

मंत्रालय ने क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं जिससे बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति कम हो सके और बाढ़ वाले क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सके ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने अभी बताया है कि बाढ़ योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में एक अलग से प्रश्न हैं। उसका जवाब देते हुए सिंचाई मंत्री जी बतायेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह ने एक अच्छा प्रश्न किया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में बाढ़ से कितनी क्षति हुई है और किसानों को क्या मुआवजे देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार विचार कर रही है। प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ आती है और हम लोग बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके के लोग हैं। किसान और गरीब लोग अपने अपने गांवों को छोड़ कर भाग जाते हैं और यह सैकड़ों वर्षों से चल रहा है। सरकार ने नेशनल ग्रिड योजना के सम्बन्ध में पहले कहा था कि सरकार उस पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को मुआवजा मिले, क्योंकि किसानों की बहुत क्षति हो रही है, और जो किसान सौ बीघा वाला किसान था वह भी अब लैंडलेस लेबरर तक पहुंच गया है, इसलिए गरीबों को राहत दिया जाना बहुत जरूरी है, इसके लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे माननीय साथी ने बताया कि हर साल हमारे अन्दाजे के मुताबिक और जो हमें रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होती हैं उनके मुताबिक 83 लाख हेक्टेअर भूमि में बाढ़ आती है। लेकिन इसमें से कितनी फसलों की भूमि बाढ़ ग्रस्त होती है, वह भूमि कुल बाढ़ग्रस्त भूमि से कम ही होती है और कम ही हो सकती है क्योंकि हर साल फर्क पड़ता रहता है। बाढ़ के नीचे जिसनी फसलों की भूमि आती है उसमें भी नुकसान

हमेशा एक जैसा नहीं होता है, कहीं ज्यादा होता है, कहीं कम होता है। कहीं पानी बढ़कर उतर जाता है। कहीं फसल को बर्बाद कर जाता है। इसलिए रूपयों के हिसाब से यह बताना कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है, यह बड़ा मुश्किल है। यह कहने में हम असमर्थ हैं। इसका अन्दाजा कभी नहीं हो सकता है। जिस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने मेमोरैंडम में राहत के लिए मांग करती है कि किसानों को सुविधाएं दी जाएं खेती करने के लिए ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके, उसके लिए स्कीम्स हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मुआवजा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुआवजे के बारे में हमने कहा है कि हमारी स्कीम नहीं है मुआवजा देने की। भारत सरकार फसल के लिए कंपेंसेट नहीं कर सकती। किसका कितना नुकसान है, इसका अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है। उसके अनुसार किसी भी सरकार के लिए मुआवजा देना नामुमकिन है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसके लिए कार्यवाही हो रही है। इसके लिए आप सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, मिर्धा जी जवाब देंगे। इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट और फ्लड कंट्रोल डिपार्टमेंट इसको देखते हैं और इस सिलसिले में हर साल के लिए प्लान बनाते हैं और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी इसके लिए प्रावधान किया जाता है।

Protocol with France on Agriculture

*104. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a protocol on agriculture has been signed with France in June, 1984; and

(b) if so, whether the details thereof will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the protocol is placed on the Table of the House.

Indo-French Protocol for Co-operation in the field of Agriculture and rural Development

The Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France;

Aware of the importance of Agriculture and Rural Development;

Taking into consideration the essential contribution which is brought by the Scientific and Technical Research in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development in the achieving of the social and economic goals aimed at by both the Governments;

Taking into consideration the mutual benefit which can be gained by a close cooperation between the institutions concerned with the problems of research, training and agricultural as well as rural development;

Desirous of increasing their scientific, technical and economic exchanges in the field of agriculture and Rural Development;

Considering the Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation signed on the 7th June 1966;

Considering the Agreement on Science and Technology signed on the 18th of July 1978;

Considering the Indo-French Protocol for cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development signed on the 28th January, 1980 between the two

Governments and the discussions held between the delegation led by Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Michel Rocard, the French Minister of Agriculture during 1st to 4th January, 1984;

Have agreed on the following :—

Article 1

The Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of France will endeavour to develop scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Article 2

In the field of Scientific Research and Technical Cooperation, the areas of common interest for collaboration in the fields of Agriculture and Allied Sciences between the Government of Republic of France and the Government of the Republic of India will be chosen from the list annexed to the present Protocol. They will be subject to revision with mutual consent.

The Collaboration will take the form of exchange of scientists and students, materials and information, supply of equipment and organisation of Workshops/Seminars.

