are making all-out efforts to provide more irrigation facilities in drought-prone and drought-affected areas.

During the last year we have been able to solve some inter-State problems also as many Members referred here. They, in fact, pleaded to make water a national asset. So far, water is a State subject, and unless all the States agree, it is not possible to have a legislation for this purpose. But all the same we have been making efforts to solve some of the problems which were defying solution for many years. As was mentioned yesterday by my friend, Choudhuri Balbir Singh, the problem about Thien Dam Project which was pending for the last ten years have been solved amicably by calling meetings—not one meeting but four meetings—of all the concerned Chief Ministers—Chief Ministers from five States. Through the good offices of the Prime Minister, we were able to solve that problem, and all the States have

agreed that construction of Thien Project should be taken up immediately.

Similarly there were differences regarding some other projects also which were being mentioned by my friends here from Madhya Pradesh.

There was a project known as Bansagar. It was the concern of three State Governments, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. There were disputes on certain minor matters; for seven or eight years they had not been able to resolve. By calling meetings of the Chief Ministers and their representatives, we were able to solve this problem about Bansagar Dam Project, and that is also being taken up now. Similarly, in regard to the Rajghat project there was again a dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, but through a joint meeting of the representatives of the two States, that problem was also solved and all the infrastructure for that project is now being prepared and it will be taken in hand shortly. This will provide irrigation....

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बुजराहो):

राजघाट से टीकमगढ़ जिले को जितना पानी देना था वह काटा न जाये। यह मेरा प्रायसे निवेदन है। 6 हजार एकड़ तय किया गया है। वह नाम मात्र है।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

The Bundelkhand area is an area which has so far been a drought affected area and it is not getting irrigation. We are trying to provide irrigation in that area also.

The Ban Sagar project will be of utility to some areas like Rewa and Mirzapur Plateau of Madhya Pradesh and some areas in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh will be irrigated.

My friend is asking about the Narbada Basin also. The Narbada

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

dispute is pending before a Tribunal and we are unable to do anything as it is with the Tribunal, but we hope a decision will be taken within this year. All the same, I called a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the two States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and we had some talks and were able to solve some of the problems.

Some of the smaller dams—as my friend was saying, twenty such projects—have been referred to. Some of those projects have been cleared by mutual discussions between representatives of the two States. Similarly, the location and manner in which the Government of Tamil Nadu should draw 15 tmc of Krishna water for Madras city have also been settled. This was also a problem regarding which there were differences between four States—Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu—and even now a Member had said, while discussing this subject, that 'we won't allow water to pass through our areas unless we are given some irrigation'. This 15 tmc of water is being provided for drinking purposes to Madras city alone and irrigation facilities are not to be provided out of this water.

Encouraged by these results I am trying to tackle some other problems also—the problem of Cauveri waters in Southern States and also the problem of Subarnarekha between Bihar and West Bengal and I hope some of the problems will be solved by mutual talks. All this has been possible because of the cooperation and because of the proper attitude of the concerned State Chief Ministers. They have been of tremendous help and I am grateful to all of them who have been helpful in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Kosalram referred to the study of west-flowing rivers—the rivers in Karnataka and Kerala which flow into the Arabian Sea without providing water for irrigation. We had constituted a Committee for examining the possibility of diverting the surplus waters of

these rivers. This study, however, could not be taken up in the absence of the Kerala representative. We are making efforts to obtain a Kerala nominee on the Committee and when the nominee comes I hope we will be able to make a study about the flow of these rivers and the possibilities of providing some water from these rivers to the needy areas of Tamil Nadu etc.

Concern was also expressed regarding the slow implementation of projects of Kosi and Gandak in Bihar. There have been considerable difficulties regarding these two projects. Even the potential which was to be created has not been achieved. We have not achieved that potential and certain other difficulties have also been noticed. In the case of the Kosi project particularly a long-term solution is possible only by constructing a reservoir located in Nepal and taking up soil conservation schemes in the upper catchments because there is siltation in that area. I am happy to inform the House that Nepal and India have agreed to take up joint investigation of certain reservoir projects on the common rivers. This is a good beginning.

So far as Kosi river is concerned, the Government of India has agreed to finance the programme of soil conservation scheme in the catchment areas located in Nepal. So far as Gandak river is concerned, there is problem of drainage and flooding of the command areas. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for drainage and embankments are being constructed at a cost of over Rs. ten crores. Rs. twenty-five crores are provided in the current year and Bihar Government has been advised to prepare a time-bound programme for completion of both the projects within five years and the Government of India will provide all the technical assistance for the expeditious completion.

