

14.19 hrs.

(ii) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for which 12 hours have been allotted.

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

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to expose the 'tall-talk' of the Janata party leaders that they want to help agriculture and agriculturists in this country. I also want to expose the empty attitude of the Janata party and the Planning Commission.

Sir, the Planning Commission is a body which is meant for the progress of the country. This body, under the leadership of the Janata Party, conveniently neglected to consult people from agriculture and agricultural workers, artisans and other rural masses in formulating the Plan.

14.21 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

Here is the proof. It is said in the Report which I have here—1976-79, Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi. Finalisation of the Five Year Plan, 1978-83. It is said here:—

"To widen popular participation in plan formulation the Planning Commission held discussions with employment experts, representatives of medium and large industries, representatives of small industries, and

those of the public sector. Meetings were also held with labour leaders and specialists to discuss the employment and labour welfare aspects of the draft Five-year Plan. To consider the general strategy of the draft plan discussions were organised with eminent economists and social service scientists."

I am very glad that they have consulted labourers and labour representatives, economists and others. They have consulted even the industrialists. They have said this that they want to 'widen the popular participation'. Well, the rural population consists of 70 per cent in this country and they have not at all been consulted. They have set up their own organisation, namely, Kisan Sammelan. There is the farmers forum; there is the National Farmers' Union. These are bodies which are functioning. These organisations have not been consulted. They say that they have set up 94 working groups. But they have not taken care to set up any working group to know the actual economic position of the small farmers, the marginal farmers, agricultural workers and artisans. They have neglected them totally. Not only that. For fixing up prices, the Planning Commission says this:—

"It is important, in the interest of price stability, that no price increase should be given, unless it is justified by a substantial rise in input prices."

It is clear that they are satisfied that what the Agricultural Price Commission is doing is sound. They are thinking on the basis that everything is good. But with regard to industrial commodities this is what they have said and I quote:

"A fair return on investment should be assured for determining administered prices. The concept of a fair return applies also to the pricing of services."

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

Here, fair return is assured. But in regard to agriculture, if the price of inputs becomes very high then only they can revise the prices. They have said that they have to consider imports and other things but not the exports of the agricultural commodities. Therefore what I say is this, that the Planning Commission is neglecting agriculturists totally. They are not caring at all for the welfare of the agriculturists or the rural masses.

The Janata party made a charge against the previous Congress Government, that they neglected agriculture totally. They have invested more money on industries. We have to see what they are going to do now. With all my personal regard to the hon. Minister who is having interest in the welfare of the agriculturists, I have to say that the other forces in the Government are acting against the agriculturists. Here it is mentioned in the revised Budget for 1978-79 as follows:

The estimated amount for agriculture is Rs. 1937 crores approximately and the budget estimate for 1979-80 is Rs. 916.0 crores approximately. The figure has come down. Now, let us see what they have done with regard to industries.

With regard to industries in the revised estimate it is shown as Rs. 383 crores approximately, whereas in 1979-80 the estimated amount is Rs. 735.0 crores approximately. That means it is nearly double the amount. Now, I have to say that in spite of the interest taken by the Agriculture Minister the rolling plan rolled the agriculture and it went in favour of industry. The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, has said that the prices are stable. I have to differ from him. With regard to agricultural prices, the figures are as follows:

For fruits and vegetable, in July 1977, the index number is 189.9. In September 1978, it is 185.0. For other

food articles, in July 1977, it is 223.6 and in September 1978 it is 181.6. For oilseeds, in July 1977, it is 201.8 and in September 1978, it is 165.4. For edible oil, in July 77, it is 189.7 and in September 1978, it is 160.9. For oil-cake, in July 1977, it is 235.8 and in September 1978, it is 191.3. These figures are not prepared by the Congress Government. It is prepared by the Janata Government. It shows that on an average, the index number for the above articles have fallen more than 15 per cent. What about the sugarcane? They are not getting Rs.50 per tonne. In Khandasari factories it is not more than Rs. 60 or Rs. 75. That means in the Northern part of India and also in the South, it is less by 30 per cent or 40 per cent. Then, what about Dhaniya and potatoes? What about the other agricultural products? Their prices went down. The Janata Party Members also criticised Mr. Charan Singh for giving concessions to the tune of Rs. 200 crores for agriculturists.

Now, the national product for 1977-78 was worth Rs. 78,012 crores. In this, the agricultural product constitute 45 per cent, that is, Rs. 35,180 crores. Now, because of the fall in agricultural prices, the agriculturists are losing Rs. 5,000 crores annually. I am very much upset over this. The Prime Minister in his statement yesterday on planning had said that it was agreed that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. That is good. That is good. After that he says:

"I agree with it entirely but...".
'But' is there and there comes the difficulty.

"...what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

These people are fixing up dearness allowance for various categories of employees, these people are fixing up minimum wages for the labourers and these people are fixing up salaries etc. on the basis of the report of Pay Commission etc. The Prime Minister

has not taken, any objection to it. Is it not a fact that when they appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission, it was committed that remunerative prices have to be fixed for the agriculturists? Is it not a fact that incentive prices were also to be given taking into consideration the economic position of the country? Is it not possible for them to calculate the remunerative prices? And he says that it will create inflation if agricultural prices are increased. This morning the steel price has been increased by 15 per cent. Recently, the price of cement was also increased. Like that all the other necessities of life are now costlier. Fertilizer, which is required by the agriculturists, because of Shri Charan Singh's budget might have been lessened by Rs. 10/-, but what about other things? I will tell you the prices of various commodities as these existed in June, 1977 and August, 1978:

	June 1977	August 1978
Cement	101.3	143.8
Electricity	177.2	207.4
Wood products which are necessary for the agriculturists to build up their cottages and other things	178.7	191.5
Clothing	358.0	384.0
Soaps	170.0	189.4

What about kerosene and other things? Therefore, the agriculturists are caught between the blades of a scissor. They are being cut on one side because of the increase in prices of the essential commodities required by them and on the other, there is fall in prices of their agricultural products. The Government is not at all caring to support them. This Government is not for the agriculturists, they are not caring for them and therefore, this Government cannot say that they are for agriculturists. I say, they are anti-peasant and they are not looking after their welfare.

Now, I would like to say something about the Food for Work programme. The allocation for this during the last year was 80 crores and it has been increased to 100 crores. I congratulate the Government for that. They have allotted 1.8 million tonnes of food-grains, out of which 1.2 million tonnes have already been expended. Even 1.5 million tonnes would have been expended by now. The allocation of foodgrains for 1979-80 is 1.5 million tonnes and the allotted funds are Rs. 50 crores. Now, for 1.5 million tonnes they have to spend Rs. one hundred crores. How has the Ministry formulated this budget estimate? They should have allocated Rs. 100 crores for 1.5 million tonnes of food-grains. Further, I understand that there is demand from various States, not only from the States which have taken up Food for Work schemes, but also other States like Madras and Karnataka and they have come forward to take up these schemes. The total demand is thus about 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. If it is so, and if the Government thinks that it is for the welfare of the rural population and it will create work in the rural areas and increase their purchasing power and also create permanent assets like roads, drainage facilities, irrigation facilities in the rural areas, then they have to meet the demand, i.e. provide for three or 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. It means they have to allot at least Rs. 200 crores. Then only they can satisfy all the States. Not only that. It is being continued every year. Why should it be so? It is the only scheme which is actually benefitting agriculturists, or the rural areas. So, the Planning Commission should see that this becomes a part of the plan. If it becomes part of the Plan, estimate, can be made, and the States will be in a position to re-vamp the Plans. The reason is that they have to invest the cash component for the additionality of the foodgrains which the Central Government is giving. So, it must become part of the Plan, and the esti-

mates should be made. The Food for Work scheme must be converted into a scheme of Food for Full Employment. Then only the rural unemployment can be wiped out, and rural areas benefited.

The Asoka Mehta Committee has given a report in which it has been said that reservations have to be made for SCs and STs. We have to congratulate that Commission for saying it. Andhra Pradesh has already given it. And it passed an Act, giving reservations, not only in panchayats, but also in panchayat samitis and zilla parishads for SCs and STs. This Government should see that other States also implement this suggestion.

With regard to agricultural reforms, I am very sorry to say that the Leader of the House, viz. the Prime Minister has said that they have written letters to the States. But the Minister of Agriculture has promised to create a panel and to see that all the Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States are called, and persuaded so that agricultural reforms are implemented soon. There is a difference between the Prime Minister's statement, and the one by the Minister of Agriculture. So, I want to know the exact position.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Do you mean land reforms, or agricultural reforms?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I mean the land reforms.

