

सैकड़ों निर्बोव मापरिक भावल होकर मरुस्थल में कम लोडने वाले हैं, मुहल्ले के मुहल्ले भाग से पूंके जा रहे हैं, समूचे सहर में कर्पू लायु कर दिया गया है और अमन तथा भाति के बहाने समूचे सहर को सेना के हबाले कर दिया गया है । फलतः लोगों में अर्थक समाया हुआ है और लोग घर बार छोड़ कर भागने की ताक में हैं । देश के सब से बड़े और पुराने स्टील सीटी की इस अभावह स्थिति की ओर गृह विभाग का ध्यान दिलाने हुए वहाँ की अद्यतन स्थिति से सबल की अद्यतन कारणों की जाग-करता हूँ तथा यह भी जाग करता हूँ कि अखिलम्ब सरकार इस सबल के मानवीय सबद्यों का एक साल पाठीं डेसीयेशन अमने-पुर मीकानेर और अन्वडीर भेजकर पता लगाने कि इन साम्रवायिक बरों के पीछे किस का हाथ है ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Yadav, you should have stuck to the statement which you are making.

14.54 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80**  
—Contd.

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, we take up further discussion and voting on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj.

**SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ** (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

Afforestation activities should be undertaken in right earnest. One of the basic responsibilities of the Government is to ensure adequate production and availability of food to the people all over the country. The Government should undertake dynamic programmes to increase production. The price stability and distribution are the two important components of this policy. Export and storage are the new elements in our food economy. High yielding varieties, multiple cropping have increased production of food, fibre and industrial raw materials. But there is still need for research and extension effort.

availability of the required inputs, and economic incentives.

There is need for taking concerted efforts for the preservation of various species of wildlife. The number of National Parks, wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens in the country should be increased. The Himalayan flora and fauna is fast dwindling. We should give urgent attention to this aspect. The State Governments should be given more financial assistance for the efficient management of National Parks and sanctuaries.

Our national animal, Tiger, needs special protection. There is alarming decline in its number. The Government should provide intensive protection to the different habitats where it thrives.

14.59 hrs.

[**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** in the Chair]

Regional rural banks are a new set of institutions sponsored jointly by Government of India, State Governments and commercial banks. These are being established in areas where the existing institutional structure is inadequate and potential for agricultural development is good. They have a special responsibility for financing weaker sections of the society. The number of regional Rural Banks should as be increased. These banks and their branches should advance more money to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans, and to all the districts and the areas where the existing institutional credit structure is inadequate.

Pulses are one of the main ingredients of our food preparations. Pulses have a prominent place in our diet. Our country has a large vegetarian population and therefore pulses provide the main source of protein. A combination of pulses and cereals promotes a balanced diet.

[Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj]

15.00 hrs.

The increasing prices of pulses are causing us concern. The supply of pulses is not keeping pace with the demand. The production of pulses has been more or less stagnant. There is need to evolve a strategy so that production of pulses may get boosted in irrigated areas, and there may be improvement of yield in unirrigated areas. Our scientists should work out for various regions a number of crop-mixtures which are suitable and profitable. The technology should be demonstrated in different agro-climatic regions on different pulse-crops. A recent entrant into our 'pulse map' is soyabean, which is an excellent source of protein. Soyabean has been found to do well in many dry-farming regions. Food technologists and nutritionists have to work for its increasing acceptance by the people.

Sir, it is a fact that we have been able to increase our food output. There is need to achieve a measure of stability in production. There is need for building up a food security system, in which no child need go to bed hungry. If hunger is a curse, mal-nutrition among children can be equally vicious in its effect. This can be fought effectively only by giving a big boost to pulse-production programme and popularising innovative and cheap recipes—using pulse as a major ingredient. Such recipes can well be included in the Child Nutrition Programme.

The West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Project (CADP) Scheme is in the doldrums. The project once considered sound financially is being spoon-fed on grants and subsidies. There has been complaints of wrong sites for installing the tubewells. The former management went out of their way in appeasing the rural elite. Rural Bengal has undergone a vast transformation as a result of scientific methods of cultivation

introduced under the Indo-German Fertiliser Educational Project. Where mono-cropping was once the rule, now, small and marginal farmers today are able to harvest two and often three crops a year. This has naturally brought prosperity and a sense of well-being in its wake, but, along with these are manifest some of the inevitable problems of the transition. Fertilizer is the costliest in the package of inputs that encourage modern cultivation practices. Under our land reforms, the progress has been slow and distribution of land has not been satisfactory.