Last year, as you know, there were problems of floods in many States, particularly around Delhi. There was

a very serious threat to Delhi itself. This problem was created by a stream called Sahibi flowing from the hilly areas in Rajasthan and then through Haryana area and then entering Delhi. A similar problem was also created by Pahari Kama drain. It is also an inter-State drain concerning Rajasthan, Haryana and U.P. I am happy to announce that in consultation with these States, the Central Water and Power Commission has prepared a master plan and I have requested the respective State Governments and the Delhi Administration to take up the work on that master plan. Similarly, the Goverdhan and Pahari Kama drains problem has also been resolved in a meeting of all these three States. They have agreed to have a joint flood protection scheme for these three flood channels.

During the course of the last year, many problems have been solved, but there are still many more problems of flood. Many hon. Members have been mentioning about the flood problems in Assam. As was mentioned just now, the problem there is very grave and serious. It has been there for a long time, it did not start in 1951 or 1952. It started much earlier with the history itself. I visited that area during the floods and I had consultations with the State Government—the Chief Minister, the Minister concerned as also the engineers. Some more allocations was made, but it is a very big problem and can be solved by a very large project by constructing some big dam on the river and then by making dams on smaller tributaries because many tributaries come to that river and cause havoc in the Assam State.

Some very interesting and lively debate was seen in the House when some Members started pointing out regarding parity of procurement in regard to wheat and rice. They mentioned that discrimination was there between rice and wheat. In fact, many items were pointed out by many hon. Members on that side saying that they

were discriminated in this matter or in that matter and some reasons were also given. Shri Arunachalam, who is not here now, raised an objection that while in 1974-75, the price of wheat was Rs. 95, the price of paddy was Rs. 74 per quintal. The Minister of State was intervening at that time and he had mentioned that Rs. 95 per quintal was never the price of wheat. The hon. Member, thereupon, said that he had a document and on the basis of that document, he was asserting his claim. I saw that document. I took it from him. It was only a report of the Agricultural Prices Commission made in the year 1974-75. It was not the decision taken by the government regarding prices. In that year the price of wheat was Rs. 105 as compared to Rs. 74 of paddy. Then I do not know why all the members have now become very wise on this issue. They now started saying that discrimination was being made when the prices were fixed by the previous government itself....

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO
(Karimnagar) But what are you doing?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA.
I am just telling what you have been doing. This was done by you. Now you are imposing it on us.... (Inter-
ruptions) Kindly see that the differential in prices was their doing and the proportion was like this. When the wheat price was Rs. 76, the price of paddy was Rs. 56 and then later—this was also their doing—in 1974-75 when the wheat price was increased to Rs. 105, the paddy price was raised to Rs. 105, the paddy price was raised to price of wheat from Rs. 105 to Rs. 110, we raised the price of paddy by Rs. 4 in the same proportion, to Rs. 77.

Then some hon. Members also said that there is a discrimination in the subsidy. Probably I could not understand whether they were speaking for the farmer or for the consumer because the subsidies are mainly for the consumer. Subsidy is being provided.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

but I would say that there is no discrimination of any kind. Their allegation was that there is more subsidy on wheat. I accept that there is more subsidy on wheat. But that does not mean that this subsidy goes to the wheat-growing States. This subsidy is mainly for the benefit of the wheat-consuming States. Let us see what are the facts.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Suryanarayana, you can ask for clarification at the end.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Last year the amount of wheat supplied from the central pool for the public distribution system was 57 lakh tonnes. Out of this only 15.5 lakh tonnes were accounted for by the north zone States and 41.5 lakh tonnes by the States of other zones where wheat is not produced or is not produced enough for the consumption and is taken from the northern areas. So the subsidy has mainly gone to the consuming areas because the wheat supplied to them was being subsidised. South, I might submit again, is a large consumer of wheat products—maida and sooji, and wheat is being supplied uniformly at a fixed price to the mills whether it is north or south.

In rice also there is a lot of subsidy when required. In 1976 we had to import about 1,49,000 tonnes of rice at a heavy cost when it was needed so much in Tamil Nadu and other areas and the subsidy, I might mention, per quintal was Rs. 115.34. This was the subsidy given at that time.