With regard to rural development, the Drought-Prone Area Programme also was included previously. Now they have wiped it out. I want to ask the Minister of Agriculture why it has been taken away. They have concentrated on the Command Area Programme. The Command Area Programme comes in where a potential has already been created, where

there is a project already and where there is water. The Drought-Prone Area Programme pertains to 50 districts where there is no potential at all and where there is no water. So, the potential has to be created. The Drought-Prone Area programme has been abolished. So, all these drought prone areas are suffering losses. I request the Minister of Agriculture to continue that programme and give grants for those areas.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that they are working on the Garland Canal scheme, i.e. to connect Ganga with Kaveri. It is a nice thing. He also said that it may take time. So, these flood-prone areas must be identified and steps taken to remove that threat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): When such an important Ministry of Agriculture is being discussed, there is no quorum. This is a very important Ministry, but the House is taking it very unimportant.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagour): All the representatives of the farmers are on that side.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not know why the government is not very serious about these things. How can you proceed when there is no quorum? This is very bad. This is a very important Ministry.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: The most important Ministry is being discussed or taken like this. Where are the Members? There are hundreds of farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you insisting on quorum?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Definitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let the bell be rung.—The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: This area is 10 per cent of the total area of the country. Government should take much interest to reduce it. Cyclone prone area has not been identified till now. More fund should be allotted for this area. For that, Prof. N. G. Ranga urged the UNO to constitute an international insurance fund for developing countries or other countries which are being affected by cyclones and other natural calamities. I request the Government to bring forward a Natural Calamities Mitigation Bill. Why I am saying this is because when cyclones came in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and other areas, there was a conflict between the State Government and the Central Government with regard to fixing up the responsibility. It was not laid down here. In many countries, they have laid it down and they have brought forward a Bill. Therefore, our Government should also bring forward a Bill in this respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to remind you that you have given a list of your speakers and it contains 14 members. You have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I will conclude very soon. As far as agricultural marketing is concerned, this has been very much neglected. The Act is there, but no protection has been given to the agriculturists. The Government has to train technical people. There is one institute in Nagpur, but that is not sufficient. In Agricultural Universities, there must be a separate subject on agricultural marketing and persons should be trained in it so that marketing should be developed. marketing agencies should be developed so as to help the middle man and protect the agriculturists. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to give enough money for increasing the breeding and foundation seeds units (7)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to give correct seed certificates by the State Seed Certification Agencies (8)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to give importance to Agricultural Universities in the production of foundation seeds (9)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to establish Government farms under Agricultural Universities to specifically produce the foundations seeds for all the crops specially for the pulses (10)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to increase the production of seeds required by the country (11)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in the proper maintenance of farms by State Farms Corporation (12)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to transform Agricultural Departmental as an effective instrument for the development of Agriculture (13)].

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

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[Non-implementation of the recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture (14)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to effectively implement Land Reforms in the country (15)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to multiply enough quantity of seeds necessary for the increase of Agricultural production in the country (16)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage private efforts in producing seeds for the use of farmers (17)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the National Seeds Corporation of India in supplying the seeds in time and also for not maintaining their required quality (18)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply enough of C. N. A. and Ammonium sulphate and Agricultural Phosphate to Andhra Pradesh (19)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the adulteration in fertilizers while distributing them (20)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give enough of subsidies for indigenous production of Phosphate fertilizers (21)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concentrate on the development of green manures and bulk manures (22)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop high yielding varieties in pulses and oil seeds (23)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective quarantine measures to prevent plant diseases (24)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop biological control measures to arrest major pests and diseases (25)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to subsidise and popularise weedicides (26)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cover more area by aerial spraying of pesticides (27)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Soyabean seeds suitable to our conditions (28)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop sun flower crop in the country (29)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage certified seeds of pulses (30)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the performance of the extension service of the Agral Department (31)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Agricultural Universities to concentrate more on extension service (32)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Farm Information Bureau in providing adequate information to agriculturists (33)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in producing and exhibiting the films regarding the modern agricultural techniques in rural areas (34)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving effective training to the marginal farmers, share croppers and tenants in Agriculture (35)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assist States for developing their Agricultural Engineering Sections (36)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concentrate on the research for inventing and developing modern agricultural equipment suited to our conditions (37)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase subsidies and loans for disbursement to the farmers in Hill areas (38)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Agro-Industries in the country in a big way (39)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give more funds for Agro Service Centres (40)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare rural indices (41)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to collect reliable data on the cost of cultivation for the principal crops (42)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take up the question of forming a World Agricultural Insurance Fund to mitigate natural calamities in world agencies (43)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare survey maps regarding ground water resources in the country (44)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise successfully bores laid by the Central Ground Water Board (45)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare soil maps throughout the country (46)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give enough grants for minor irrigation (47)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to desilt the tanks and supply channels (48)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to identify over-exploited areas regarding ground water and not constructing recharging schemes (49)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct percolation tanks and check drains to raise

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the level of ground water in the irrigation wells (50)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in effectively implementing the provisions of the Insecticides Act (51)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve Agricultural Statistics (52)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the representation of farmers in Agricultural Prices Commission (53)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to forming a Jaggery Board (54)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain agricultural prices at remunerative level (55)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to purchase all surplus stocks of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at support price (56)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish machinery to stabilise agricultural prices (57)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start research centres so as to utilise agricultural commodities for industrial use (58)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out sufficient experiments in water management (59)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop productive pastures (60)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop field channels in command areas (61)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reclaim alkali and saline soils as expected (62)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct necessary air-strips for aerial spraying (63)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give financial assistance to the farmers for weed control (64)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for organising Fisheries Corporation to purchase fish direct from fishermen (67)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of trained manpower required by large fishing vessels (68)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore the resources and commercial possibilities of deep sea fishing in east coast of India (69)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for training fish farmers adequately (70)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing adequate landing and boating facilities in

the minor ports in Andhra Pradesh (71)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of survey and training vessels for developing fisheries (72)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving enough loans to indenting importers of fishing vessels (73)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for central assistance for utilising lakes, tanks, ponds in villages to develop fish (74)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in establishing cattle feed plants where there are milk product factories (75)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government in supplying inputs milk producers like animal feed, frozen semen, seeds for grasses and fodder to milk producers (76)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide financial assistance for purchasing milch animals simultaneously with the starting of milk product factories (77)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing a sheep research station in Andhra Pradesh under Central sector (78)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting central breeding farm in Andhra Pradesh with the aim of developing selected breeds for augmenting milk production (79)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give assistance to establish regional forage production station in Andhra Pradesh (80)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in establishing at least one Central Poultry Breeding Farm in the South whereas four of its kind were started in the North (81)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation in buying eggs and other poultry products from Andhra Pradesh and in many other States (82)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure remunerative price to milk producers (83)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate Central aid for starting Operation Flood II Scheme in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh (84)].

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"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring banking facilities to marginal and small farmers for buying milch animals (85)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for protecting forest wealth (86)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for training sufficient number of technicians for starting forest based industries (87)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving enough grants to the States for soil conservation works in water sheds of River Valley Projects (88)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for afforesting the coastal areas to protect the people from cyclones (89)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for Central assistance for raising adequate fuel plants in waste lands where there is fuel shortage (90)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exporting enough quantity of sugar to foreign countries (93)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the F.C.I. to purchase surplus paddy in Andhra Pradesh (94)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct sufficient number of godowns to store food (95)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set apart at least Rs. 200 crores for the year for 'food for work' Scheme (96)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for involving more people in Integrated Rural Development Programmes (97)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying literature produced by National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad to the Members of Parliament (98)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for assisting Andhra Pradesh under Assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions in under developed states (99)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the F.C.I. in supplying good quality of wheat and rice in time to various districts in Andhra Pradesh which have taken up works under 'food for work' scheme (100)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying cent per cent quantity of rice to Andhra Pradesh for works taken up under 'food for work' scheme (101)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more processing and cold storage facilities to reduce

wastage of fruits and vegetables (102)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for utilising farmers houses as godowns so as to meet the shortage of godown facilities to store foodgrains (103)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for creating a buffer-stock of sugar comprising of 10 lakhs tonnes (104)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for necessary assistance for providing nutritional food to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in tribal, sium and drought prone areas (107)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing enough funds for the development of desert areas (108)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discarding of drought prone area programme which is an area development programme (109)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Duplication of research between I.C.A.R. and research institutions in States (110)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in filling up of vacant posts and slow progress of the coordinated projects relating to

research and education scheme under I.C.A.R. (111)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring round the party States to the disputes of Narmada and Godavari rivers so as to settle river disputes amicably (114)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay by Central Water Commission in clearing irrigation projects sent by the States (115)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing loan assistance to Andhra Pradesh to implement flood control programmes (116)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for clearing the Polavaram Project (117)].

