

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

workers have been doing the job with the expectation of regularisation of their services. Most of them have crossed the age bar to be considered for getting regular service in other departments. The authorities instead of regularising these workers are filling the regular vacancies by bringing personnel on transfer from other circles and denying them the right of regular employment. This process also eats away the scope of getting regular service by seasonal Khalasis of this circle.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to regularise the services of seasonal Khalasis working under the Eastern Rivers Circle, Central Water Commission, Bhubaneswar.

(ix) Need to clarify the criteria for including new castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderaba): The Hon. Minister of Welfare has made a statement that about 100 castes will be included in the List of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This will be a danger unless the basis of recognition of these castes is clearly enunciated and the criteria are free from any ambiguity.

The Constituent Assembly had evolved various principles, criteria and norms for recognition of various castes for inclusion in the SC/ST Lists by constituting a sub-committee headed by Sardar Vallabhai Patel. The fundamental sine qua non for recognising any caste were the criteria of untouchability and social inequality. These two qualities formed the sole reasoning of the entire matter. The members of any caste were removed from the normal pattern of social activity by the larger social elite proved to be a sound reasoning for identifying that caste as either SC or ST.

An example of arbitrary recognition of such castes is that of the Mochi community of Gujarat. In fact, this cobbler community is affluent with a

wealthy standing in society. From another point of view, we find that a particular caste in one State is not included in the same category as in another States. There is a move even to bring the Christians under this ambit.

I would request the Hon. Minister of Welfare to make a statement in the House clarifying the criteria, norms and basis for selecting the castes for inclusion of the 100 castes a new under SC/ST. A thorough discussion on the subject on the floor of the Parliament is needed to review and analyse the basic roots of this concept. I also suggest that a Commission be formed to review the socio-economic backwardness of the castes identified for this purpose and arrive at a common denominator for all the new entires without any chance for discrimination or favour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch and we will meet once again at 2.30 PM.

13.41 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

14.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[English]

[MR. DPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1993-94

(i) Ministry of Agriculture- *CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Pujan Patel to speak now. Shri Patel, there are many other hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. Therefore, I request you to kindly

speak for five or six minutes so that other hon. Members also can participate. Many points have already been covered. If there are any other points, you can just cover it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, five minute is too less, even then I will try my level best.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 30th of the last month and during the discussion on the last year's budget, I had said that the removal of fertilizer subsidy would reduce its consumption as farmers in our country are not prosperous enough, for putting better fertilizers in their fields. This will reduce the foodgrain production and make its import necessary. In the reply to the Unstarred Question number 6267 dated 21.4.1993 the hon. Prime Minister had told that due to hike in the prices of manure and fertilizers the sale of Di-Amonia Phosphate and Potash had fallen by 30 per cent and 55 per cent respectively. But later he said that there had been no adverse impact of it on the production of Rabi Crop during 1992-93. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to when it will sense the adverse impact of it, will it realise at that time when the production of foodgrains, will fall and we will start importing the foodgrains from foreign countries. I think that it will be very unfortunate situation for the country.

The hon. Minister of agriculture is himself a farmer and is aware of these facts very well. In Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture he assures us several times that the country will not go for import of foodgrains. I would like to say that the arrangements, for self-sufficiency in foodgrains should be made so that we need not import it from abroad. Just now the Finance Minister has made a statement regarding restoring the fertilizer subsidy which was withdrawn earlier. If it is so, this is a good thing as Sainik Kabir Das has said "Kahe Kabir Jaye De Vahi, Jo Jab Chete Tab Se Sahi" means it is better late than never, if the Government

understands this even now, it is very good. The Government should make an announcement in this regard immediately because last time the Prime Minister has assured that a relief only for Rs.365 crores was given and there is no provision for it in the budget of current year. It is my submission to the Government that the Minister of Agriculture should make a statement in the House today itself and tell us clearly as to how much relief he is going to provide to the farmers on manures and fertilizers so that farmers could be encouraged to increase the production of foodgrains.

India is a country which has almost all natural resources but we are willing to run this country on the guidelines framed by the Western Countries. India has its own civilization culture and heritage, we can not improve the economic condition of the country by following the guidelines given by foreigners. The hon. Minister may be aware of the fact that the field, in which cowdung manure, compost and green manure are used, has more water absorbing power and the field, in which fertilizers is used needs more irrigation. There is a need to make a research in this respects we should use such fertilizers as may improve the water absorbing capacity of soil, so that there could be less need of irrigation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the Dunkel proposal. People are shouting and discussing about Dunkel proposal everywhere but I, myself could not understand what actually it is the Commerce Minister says that there will be no harm through Dunkel proposals to the country and the Minister of Agriculture says that if there will be any adverse impact of it on agriculture then the proposal will be rejected. So it is my submission that the features of Dunkel proposal should be laid on the Table of the House and discussed in the House so that we could know the pros and cons of the Dunkel proposal, otherwise there will be no remedy for the loss country will suffer through it. So the harmful aspects of Dunkel proposal should be excluded by the Government. The

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

Government should pay attention towards the scientists who had developed the quality seeds through researches and had made the country self-sufficient in the field of foodgrains.

Last time when this House was discussing the same topic the hon. Speaker had said that there should be adequate deliberations on this subject. Today we talk of providing agriculture the status of industry but I would like to say that industry is being run by machinery but agriculture depends on nature so while providing agriculture the status of industry this factor should be taken into account and only the required amount of status should be given because today farmers are being harassed by police inspectors only, but after getting the status of industry, the farmers would be harassed by industrial inspectors, income tax inspectors and several others too. There are other several methods, which can be adopted for the welfare of farmers.

Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you take an account of the ten-year crop cycle of farmers, you will observe that there is good crop only for two years, for the other two years crop may be average, there is problem of drought, flood and pest for the remaining six years causing destruction of crops. Thus having average crop for two years and good crop for two years are not enough to make farmers prosperous. Despite all these things, it has been recommended in the report of the commission which was set up in respect of agriculture that income tax should be imposed on agriculture. The people who suggest to impose income tax on farmers do not know the actual economic conditions of farmers. The Agricultural Minister's announcement that there will be no tax on agriculture have given a great relief to the farmers of the country.

Sir, the Government announces support price for a number of agriculture produce but does not open any purchasing centre for purchasing other agricultural products at support price except wheat and rice. This harms the farmers. It needs

a review of the situation. The attention should also be paid to the problem of foodgrains storage. There is no proper storage facility for more than 50% of the foodgrains, whether it is stored by FCI or CWG. The current year's budget has a provision of Rs.422 crore to improve the storage capacity. But there is a great need for utilising the existing storage capacity properly instead of constructing new storage buildings. I think it will increase corruption.

Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are repeatedly ordering to conclude, so I will not go into details of any thing and in short I would like to say something about land reforms which is being emphasised everytime. Land ceiling has been enforced in some parts of the country but it has not been implemented all over the country. It should be made effective through-out the country. It is my submission to the Minister of agriculture that as there is a Ceiling on the land so there should be a Ceiling on money also, because without it, upliftment of poor is not possible.

I would like to say that the Government should pay special attention towards soil conservation, because soil erosion is too much. Thousand millions of rupees are being spent in the name of soil conservation but the result is nil so you should provide the money allocated to the purpose of conservation to farmers directly.

There should be some concrete rules to complete the consolidation of fields within a certain period in the villages. The turn of next consolidation comes but the earlier cases of consolidation still remain pending before the court. It is a saying in the villages that there is no chance of dacoity for the next 20 years in the villages where once consolidation takes place. The officials extract bribe from farmers causing them more poor. In Uttar Pradesh, a rule has been formulated that consolidation will be after every twenty years.

In a village in my area Phulpur during 1976 SC/ST people were issued land lease which has

been cancelled without any information. I would like to say that such persons who commit such mischief with SC/ST people should be punished according to the provisions made in the constitution of India. I hope that everyone will work for the welfare of the country.

There are several points regarding cooperative. The amount of money waived off for cooperatives every year provides benefit to the big officials, poor people have to suffer imprisonment for it. During Janata Dal regime there had been a big uproar over the decision of waiving off loans upto ten thousand, now Harshad Mehta has swallowed a big amount of money and no one knows the exact quantity of the same.

With these words I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRISUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shaheed Bhagat Singh is one of the freedom fighters whom the country will ever remember with great respect for their contribution in freedom struggle. He sacrificed his life for the freedom of the country. At the time of execution he said-

Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil
Mein Hai,

Dekhana Hai Jor Kitana Bajue Katil Mein
Hai.

I have come for the first time in tenth Lok Sabha. It is clear that the budget presented by the Finance Minister for the current year has been formulated under the IMF and World Bank directions. The Finance Minister has repeated the couplet while presenting the budget. The budget presented for the current year is not in the interest of the country's development.

It is a matter of deep regret that no separate allocation has been made for agriculture in the Budget. This would also affect agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture may please pay attention to it.

The Minister of Finance has stated that the key to economic advancement is the reformation in agriculture. I also agree to this. It would not have been wrong to expect that there would be budgetary support for agriculture but our expectations did not materialise. Agriculture sector has been neglected most. After the Fourth Five Year Plan, emphasis has not been laid on agriculture in any of the Five Year Plans. In the First Five Year Plan ten per cent of the total allocation envisaged was spent on agriculture. In Fourth Five Year Plan, it rose to 12.9%. Thereafter, it has been constantly going down. During the Seventh Five Year Plan it came down to 5.7%. In Eighth Five Year Plan it came down to 5.2% which is the lowest.

The Minister of Finance spoke on grants for agriculture. Much emphasis was laid on agriculture this year. Allocation for it has been raised to 36%. Is it true that much emphasis has been laid on agriculture? It is not so because allocation for agriculture has not been made in the Eight Five Year Plan. Where from a provision will be made for the expenditure that exceeds the total expenditure incurred during five years?

To bring about reforms in agriculture, emphasis will have to be laid on land reforms first. The Central Government wants to absolve itself from its responsibility by putting land reforms under rural development while agricultural reforms and land reforms are complimentary to each other. One cannot make progress without the other. Leaving aside one or two states, works for land reforms have not been undertaken. A survey conducted by National Sample Survey reveals that in the year 1953-54 the owners of one acre land were approximately 47% and the total land in their possession was only 1.57 per cent of the total land of the country. A slight change was noticed in 1982. The percentage of this category of farmers rose to 48% and the total land in their possession was about 2.75% of the total land in the country. On the other hand, in 1953-54 the owners of 15 acres of land were 7.72% and they had 52.50% of the total land in their possession. In 1982, the

[Sh. Subrata Mukherjee]

percentage of this category of farmers come down to 3.98% but they had in their possession 33.27% of the total agricultural land of the country. Although it appears that the number of big landlords continues to decline day by day but this is not so. The number of families has increased and there is division of land among these families. Besides, in the wake of enforcement of land ceiling laws, land owners have not submitted correct data. They went in for *Benami* transactions of land but the area of land in their possession remained the same. On this account, there is decline in their number. Similarly, a change was noticed in the category of middle-class landlords. In 1953-54 the owners of land ranging from 2.5 acre to ten acre were 32.04% and the total land in their possession was 41.27%. In 1982, there had been a slight decline in the number of such landlords and their number came down to 29.3% but the land in their possession there to 54.51 per cent. All these things prove that in the case of land reforms, no progress has been made at All India level.

So far as agricultural reforms are concerned, people compare Punjab with other States. This is so because capital has been invested in agriculture in Punjab. Agricultural land has not been distributed there, even then there were 9.4 per cent the people of this category in 1953-54 and they had 58.04% of total agricultural land in their possession. According to the sample survey conducted by the Government of India in 1982, there were 5.5 per cent owners of such land and who had possessed forty per cent of the total land of Punjab.