So I may submit that so far as food-grains and agriculture is concerned, there is no question of south and north and no disparities. Food should be provided wherever it is needed. The food needs of the country should be met in full. That is our policy. We do not at all see whether it is north or south. For example, you say that the paddy prices should be more. I also say paddy prices should be more, as an individual and not as a Minister

in the government, because in the State from which I come—now, of course, I claim to be the representative of the whole country—in my own fields we produce paddy and we would like paddy prices to go up because that will benefit us. This year, as I mentioned, there has been a tremendous increase in production, particularly, in Punjab, an increase of 41—43 per cent in one year and we have procured about 2 million tonnes of rice and not paddy in that State. Those people would very much like the paddy prices also raised. So, there is no discrimination. It should not be mentioned that I come from a Northern State or my State Minister comes from a Northern State, that is why we are making any discrimination. Nothing, absolutely. At least so far as food and agriculture is concerned, such petty matters never should come into our minds.

Something was mentioned regarding exports and imports also, particularly by Shri Shinde. He is not here to-day. He has said that 'export of commodities like potatoes, onions, vegetable, was banned. It was banned last year when the prices of onions went very high. Export of onion was banned but all the same when the prices declined, export was allowed also and in 1977-78, 25,000 tonnes of onion were exported. And now again, NAFED has been asked to purchase onions at a price of about Rs. 45/- per quintal without any quantitative restrictions. In addition to it, it was directed to export 10,000 tonnes of onions. Further instructions have been issued on 20th April, 1978 to the Chief Controller of Imports....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): When the price of wheat is so high, why should it not be in the case of onions?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Further instructions have been issued on 20th April, 1978 to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to allow exports of onion through NAFED

without any quantitative restrictions. The NAFED has also been asked to build up a buffer stock of 10,000 tonnes of onions from the new crop for sale in the domestic market. Since the beginning of December, 1977, NAFED has purchased about 50,000 tonnes of onions and has not present a stock of about 25,000 tonnes.

Similarly, potatoes Chaudhri is keen to know about potatoes.

The export of potatoes was banned with effect from February, 1977 in view of the prevailing price in the domestic market. यह हमारे सन में घटने से पहले हुआ था ।

It may be added that NAFED had been instructed to maintain informal support price operations in respect of potatoes at Rs 45 a quintal. However, they have not been able to make any purchases to date at this price since the prices have ruled at higher levels. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Member not to disturb the hon. Minister. You can ask questions at the end. Let him complete.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA. NAFED was also directed to make commercial purchases of matured potatoes at price upto Rs. 60 a quintal. It has been able to purchase about 2,700 tonnes of potatoes at about Rs. 58 and above a quintal. It is prepared to purchase potatoes of good quality from Cold storages at a price of about Rs. 55 a quintal.

For tobacco also I will make a mention. There is no quantitative restriction on the export of tobacco. Because of increase in production and fall in exports mainly to U.S.S.R. large stocks had accumulated and as a result the prices were depressed. S.T.C. had to step in to help the growers. The S.T.C. would purchase 10 thousand tonnes of tobacco directly from the growers. This would be in addition to the 5,000 tonnes that S.T.C. had earlier purchased. It is hoped that

the purchases by the S.T.C. would stabilise the prices in the market.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: All types of objections are invited. A lot has been said about land reforms. Many members spoke on that and criticised the Janata Government. Janata Party and our actions.

I may mention only that the Government of India is committed to speedier implementation of land reforms than it has been possible in the past, and has made it clear time and again that land reforms measures, as outlined in the Five Year Plan, should be implemented sincerely and with renewed vigour. For the interest of the hon. Members I may mention that there is a Central Land Reforms Committee. This Committee had not met for five years. I called the meeting of this Committee in November to discuss the matter with the various State representatives. And we had discussions for two days

14.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I may mention that about 1.2 million hectares of land have been acquired as a result of ceiling laws, both old and revised, and out of the lands distributed so far 1.9 million families have benefited. Some references were made to the effect that there have been very good performances in some States, particularly, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. But I see from the facts that it is not so. Regarding Karnataka, only 8779 acres were distributed during the last year upto November. Regarding Andhra Pradesh so far as the area declared surplus is concerned, kindly see the figure, because Mr. Venkatasubbiah spoke very vigorously saying that they have done very good work and so on. Kindly see the figure. The area declared surplus in Andhra Pradesh was 15,48,183 acres; the area taken possession of was 3,25,887 acres; the area distributed so far upto 20.2.78

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

was 1,73,182 acres only. This is the performance. I have been asking the State Governments and I have been writing to the Chief Ministers to more vigorously pursue land reforms. I have been saying that if there is any legal difficulty or legal snag, those things should be removed by amending their legislations because every State has its own legislation. I have been doing all these things.