Shri Shibban Lal Saksena (Maharajan): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry or to declare categorically that it will not be nationalised (137)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check deteriorating conditions in the sugar industry in U.P. and Bihar (138)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the recovery and yield of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar during the last 40 years of cane development through Government agencies (139)].

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"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase duration of crushing season of sugarcane in North India by development and growth of early riping and late riping varieties of sugarcane (140)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cover the entire country with high yielding varieties of wheat and rice till now (141)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit the fisheries potential of the country to the full (142)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put a complete ban on cow slaughter throughout the country (143)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the breed of cattle in the country (144)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop good Government dairies (145)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide milk to every child by a comprehensive five year plan (146)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy

Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to direct the States to provide pasture lands for cattle all over the country (147)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop forests all over the country according to a comprehensive Five Year Plan (148)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun as the finest in the world (149)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to completely overhaul the working of the Food Corporation of India (150)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop colossal wastage of food in storage all over the country (151)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to draw up and implement a comprehensive plan of Rural Development (152)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide Central Grant for advanced education in agriculture in schools and degree colleges all over the country (153)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for Agricultural Research

and Education all over the country (154)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds to ICAR for intensive research on increasing the yield and quality of wheat, rice, coarse crops, cotton, sugarcane and other crops all over the country (155)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the irrigated areas in the country substantially (156)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds to implement a comprehensive plan to control recurring floods in Gorakhpur Division (157)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Jalmundi Project to control Rapti floods (158)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sink at least one thousand tube wells to irrigate the Pharunda Tehsil of Gorakhpur District as canal irrigation is not possible there (159)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sink atleast 200 tube wells to irrigate the areas in Maharajganj Tehsil which can not be irrigated by canals (160)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the sugarcane breeding station in Deoria into the Coimbatore station of Northern India (259)].

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tirudur) I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce crop insurance scheme (161)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce scientific crop cultivation pattern (162)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Neglect of small and marginal farmers' development agencies (163)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of high yielding varieties of seeds to small farmers (164)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom, Kanyakumari district which has led to non-utilisation of funds allotted for the purchase of fishing boats (165)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent the fishing of mechanised boats within 5 km distance of coast line (166)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Animal Energy Corporation for proper and effective utilisation of animal energy for developing agriculture. (167)].

[Shri K. T. Kosalam]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring parity in regard to subsidy being given to wheat and paddy. (168)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively implement integrated rural development project. (169)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising the model manual on irrigation water management. (170)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement Ganga-Cauvery link scheme for developing irrigation in the country. (171)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to get the plan schemes of Kodumudiar and Pachiar irrigation schemes in Tamil Nadu implemented. (172)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle the question of utilisation of waters of west flowing rivers for irrigation purposes in Tamil Nadu. (173)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle the Cauvery water dispute to the satisfaction of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. (174)].

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN
(Nagarcoil): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent poaching by mechanised boat-owners in the 5 kilometres zone from the coast in which the country-boat owners and catamaran owners alone can seek their live-hood. (175)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constitute an Animal Energy Corporation for better utilisation of available animal power for augmenting agricultural production (176)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to prevent destruction of millions of tonnes of foodgrains by rodents. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Cultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle amicably the mutual bickerings among the cultural scientists working in the I.C.A.R. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to settle Cauvery water dispute expeditiously to ensure agricultural operations in Tamil Nadu. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to finalise the model manual for management of waters for irrigation. (180)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to divert the waters of west-flowing rivers for the

purpose of increasing food production in Tamil Nadu. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to complete the Kodumudiyar and Panchaiyar Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu for which Central Government has given funds. (182)]

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry on account of deteriorating condition of the industry and bad management. (183)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of jute, sugarcane, potato, tobacco and other agricultural commodities. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pin point the responsibility for several items of plant and machinery costing Rs. 41.54 lakhs which were lying idle with the Delhi Milk Scheme since their acquisition. (185)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix responsibilities for huge annual aggregated loss of the Delhi Milk Scheme. (186)].

[Failure to look at the national policy of banning of cows slaughter from the economical scientific aspect rather than the religious aspect. (187)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to launch an integrated development scheme of Animal husbandry on a national basis as well as of set-back of the productive development of animal husbandry for the simple reason of massive import of milk powder and butter oil from E.E.C. and through World Bank Assistance. (188)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate representation to the State Governments in the National Dairy Development Board. (189)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the daily functioning and overhaul the management of the Bhagirathi Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited at Beldanga organised by the NDDB on Anand pattern. (190)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Dairy Development Board and the National Dairy Development Board to reach the nutritional standard of 210 gms. of milk per head per day. (191)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate banking facilities to marginal and small farmers for buying milch animals. (192)].

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary action against those who are responsible for huge losses of the Food Corporation of India annually and regularly. (194)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the huge loss of food during transportation and colossal and intentional wastage in FCI storage. (195)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sink in sufficient number of shallow tube wells in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad, West Bengal in between the Ganga and the Padma as canal irrigation is not available there. (197)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide necessary funds to control recurring floods in the districts of West Bengal causing havoc by way of damage of crops, cattle, habitation and communications. (196)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of a broad prospective plan at the national level for the care of the land and water. (199)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement a massive minor irrigation programme to raise to the tune of 50 per cent of the total irrigation potential of the country. (200)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make good use of the natural resources. (201)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper drainage facilities in the commanded areas at Damodar Valley canals and Mayuraksi canals. (202)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to shift Circle Office from Varanasi to Calcutta in the interest of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Observation as well as in the larger interest of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation. (203)].

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recommend radical land reforms and distribution of land amongs e landless labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (223)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction adequate funds to construct Dams to control floods from the Ajoy River. (224)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply 40,000 cusecs of water from the Ganga through Hooghly river during lean months to save the Calcutta Port from destruction. (225)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction adequate funds to the West Bengal Government to control floods and to give adequate relief to the people. (226)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct Dams to control floods from Damodar River. (227)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds to implement comprehensive plan to control recurring floods in the Damodar River. (228)]

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure formulate a National Land Reforms Policy in regard to land ceiling distribution of surplus land, locating of benami lands, keeping of proper land records and eviction from land. (229)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish landlordism-feudal as well as capitalist. (230)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instruct States and ensure distribution of the surplus land to the rural landless families. (231)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure implementation of the ceiling laws as provided in the National guide lines formulated in 1972. (232)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure remunerative price for the cash crops namely sugarcane and potato. (233)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to announce the minimum support price for wheat, paddy and other kharif cereals. (234)]

"That the demand under the head Ariculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure timely supply of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and various other inputs at fair price. (235)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reconsider further continuance of the Central Fisheries Corporation to augment fish production from the marine sector. (236)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the Central Fisheries Corporation a commercially viable project which was set up with the main objective of providing suitable to marketing structure for making fish available to the consumers in Calcutta and thereby reducing the imports gradually. (237)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct fishing harbour at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal for landing and berthing facilities. (238)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enact a National Policy so far to replace the old one enunciated in 1952. (239)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take up the work of desiltation of the mouth of the Hooghly and the Rupnarayana for easy passage of flood water. (240)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply forty thousand cusecs of water from Farakka through its feeder canals to the Ganges to augment navigability of the Hooghly with the main objective of saving the Calcutta Port. (241)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the Lower Kangshabati Project in its original plan with seven sluice gates to control floods. (242)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for taking up immediate construction work of the Upper Kangshabati Project which is so much important for control of floods in the districts of Bankura and Midnapur of West Bengal. (243)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to growers of sugarcane and potato and to ensure