Article 3

The two sides shall endeavour to promote actions of technological and industrial cooperation involving, on each side, public, cooperative and private enterprises in the field of Agriculture, including Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Irrigation and Agro-Food Industries.

Article 4

The Cooperation as per the Protocol will be carried out in accordance with the Work Plan for 2 years prepared on the basis of annual meetings to be held alternatively in India and France. The

Work Plan will give details of the objectives, the method of implementation, and the time schedules in respect of the activities proposed.

In order to finalise the exchanges provided for in the Articles 2 and 3, the Government organisations concerned by this cooperation could sign specific Agreements with the prior approval of respective Governments.

Article 5

The administrative, financial and judicial modalities for cooperation under this Protocol will be in accordance with the following provisions;

With regard to any visit or exchange of Personnel :

- (a) all expenses relating to international travel to and fro Delhi/Paris will be borne by the sending side;
- (b) all expenses relating to board, lodging and internal travel while the visitor is on official duty in the receiving country will be borne by the receiving side.

In connection with the visit of any delegation, the receiving country will be given a reasonable notice of the proposed delegation, in accordance with the Work Plan.

Both sides shall facilitate the implementation of Part III, Article 8 of the Protocol of Financial Terms relating to the Agreement for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of France signed on 7th June, 1966 for all questions relating to the duty free import of all equipment which either Government would like to supply to the other side under the Agreement for the purpose of utilisation in the collaborative projects in the field of agricultural research and education as well as in the field of agricultural and rural development.

Article 6

This Protocol shall enter into effect upon signature and shall remain valid for a period of five years.

Done at Paris this 25th day of June in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Four and in three originals each in the Hindi, French and English languages, all the texts being equally authentic. In case of inconsistency, the English text shall prevail.

Rao Birendra Singh	M. Record
For the Government	For the Govern-
of the Republic of	ment of Republic
India	of France

Annexure I

Areas of Common interest for collaboration in the broad field of Agriculture and Allied Sciences.

1. Crop Sciences
 - 1.1 Rape Seed and Mustard : improving yield potential and oil quality through genetic manipulation, using techniques of tissue culture, proto-plast fusion etc.
 - 1.2 Grain Legumes—improving yield potential and nutritive value through modern plant breeding techniques.
 - 1.3 Vegetables (particularly temperate) —improvement of varieties and production of hybrid seeds.
 - 1.4 Fruits (particularly temperate)—introduction of superior germplasm and root stocks of fruit trees such as almonds, grapes and citrus.
 - 1.5 Control of coconut wilt.
 - 1.6 Biological nitrogen fixation.
 - 1.7 Agricultural use of Mycorrhiza.
 - 1.8 Recombinant DNA technology.
 - 1.9 Collaboration between IRHU of France, the Indian Coconut

Development Board and Central plantation Crop Research Institute in Research and Development.

1.10 Tissue culture techniques in date Palm, oil palm and other horticultural crops.

1.11. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

1.12 Cereal Production Technology with particular reference to wheat and barley.

2. **Forestry :**

2.1 Mass production of good quality seedlings/planting material including plants raised through tissue culture; breeding and genetic improvement of tree species; introduction of exotic tree species; development of agro-techniques for optimising production of tree crops.

2.2 Bio-mass production through fast growing species and hybrids.

2.3 Forest Resources Management and soil resources conservation.

3. **Water Management :**

3.1 Systems approach to water utilisation.

3.2 Water balance and ground water recharge techniques.

3.3 Water resource development in small agricultural water sheds.

3.4 High discharge, low-head pumps.

3.5 Low pressure sprinkler system and drip irrigation systems.

3.6. Equipment for land development for irrigation and drainage in small farms.

4. **Farm Machinery :**

4.1 Developments of proto-types of farm implements and agricultural machinery for small farms and farm machinery manufacturing extension service.