Also, the quality of land being obtained through State legislations and being allotted to the allottees is very poor. Probably the worst types of lands were being allotted. I have written to the State Governments that they should improve the quality of land. There have been complaints that once land is allotted, the allottees run away from those lands. This should not happen. What can be done with that type of land? We are trying to improve the quality of the land and giving proper support to these people. So far a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been spent. This amount had been released to the State Governments for the purpose of providing assistance to these allottees. In addition, the State Governments would provide assistance from their own resources. All these things are continuing. But, in 1978-79 the provision has been substantially enhanced. While it was Rs. 12 crores all these years, this year we have increased it to Rs. 15 crores. So, this increased allotment will go to their benefit.

My hon. friend Mr. Iqbal Singh made some points regarding consolidation. Consolidation has been done so far in this country regarding about 44 million hectares of land but this is not enough. This is to be pursued in all the areas more vigorously. Some objections were also raised by some hon. Members from the Opposition. From the Opposition side, he said that consolidation should not be there. Why are you giving any priority to this? Nobody gets any benefit out of it. This was wrong. Some members have also spoken on it—some

Member from Madhya Pradesh spoke today that consolidation should be given the highest priority. If an acre of land is allotted to a person at three different places, what will he do with that? And so, that land should be brought at one place where he can have a small well and improve that land. That is why consolidation is necessary. The States, where consolidation has been done, have gone ahead in agriculture. Then, something was said.

श्री मुखराम (कटिहार) : हिसपबेशन
किये लोगों का हुमा ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I may mention that also. They are asking me about our performance during the eight months from March, 1977. As far as the working of the Janata Government is concerned, in 1977, we have distributed 1,45,000 acres of land only in eight months' time. This is what we have done throughout the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). Does it include the figures of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra also?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Then, Sir, some objections were raised only for the sake of objection. I think that type of objection was raised by an hon. Member from that side. They objected to our... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point for clarification.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They objected to our policy of updating the land records. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless the Minister yields, you are not going to get the floor. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As you know, we are trying now to update all the records. Landrecords do not simply exist in the States. An

objection was raised by a Member from the other side that the land-records should not even be updated. I think there is some motive behind that; they were imputing motives.

Actually taking away the rights of the tenants is being discouraged. In fact what is being done is to put the tenants in the records. Now, you do not find any entry of tenants and you do not know who is cultivating the land and the name of the tenant under which cultivation is being done. We shall try to get the names in the records so that, on the basis of it the tenant can ultimately become owner of that land. We are trying to bring up to date the land records. I have to hurriedly speak because so many things have to be said.

Then, something was said that we are not giving our full attention to small and marginal farmers and not enough is being done. If I may mention, the Government's policies for agriculture and rural development are mainly to benefit the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other weaker sections of the community.

So far, there are 1,820 S.F.D.A. blocks in the country. The provision for them in the last year was Rs. 45 crores only. But, this year, we have increased them by Rs. 20 crores raising it to Rs. 65 crores and another sum of Rs. 50 crores has also been earmarked for intensive block level planning and development of 1,093 selected blocks in the project area. And another Rs. 50 crores are to be spent in those very areas which I have mentioned earlier.

Regarding agricultural credit, I have mentioned that the agricultural credit policy of the Government is also oriented to benefit a large proportion of the weaker sections of the farming community. State Governments have been asked to undertake special drives to enrol weaker sections as members of cooperatives. Now the policy is

of universal membership. We want that every farmer, every person, who can cultivate the land, should become a member of the cooperative society so that he can have the benefits of becoming a member of that society. So, we are encouraging that and we are trying to improve this society even by providing some money. Steps are being taken to reduce the rate of interest charged by the institutional credit agencies. The scheme of differential rates of interest operated by commercial banks has been extended to cover the entire country. Under this scheme loans are available for certain priority groups, including small farmers at 4 per cent rate of interest. So, this is also being done. I may also mention that the quantum of agricultural credit given by the co-operatives and commercial banks now amount to Rs. 2000 crores. In this the share of small and marginal farmers is about 35 per cent. But I am not satisfied with this. That is a smaller share considering the number and the area of land they hold. We are trying to improve upon this figure and try to give more facilities to the small and marginal farmers.

15.00 hrs.

Mention was made regarding the fertiliser prices by some of the Members. I may mention that we have already reduced the retail price of Urea by Rs. 100 per tonne last year in October. The Government have also given a number of fiscal concessions like reduction in the excise duty on Single Super-phosphate and Triple Super-phosphate and import duty on phosphoric Acid, countervailing duty on Mouriate of Potash, concessional rate of excise duty, reduction in the prices of raw materials and grant of subsidy of Rs. 1250 per tonne on P_2O_5 . These were the concessions given for the fertiliser by which the prices have been reduced.