reasonable prices on other agricultural commodities. (244)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industry in spite of worsening conditions of the industry and their inefficient management (245)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement an integrated development scheme on animal husbandry on a national level. (246)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to development of animal husbandry mainly on account of import of milk powder and butter oil from EEC with the assistance of World Bank. (247)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allow adequate representation to the State Governments in the National Dairy Development Board. (248)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the Central Dairy Development Board and the National Dairy Development Board to reach the target of 210 gms. milk per head per day. (249)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allow reasonable banking facilities to small farmers for buying agricultural equipments. (250)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop reckless wastage of wood for manufacturing match sticks resulting in excessive exploitation of forest wealth. (251)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check huge wastage of foodgrains in F.C.I. godowns and in its transportation. (252)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct adequate godown capacity for storage of foodgrains in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. (253)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for Central aid to sink adequate number of shallow tube wells in Katwa, Kalna, Purbasthali, Monteshwar in Burdwan District and Balagarh and Pandua in Hooghly District of West Bengal. (254)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for checking recurring floods in West Bengal have damage properties and animals worth thousands of crores of rupees. (255)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start incentive irrigation drive in the Backward Areas of West Bengal. (256)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure drainage facilities in the areas covered by Damodar Valley and Mayurakshi Canals. (257)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate water from Farakka Barrage for protection of Calcutta and Haldia Ports. (258)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reorient working of the ICAR and to open new research institutes under ICAR at different centres of the country. (259)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the services of unemployed agricultural graduates all over the country particularly in West Bengal. (260)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot agricultural land to the landless labourers in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (260)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the procurement price of paddy and rice in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (261)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate seeds, implements and fertilizers in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (262)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal a Fisheries Corporation for the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for proper utilisation of marine wealth. (263)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tap properly the forest wealth of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (264)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to punish the concerned officers of Forest Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for harassing the poor people of Herpattabad, Manpur, North Andaman area. (265)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities to the peasants of the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (266)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an irrigation dam on Kalpeng river in North Andaman. (267)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent fishing by foreign trawlers in Indian waters. (298)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interests of traditional fishermen using countrycrafts for fishing. (299)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate middlemen who exploit fishermen. (300)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve an integrated fishery policy which would protect the interests of all categories of fishermen as well as ensure development of fishing in a planned and scientific manner. (301)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious situation arising out of clashes due to encroachment of traditional fishing area from encroachment by mechanised fishing boats. (302)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a legislation to ensure protection to the traditional fishing area from encroachment by mechanised fishing boats. (303)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in eliminating middlemen who exploit tribal forest workers. (304)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a comprehensive national forestry policy for the protection, preservation and proper development of forests in the Country. (305)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent systematic destruction of forests in several parts of the country. (306)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in re-survey of forest wealth. (307)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Pitiable living conditions of the tribals in the forest areas in different parts of the country. (308)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce afforestation in a big way in selected areas. (309)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of foodgrains supplied through fair price/ration shops. (310)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply foodgrains to agricultural workers and other landless poor in the villages at subsidised rates. (311)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-increase in domestic consumption of foodgrains due to the lack of purchasing power of the weaker section of the people. (312)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct additional warehousing facilities for the proper storage of foodgrains. (313)]

"That the demand under the

head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate contract labour in handling foodgrains. (314)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce wastage in handling and transportation of foodgrains. (315)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate release of sugar in recent months and the resultant rise in prices of sugar in the market. (316)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in prices of pulses. (317)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Attempt to effect rural development without the real participation of the rural working people, particularly the weaker sections. (318)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of SFDA and MFAR schemes with a view to find out the reasons for their slow progress. (319)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate steps to prevent the destruction of coconut plants due to infection of pests. (320)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide liberal financial assistance to coconut grow-

ers of Kerala to enable them to undertake replantation in areas seriously affected by coconut diseases. (321)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up the headquarters of the Newly constituted coconut Development Board in Kerala. (322)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrest the trend of diverting lands under commercial crops to foodgrain production. (323)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure higher yield per hectare of bajra, jawar and ragi in the arid and semiarid area in the country. (324)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a concerted drive for a bread through in rice cultivation in the eastern region. (325)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious imbalances in agricultural production. (326)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve time-bound programme for implementation of land reforms. (327)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up land reforms implementation Committee with representatives of agricultural

workers and landless peasants at different levels to ensure speedy and effective implementation of land ceiling laws. (328)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow and tardy progress of distribution of surplus land. (329)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute cultivable waste land and other Government land among the landless agricultural workers. (330)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up production of pulses. (331)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a Central legislation to make it obligatory on the part of the manufacturers to provide safety devices for thrashers to prevent accidents. (332)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide training to agricultural workers for using thrashers and mechanical implements in agriculture. (333)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up production of medium staple cotton. (334)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage cashew cultivation with a view to attain self-sufficiency in the production of raw cashew nuts. (335)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for agricultural produce. (336)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure payment of arrears of sugarcane prices to sugarcane growers. (337)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for growers of sugarcane, tobacco and potatoes. (338)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay greater attention to the maintenance of land records. (339)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective measures for implementing the fine cane programme recommended by the Conference of Agricultural Production Commissioners and Tribal/Social Welfare Commissioners for agricultural development in the tribal areas. (340)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to restore alienated tribal lands to their legitimate owners. (341)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to build a strong infrastructure of marketing and price

support apparatus to ensure adequate prices for agriculture produce. (342)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problem of unemployment and under employment in Agriculture. (343)]

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillsaur):
I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to guarantee remunerative prices to the peasants for their agricultural crops. (344)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide sufficient finances to the State Governments to initiate schemes of monopoly procurement. (345)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and buy all the marketable surplus. (346)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start dialogue with the Employees' Union and to consider sympathetically the demands of the employees (347)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end contract system in the F.C.I. and to regularise the workers. (348)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to distribute the surplus and other distributable land to the landless tiller (349)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allot house sites to the Agriculture labourers at suitable places with ownerships rights and assistance for construction of the houses (350)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end bonded labour, usury and other forms of exploitation. (361)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay compensation to agricultural workers during agricultural operations while working on the farm machinery (352)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to cancel outstanding debts against agricultural workers and other rural poor and to provide credit facilities in a massive way (353)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birhum): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in solving the problem in the field of land use and water resources management policy (354)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in breaking the concentration of land in a few hands and carrying out recommendations

of National Commission on Agriculture and panel for land reform laws as regards benami-land, vesting of surplus benami-lands (355)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs to the peasant community at right time and at fair prices (356)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for ensuring remunerative prices for commercial crops like sugarcane and potato (357)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for priority programme and National Policy for improving the condition of Agricultural labourers through rural development programme, food for work programme, welfare programme, economic rehabilitation programme, social rehabilitation and security programme (358)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effective agrarian legislation (359)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a land reform policy with a view to bringing basic change in property relation, production system, prevention from exploitation and complete stoppage of eviction from land (360)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement land Ceiling Act in regard to land holdings and distribute surplus land among landless and poor cultivators (361)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring fair share of bargadaras in the yield of land and speedy completion of Barga Recording (362)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing and extending assistance for SFFA/MFDA/ALDA to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to take-up schemes like land development, minor irrigation and subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry and piggery (363)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a total programme for afforestation (364)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices in Food Corporation of India (365)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give top priority to expansion of Food for Work Programme in all States particularly in West Bengal and the States which have implemented it with basic idea of generating additional employment and creating community assets (366)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for implementation of a programme for checking threats of erosion, soil conservation and preventing water logging (367)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give top priority for providing facilities for land leveling, land shaping, field canal drainage system in canal irrigation areas (368)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for programme-action for prevention of serious imbalances in agricultural production (397)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for time-bound programme to improve the conditions of most exploited bonded cultivators in agriculture and eliminate rural Jotdars who exploit all weaker section of peasant-cultivator community (398)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more (1) grants and loans for dairy projects in West Bengal; (2) gift commodities; (3) grants-in-aid to States particularly West Bengal, for assistance to small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for poultry, piggery and sheep production and for cross-breed cows and buffaloes (399)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains (400)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply foodgrains to agricultural workers and landless poor at subsidised and uniform rates (401)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to end contract system in the F.C.I. and regularise the services of workers (402)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce wastage in handling and transportation of foodgrains in FCI (403)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct additional warehousing facility for the proper storage of foodgrains (404)].