I think it necessary to mention West Bengal because land reforms have taken place in West Bengal. A comparison with other states reveals that in 1953-54, there were 2.59 per cent landlords who had in their possession land exceeding 15 acre and they had in their possession 26% of the total agricultural land. Now it is 1993, some change has come about in 10-11 years but according to the survey report of 1982, the

number of such landlords is 0.29% which is just negligible and they have 4.21% land in their possession and there are no landlords at all having land exceeding 15 acre. There must not be the only objective of land reforms that the land exceeding the ceiling is distributed among the landless, rather there should be consent of share-croppers while taking over the land exceeding the ceiling. In other states share-croppers are totally neglected, but in West Bengal the names of 16 lakh share-croppers are registered and they have twenty two per cent of land in their possession.

To understand the importance of land reforms it is necessary to compare West Bengal with Punjab, since this process has not taken place in Punjab. In Punjab capital has been invested in agriculture sector and seeds, fertilizers and machines of good quality have been used there but West Bengal lack all these things, only land reforms have taken place and small scale irrigation facilities have been provided there on large scale. If we take last year's production of the entire country including that of Punjab, where the Government has brought about green revolution, we find that there has been a 1.5% fall according to the report. While in West Bengal the production has gone up by 10 per cent. In 1982-83 in West Bengal..(Interruptions) Green revolution has come about in Punjab but it has not come about in West Bengal, even then West Bengal occupies first position in the production of rice. Hon. Minister of Agriculture is aware of this fact. It occupies second position in the production of potato, even if we assess the production from the angle of hectare, it occupies first position. There has been 67.4 per cent jute production in West Bengal. Only land reforms have taken place in West Bengal. Along with land reforms, production should also be taken into account. The Government has placed it under the Rural Development department while it should be placed under the Ministry of Agriculture. I oppose this also. Land-reform programme brings about transformation in rural areas. It boosts the energy of the people to work. It also helps increase the purchasing power of

the rural people. The Government report admits that nearly fifty per cent people are below the poverty line but land reforms improve the economic condition of villages. With these reforms, they earn money and with that their purchasing power increases.

By withdrawing the subsidy on fertilizers, the Government has hit the agriculture sector hard. Last year a provision of Rs. 340 crore was made to provide fertilizers to small and marginal farmers. In the current Budget this provision has not been made. The small and marginal farmers will not be able to utilize the facility provided to them last year. It would have adverse impact on agricultural production. Small and marginal farmers are forced to sell their produce in the market at the time of harvest. Big farmers do not come in this category. They can retain their produce. Government has made a provision of rupees 500 crore for this purpose and it had made provision of Rs. 500 crore last year also. But the State Government has only received Rs. 365 crore I oppose this also.

On the one hand, the Government makes wide publicity of 36 per cent increase in budget allocation for agriculture and on the other hand, it has withdrawn support prices for small and marginal farmers. Jute is considered to be the cash crop in West Bengal. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had taken pains to boost jute production in the State. Though jute is a cash crop, the farmers are not getting fair prices. The Government has constituted the Jute Corporation of India to purchase jute from farmers in time but the people in villages call it "Jhooth Corporation of India".

Neither the Government announces support price for jute at right time nor the Jute Corporation purchases it from the market. Because there are largest number of jute mills in West Bengal and the number of workers engaged in Jute Mills including farmers is almost 40 lakh. Therefore, if farmers do not get reasonable price for jute, it will push almost 40 lakh people into miserable plight.

Sir, keeping in view all these aspects, it is necessary to lay emphasis on agriculture. I hope that the Government will give due importance to this sector and will not neglect it.

Sir, the Government has not made any provision for landless agricultural labourers in this budget. The number of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is 70 per cent of the total people engaged in agriculture and the Government has not made any provision for them. The Government has not made any provision for them. The State Governments have fixed their minimum wages, but the Government has not made any arrangement to monitor and monitor as to whether these labourers get minimum wages or not. Agriculture labourers work very hard and have to forgo even their meals for producing foodgrains for the society but the Government has no time to think about their problems. The Government talks of the Green Revolution but per hectare production in our country is much below than that of the per hectare production in the developed countries of the World. Today the cultivable land in our country has increased. Barren land has also been converted into cultivable land, but proper irrigation facilities have not been provided in most of the areas. However small irrigation schemes have been implemented. Improved seeds are being used even than the production in the country is less as compared to China, Japan and other countries. Hence, there is utmost need to formulate a scheme to increase the production but the Government is not paying any attention towards this fact. Government is not made any provision for it in the budget. Keeping in view the increasing population of the country the agricultural production should be increased. If it is not increased we may not be self-reliant in this field and will have to import foodgrains. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: By Five o'clock, we have to complete this debate. Then one hour the Minister will take in replying to the debate.

There are others who also want to participate. You have taken 19 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: I would like to say a few words about irrigation. There is only one big irrigation project viz. Tista Project in West Bengal. This project requires due attention. An amount of Rs. 365 crore has been spent on this project so far while the Central Government has provided only 15 crore for this project. I request the hon. Home Minister to complete this project in view of its national importance.

In the end, I would like to say that it has already been said that this budget has been prepared under the directions of the IMF and the World Bank. There is no scope for doubt in this. The Government has also reduced the support prices for food grains..(Interruptions)

Sir, there is no question to speak on Dunkel Proposals because several hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard and I agree with them.

Moreover, I would like to say that the direction in which the Government wants to lead the country will not be in the interest of India. The people of country will not tolerate if the Government leads them to the path of slavery. On behalf of the people of country, warning the Government and quoting a couplet, I would like to conclude:

"Gar aapaka faisala hai yahan bijili girane ka, Hamara bhi faisala hai yahan ashiyan banane ka."