Now, a study has been made recently by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The study has shown that in many States small and

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

marginal farmers were using larger quantities of fertiliser as compared to medium and big farmers. This is the result of the study. It has been said that the benefit of the fertiliser does not go to the small farmer but the study reveals that this benefit also goes to the smaller farmers and it is probably larger farmers who are not able to utilise enough fertiliser in the whole of their lands but the small and marginal farmers can utilise fertiliser in their entire lands, which may be half-an-acre or one acre each. We had also made efforts to increase the consumption of fertiliser by initiating fertiliser promotion campaigns in 68 districts during Kharif 1977 and in 75 districts during rabi 1977-78. I am glad to say that our efforts have helped in substantially raising the fertiliser consumption in our country. It is not only that we are encouraging the chemical fertiliser but we are encouraging the organic manures also and for that we have taken up a big programme for the development of local manurial resources including the production of rural and urban composts, green manuring, sewage and sullage utilisation, setting up of mechanical compost plants and installation of gobar gas plants. I might mention here that 205 million tonnes of rural compost is likely to have been produced during the year 1977-78.

Another new introduction in the country is the Janata bio-gas plant. So far, there has been only bio-gas plant which costs much higher than the Janata bio-gas plant. With the introduction of Janata bio-gas plant, the cost of the new gas plant would be only half of the previous gas plant. Experiments are being made in some areas of U.P. where it has been found that its cost would be only half of the previous one and the new Janata bio-gas plant is producing the same amount of gas as produced by the conventional bio-gas plant. We are trying to encourage this.

It was mentioned that I have not said enough in my report about the fisheries. Full six-pages have been devoted to the fisheries in the report. The hon. Member who mentioned this is not here and he has not seen it. The country's exclusive right over the economic zone comprising 200 miles of our coast has placed at our disposal vast resources. We are making an all out effort to exploit the waters. So far other nations have been exploiting our waters. Almost all the nations have been exploiting. We cannot say only Japan or only South Korea or Taiwan are exploiting our waters. We cannot name anybody. Almost all the countries of the world were exploiting our waters. Now, certain Members have shown apprehension that if we give licence to 200 travellers, as is being thought out, well there might not be any fish left in the sea after sometime and our fish catch will be depleted. So, these who are in the habit of eating fish will not find enough fish. I do not know how they arrived at this conclusion. We have very wide sources of sea-food. The whole of Bay of Bengal and the whole of Arabian Sea require exploitation by our vessels which we do not have enough. So, we are trying to encourage bigger vessels we are encouraging trawlers and mechanised fishing boats also but all the same we have in mind the interests of the conventional fishermen, traditional fishermen who have been in this profession for centuries. We are watching their interests also and for that purpose we plan to fix certain areas for their exploitation. From the coastal line up to 5 miles into the sea, only conventional and traditional fishermen with their small catamaran etc. will be allowed; from 5th mile up to a distance of 10 miles mechanised boats will be allowed and beyond that trawlers etc. will be allowed and the whole of open sea will be exploited by big mother ships. So, we are trying to do that and similarly we are trying to increase the inland fishing also. It may not be liked by some hon. Members but some Members like it very much.

Something was said about rural link roads. Objection was raised as to why money has been provided for rural roads. Some Members were agitating to have more link roads. They have asked why Rs. 115 crores have been provided for this item this year. I told them that last year we provided some money for rural link roads and it became very popular with the State Governments. Now, they have been asking me again and again to provide more funds. They are already working on it. So, we have made a provision of Rs. 115 crores this year for rural link roads. Last year the budget provision was Rs. 85.0 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. But this year this provision is being increased to Rs. 115.0 crores. So, more and more demand was coming in and therefore this provision has been increased.

Then objection was raised that allocation of power for agriculture has been small. Some Members were mentioning that only 15 per cent of power outlay has been given for agricultural purposes. So, we are trying to provide more power for agricultural purposes. We have been trying to provide more money for rural electrification and the hon. Members will please note that last year, for rural electrification, we had provided only Rs. 195 crores and this year we have increased it to about Rs. 297.0 crores. for rural electrification alone. So, all these measures are being taken so that the village life might become better.

Something was said regarding desert development. Shri Amrit Nahata—probably he is not here at the moment—has made some suggestions. I will look into those suggestions. Last year, a provision of Rs. 60 crores was made for desert development and this year it has been increased to Rs. 20 crores. Some hon. Members on that side had objection to this also. They ask: why Rs. 20 crores? Probably they thought that we would not be able to utilise it. I assure the House that we will make all out efforts to

utilise that money, because desert is an area which requires immediate development and we are giving more attention to desert development also.