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give jobs and compensation to the villagers whose land has been acquired to build F.C.I. godowns particularly those at Dhanbad, Bihar (405)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of public sector in agriculture with integrated State farming (406)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for nationalisation of land (407)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of Land Army in the Blocks (408)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of irrigation projects in the hilly regions specially those of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas (409)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in enforcing tillers' proprietorship on land (410)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री बर्मबोर बसिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्री नायडू साहब से कुछ सुनने को मिला। बहुत सी बातों की उन्होंने चर्चा की। बीच में हमारे लक्ष्मणा जी ने भी कोरम की जरूरत की ओर ध्यान दिलाया। कोरम की जरूरत तो तब हो जब लोगों को पता न हो, जनता पार्टी को पता है कि एग््री-कल्चर के मामले में सारी पार्टी को हमारे मंत्री जी और गवर्नमेंट रिप्रेजेन्ट करती है और बड़ा भारी उसका प्रण्डा रिकार्ड है, यह रोज लोग सुन रहे हैं।

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईसा मसीह से 200 साल पहले से यह बात शुरू हुई—बैक टु बिलेज, यानी गांव जाओ और उनको प्रण्डा बहाल करो। यह भी कहा ईसा मसीह ने स्वयं कि किसान जो है वह साट्ट खाफ भय है, उस को मानो। गांधी जी ने भी यही कहा कि मेरा भारत हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में रहता है। एक अंग्रेजी के कवि गोल्डस्मिथ ने कहा है :

Princes and Lords may flourish or fade.

A breath can make it as a breath has made.

But a bold peasantry country's pride.

Once destroyed can never be supplied.

अब यह देखना है कि तीस साल तक, पहले जो सरकार रही उसने क्या किया और दो वर्ष से बरनाला साहब की जो सरकार है उसने क्या किया। यह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ। नायडू साहब से मुझे कोई विक्रय नहीं है क्योंकि मुझे पता है —

मुझे विक्रय नहीं कोई तुम्हारी बेवफाई का मिला तो तब हो जब तुमने किसी से भी बचा की हो।

अब यह कोई बताने की बात है कि पिछले साल 12,50 लाख टन फूडग्रेन्स हुए और इस साल 13 करोड़ का प्रस्ताव है यानी 4 परसेंट की वज्र ऊपर को होगी। पिछले साल की रिकार्ड या और इस साल की

ऐसा रिकार्ड है जो कभी नहीं हुआ। इसकी बे देखना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। घालू, गन्ना और तम्बाकू—यह तीन फसलें तो ऐसी हैं कि जो ऐसे रिकार्ड पर पहुंच गई कि सड़ रही हैं। अगर एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जाये तब भी वह खाली नहीं हो सकती है।

अब रही गेहूँ की बात। गेहूँ में भी 56 लाख टन की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। ऐसी बड़ी भारी जम्प हुई है जो कभी नहीं हुई थी। दूसरी खुशी की बात यह है कि गेहूँ में यह जम्प उन राज्यों में हुई है जो कि पहले गेहूँ के राज्य नहीं थे। यह जम्प बंगाल में हुई है। असम में हुई है और गुजरात में भी हुई है। इसी तरह से मैं चावल की बात कहूँ कि करीब 80 लाख टन का उछाल आया। यह उछाल भी वहाँ पर आया जो कि चावल के क्षेत्र नहीं थे जैसे कि हरयाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश।

हमने खाद की भी बढ़ावा दिया है। फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में विलबस्प बात यह है कि बिहार तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों में जहाँ पर खाद का प्रयोग कम था वहाँ पर बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं आपको याद दिला दूँ कि 1951 में जबकि पहली योजना शुरू हुई, उसमें पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बहुत सही रूब अपनाया, उन्होंने 37 परसेंट धन-राशि कृषि के लिए रखी और केवल 6 परसेंट उद्योगों के लिए रखी। लेकिन उसके बाद अचानक क्या हुआ कि उसके बाद जो भी प्लान बने, उनमें कृषि को 18-19 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं मिला और उद्योगों को 23 परसेंट से कम नहीं मिला। उसका नतीजा साफ है कि उद्योग बिल से अनाज संयाना पड़ा। 60 हजार करोड़ का अनाज बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया गया और हम क्या एक्सपोर्ट करते रहे— 60-70 परसेंट मैन्गनीसम और फूस। इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडिक्ट में आप सारी दनिया में बेचें, कोई भी डेबलर मुक्त—यू० एस० ए०, जर्मनी, जापान—उनकी भी इन्स्ट्री में वह प्रोडिक्ट

नहीं थी जोकि एक डेबलिंग कन्टी, हिन्दुस्तान में उन दिनों में रही। कारण यह था कि सारा रुपया उबर लगाया गया और एग््रीकल्चर को नेग्लेक्ट किया गया। नतीजा जाहिर है कि 1951-56 में ग्रोथ-रेट थी 3.8 परसेंट, 1956-61 में 3.7 परसेंट, 1961-66 में 3.2 परसेंट, 1966-71 में 3.5 परसेंट, 1971-76 में 3.3 परसेंट लेकिन दो साल जो जनता पार्टी को मिले हैं उनमें 1977-78 में 6.7 परसेंट ग्रोथ-रेट रही और 1978-79 में भी जैसा कि सुना है कि 13 करोड़ टन फूडग्रेन होगा, इसमें भी 4.5 परसेंट उछाल आने की उम्मीद है। यह ठीक है कि दो-तीन साल से अच्छा मौसम रहा, अच्छी बारिश हुई लेकिन भगवान भी तो उली को देते हैं जिस पर खुश होते हैं। उस में किसी की मेहरबानी नहीं है; बही होता है जो मन्सूरे खुदा होता है, मालूम नहीं इन के पेट में बंद क्यों होता है। बारिश हो गई, अच्छा मौसम मिल गया, हम सब को अच्छी प्रोडक्शन मिली है।

खाद का मामला ले लीजिए—51.3 लाख टन खाद इस साल फर्टिलाइजर के रूप में इस्तेमाल हुई है, जितनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। एग््रीकल्चर डेबलपमेंट में सिंचाई और खाद दोनों का अपना खास महत्व है। खाद के लिये मैं मान सकता हूँ—शायद अभीर और कुलक ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर देंगे, जो गरीब नहीं कर सकेगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक सिंचाई का तात्त्विक है—1 करोड़ 70 लाख हेक्टेयर में पानी पहुंचाने का 5 सालों का हमने निमाना रखा है, जितना पिछले 10-15 सालों में पिछली सरकारों ने कभी पूरा नहीं किया। हम कदम-कदम आज से ही सीने पर सवार हैं कि हम को इतना पानी देना है—2.6 बानी 26 लाख हेक्टेयर में हमने 1977-78 में दिया, जब कि 28 लाख हेक्टेयर की बात थी और 30 लाख हेक्टेयर के एक्स्टेंशन से हमें बाकी चार सालों में देना है।

[को बर्रबोर बसिष्ठ]

पानी के मामले में एक बड़ी अजीब कहानी है—शायद आप जानते भी होंगे—एक किलो-ग्राम-स्टील बनाने के लिए 150 लिटर पानी चाहिये, एक किलोग्राम कागज के लिए 300 लिटर पानी चाहिए, रेभान के लिए 800 लिटर चाहिए, रबड़ के लिए 2 हजार लिटर चाहिए और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन बनाने के लिए बाज-दफा 40 लाख लिटर चाहिए—एक किलोग्राम बनाने के लिए। इन के मुकाबले कृषि में 1 टन गेहूं पैदा करने के लिए 1 हजार टन पानी चाहिए, 1 टन चावल पैदा करने के लिए 3 हजार टन पानी चाहिए और इसकमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमने तय किया है कि हम पांच सालों में 1.7 करोड़ हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करेंगे। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां बड़ी और मझली तरह की योजनायें जवाहर लाल जी के वक्त से चली आ रही हैं बहुत से बल्डी-ईम बनाये गये थे, हमने तय किया है कि 1 करोड़ 70 लाख हेक्टेयर में 90 लाख हेक्टेयर में छोटी योजनाओं से पहुंचावेंगे और 80 लाख हेक्टेयर में बड़ी योजनाओं से पहुंचावेंगे। हमारे पास सिंचाई की आज जो तैयारी है—उस में लगभग 16 लाख हेक्टेयर पर-ईयर बड़ी योजनाओं से और लगभग इतनी ही छोटी योजनाओं से है। मैं चाई नायडू और अरोजीशन में जो दूसरे साथी बैठे हैं—उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—1977-78 में 1500 फ्लिक ट्यूब-वेल बने और इस साल 3500 बने। प्रॉजेक्ट ट्यूब-वेल पिछले साल डेढ़-लाख बने और इस साल सवा-दा-लाख बने। कुल पिछले साल 2 लाख 20 हजार बोदे गए और इस साल 3 लाख 65 हजार बोदे गए। इन सब से नेहूँ की पैदा-वार बढ़ी, चावल की पैदावार बढ़ी और उस से भी ज्यादा खुशी की बात यह है कि सिंचाई बढ़ी ही नहीं, अन्नत उपज को 1960-61 में 10 बिबंटल थी, यह बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 12.4 बिबंटल हो गई, 1977-78 में 13.2 बिबंटल हो गई।

आप यह न समझ लें कि पिछली तीन फसलों अच्छी हो गई हैं, इसलिये हम ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं। क्या वह दिन आप को याद नहीं—मैं रोहतक की ही मिसाल बता रहा हूँ—रोहतक जिले में बीसियों गांव ऐसे थे जिन में किसान क्या करता था—

सब काट दो बिसमिल पौदों को, बें आब सिसकते मत छोड़ो, सब नोच लो नाजूक फूलों को, शाखों को बिलखते मत छोड़ो।

यह फसल उम्मीदों की हमदम इस बार भी गारत जाएगी सब मेहनत मुबह शामों की अब के भी अकारण जाएगी खेतों के कोनोंबादलों में भर अपना लहू और खून भरो फिर माटी सिंचो अशकों से भगली रात की फिक करो भगली रात कैसी ?