With these words, I would like to thank you for you have given me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise

to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): This matter relates to agriculture. Speak in Hindi.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: In my village people do not speak Hindi, they speak Tamil.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Then speak in Tamil. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYER: If people of my village come to know that I have not to be recorded done* here and I speak in Hindi, then I don't know whether I shall be able to go back or not..(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMNAIK (North Bombay): Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Is speaking in Hindi means Hon. Member can't insult Hindi in this way. He can't use such words for national language. It should not go on record. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Nobody has ever insulted national language in such a way. These words should not go on record. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAMNAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order. I take strong exception to this. Nobody will call him a traitor if he speaks in Hindi. How can he be called a traitor? (Interruptions) Please withdraw it. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the business of the Parliament is transacted in both languages viz., Hindi and English and the hon. Member says that by speaking in Hindi, he will do... National language has never been insulted

in this manner. If he desires, he may speak in Tamil. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such words should not go on record.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not an enunciation against Hindi or English. After all he comes from Tamil Nadu, he may not be able to express himself in Hindi.

SHRI RAM NAIK: He can speak in any language, he need not speak at all also. That is a different matter. But how can say like this? (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He may speak in English if he so desire. But that derogatory remark against Hindi must be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Expunge it, I say. Please sit down. Every time I get up to speak, some word is expunged. You may still expunge this word also. I will keep Shri Ram Naik happy by saying Vande Matram.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has derogated Hindi and now he is derogating Vande Matram. Finally what is the ruling? What did he do now?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If such a word is used not in consonance with the Parliamentary procedure then such a word is removed but he has not used Vande Matram in that sense.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I wish to address myself

exclusively to one point and that is the subject of aquaculture. (Interruptions)

I appeal to the Chair... (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not going on record. You continue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYER: I wish to address myself to the subject of aquaculture, I appeal to the Chair that I must be permitted to have my say without being continuously interrupted. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly do not disturb. It is not fair. We have to maintain decorum in the House. Frequent interference does not look nice. Shri Aiyar, you continue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYER: Either I be permitted to speak or they should raise a point of order, but this way of continuously making a commentary while I am attempting to address myself to the subject, at hand is, I submit, extremely unfair. May I be permitted to have your protection to have my say on the subject of aquaculture?

I wish to address myself to this subject of aquaculture for two reasons: One is, my constituency of Mayiladuturai is emerging as one of the major centres of aquaculture in the country and it is my personal hope that we will be able to make it the aquaculture capital of the country. But from the nation's point of view, we have a world business, a world trade in products of aquaculture that amounts to Rs. 30,000 crore. Rs. 30,000 crore!

At the moment our exports of aquaculture products are only in the region of about Rs. 600 to Ts. 700 crore a year. Therefore, there is a potential for us to extend our exports of aquaculture products not merely by three or four times, but by as much as up to 30 times because aquaculture can best be conducted in areas which are tropical, such as most areas of

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

our country, which have a long coastline, and there are few countries in the world that have a longer tropical coastline than ours and where soil and climate conditions are appropriate to aquaculture. We can, I would submit, not merely reach the target of Rs. 3,000 crore worth of aquaculture production exports, within the next few years, but we could target to easily become the world's foremost exporter of aquaculture products, with aquaculture exports alone equalling almost the totality of India's exports at the moment.

Yet, there is a great deal of confusion in the Government of India as to which Ministry deals with this subject. There is no doubt that by an interpretation of the word 'agriculture' to incorporate the expression 'aquaculture' the responsibility devolves upon the Ministry of Agriculture. But at the same time, it is evident that aquaculture products cannot be consumed until they have been processed. We have a Ministry of Food Processing whose job it is to look after the processing of agro-based products. Therefore, there is a certain amount of rivalry between the Agriculture Ministry and the Food Processing Ministry as to where exactly the lines of responsibility lie as between these two Ministries.

Much of our aquaculture production is exported. Therefore, the Commerce Ministry plays an extremely important role in the whole business of aquaculture. So, there is confusion as to what is the area of responsibility of the Commerce Ministry vis-a-vis the Food Processing Ministry and vis-a-vis the Agriculture Ministry. And since there are activities integrally related to aquaculture such as the setting up of seed mills and even setting up processing units, the Industry Ministry sometimes comes into the picture.

Given the extremely high importance, actual as well as potential, of aquaculture in the totality of the Indian economy, my plea with the Minister

of agriculture and through him with the Government of India is that we should clearly determine who is responsible for what, so that we do not get jurisdictional battles standing in the way of the development of this extremely important economic activity. And if necessary consideration be given to the establishment of a separate department of Aquaculture or even, possibly, a Ministry of Aquaculture.

The need for this is underlined by the fact that in order to attain this potential, we will need to take extremely urgent action on a large number of fronts.

Sir, there is a special irony to the fact that you have given permission to raise this issue today, the 4th of May 1993 in this House because it was exactly one year ago on the 4th of May 1992 that the Extreme Focus Group on Aquaculture of the Ministry of Commerce submitted its report. And the progress that has been made towards the implementation of the Extreme Focus Group Report is virtually nil.

Consequently it is imperative that we address ourselves with the utmost urgency to an area of economic activity that is not only of a very high macro economic significance to our economy but intimately tied with bringing about a social revolution in those parts of our agricultural economy where because of salinity ingressed into the land, it is almost impossible for agriculturists to farm in the normal conventional sense of the term. If this were done, I believe that we would need to first address ourselves to certain fiscal problems. Last year in March 1992, speaking here on the Finance Bill I had brought up. The question of a fiscal regime for aquaculture arguing that aquaculture is neither agriculture nor industry and, therefore, requires a fiscal regime that is specific to itself. The hon. Finance Minister had specifically mentioned my name in his reply and he had specifically said that the question of aquaculture was one that would engage the highest attention of the Government. I then wrote to him before the Budget reminding him of what he had said on the

floor of the House. And it is a matter of deep disappointment that there is no reference whatsoever to a fiscal regime for aquaculture in the Budget speech nor in the Draft Finance Bill that is before us. I hope, this lacuna can be rectified even as early by tomorrow.