There are certain aspects about agriculture to which we are giving more and more attention, mainly crops and pulses in which we are deficient so far. Even though we have increased production this year to some extent, we are not satisfied with that and we are trying to improve production of pulses so that by next year we have enough pulses for our requirements.

Similarly, for oil seeds also we are making all out effort to produce more oil seeds. Some headway had been made; this year also position is better so far as groundnut is concerned. So far as mustard and rapeseed are concerned we have made improvements but we are making more efforts in this direction.

About ICAR I have already said and I have given compliments to our Agricultural Research Engineers and Scientists who have done so good for the country and they have appreciation throughout the world. The Indian Agricultural Scientists are now in demand in all countries and everyday I am receiving letters from other countries who need assistance from our agricultural scientists. All the dignitaries who visit our country, visit some of the institutes also and they are so much impressed by the work that is being done in our institutes and they have all the praise for our scientists and that is why we are trying to increase the allocation for agricultural research also. This year, it is going to be about Rs. 62 crores. I would like to give the facts in this regard. In 1969-70, the provision for agricultural research was only Rs. 118 crores and in 1976-77, it went up to Rs. 38 crores and in 1977-78, there was a big leap to Rs. 50 crores and this year we are providing Rs. 62 crores for agricultural research. Almost in every field, we have institutes, stations for agricultural research. But unfortunately again in research

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

also, mention of some discrimination was made by an hon. Lady Member in the House, Shrimati Jeyalakshmi. She is now present in the House. She said: "Southern States are rice producing States, you are not having institutes there, you have institutes in Cuttack, in West Bengal and in Bihar. Why don't you have Institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc?"

I may mention for her information that the Headquarters of the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project is located in the campus of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad; not only the Institute, but the headquarters also. We are also establishing there a National Rice Communication and Training Centre in order to provide in-service training to senior extension personnel. In addition to the main Centre at Hyderabad, there are also research centres at Marathur and Warangal under the Coordinated Project. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University itself has several centres of research. In Tamil Nadu, there are major centres of rice research at Coimbatore and Aduthurai. In addition, there are also several other centres for rice research including one at Madurai, both with the Agricultural University and the State Department of Agriculture. Similarly, in Kerala, major centre is at Pattambi and there are a few other centres including one at Morkambu. There are so many centres and that is why with all this scientific research, we have been able to make a breakthrough in rice production also. As I was mentioning, rice production is going to exceed 50 million tonnes and I hope we will be able to stabilise it. We require improvement in the eastern States of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. In West Bengal, I am happy that some improvement has been made.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj):
What about the defects in the ICAR?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
It is a very long subject, whether

there are defects or no defects. It has been the subject of debate for a long time in this House not only this year but for many years. For the last three years at least, I know this matter has been going on.

Something was said about Japan. Figures were given and a study made by our hon. member, Shri Nana Deshmukh was quoted hereby my colleague. He quoted from page 6 of that report:

"The couple owned that land, a total of 1 1/2 acres. On this one and a half acres, the couple—they have a son and a daughter who occasionally help—produces 18 tons of rice and as a second crop 24 tons of tomatoes. The produces US \$ 30,000. The inputs, apart from their labour, cost US \$ 6,600...."

6,600 dollars means Rs. 50,000. For 1 1/2 acres of land, the inputs are Rs. 50,000. How can we do that? How can we compare with them? The yield is 18 tons, which is not a very high yield for an input of Rs. 50,000 on 1 1/2 acres. These figures are not comparable at all. These countries have been progressing for a long time and we are in the line now. We are making headway and have been able to achieve success.

In conclusion, may I say, our agriculture is now entering a new era—an era where we can embark upon better to scientific land and water use planning and also work for an accelerated advance in production and productivity. The present average low yield in many important crop plants is, in my view, one of our important assets since the scope for rapid progress is consequently greater. In the new era of accelerated growth, we should pay equal attention to improving production and to generating more income and employment, particularly for those below the poverty line. Agriculture has to become a potent force for generating more jobs and income in addition to more and better

quality food. We shall bend our energies during the coming year to achieve this triple goal of agricultural growth. Additional jobs and income can be generated only through diversified cropping patterns, introduction of mixed farming involving appropriate combinations of agriculture and animal husbandry and agriculture and fisheries. Steps have already been taken for launching. Phase II of 'Operation Flood' which is expected to help 10 million rural milk producing families. We are also planning to expand our efforts in the area of post-harvest technology so that value-added products can be prepared in the village itself before the primary produce is sent out of the village.