It is my submission that the State Governments should be persuaded to take up the task of land distribution more vigorously. The Centre should provide increased financial assistance to the States, so that the allottees of land, who are normally members of the weaker sections of society, may take up productive agriculture. Since all the States have now legislated for security of tenure steps should be taken to see that the interests of tenants are protected. There is a need to give special attention to consolidation of land holdings which is the key factor in promoting agricultural development. There is also an urgent need for updating of land records for effective implementation of land reforms and expansion of agricultural credit. With these words I conclude my speech, Thank you.

\*SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALA NAIDU (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I would like to suggest a few things for the kind consideration of the Government.

Though agriculture has been our main occupation throughout the ages, we have not been able to produce the grains we have needed. Happily, for the last two years we had very good crops for various reasons. Thus we are in a comfortable position now.

\*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

In our country 80 per cent of the total population lives in villages. Their main occupation is agriculture. In the Budget proposed this year, the Government has not done any justice to the farmer. The amount allocated to agriculture is very meagre. Many people speak of Shri Charan Singh's budget as the Farmers' Budget. But, unfortunately, these people are not realising that our Chaudhari Sahib's budget is in no way beneficial to the farmers. There is an increase of only one per cent in allocation for Agriculture. It clearly shows that there is no major benefit done to the poor farmers. The farmers are paying all the taxes like all others. But the facilities they are receiving from the Government are nil. The children of farmers have no schools in villages where they could study. Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government are doing anything in this regard. I am very sorry to say so. Even a farmer of this country finds it difficult to go up for education. He has to face many problems. There are no educational facilities at the village level, not to speak of the conditions in the remote villages. So in spite of these injustices done to him, the poor farmer is carrying on his work very faithfully. He is going on producing more and more only to serve other by starving himself. If we have reached self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains, if we have comfortable food stocks today, it is only due to the toiling of the poor and selfless peasant of this land. He is solely responsible for the progress we have made in food production. If you think that just by removing excise duty on fertilizers, you have done a great favour to the farmer, you are sadly mistaken. On the other hand, the investment on the land has increased. The cost of the agricultural labour has also increased. So, there is an increase in the cost of agricultural products. But, unfortunately the return a farmer is getting is very poor. Some times he will not even get back the amount he invested.

The profit that an industrialist gets on his capital is in no way comparable with the investment on agriculture. Every one knows it very well.

We must have an increased food production to meet the needs of the growing population. The Government are thinking of converting the dry land into wet land. There is a proposal of the Garland canal. The Government says that there are some difficulties in implementing it. I request the Government to implement as soon as possible the scheme. Then there is a proposal pending before the Government of linking Ganga and Kaveri. I do not understand what the difficulties are in linking the two rivers. I therefore, request the Government to take active interest so that this dream comes true. The Andhra Pradesh Government in consultation with the Orissa Government to sanction the Polavaram Barrage. If this is taken up, we can divert the Godavari waters from flowing into the sea. Thus we can irrigate a vast area and bring that under plough. I request the Government to sanction the Polavaram Barrage scheme immediately. Similarly, if the waters of the Brahmaputra are connected with Godavari waters via the rivers Ganga and Narmada, it will help us to irrigate large areas which at present are thirsting for water and are lying fallow.

Sir, let me also bring to your kind notice the sad plight of the sugarcane growers. A farmer invests about Rs. 2000 per acre but the return he gets is very poor. For the last two years the sugarcane crop in Andhra was infested with red rot with the result that the yields was very poor. Thus, the farmer has been experiencing a heavy loss. I request the Government to come to the rescue of farmers, by providing the pesticides, etc. so that the crops of farmers are protected against these diseases.

The Government have undertaken the Food for Work programme. Under

[Shri S. R. A. Appala Naidu]

this programme they are distributing wheat; but, Sir, all of you are aware that people in the South do not consume wheat as their staple food. They eat rice. It would be better for the Government to give cash or the food-grains they eat, i.e., rice. I request the hon. Minister to kindly note down my suggestions for implementation.