फिर भगली रात की फिक करो जब फिर एक बार उजड़ना है एक फसल फली तो भरपाया जब तक जीना यह करना है।

किसान की दो फसलों अच्छी हो। इनके पेट में बंद होना मुक हो गया फार्मर इतनी मेहनत कर रहा है उसका पेट देखते नहीं हैं। इन्होंने फूड फार बर्क की नुकतापीनी की है और इनको हैरानी हुई है। चालीस करोड़ पिछले से बढ़ कर यह सौ करोड़ हुआ है और इस साल यह दो सौ करोड़ होगा। इससे मुल्क का फेस बढ़ला जा रहा है। हरियाणा में लाखों आबमी दिनरात लगे हुए हैं और इस प्रोग्राम के तहत काम कर रहे हैं। वहां सबके बन रही हैं, टैंक खुद रहे हैं, नालियां बन रही हैं। इनको बड़ा खुश आ रहा है। ठीक ही आ रहा है क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि फसल बढ़ाकर ही रहा है। इनके पेट के बंद होने में संभ्रता है। लेकिन बढ़ावा साहब का जो रिकार्ड है वह निहायत आश्चर्य है।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था और अब फिर से उस बात को मैं कहने वाला हूँ। ग्राम विकास को जो प्राथमिकता दी गई थी पांचवीं योजना में और उस पर जो बल दिया गया था तब उस मद् में 37.5 प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च किया गया था और अब जो योजना चल रही है इस में 43 प्रतिशत खर्च होने जा रहा है। कुटीर उद्योगों पर 388 करोड़ खर्च हुआ था जो अब 4410 करोड़ होने जा रहा है। इस का मतलब हुआ तिगुना और चौगुना हमने खर्च का राशि का बढ़ा दिया है। प्रायः यह भी देखें कि जब हम मूलाम थे तब हमारा क्या हालत था। अंग्रेजों के वक़्त 1931 में 75 प्रतिशत लागू कृषि पर निर्भर थे 1961 में साठ प्रतिशत लागू ही कृषि पर निर्भर थे गांवों के लोगों को भ्रम दिया गया। जो हाथसे काम करते थे, जो धाड़िजन थे वे सब खत्म हो गये। मानचेस्टर की मिलों के कपड़े ने तो उन से उनका धंधा छीन लिया। 388 करोड़ इन्होंने खर्च किया और 1410 हम करने जा रहे हैं। ढाका की मलमल का धाम जो एक झगूठी में से निकल जाया करता था और काश्मीर के शाल और बनारस के चमकते हुए काँसे और पीतल के बरतन फिर देश में तैयार होंगे और हाथ से होंगे। रोजबरोज हाथ के काम को बढ़ावा देने का ही सबाल नहीं बल्कि बारीक से बारीक भी हाथ से काम होगा। हमारे कारीगरों की दुनिया में आज भी साख है।

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हमने प्राथमिकता दी है। पहले पांचवीं योजना में 800 करोड़ रुपया सिंचाई जलपूर्ति, सड़क, बिजली और आवास पर खर्च किया गया था और छठी योजना में 4180 करोड़ रखा गया है। फिर भी इन्हें कुछ सिंचाई नहीं देता है। शीघ्र सिंचाई के काम को बढ़े पैसने पर हाथ में लिया गया है। सब को सिंचित करना लक्ष्य रखना सचा है। इनकी सरकार तीन साल में गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं दे सकी है और हमने सब कर दिया है कि पांच साल के अन्दर आकर डेढ़ लाख गांवों में पीने के पानी का

है, प्राबलंम गांव हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है वहाँ पीने का पानी देंगे। मार्च 1983 तक 1300 ब्लॉक छूटे गए हैं कि जहाँ रोजगार दिया जाएगा। डेढ़ लाख कुएँ बनाए जायेंगे। तीस साल तक जो उलटी गंगा बही है उसको हम सीधी बहा रहे हैं। 28 प्रतिशत लोग जो शहरों में रहते थे उनकी 1950-51 में पर कैपिटा ग्राम 389.40 रुपए थी। 15.00 hrs.

जो 1966-67 में बढ़ कर 813.20 पैसे हो गई। और उलटी गंगा कैसे बही? गांवों के 72 परसेंट लोगों की 1950-51 में जो आय 219.20 थी वह घट कर 195.50 पैसे रह गई। यह उस्ता काम हो रहा था। इसको सरकार ने जोर से पकड़ा है। कृषि पर ज्यादा खर्च होगा, उससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। 60 परसेंट नियमित बने बनाये माल का होता रहा है, अब 60 परसेंट कृषि का होगा, सबजियों का, फलों का जूट का और कपास का होगा 66 परसेंट राष्ट्रीय बजट और विदेशी सहायता सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में चली गई है और उसकी पैदावार कुछ नहीं है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश एक मूक के पीछे भागता हुआ बरबाद हो गया। आज सही रास्ते पर भाये हैं। इसके लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इन्होंने बहुत ही भ्रष्टा बजट पेश किया है। चौधरी चरण सिंह को इनसे भी ज्यादा मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि पहली बार इन्होंने एक ऐसा बजट पेश किया है जिसमें कुछ थोटा प्रोबोकिंग हममें और प्रपोजीशन में शुरू हुआ है। एक पुरानी दिशा बदली है। भले ही वह बने बनाये बजट में ज्यादा तबदीलियाँ न कर पाये हों, लेकिन फिर भी बेसिक तबदीलियाँ हैं। हमें पता है कि इन्होंने किसी से प्यार नहीं था, खाली किसान ही नहीं बल्कि किसी से भी प्यार नहीं था, पिछली सरकार को। अब हमने 166 करोड़ रु० जो शहरों में स्वयंसे रहते हैं उनको दिया है। किसान को जो तम्बाकू पैदा करता है उनको राहत दी गई है। इन्होंने किसी से तम्बाकू की उठायी कपी। चौधरी साहब यह भावना

[श्री धर्मवीर बलिकट]

नहीं रखते कि अपनी पार्टी को ही मजबूत करें। जनता सरकार बड़े जोर से लगी हुई है बराबरी करने के लिये। अभी एक नेशनल सेमिनर सर्वोद्देश्य है। जिसमें बताया गया है कि बाँकों में हायर इन्कम ग्रुप के जो लोग हैं वह शहर में हायर इन्कम ग्रुप के लोगों से परसेंटेज में ज्यादा है। दूसरी बात यह कि बोच का जो धादमी है वह ग्रहरी सेक्टर में ज्यादा है, गांव में कम है। और जो निचला सेक्टर है वह लगभग दोनों में बराबर है। चौधरी साहब ने दोनों को लगभग निचले स्तर पर बराबरी लाने के लिए अपने बजट में प्रोबीजन किया है—स्लम में रहने वालों के लिए, गरीब के लिए, छोटे किसान के लिए—और इन्फ्लेटेरियन कंटेन्ट जो इर्रीगेशन की है एग्जीक्यूटिव में उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. The time of my party is limited. Naturally, I will have to confine myself to a very few minutes for making these observations. I am very sorry, I shall not be able to elaborate my viewpoint. Even then I hope the Minister is intelligent enough to understand my observations and he will take due notice of the observations that I shall be making.

It is true that there has been a record production of foodgrains and, as in the past, I compliment the hon. Minister for this achievement. But I consider that this is a national achievement and no party politics is involved in this. As far as agriculture is concerned, it has always been my contention that there should be a national approach to these problems. Therefore, if there is any record production, irrespective of party affiliations, all of us should be proud about this.