While we are legitimately proud that we have build up a substantial grain reserve resulting in the total stoppage of imports and we are also sharing some of our reserves with friendly countries, we should not forget the fact that large numbers of children, women and men still go to bed hungry in our country. They do not have enough food. So, for providing food to these people who cannot get work or employment, we have a programme which was initiated this year known as Food-for-Work Programme. It has been introduced in many States in a big way. Some States have taken it and they are doing very good work. So far, in the last year 1.50 lakh tonnes of wheat were supplied to those States. Very good work has been done in West Bengal, in Orissa and in Assam. Some work is being done in Bihar, and in Madhya Pradesh, and some other States are also catching up, coming up and I would submit, Sir, that in the coming year....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Maharashtra has started....

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Yes, you have it. I am inviting all of you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Maharashtra has started this long back. Other States have copied it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Then, probably you don't know what it is. So, for this year 1978-79, for the coming year, we are providing 10 lakhs of tons of wheat free to the States for generating employment for these people. This, I would submit, is a big achievement again. This food goes free from us to the State Governments and the State Governments generate employment by using this food.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For unemployed people. Is it not?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: And I may submit for the information of the hon Members that whichever States wanted this, we have been providing this food-for-work to them in the quantity they need.

Now, food, as you all know, is the first requirement of man. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to ensure that politics is kept out of food production and that every one of us, irrespective of political affiliations, contributes our best to developing a National Food Security System. That is the need of the day and it is based on improved productivity of both plant and animal products, greater stability of production, safe storage and better processing of produce, and above all, equitable distribution. That is also needed. Now, distribution, I would submit, in spite of efforts is not equitable. There are people who do not get enough food, as I have mentioned. We are trying to have equitable food distribution in the country. It is to this task that my Ministry and I propose to bend all our efforts and energies during the coming year. I am very grateful to all the hon. Members and also to you, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We already had a full discussion for three days. (Interruptions) I am very sorry.

[The Deputy Speaker]

Only, Mr. Ganga Singh, I am told, was assured that he would be allowed to ask questions. Now, Mr. Ganga Singh may ask.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I was assured by the Speaker this morning about one matter which I wanted to raise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am not aware of it

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, he had said that I could do it at this time when he comes. Kindly allow.

श्री गंगा सिंह (भंडी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक हम होम्स का आयात हिन्दुस्तान में करते हैं और एक करोड़ रुपए का इम्पोर्ट होता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लाहुल-स्पीती जिले में इसका अनुसंधान हुआ है और बहा इसको पैदा किया है जो दुनिया के किसी भी हीप से अच्छा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसकी इम्पोर्ट को खत्म करने के लिए और भारत में उत्पादन की आपकी क्या पालिसी है। लाहुल स्पीती में होम्स पैदा किया गया है और इतना पैदा किया जा सकता है कि हमें इम्पोर्ट की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी।

दूसरी बात जिसके बारे में मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा, यह है कि फीफटीज के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बताया है लेकिन टोटफीफटीज, हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म हो रही है और वह केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर के कुछ भागों में होती है, तो उसको पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए मंत्री जी की क्या योजना है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो भाषण ही देने लगे।

श्री गंगा सिंह : तीसरा मैं यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि पक्कीमार्ग ग्रोप जो हिन्दुस्तान से बिल्कुल एक्सटिंक्ट हो रही है और आप कहें हिन्दुस्तान में एक सी से ज्यादा नहीं होंगी, तो इनके लिए कोई फार्म किन्मीर या लाहुल स्पीती में खोलेंगे ताकि इस भेड़ की जाति की बूढ़ि हो सके। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप वहाँ ऐसे फार्म खोलने जा रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भालू का भी जिक्र आया। जहाँ तक सीड भालू का सवाल है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीड पोटेटो सिर्फ हिमाचल प्रदेश में ही पैदा होता है। जब यह बीज पोटेटो निकलता है उस समय इसे दिल्ली तक आने के तमाम रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं उस समय प्रोभर्स को बीज पोटेटो की ठीक प्राइस नहीं मिलती। क्या आप सपोर्ट कीमत दिलाने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि अगर सीड पोटेटो नहीं होगा तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी भालू पैदा नहीं हो सकेगा। सीड पोटेटो को रखने के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरो का प्रबन्ध करायें। एक बात में सेब के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will do. I think the Minister should listen to Mr. Sathe also. (Interruptions). It is not proper, if every Member wants to have a minute now. Only Mr. Sathe will ask the question. (Interruptions). Nothing will go on record, except Mr. Sathe's remarks