With these words, I thank you once again for allowing me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

श्री अन्नदास दास बारासहाब (कैलाबाबा) : धान-उत्पाद महोदय, लगता है कि अन्नदास का काल जो कपिल राज्य के समय में था और हर साल देखने को आता था वह समाप्त हो गया है। कपिल राज्य के समाप्त होने के साथ ही वह समाप्त हो गया है। देश के लोग जो इससे परेशान थे वे अब राहत महसूस कर सकते हैं। अनाज का रिफाई उत्पादन भी इस सरकार ने प्राप्त किया है। 12 करोड़ 60 लाख टन अनाज पैदा किया गया। इस के अलावा रूस का जो तेल का कार्जो था वह चुका दिया गया। सन् 1977 तक जो अनाज का यहाँ पर आयात होता था वह भी बंद हो गया है। फिर मैतीवाह से हमने अफगानिस्तान और वियतनाम एवं इन्डो-नेशिया को भी अनाज दिया है। हमारे यहाँ अनाज का भंडार भी बहुत भारी है। दो करोड़ टन के आस पास आज देश के भंडारों में है। उसी के साथ साथ पहले के मुकाबले अनाज का वितरण भी ज्यादा किया गया। अनाज की सूबमेंट पर से कंट्रोल उठा लिया गया जिससे कमी वाले इलाकों को बड़ी राहत मिली। मूल्य स्थिर रहे। काम के बचने अनाज योजना को बसाया गया है जिससे बड़े हुए अनाज का कुछ हिस्सा गरीब को भी मिला। सिंचाई की समस्या को बढ़ाया गया। करीब 28 लाख हेक्टर भूमि को प्रतिरिक्त सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलेगी, नई जमीन सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आ जाएगी। अर्थिक में विकास के लिए और भी कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं। उनमें से कुछ में निगाना आहूता है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण ज्यादा किया गया है, और प्रायः भी ज्यादा होना, बुकाप्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम, क्रांति एरिया कार्यक्रम, सम्पूर्ण विकास कार्यक्रम, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, लघु कृषि विकास एजेंसी, ग्रामीणारी विकास और एजेंसी और पहलवी क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम आदि बनाए गए हैं। इससे आने वाले वकत में गरीब लोगों का भी और उसी के साथ साथ देशदलों का भी विकास होगा। किसान को ज्यादा कर्ज मिल सके इस के लिए पुनर्वास निगम को इनकम टैक्स से छूट दी गई है जिस के लिए वित्त मंत्री को बड़े बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बैंकों की शाखाएँ खुल रही हैं उन

के लिए भी पहली बार यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर जो ऋणत को जाती है या धन जमा किया जाता है उसका सख्त प्रतिशत उसी इलाके में खर्च किया जाएगा। इससे भी किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। इससे भी बढ़ कर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों जो हैं उनको कहा गया है कि वे देहात में विकास पर जो भी धन खर्च करेंगे उस पर उनको इनकम टैक्स से छूट मिलेगी, यह भी नया काम हुआ है। मतलब कहने का यह है कि अभी तक कुछ बड़े लोगों का और बड़े शहरों का विकास करने पर जो नजर थी वह बचल कर गाँवों के गरीब लोगों की तरफ, गाँवों की तरफ गई है जिसके लिए आपकी बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं अब ग्राम आंदोलन को जो तसवीर है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 1960-61 में खेती के काम में जो लोग हुए थे किसान या खेतीहर मजदूर उनकी सालाना आमदनी 212 रुपए तो पैसी थी। किसानों के अलावा भी दूसरे पेशे जैसे कम्पनिबाई हैं, सरकारी नौकरी हैं, दस्तकारी धरैरह है उन में लगे लोगों की सालाना आमदनी 542 रुपए 2 पैसे थे। आज के मूल्य के आधार पर 1976-77 में एक तरफ तो वह 212.2 पैसे से बढ़ कर केवल 574.7 पैसे हुई और दूसरे पेशों के जो लोग थे उनकी 54.2 पैसे से बढ़कर 2263.7 पैसे हुई। पहले दोनों आमदनीयों का फर्क 48 प्रतिशत था अब वहाँ किसान की आमदनी घटकर केवल पच्चीस प्रतिशत रह गई और जो साधारण उपभोक्ता है—अनाज के भंडारण की हूम चाहे जितनी बातें करें, उपज कुछ भी कलें—उसके लिए अन्न की उपलब्धि का जहाँ तक सवाल है इस को अगर देखा जाए तो प्रति व्यक्ति यह सात साढ़े सात छटाक के आसपास ही रही है। जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण आपने दिया है उस पर अगर आप नजर डालेंगे तो आपका पता चलेगा कि यह बार साढ़े चार सौ ग्राम रही है, पांच सौ ग्राम तक तो गई ही नहीं। यह आजादी के 26 साल में सात साढ़े सात छटाक ही औसतन रही है। औसत का मतलब यह है कि ऊपर भी और औसत के नीचे भी लोग हैं। औसत के नीचे आप समझिये वे लोग जो ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाले हैं, रिकवा बलाबे वाले हैं, फौज में काम करने वाले हैं या इसी तरह के जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं उनकी अन्न की खपत भी ज्यादा है। जो थोड़ा बहुत विकास होता है, सो गांव से इन पेशों में भी लोग आते हैं, उनके अन्न की खपत बढ़ जाती है और बढ़ कर यह आमतौर पर 12 के आसपास पहुंच जाती है, लेकिन उपलब्धि में कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ है। तो बड़ा हुआ धन किस तरह से आता है? बड़ा हुआ अन्न तो यही जो औसत है निचले लोगों का पेट काटकर उनका पेट भर दिया जाता है जो कि 4 या साढ़े 4 छटाक रह जाता है।