The only thing I would like to submit is that, after all, the record production has not come overnight. Many times the hon. Members who speak on

the floor of the House try to simplify things. They think that this production is because of the Janata Government. I have no objection if the Janata Government wants to take credit for that. But the gestation period in agriculture is very very long. Suppose such results were possible overnight, why could the Janata Government not succeed in bringing about higher production as per requirements in the case of pulses? Why there should have been a need to import Rs. 800 crores worth of edible oils in this country? Not that I am criticising, but one has to understand matters in proper perspective and to see that efforts of over a number of years are involved in having this national achievement and national gain.

I have two points to make on this. First of all, higher production is very important to us because even today the world food situation is not very good and millions of people, practically 40 per cent of people in the world go hungry and therefore, all of us should attach the highest importance to our efforts in producing more food. It is well-known that world wheat and coarse grain production in 1979 is anticipated to be 4 per cent lower than in 1978, according to a forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. FAO accepts that a most populous country like the People's Republic of China will become a heavy purchaser of cereals during the next three to five years because of lagging domestic production, due to adverse weather, and higher demand from its increasing population. For all these reasons I wish that all of us concentrate on increasing our production still further so that we are in a position to remove hunger in our country and we are also in a position to play an internationally important role in providing food to the hungry people. But, Sir, I fail to understand that having higher production why does not the hon. Minister get the confidence, why has he not fixed the production target. Now, the hon. Member made a statement that this year we shall be producing 120

million tonnes and I am inclined to agree with his statement, but the target fixed by the Ministry is 125 million tonnes for this year. I really do not know why the Minister is not having enough confidence.

Then, I come to the Plan target. For instance, the Sixth Plan target is 140 to 144 million tonnes. I think the Minister somehow is not properly advised on this and he must have known from the valuable organisations and learned people in this country who understand agriculture that the basis that the Planning Commission has taken in fixing the target is absolutely wrong and incorrect. I hope the Minister will look into it and raise the target at least to 150 million tonnes so that India's food situation is put on a proper perspective. And all our efforts should be concentrated on having a target of higher production of more than 150 million tonnes.

Then, another point which I would like to make is that the production has gone up, but the Indian farmers have not gained anything out of that. My contention is, and I stand to be corrected by the hon. Minister, that even though the production is 125 million tonnes every year, and there are lower production figures in regard to a number of other commodities, the Indian farmers even after producing 125 million tonnes, have lost in the bargain because the terms of trade—I have no time to go into details—have been adverse when we compare the index of agricultural commodities and the index of manufactured commodities. But, Sir, when we look into these things, we have to see not the general index alone because 80 to 85 per cent of farmers dispose of their produce within the marketing season of 3 to 4 months and the index number during that period is very important. For instance, I will refer to the Report of the Department of Food, Page 7, where they say:

"The all-India index number of wholesale prices of rice recorded from 146 in August, 1947, to 140 in March, 1953."

528 L.S.—14

This is for rice. Then, for wheat they say:

"The declining trend strengthened further in April, 1973, on arrival of the new crop in the market. The price index for wheat drifted down from 168 in January to 148 in June 1978."

These figures speak for themselves and I need not elaborate further on this point. It is well-known, because while speaking on the Sugar Undertakings Bill, I have made an observation on this. I again tell that this Government's policy is bound to land this country in great sugar famine. You may blame the individuals or organisations, but ultimately the sure basis of creating sugar demand is going down. The sugarcane growers have suffered very heavily throughout the country. Sugarcane growers who have been manufacturing jaggery out of cane or supplying cane to the khandsari plants, and even those supplying cane to the sugar factories, have been totally ruined. I am not referring to the growers of potatoes, onions and other agricultural commodities who have also suffered. But, as far as prices are concerned, the entire responsibility for ensuring a remunerative price to the farmers is that of the Government of India and not of the State Governments; but what has happened? The State Governments are required out of their budgetary resources to provide fair prices to farmers. In U.P. they are providing 40 per cent, and something in Haryana and Bihar also. But they are poor States. Millions of poor people are there, and their development and budgetary resources have to be used for the uplift of the poor masses, but they are using their resources for giving prices to some of the commodities.

Even in Punjab, what has happened? There is a news item in the Economic Times of 5-4-1978 to this effect:

"The Punjab Government has granted remission of land revenue to the potato and cotton growers in

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

the State for the current year's crops because of an unprecedented recession in commodity prices. The growers of these crops have already been allowed concession in electricity charges to the tune of Rs. 20 per acre. Besides these relief measures, arrangements have also been made by the State for the purchase of potatoes at the support price of Rs. 80 per quintal at 20 purchasing centres."

This is the state of affairs. There has been a total failure of the Central Government to maintain stability of prices as far as agricultural commodities are concerned. The Report of the Ministry, Department of Agriculture, at Page 13, para 18.4 says:

"Growth of production resulting in surpluses is creating problems of marketing and price support."

So they admit that on both these counts there has been a failure of Government.

I have given considerable thought to this problem of prices, and I have come to the conclusion that fixation of agricultural commodity prices and even providing marketing support should not be left to the administrative officers or policymakers. The need has arisen to have a parliamentary enactment. Many countries of the world which understand agriculture, which have made great strides in agriculture, have all laws for protecting prices of agricultural commodities, for having reserve stocks of food, providing the requirements of the farmers, for export of commodities etc. The hon. Member is supported by a good staff of intelligent experts. There is no need to borrow foreign expertise. Let him study all the foreign legislations which give protection to agricultural commodities, and on the basis of local experience, let him come before Parliament with an enactment, and I am sure Parliament will give him full support for the legislative measures necessary for protecting the interests of farmers in this country.

As far as the input price policy is concerned, I welcome the reduction in

fertiliser prices, but I am inclined to think that it is a populist measure, because the basic issue has not been solved. The basic issue is whether inputs should be taxed. My own view is that taxation of inputs which go into the production of food is counter-productive. It is not consistent with the necessities of production. I have no objection if the output is taxed, but what into the input, electric motors agricultural implements etc. should not be taxed. Even on fertilisers there is still an excise duty. This is counter-productive. If you have to release the forces of production, the entire input policy has to be reviewed, not only looked at from a populist angle.

In this country we have a very large number of small farmers. I have all sympathy for them. Even if you sink a few hundred crores for improving the lot of agricultural labourers and small farmers, we shall welcome it. No doubt, the SFDA programme etc. are formulated with the best of intentions.

But the policy-makers must understand whether all the units in this country are going to be viable in agriculture. I think there is a fallacy and the Small Farmers Agency Programmes are going to land us into very serious trouble in future because after ten to fifteen years the Government will realise that many of these units are sick units and they are not able to make both ends meet. While I stand for these programmes as an interim measure, I would like to say that one should understand that in this country 35 million holdings are below one hectare and most of them are unirrigated. If we think that they will be viable, I think we will be deceiving ourselves. The world experience had totally disproved this.

When the Planning debate was going on, some of us on this side suggested to the Prime Minister to reduce the population on agriculture and thereby reduce the burden on agriculture. I am glad to say that the Prime Minister was good enough to admit

"the question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people being maintained on agriculture. But it is not possible to reduce it very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about 30 per cent." I think the hon. Minister is in a position to think about this. This Government's policy for industrial development and for diverting people from agriculture is absolutely incorrect because they think that by agriculture, everything can be solved. They are neglecting the industries, basic science and technology. I do not see any hope of people being diverted from agriculture. On the other hand, because of increasing population and the policy of neglecting the family planning programmes and a number of other things, I am afraid, there will be more concentration on agriculture and the Indian lands will be burdened with more and higher percentage of population.

One of the basis things, which has brought up agriculture in this country is research. For further the research and for giving it a local bias, the agricultural universities have been established in this country. Now there are 23 agricultural Universities in this country. I am glad that the Randhawa Committee, which was appointed by the previous Government, this Government has received its report, has gone into this. Dr. Randhawa is a gentleman. He has modestly mentioned some of the shortcomings of the agricultural universities. I hope the hon. Minister must have seen the very valid comment, in certain valuable papers and journals in this regard. They said that the Agricultural University is an instrument of failed transplant. Though I do not entirely agree with this observation, I hope the Minister will be in a position to have a proper look at this. Then this Committee suggests:

"The organisation and structure of some of the agricultural universities has not been brought in line with the Model Act. In addition, the frequent change, and high variability in the quality of top administration has been one of the major causes of inefficiency in internal management, weak public support and slow growth of several agricultural universities.

The main emphasis has shifted to research programmes at the expense of teaching, because research is considered prestigious and research programmes yield quick recognition and reward. Even in research, basic research has been practically ignored. Of the three functions, the extension link has remained particularly weak so far, and this has affected the capabilities of many agricultural universities for transfer of technology to the farmers ...