(Interruptions)*

Mr. Ganga Singh, you are misusing the opportunity given to you. I am sorry. The panel Chairman said that you should be permitted. You asked 5 questions. Even then you want to speak more. It will not allow it at all. We should have some responsibility in the House. All of you getting up—it is not the way to conduct

the proceedings of the House. Every one of you has spoken. I am sorry Members who have already spoken are again getting up. Please.... Mr. Ganga Singh, take your seat. (*Inter-rptions*) I am addressing those Members who have already spoken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There is an advertisement in the "Statesman" of 22nd April about the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, wherein they have invited applications for admission to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes. It has been a long-standing grievance of persons—students as well as persons on the staff of this Institute—that although it is an agricultural research institute, is amazing that out of 236 faculty members, only 35 are Agriculture graduates. Out of the 15 heads of departments, 12 are non-Agriculture graduates. And the same is true about directors and joint directors. It is because of the policy—right from the beginning, the floodgate was opened in this Institute for non-Agriculture people of various disciplines. In no other faculty is such an inroad allowed. Although persons of every discipline are available among Agriculture people, they are not given scope, even in the Agricultural Research Institute. Where else will they go, if persons of the other disciplines like M.Sc.s and others are allowed to come and dominate in the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Some questions were raised by my hon. friend Shri Ganga Singh. One was regarding hops. Perhaps Chowdhry Balbir Singh who is sitting by his side, did not know what hops were: otherwise he would have objected to it.

Hop is a thing which is used for blending of beer.

बीयर के बिने इस्तेमाल होती है, यह बातकी कबल में बिटे हुए बतों कर रहे हैं। साफ़

बात बिक कर इन्होंने बहली की बात की, बीयर की साहब।

This matter came to my notice recently when a Minister of Kashmir brought it to my notice, because hop is being produced in Kashmir valley and also in some areas in Himachal Pradesh. Hops are being imported earlier also perhaps. He told me that we should not import hops because we are producing them in the country. I am enquiring into the matter as to what quantity is required after the introduction of the new policy....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Going off beer?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I will find out how much hops are required and how much we are producing. Then I would be able to take some decision.

Then, something was said about trout fishing. It is a cold water fish. There are some hatcheries in Kashmir and also in Himachal Pradesh. They can very well have some more hatcheries in the State. I think this is a very good fish. They should themselves think of having more hatcheries. We are willing to give whatever assistance is required from the Centre.

Then a question was asked about Pashmina sheep. We have imported some Karakul sheep from Russia and some sheep from Afghanistan also of very good quality. Regarding the Institute in Kashmir, we are trying to improve the quality. But the States should also do their part.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want your help.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We will give you help, if you need it, but not just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not on the floor of the House.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Shri Sathe was showing some advertisement, which I have not gone through. I do not know what it contains. He says IARI have invited applications of those who want to have admission in the M.Sc. and Ph.D. in agriculture. Though IARI is basically a research institute, it is an educational institution also. Post-graduate agricultural education is given there. They have regular classes and they admit a certain number of students. He was saying there are some people who are in the faculties. I did not exactly follow what he was referring to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even in the admission of students, non-agricultural graduates were encouraged to get into this although it is meant for agricultural graduates.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For M.Sc. Agriculture classes only a graduate who has done B.Sc. Agriculture is eligible; nobody else can go in for that. Similarly, for Ph.D. in Agriculture, only those who have done M.Sc. in Agriculture can apply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless he has done botany, he cannot go there.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I think I have replied to all the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Demands 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, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-78		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	42,71,000	..	2,13,54,000	..
2	Agriculture . . .	35,78,47,000	97,62,03,000	178,92,37,000	488,10,15,000
3	Fisheries . . .	5,54,31,000	5,69,44,000	27,71,57,000	28,47,20,000
4	Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development .	17,12,30,000	1,21,04,000	85,61,51,000	6,05,22,000

1	2	3	4
5	Forest	5,72,19,000	63,75,000 28,60,95,000 3,18,75,000
6	Department of Food .	78,28,54,000	6,32,77,000 391,42,70,000 31,63,83,000
7	Department of Rural Development . . .	48,47,86,000	4,12,91,000 242,39,30,000 20,64,58,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	2,12,000	.. 10,58,000 ..
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	11,99,95,000	.. 59,99,75,000 ..
10	Department of Irrigation .	4,19,94,000	1,45,15,000 27,99,67,000 7,25,78,000

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the

cut motions they would like to move.
Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Ra.	Capital Ra.	Revenue Ra.	Capital Ra.
47	Ministry of Home Affairs .	41,40,000	..	2,07,00,000	..
48	Cabinet	21,39,000	..	1,06,98,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . .	1,23,80,000	..	6,19,02,000	..
50	Police	36,43,94,000	1,21,67,000	128,12,73,000	6,08,33,000