4.2 Instruments and techniques for testing of farm equipment and quality control.

4.3 Structures for surface covered cultivation.

4.4 Post-harvest technology with special reference to detoxification of oil cakes.

4.5 Development of proto-types of farm tractors which run on producer gas.

4.6 Glass House/Plastic green house technology for growing vegetables and flowers.

4.7 Aflatoxins in groundnut, rapeseed mustard, soyabean cakes and oils.

5. **Livestock Sciences :**

5.1 Embryo transplant technology, including sexing, cloning and long-term preservation of embryos.

5.2 Cryo-preservation of ram semen.

5.3 New methods of immune essays of hormones in livestock.

5.4 Genetic engineering of viruses for developing monoclonal and antibodies and hybrid-oma.

5.5 Quality control of veterinary biological products.

5.6 Establishment of a regional disease diagnostic laboratory.

5.7 Fur animal breeding and management.

- 5.8 Inland fisheries.
- 5.9 Rabbits for meat production.
- 5.10 Germplasm oil breeding, technology of fur animals like rabbit, mink and nutria.
6. Agricultural Education and Training :
- 6.1 Work experience training for Indian agricultural scientists and teachers in French Institutions of higher agricultural education and research, National Superior Schools, special institutes devoted to tropical and semi-tropical agricultural and the research departments and centres of INRA.
- 6.2 Work experience training of French students and scientists in Indian Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Research Institutes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific agreement has been made after signing the protocol, regarding the items included in the protocol or whether they are trying to make any such agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :
Items are all given and they are on the Table of the House. A copy of the protocol itself has been supplied to you. But further steps will be taken now after exchange of expert teams French team that visits India and the Indian team that visits France in the near future. We have suggested that some Indian experts should go over to France or a French team should come to India in September or October to identify specific areas in which different agreements can be signed between the French Agricultural Research Organisation and Our Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : My next question is whether our Government is going to learn from France with regard to the rural Development or the French Government is going to learn from our Government ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Both can learn from each other.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the reports are true that one of the areas of mutual exchange of information is going to be the cultivation of grapes and also its fermentation, and whether the Government is planning to have the public sector enter into the production of wine ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Research programme can be taken up but the setting up of a joint venture for wine under the protocol or making wine under the public sector, is a different matter about which I cannot reply. It depends upon the initiative coming from the States or from public sector undertakings or from the State Agro-Industries Corporations or from the private industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Sir, even without wine the Government get drunk, what will happen if wine is manufactured ?

MR. SPEAKER : Minus into minus makes plus.

AN. HON'BLE MEMBER : They are power drunk.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the question of cooperation between France and India in the field of agricultural produce in third countries like, for instance, North Africa or some other African countries, has been discussed between him and his French counterpart and, secondly, how economic cooperation between our two countries, particularly in the agricultural field that concerns him, will be projected at the forthcoming Festival of India in France next year ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The possibilities for Indo-French co-operation and collaboration for activities in third world countries can also be explored under this Protocol. About the Fair, I am not in a position to say at what level we shall be participating in it and what will come out of it.

**Relief given to Andhra Pradesh for
Floods in 1983**

*105. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of relief given to Andhra Pradesh for floods in 1983 and expenditure incurred;

(b) the time limit, if any, fixed for expenditure;

(c) the total land sand-casted and got washed away during the last floods;

(d) the amount, if any, set apart for giving relief to the farmers, especially small farmers, for reclaiming such lands; and

(e) the number of hectares for which relief was given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ceilings of Central assistance totalling Rs. 96.70 crores were sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for floods and cyclone relief during the year 1983. According to available information the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 80.16 crores during the year 1983-84.

(b) Government of India had fixed the time limit upto 31.3.84 to incur the expenditure for both these natural calamities.

(c) As per information furnished by the State Government, 37,526 hectares of land was sand casted.

(d) Rs. 155.00 lakhs was sanctioned as part of the ceilings of Central assistance to clear the sand-cast lands. According to the State Government, entire assistance for clearing sand cast lands has been spent on the lands of small and marginal farmers.

(e) On the basis of field visits and observations made by the Central Teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Central assistance was sanctioned for clearing 30,000 hectares of sand cast land.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : In my first supplementary, I would like to limit myself to the answer given to parts (a) and (b) of the question. Normally, whenever there is a drought or flood, the Central Team goes and inspects the sight and decides the quantum of damage and the allots funds to the State Government. The State Government decides the quantum of damage in each district and allots funds to the districts. These funds are kept at the disposal of the district collector, who will utilize these funds, because he is the authority on the spot to decide in which areas damages have taken place and who are the persons affected. This is a very important question to which I would like to draw the attention of the Speaker. In the present case, after the Central Team visited Andhra Pradesh twice, they allotted certain funds, which have been kept at the disposal of the State Government. Then the Andhra Pradesh Government met at the State capital and distributed funds to the different departments in the districts and the departments in turn utilized these funds for the normal Plan schemes. Not a single paise was kept at the disposal of the District Collector, which has been the normal practice for the last 35 years. Is the Government aware of the fact that, as a result of this practice of allotting funds at the State level to the different departments, which are using them for normal Plan activities, the areas which have been affected by floods did not receive their due share? If they are aware of it, what action have they taken to correct this?