I would plead, sir, in the fiscal area, that there are two major steps that we need to one take that the income tax on aquaculture should be brought on par with agriculture. At the moment, pisciculture is taxable. And it is completely unclear as to whether aquaculture is being treated as pisciculture or being treated as agriculture. I think, we need a clarification that aquaculture will be treated on par with agriculture. Similarly, Sir, in regard to land cess, where I think there is a case for increasing the land cess on land used for aquaculture. Aquacultural land is treated in the same manner as agricultural land. There have been no separate productivity norms established for aquaculture. We need to establish those new productivity norms for this new activity and to link land cess to them.

Next, we need to dramatically change the infrastructure for aquaculture. For example, electricity is now being provided to aquaculture in the same manner as it is being provided for agriculture. In fact, aquaculture is a continuous process industry. And the need for electricity for conducting aquaculture is of a totally different order to what exists for agriculture. We, therefore, need an electricity regime for developing the infrastructure for aquaculture. If we are to go anywhere near attaining the target - let me repeat, for the benefit of the hon. Minister for Agriculture - of Rs. 30,000 crore per year. If we are to do justice to the natural comparative advantage which India has in the global market in this area, we have to double the totality of our existing exports. Secondly, there is a gazette notification of the 20th of February 1991 No. 105 Annex II, which relates to the intake systems that can be put up for bringing sea water in land in order to undertake aquaculture. I think, this particular gazette notification is unnecessarily restrictive. In actual fact, it is not being observed.

It is being observed mostly in the breach. And, therefore, I would request the Minister for Agriculture to look again at that gazette notification is unnecessarily restrictive. In actual fact, it is not being observed. It is being observed mostly in the breach. And, therefore, I would request the Minister for Agriculture to look again at the gazette notification which was, after all, gazette notification of a regime that hardly knew what it was doing.

And we can bring it up to date and bring it in line with what we now actually need.

There is need for the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the State Governments to examine whether the land ceiling that applies to agriculture should also apply to aquaculture. It is evident that you cannot have successful export oriented commercial aquaculture unless there is a major marketing capacity to send it abroad and this means that we are going to have a large number of case farms faux pas but no large case farms can continue to exist without the support of a large number of satellite farms. The whole of our Land Ceiling Act has been conceived, all the Land Ceilings Acts in the country have been conceived with agriculture in mind. The specificity and specific requirements of aquaculture have not been taken into consideration. The needs to be done in a meeting which, I suggest, our hon. Minister of Agriculture convenes with all his State counterparts.

There is need for a very major health certification process to be brought in because in countries like the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand which experienced in an aquaculture boom, the entire industry collapsed when diseases spread in the aquaculture farms owing to the lack of proper health control. We need to prevent such a disaster from occurring; the disaster does not normally overtake aquaculture in the beginning. It is exactly at the moment when the industry appears to be in a boom phase that suddenly diseases start attacking it. We need to learn from the experience of other countries and ensure that there are proper health regulations

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

over here.

I am conscious of the fact that I should be restricting my comments to not more than another two minutes. so, I will just mention the headlines.

The Minister of Agriculture is requested to take into account the specific financial needs of aquaculture which are dramatically different as between the big aquaculturists and the small aquaculturists. There seems to be no particular problem at the moment with regard to large aquaculturists having an access to bank finance to this. But, if I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance, our satellite farms in the aquaculture area are having great difficulty in securing bank finance because bankers simply do not understand between in the small aquaculturists and the large aquaculturists.

There is need for the Ministry of Agriculture to devise a new system of insurance that is specific to aquaculture instead of merely extending unimaginationly, and without any application of mind, the regime that currently exists for the insurance of the agricultural crop, automatically to the insurance of the aquaculture crop. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, this is my final point. We need to pay a tremendous amount of attention to building up the scientific and technical manpower required to run this massive Rs. 30,000 crores industry which is going to give far more employment than perhaps even agriculture currently giving and certainly a far greater revenue and a far greater income to the poorest of the agriculturists in this country. We need to build up this manpower; we need to have apprenticeships; we need to have training programmes. I am afraid the existing network of laboratories under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council for Agriculture and Research needs to be thoroughly looked at again because these laboratories were built up for a very traditional form of pisciculture. They need to be looked at

in the very very fast moving technological era of quaculture. For this, I would plead with you that your Ministry gives all the support it can to a proposal that has been worked out by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence for Aquaculture, in the village of Sattangudi in my Constituency and for which we are seeking World Bank assistance. I would plead with you, Sir, that the Ministry of agriculture should not stand in the way of the realisation of this project, but should extend its full support and its blessings. For that alone the people of my constituency would be ready to build if not a statue of gold in your honour at least a statue of prawns in your honour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture because agriculture which is the basis of our national growth and the farmer who is the backbone of this country is feeling neglected by this Government. As a result of which the strength of the nation is diminishing.

I would like to say, in brief, that it is necessary to improve the present lot of the farmers. Land should be allotted to the farmer who is actually engaged in agriculture. Irrigation facility should be provided for the entire cultivable land. Remunerative prices should be given to the farmers for their produce. If we follow this policy, it would certainly lead the farmers to the path of self-reliance. The total cultivable land in the country is 17.30 crore hectare but cultivation is being done only on 14.20 crore hectare land. Irrigation facility is available only for 68 lakh hectare land out of it. The scientists are of the view that irrigation facility can be provided easily to 11.30 crore hectare land because the country is not able to utilize water of ever flowing rivers for the development of agriculture and in such situation even today our agriculture is completely depending on monsoon. Until the dependence of farmer on monsoon is not overcome he can't

become self reliant. For this purpose, I would like that a National Development Bank should be established for the upliftment of farmers and through it agricultural loan should be recovered through a single window. Today, when a farmer applies for loan he has to visit tehsil, block and bank several times and the difficulties he has to face for getting this loan is much more than the amount of the loan taken by him. Therefore, credit cards should be given to the farmers. Holding books are given to farmers in Uttar Pradesh similarly credit cards should be given to them, in which all details should be mentioned. A loan waiving scheme was launched during the Janata Party regime. The said scheme should be started again because many farmers could not get the benefit of this scheme due to withdrawal of this scheme. So this scheme should be restarted for the benefit of those remaining farmers. Production of fertilizers should be increased and subsidy should be restored on fertilizers.

