

were debited to the emergency agricultural production programme. There are seven such points...

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** There are serious complaints against some Government servants and he should inform the House.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** I shall lay a statement on the Table of the House.

श्री भगतराम मनहर पिछले दिनों जब श्री शिन्दे रायपुर के बारे पर गए थे, तो उन्होंने कार्यकर्ताओं की एक मीटिंग में यह घोषणा की थी कि छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए इमर्जेंसी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे। इस समय छत्तीसगढ़ में इस शताब्दी का सबसे भीषण भूकाल है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय वे 100 करोड़ रुपये मध्य प्रदेश शासन को जब मुहैया करा रहे हैं, ताकि वह उस पैसे का उपयोग राहत-कार्यों और इमर्जेंसी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम के लिए कर सकें।

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** At one stage the Government of India were thinking of taking up special development programmes in areas where the potential was the richest. Later on we found that the present economic situation and the financial resources do not permit us and I do not think it will be possible to take up such a programme now.

### Pulse Cropping

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\*486. **SHRI P. GANGADEB.**

**SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Scientists from foreign countries and International Organisations met on the 30th September, 1974 in New Delhi to discuss pulse crops;

(b) if so, whether problems relating to plant structure physiology and nitrogen fixation figured in the discussions;

(c) if so, whether reasons for low yield of many pulse crops were also discussed; and

(d) whether any guidelines for new approaches to research in these crops were also discussed and if so, facts thereof?

### Statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) Yes, Sir. The Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research convened a working Group to discuss the Biology of Yield in Grain Legumes. Twenty Four scientists from different parts of the world met at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi from 30th September to 4th October, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir. Plant architecture and its bearing on yielding ability, the physiology of flowering, fruiting and seed development, efficiency in photosynthesis and distribution of the products of such photosynthesis and different aspects of nitrogen by grain legumes were among the topics considered.

(c) The variation in productivity of grain legumes in various agro-ecological regions of the world, experimentally as well as in farm practice, the reasons for such regional variation as well as for the difference between yields on research plots and on farms and the relative yielding abilities of grain legumes vis-a-vis cereals were among topics discussed.

(d) Yes, Sir. The working group has pointed out the concurrent need for applied and fundamental research

in this field and identified action need-  
er to push up the production of  
grain legumes in the short term as  
well as several areas where more  
research is needed to overcome fac-  
tors limiting the productivity of grain  
legumes.

The principle conclusions and recom-  
mendations of the working Group  
are:—

(I) Much higher yields of grain  
legumes have been recorded from  
developed countries characterised by  
efficient agricultural management  
systems, as compared to yields obtain-  
ed in India and other developing  
nations, where these crops are gener-  
ally grown in low yield environ-  
ments and under poor management.  
Also, grain legumes which have  
received more research attention  
show a better average yield than  
those which have received less re-  
search support.

(II) The Group identified a wide  
gap between yields obtained in re-  
search stations and in farmers' fields.  
Among the important factors identi-  
fied as determining the difference  
between yield in research plots and  
in farmers' fields were to the avail-  
ability of inputs, adequate agronomic  
management and the quality of seed,  
especially in respect of seed trans-  
mitted diseases. The Working Group  
felt that the scope for improving the  
production and productivity of pulse  
crops with the already available  
know-how and varieties is immense in  
developing countries.

For bridging the gap between what  
is possible and what is being accom-  
plished, it was recommended that  
national Governments should develop  
appropriate package of services and  
of public policies to match the re-  
quirements of scientific package.  
Also, production oriented training  
courses should be organised for  
field extension workers. A publica-  
tion indicating the extent of the  
"accomplishment gap" in transferring  
known knowledge to the farmers'  
fields may also be brought out.

(III) Towards bridging the gap  
between research and practice and to  
identify the socio economic factors, if  
any, impeding such technology trans-  
fer, the Working Groups has recom-  
mended that the Consultative Group  
should sponsor operational research  
projects covering whole villages or  
large areas in developing countries  
where grain legumes are important  
in human nutrition.

(IV) Several areas where more  
mission oriented research of a basic  
nature is needed in order to push up  
the ceiling to yields in grain legume  
beyond the highest yields currently  
obtained, when all constraints on  
inputs and management are remov-  
ed, were also identified. The scope  
and need for cooperative endeavour  
in this direction between national  
and international programmes as well  
as institutions in the developing and  
developed countries has also been in-  
dicated.

(V) The Working Group also recom-  
mended that national Governments  
should set up an independent moni-  
toring agency for ensuring that the  
bacterial cultures supplied to farm-  
ers are of good quality.

(VI) It was recommended that global  
responsibility for collecting germ  
plasm and promoting relevant re-  
search may be assumed jointly by ap-  
propriate laboratories in developing  
and developed nations in collaboration  
with international research Institu-  
tes. The Indian Agricultural Research  
Institute may be one of the Institutes  
that may play a pivotal role in such  
work.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May know  
whether any hybrid seeds in pulses  
have been developed and if so which  
are those pulses where they have been  
developed and what is their yield  
as compared to the normal crop?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:  
There have been two major develop-  
ments in regard to pulses: short

duration crop and high yielding variety. In the case of moong, the baisakhi moong of short duration has been satisfactory. It has not had a total impact on the country as a whole because the areas covered are small.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Since certified seeds supplied by Government do not germinate invariably and insecticides sprayed on crops always failed to kill pests may I know whether these two factors are responsible for low yield pulses in the country and if so devices discussed by the scientists to improve these anomaly.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** This problem was being looked into. It is known that only marginally and unirrigated lands are under pulses in this country and that is why the yields are low. The non-availability of good seeds and the non-use of phosphates are some of the factors which are contributing to low yields.

**Expenditure incurred on Housing Schemes in Rural Areas**

\*488. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8629 on the 29th April, 1974 regarding housing problem of rural areas and state the expenditure incurred by Government in regard to housing schemes in rural areas, Statewise, during last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** The Village Housing Projects Scheme is in the State Sector. The up-to-date expenditure incurred by the various State Governments under this Scheme is not available. The Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was in the Central Sector upto 31st March, 1974. The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974. A Statement showing the amounts which have been disbursed to the various State Govern-

ments under this Scheme during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the table of the Sabha. No amount was disbursed under the Scheme to the State Governments during 1971-72. The State Governments have not furnished up-to-date information about the expenditure incurred by them under this Scheme.

**Statement**

Statement showing the central assistance released to the State Governments under the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in the rural areas during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount released
		(Rs in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	32 78
2.	Bihar . . . . .	15 71
3.	Gujarat . . . . .	76 65
4.	Haryana . . . . .	0 06
5.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	0 38
6.	Karnataka . . . . .	59 84
7.	Kerala . . . . .	358 44
8.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	49 91
9.	Maharashtra . . . . .	41 14
10.	Orissa . . . . .	2 10
11.	Punjab . . . . .	16 56
12.	Rajasthan . . . . .	7 19
13.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	56 64
14.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	7 71
15.	West Bengal . . . . .	4 85
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>729 96</b>

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Although we have talked a lot about the Harijans, the poor minorities and adivasis—even yesterday the Prime Minister made a speech in Lucknow—the policy of the Government so far was that the national expenditure is made overwhelmingly for the urban people