There is extreme paucity of original books, manuals and indigenous teaching materials based on Indian experience and environment."

15.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I hope the Minister takes note of this, because already there is some danger signal. Pantnagar Agricultural University, which was one of the leading Agricultural Universities in this country, is practically closed throughout the year. Even labour troubles have started coming up elsewhere. If proper steps are not taken, if political solutions are not found for these problems, if the politicians do not play their role properly, I am afraid that the edifice will fall and the agricultural universities will prove to be white elephants and they will be a burden to this country unless immediate corrective steps are not taken.

[Shri Amasaheb P. Shinde]

We evaluate the agricultural Universities. A number of teams have gone into this. An Indo-American team also went into this. I am not allergic to good suggestions from any country. We have evolved our universities out of our own experience and according to our local conditions. This is what the Indo-American team has said:—

"William Oxley Thompson, one of Ohio State University's great Presidents and a commanding figure in the land grant college association a half century ago reminded the struggling little land grant college of that day that they were really national universities and must meet the measure of national greatness. He stressed the spreading service of the land grant institutions and declared that practical utility, not snobbish academic respectability nor any notion of intellectual aristocracy, must be the test of institutional integrity. 'An institution he said, is for the people it can serve, for the to be operated for the good it can do; for the people it can serve, for the science it can promote; and for the civilization it can advance'. This is the challenge of educational institutions today as it was over a half century ago."

I think this is very true in respect of agricultural universities in India today. I hope the hon. Minister takes note of this. While the production of agricultural commodities has gone up, I would like the hon. Minister to explain why the exports have gone down. When the agricultural production was low, the exports were to the tune of Rs. 840 crores and when the production was high, the exports were to the tune of Rs. 826 crores. I think this Government is following an ad hoc export policy in regard to agricultural commodities. It is not my view alone. I am reading from the Report of Task Force on

Agriculture Exports, a Committee which was appointed by this Government. I would refer to only important portions of it. It says:

"It has been said that no well considered and planned attempt has been made to develop agricultural exports. The exporters and traders have reported opportunities afforded by the International Market and Government have allowed or disallowed exports on the consideration of domestic availability and domestic prices. In short, we have not had an independent export policy for agricultural exports; we had a domestic policy for agricultural production and prices and export policy has been derived from it. The real criticism is not that we have given supremacy to domestic availability and prices but that our export policy has been ad hoc, short term and mere reaction to situations. We could serve both the interest of domestic consumers and exports better if we had a larger perspective and consistent approach."

That means, this Government has no consistent approach. There are a number of things mentioned here. The next paragraph says:

"Banning export of an item is an easy action to take. In some cases, the rise in domestic prices was later proved to be provoked by entirely different reasons, though in the heat and hurry to do something about it, exports were promptly stopped. The cost of ban of exports is:

"rarely computed. traders and growers of agricultural products are small persons and are not organised enough to protest vigorously. Banning exports does not increase the production of the commodity. On the contrary shrinkage of market leads to disincentive for production. If we live with high prices for a season, we are rewarded by improvement in production in the next season."

I hope, the hon. Minister will take note of it and take necessary steps to make correctives to his policies.

I am not touching upon a number of points because the time at my disposal is limited. I would like to touch only two or three points more.

I do not know why the State Farming Corporation should continue to incur heavy losses from year to year.

Then, there are two or three suggestions of mine with regard to the general planning approach as far as increasing of agricultural production in the country is concerned. Take the case of Rajasthan. There is the Rajasthan Canal project. The vast water resources are there. But if we are going to depend on State's resources alone to develop these vast resources of water and make a contribution to the economy of the country, it will take centuries. Therefore, altogether a different approach has to be adopted. We have no right to ignore the water and land resources of the country because the future generation will blame us for that. You can see how slowly the development of the Rajasthan Canal project has been going on. Even after giving Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan, the water is not being utilised; even the land distribution also has not been settled. I hope, the hon. will put a heavy hand on it and see that the water resources of the Rajasthan Canal and the water resources of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are utilised for the development of our country's economy.

As regards animal husbandry, there is a lot of talk about dairy development. I would only say that if you want to develop dairy industry, don't discriminate against cow's milk, by having a low price for cow's milk and a higher price for buffalo milk. I know all about fat content and all that. There should be no such discrimination against cow milk. We should not discriminate against cow

as compared to human beings. When there is cholera or plague, we are providing vaccine freely. But when there is a foot and mouth disease occurring in animals. We do not provide vaccine freely. I have travelled throughout Punjab, one of the advanced States in agriculture. I literally saw thousands and thousands of cow suffering from foot and mouth disease. The farmers are expected to bear the cost of vaccine. One tube of vaccine costs Rs. 16. The responsibility of the State is to the extent of bearing 50 percent cost. Even then, a farmer has to pay Rs. 8 per cow, per animal. It is not possible, it is impracticable, for the farmers to pay for the vaccine. The vaccine should be freely provided for animals so far as food and mouth disease is concerned. It does not matter even if it involve Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores for that.

As regards the import of skimmed milk, I see the danger in that. Your experts are likely to land you in difficulty because the import of skimmed milk powder, likely to discourage the production of local skimmed powder. All your talk of encouraging and developing animal husbandry is going to be undone. During the regime of the previous Government also, there were people who advised for the continued import of PL 480.

But we know that Rs. 480 caused tremendous damage to the economy of the country. The same is the case with Operation Flood. Indiscriminately importing dairy equipment which we can manufacture and skimmed milk powder which we can produce will make you complacent but cause a lot of harm to the country's economy. I have general experience that some people who call themselves Dairy Experts come and advise the Government to import more but we must try to avoid imports so that we are in a position to develop our indigenous capacity more and more.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

I have many other points to make, but I know that the time of my party is limited. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री अन्न देव प्रसाद बर्बा (धारा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मिण्डे साहब, जो भूतपूर्व कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं, बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे हंसी आ रही थी—इन की भालीबनाओं को चुन कर। मैं उन की भालीबनाओं का जबाब नहीं देना चाहता, हमारे मंत्री जी उन का जबाब देंगे। लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं कृषि विभाग को कुछ त्रुटियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। 1977-78 में कृषि उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। इस वर्ष चावल के उत्पादन में 26 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है। कुल खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 1256 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ, जो पिछले सभी वर्षों से अधिक है। इसमें 108 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल, 23 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ, 13 लाख मीट्रिक टन ज्वार पैदा हुई है। इस उपज ने सरकार के पिछले सभी रिकार्ड तोड़ दिये। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? ऐसा इसलिए हुआ कि 1977-78 में उत्तर भारत में हर साल की बाढ़ घाती थी, वह नहीं आई—इस का एक कारण तो यह था, दूसरा कारण यह था कि नई सरकार के आने के कारण किसानों में नया उत्साह आया, उन का मनोबल बढ़ा और वे आशान्वित हुए कि नई सरकार, जो कृषि के मामले में ज्यादा सख्त है; ज्यादा उत्साह

विद्यायी और किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचायेगी।

लेकिन 1978-79 में भयंकर बाढ़ आई, एक बार नहीं चार-चार बार आई, जिस से काफी क्षति हुई, लेकिन इतना होवे पर भी किसानों का मनोबल नहीं घटा। जिसका परिणाम यह निकला कि इस बार भी उस से कम उत्पादन होने नहीं जा रहा है। इस के आंकड़े आप को मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे। अभी इसके आंकड़े सरकार के पास भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों कारणों में जो प्रथम कारण है—मैं उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बाढ़ को रोकने के काम में सरकार अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर रही है। इस का एक उदाहरण मैं बिहार का देना चाहता हूँ—1973 में योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति से एक योजना—बक्सर-कोइलबर तटबंध योजना के नाम से चालू हुई। इसकी पांच बरस में समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए था और इस पर दस करोड़ लागत आनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन प्राधा काम भी नहीं हुआ है और उसका खर्च बढ़ने लग गया है। पिछले पांच सालों में भी यह बन नहीं सका है। प्राधा या चौपाई भी नहीं बन सका है। मजदूरी तथा दूसरे जो खर्चे हैं उनका नया प्राकलन प्राया है, एस्टीमेट प्राया है। और अब उस पर तीस करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का रहा है। सभी काम अच्छी तरह से हुए भी नहीं हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह खर्च और बढ़ जाएगा और यह बढ़ता ही जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already 3.30. The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next occasion. We now take up the Private Members' Bills. Mr. Chitta Basu.