That need to be reintroduced because we have in India already given a relaxation. In India the storage charge is 160 dollar per tonne whereas in America D.A.P. fertilizer is available at the rate of 260 dollar per tonne. All the fertilizer industries in our country are likely to become bankrupt under this policy. I would, therefore, like to say in this regard that the Government should reintroduce the subsidy on fertilisers.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the Government should increase the facility of providing loans to the small and marginal farmers. Since the number of such farmers is very large in our country, special arrangement should also be made for providing irrigation facility to them. The Government is at present not taking up the issue of land development. I would like to submit that the Government should once again pay its attention to the land development programme. The matter should be expedited and the tillers of land should get benefit. The situation as it prevails now, all the small and marginal farmers are being dispossessed of their lands. There are, however, no landlords

that disposes them of their land; but the policy of the Government under which fertilizers and other items have become costlier is responsible for this State of Affairs. The farmers have to use fertiliser without which they can't produce foodgrains to support their family. Under such a situation, the farmers have to take loans to support their lives. Further, they have to sell their lands to repay the loan and ultimately they become paupers and come on the roads and they go to towns for pulling rickshaws and for doing other similar jobs to support themselves. One recent trend has emerged, that is the small farmers are giving their lands to the big farmers who have tractors with them on share crop basis. This is a recent trend. The situation that we witness in villages is quite contrary to the situation that should have emerged after the Land Development Programme introduced by the Government. To put a check on this tendency, the Government is required to bring about a change in its present policy of providing seeds and irrigation facility on cheaper rates and moreover, the present policy of providing loans to the small farmers should also be revamped.

These days there is much discussion on Dunkel Proposals. News in this regard is appearing in Newspapers daily and moreover things are in State of Confusion. I would like to say that the matters related to Dunkel Proposal should be placed in the House for discussion rather than making statements on them outside. Whatever policy we arrive at after discussion in the House on those matters should be adhered to. If the Government plans to avoid discussion on those matters and if the Government intends to accept all the proposals gradually, then it would be a blatant injustice to the farmers of the country.

Similarly, I would like to submit to you that the Government should pay its attention to land development and the hurdles in the pace of this work should be removed and the work of distributing lands should be intensified. With these words I oppose the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[English]

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and to ask for more grants to enable the Ministry to adopt and to push through the new strategy of development and to make agriculture the leading sector in economic growth. As everybody knows, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. About 70 per cent of the people depend crucially on agriculture and agro-based industries. Agriculture supplies food for the growing population, fodder for the cattle, raw materials for the industries and several goods for the export market. However, agriculture is almost neglected.

There is no sequence in choice of the sectors of development. In the 18th century, in England, there was first agrarian revolution. That was followed by the industrial revolution so that the industry got a base in agriculture for its development. But in India, it is the other way round. In India, priority has been given to industries and then we talk of agrarian development. The Second Five Year Plan was industry oriented unlike the First Plan which was agriculture-oriented. In the First Plan period because of the focus given to agriculture, food supply rose and the prices fell. In the Second Five Year Plan because of industrialisation, there was fall in food production and rise in food price. And the Plan had to be pruned when it was half-way through. When the food supply rises, the price level falls in spite of deficit financing. When the food supply falls, the prices rise even though the Government runs a balanced budget. Fall in food supply causes rise in the inflation rate and also recession. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to adopt what is called food supply strategy in order to increase food supply and to promote non-inflationary economic growth, and to maintain macro economic stability. Therefore, food supply strategy must become the objective of planning.

The Finance Minister in his Budget speech

has rightly observed that agriculture should be the basis of any successful planning effort. To quote him:

"No economic strategy can succeed in our country which does not recognise the central role of agriculture in supporting broad-based and equitable development. The Government is firmly committed to ensure that agriculture, agro-processing, rural development are given top priority in the design of policy.

A major instrument for encouraging agricultural production and making it profitable is the assurance of remunerative prices to the farmers. Procurement prices for the last Kharif crop and the forthcoming Rabi have been handsomely risen to ensure that farmers are compensated for increases in the cost of inputs. It is also a policy of the Government not to place administrative restrictions on movement of agriculture products within the country. Our farmers must have the full benefit of prices available in the domestic market."

But food supply in India is inadequate to feed the growing population at adequate nutritional standard. The level of food availability is low in India. China has already reached the production level of 300 million tonnes according to the U.S. estimates. This for the population of 100 crores, gives gross per capita availability of around 330 kg. per annum as against only 200 kg. in India. Those who are euphoric about the late harvest of 180 million tonnes of foodgrains in India should remember that the harvest should have been higher by 100 million tonnes to match the Chinese achievement. India should aim at the per capita availability of 300 kg. by 2,000 A.D. This requires production level of 300 million tonnes by 2,000 A.D. If the Chinese could produce more than 360 million tonnes from less than 100 million hectares of arable land, why should India not produce 300 million tonnes of foodgrains from over 143 hectares of arable land, that too by the year 2,000 A.D. This, of course, requires irrigation facility, adoption of scientific farming, use of pesticides and insecticide, good seeds.

preventing water logging and salination in order to produce the required food supply to feed the growing population.