उस दिन नियोजन की मामलों पर जब मैं बोल रहा था, तो मैंने कहा था कि कम-से-कम 5,6 करोड़ कौंस में से हैं जितका मुश्किल से 4 या साढ़े 4 छटाक अनाज मिलता है।

अब तक ब्रास का उत्पादन ही, हमसे पहले जो सम्पूर्ण ब्रास रहे थे वह भी कुछ रहे थे जिसके 25, 24 साल में या पूरे प्लान पीरियड में वाला जो उपज रही है

घाब भी जो कि 25 या 26 साल पहले थी। सन् 1955 या 1956 में जहाँ यह घाबत थी 70 ग्राम वह घाब घटकर 44 ग्राम हो गई है। बाल में तो प्रोटीन मिलता है।

समापति महोदय : जायसवाल जी, होम मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं, आप अभी कितना समय लेंगे ?

श्री अमनराम जायसवाल : मैंने तो अभी शुरू ही किया है।

समापति महोदय : आप फिर मनड़े (सोमवार) को बोल लीजिये।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिब) : समापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कृषि और सिंचाई के बारे में बहुत से सचस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। समय बहुत कम रह गया है। मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं और वना जी भी बैठे हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसका टाइटम 4 घंटे और बढ़ाया जाये।

समापति महोदय : सोमवार को आप यह कह सकते हैं।

15.22 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I wish to make a brief statement on the situation in Jamshedpur. The Home Secretary had been in touch with the Government of Bihar in regard to the tension that had developed in Jamshedpur consequent upon a dispute regarding the route of Raminavani procession. The district authorities had not agreed to a route insisted upon by the organisers and the procession was not taken on the Raminavani day. Some preventive arrests has been made.

Day before yesterday, an agreement was reached whereby the procession would have, by taking a slight detour, avoided certain sensitive spots. When the procession was taken out on the 11th, trouble unfortunately broke out near this sensitive area and this soon escalated. The police had to resort

to firing on a number of occasions. There are reports about private fire-arms having been also used. There were a number of incidents of arson, and stabbing.

Curfew was imposed and the Army was called to aid of civil power in the evening. The Army is now patrolling in Jamshedpur.

According to information received on telephone from the State Government, 80 persons were injured and only one charred body was recovered. According to information from other sources eleven persons have lost their lives.

We are in constant touch with the Bihar Government. Two Ministers of the Bihar Government. Sarvashri Shankar Prasad and Zabir Husain have reached Jamshedpur yesterday evening. The Chief Secretary, the Home Secretary and the IG of Police of Bihar have also left for Jamshedpur today morning for an on-the-spot study of the situation.

According to another telephonic information received at 2.15 P.M. from Bihar Government, the situation deteriorated when curfew was relaxed today. There have been several incidents of arson and police had to open fire on a number of occasions. The situation in Jamshedpur is very tense. Additional reinforcements are being despatched.

We are keeping in touch with Bihar Government, and will see that all necessary assistance is made available.

श्री जयलाल (देवरिया) : माननीय नेचरमैन साहब वहाँ की स्थिति इतनी खराब होती गई तो बिहार सरकार ने पहले से ही पी० ए० सी० का इंतजाम क्यों नहीं कर लिया था जबकि उनको साबुल था कि सबदूर एरिया है। मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि सेवेटिव एरिया है।

यह तो भावभावक संज्ञा में मंत्री जी का वाक्य है। वहाँ दो इलाकों को लॉय मारे गये हैं, यह सबदूर एरिया है। हम पिछले 40 बरस से यूनिफर्म में काम करते रहे हैं। वहाँ टैंस एटमोसफीयर कभी नहीं था, और कीमती भावनाएं कभी वहाँ थीं। यह बिहार गवर्नमेंट का फेल्टोर है, आई कंडैम बिहार गवर्नमेंट।