The corner-stone of agricultural development is the adoption of proper technology. But in India technology has not been attractive in the rain-fed area. It has made progress in areas which have experienced Green revolution in rice and wheat. Therefore, in the rain-fed areas, technology is not welcome by farmers for two reasons. The first reason is, the farmers are not used to this kind of technology. The second reason is, technology encourages single crop endeavour whereas the farmers want to grow multiple crops. Therefore, it is necessary to devise strategy and technology which is suited to both multi-crop and also single crop, packages. In the areas which are thickly populated, there should be labour-intensive technology. In the areas which are sparsely populated, there is need for capital-intensive technology. There is need to adopt the technology which is suited to Indian agriculture.

There is need for adopting area-specific and cropspecific technology in both the rainfed areas and irrigated areas. There should be capital intensive technology available in the sparsely populated areas and labour-intensive technology available in the densely populated areas. There is need for targeting farm technology towards small and marginal farmers.

Another factor which is necessary is the sanction of subsidy for food and fertiliser. Food subsidy is necessary to help the people below the poverty line. If food subsidy is not given, poverty will grow. Those who are below the poverty line will be poorer. Those who are above the poverty line, will sink below the poverty line. In India, the average family spends 70 per cent of income on food and if the food prices rise, they cannot afford other things necessary for comfortable life. Therefore, it is necessary to give food subsidy so that those who are below the poverty line can lead a comfortable life.

At the same time, fertiliser subsidy is also necessary. The demand for fertilisers may be elastic or inelastic. If the fertiliser prices rise and if the demand is elastic, the demand for fertiliser will fall and, therefore, the input for fertilisers will fall. This causes a fall in farm yield. On the other hand, if the demand for fertilisers is inelastic, the input of fertiliser remains the same. The prices of farm products and food, in particular, rise.

Therefore, those who are at present on the creamy layer are getting the benefit of food subsidy. At the same time, the big landlords, medium farmers are getting the benefit of subsidy on fertiliser. To avoid this, there is need to give food stamps to the poor consumers and fertiliser stamps to the small and marginal farmers so that the benefit of subsidy may go to them. There is need for the supply of credit also.

Under the scheme of social control over banks, there was what is called the priority sector. Agriculture was the priority sector. Under this scheme, 40 per cent of bank loans had to be given to the priority sector. But the Narasimhan Committee report has recommended that it should be reduced to 10 per cent. If that is done, there will be demand on the farm sector. Therefore, for some time the bank lending to these sectors should be retained at 40 per cent.

Another factor is to ensure that remunerative prices are paid to farmers. If the prices are not remunerative, the farmers will lose interest in agriculture. This causes fall in food supply. Empirical research has shown that the cropping pattern is responsive to price incentives. If food prices are not remunerative, farmers switch over to nonfood crops. This causes a fall in food supply and a rise in food prices. Therefore, the farmer should be given sufficient remunerative prices.

Government of India wants to globalise agriculture. This calls to one's mind the Dunkel draft. There are two views on it. One is that Dunkel draft is going to make India a land of flowing milk and honey. The other view is that it would ruin

[Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda]

Indian agriculture. But the truth lies between these two extremes. Some provisions of the Dunkel draft are, of course, harmful and Indian negotiators should see that these harmful provisions are suitably amended to benefit Indian agriculture. If these amendments are made in the Dunkel draft, there is no harm in accepting the Dunkel Draft and to globalise agriculture.

All these factors require large amount of funds for Ministry to enable it to push through the new strategy of agricultural development and to make agriculture a leading sector in Indian economic development.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (Mysore): Hon. Speaker, Sir, thank you for the opportunity given to me. I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and his Ministry for having brought about drastic measures, reformative measures to improve upon our economy in our country which has been appreciated inside and outside our country.

Agriculture, as we all know, in our country, is a basic contributor to the economy. We cannot think of the progress or prosperity of millions of our people without thinking of agro-based economy. Major portion of the land is owned by innumerable small land holders. We only talk of farmers who grow sugarcane, paddy, wheat etc. by which they are a little strong in voicing their demands in any forum. But alas, others are not heard. I would like to stress upon the point that these farmers are more hit by the vagaries of nature either drought or floods. These people grow minimum basic foodgrains like jawar, ragi, maize, millets and cereals in their limited areas of land where there is no irrigation or any other option.

Due to these reasons, many people are thinking that agriculture is a non-viable and

uneconomical profession. In the present day, our problem is, how to make it viable. Most of the lands are not utilised properly or irrigated properly. For optimum utilisation of these lands, we have to think of conservation of water and soil. Even after Seventh Five Year Plan, many major projects are under completion. The financial institutions which are operated for the benefit of the farmers, due to their cumbersome procedures, they are put into hardships. The procedures of documentation and availability of advances made in time are to be simplified to help the farmers instead of harassing them. There should be a supply of good manures both organic and chemicals as also there should be good supply of healthy seeds and fertilisers and pesticides. Through the prices have been brought down yet it has to be brought down yet it has to be brought down to some more extent.

In addition to these points, emphasis has to be given to make agriculture a component of productive resourceful means. For example, by supporting and encouraging piggery, poultry, sericulture, horticulture and by growing silver oak, white seadon in the wasteland, with other longstanding crops to supplement the farmers to meet other expenses. And commercial crops like cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, wheat, coconut, sugar, turmeric etc., which are known as commercial crops could be more resourceful by supporting or subsidising and fixing up reasonable scientific prices, by tying up trade with other countries for exports. For this turmeric exports, storage and markets facilities are to be provided in covering larger areas especially rural areas. Also FCI facilities should be extended to our rural farmer folk. If it is a State subject, guidance, advice could be given to them in this regard.

Intensive training to our unemployed rural youth to such rural based professions, small scale rural industries which could be run without much input of power or money only by using minimum technology and indigenous raw materials like jute, coir, cotton and silk, should be given. Sir, thanking you once again I support

the demands on Agriculture.

Preparation of food products, semi-finished and packed foods should also be encouraged and they should be exported. No doubt, we are producing tractors and other agricultural implements. But, we are forgetting about the livestock which is the backbone of our farmers. They are in plenty in numbers but not quality. Less care is being taken for their welfare and wellbeing. Due to shortage of good fodder and water, livestock is also facing lot of problems. So greater emphasis has to be laid on animal husbandry. It should be given more importance and substantial funds should be given to take care of the animals, hospitals, staff, drugs etc. more important of all is the supply of healthy and successful semination which could produce healthy cattle which yields in turn adding to the milk and milk products which are more essential for the upbringing of the young children.

Sir, agriculture consists of many other portfolios like rural development, commerce, industry, finance etc., and by cooperation among each other it could bring about progress and success.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this very important Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

This year will be remembered as one of the worst years which the farmers have ever experienced, particularly the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. The cost of cultivation has increased substantially because of the increase in the cost of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, hike in the prices of diesel, transport charges, agricultural labour wages, irrigation charges and agricultural electricity tariffs. Due to all these things, the cost of cultivation has increased tremendously. But, at the same time, the farmers are receiving lesser amount for the crops which they have grown. I think similar is the case in other States also.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister, whom I respect and revere, that the prices of paddy, in spite of the increase in statutory minimum price this year, the open market prices have come down from Rs. 240 to Rs. 220 per 75 kgs bag. Regarding black gram, the prices have come down from Rs. 800 per quintal to Rs. 600 per quintal. Similarly, in the case of extra long staple cotton and long staple cotton, the prices per a bale of cotton has come down from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1,000. Regarding chillies the prices have come down from Rs. 4,000 per quintal last year to Rs. 1,500 per quintal this year and the trend is that it may still go down further. Regarding tobacco, while the average prices realised last year per kg was Rs. 27, this year, the prices are varying and it is less than Rs. 20 per kg on an average. In this connection, the hon. Agriculture Minister would be interested to know that before last year the average price realised per kg of FCB tobacco was Rs. 33 to Rs. 40. You can imagine the loss that is being sustained by the tobacco growers. Regarding groundnut which is one of the important oilseeds, the prices have come down from Rs. 1200 per quintal to around Rs. 700. Due to this, the farmers financial position is going down, as a result of which he is unable to pay his bank debts.

16.00 hrs.

Already some cotton growers in Mahaboob Nagar District and Prakasam District have committed suicide. Today, there is a news item which I had brought to the notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister. It has been published in the *Enadu*, one of the leading Telugu daily paper.

In that the information is that on the orders of the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh when the Telugonda RDO has conducted an enquiry into a suicidal death of a farmer in Anantapur District in Hindupuram Mandalam, Maluguru Village; a farmer by name Anjanappa has committed suicide because of the difficulties he was encountering by not being able to pay the bank debt because of his failure to get good price

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

to the cocoons which he was producing. He was a sericulture farmer. This is a typical example that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government.

The plight of the tobacco growers is the worse. A few days back, under the dynamic leadership of the AP Assembly Speaker, several MPs, MLAs and tobacco growing leaders called on the Commerce Minister and the hon. Prime Minister and requested them to take immediate steps to protect the interest of the tobacco growers. On tobacco products, the Government is getting Rs. 2400 crore excise income per year the single highest revenue earning item. But the farmer is suffering the worst.

We suggested to the Government to collect 1 per cent levy of the excise duty from the cigarette manufacturers and the farmers are also prepared to give 1 per cent, equal amount, from their side; let the equal amount be given by the Government of India, which is the main beneficiary of the excise income, to set up a revolving fund of Rs. 5200 crore and purchase tobacco at such times of crises to help the tobacco growers. But, Mr. Chariman Sir, I would like to say with all pains that after the delegation had called on the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had assured them that all possible steps would be taken to protect the interests of the tobacco growers, the situation is that the prices have further fallen down; the farmers have lost all hopes. I would like to caution the Government that the farmers are compelled to resort to direct agitational approach, agitational programme of *Rasta Roko and Rail Roko* in the coming few days if the situation does not improve and if the Government does not come to the rescue of the tobacco growers.

One of the very important development that has taken place last year is, the hon. Minister for Agriculture has placed the draft agricultural policy resolution on this very floor of the House. I would like to say without any hesitation that it

is nothing but old wine in an old bottle; if not in a new bottle. He will forgive me to say so because practically not a single item was there gives enthusiasm to the farmers of this country.

In spite of the fact that this country has tremendous potential where 50 per cent of the total geographical area is utilised for rising crops and where we have got adequate water resources, hardworking farmers and a suitable climate which would permit to rise two to three crops a year, why is India lagging behind? In fact, with all the infrastructure at our command, our country should have become number one agricultural power in this entire world. But why have we failed to do so? The draft agricultural policy has failed to address the very reasons as to why our Indian agriculture is lagging behind. That is where I feel so sorry.

16.04 hrs.

(SHRI TARA SING *in the Chair*)

Leaving apart certain statements made in that, I would like to point out to this august House the share of agriculture, including cooperatives, which has been steadily coming down over the successive plan periods as a percentage of the total public sector plan outlay. It has come down from 15 per cent in the I Plan to 12.9 per cent in the IV Plan, 8.5 per cent in the V Plan, 6.6 per cent in the VI Plan, 5.9 per cent in the VII Plan and I am very sorry, it has come down to 5.2 per cent in the VIII Plan. I am telling this in percentages, not in absolute terms.

Regarding irrigation which is the most important input into agriculture, which will definitely help us in increasing the productivity and production, what is the fate of allocation? From 22 per cent in the I Plan, it has come down to 12.5 per cent in the VI Plan to 9.4 per cent in the VII Plan to 7.5 per cent in the VIII Plan.

While things are moving like that, how can we accept any real progress or breakthrough to take place in the agricultural sector? Mere words

or ambitions or only policy statements are not going to change the agricultural scenario of this country. I would also say it with pain. What is the fate of the farmer? Why are you giving the step-motherly treatment to the farmers? When the farmers with Rs. 50,000 worth of land go to a bank or to a cooperative credit society, they are not even given a loan of Rs. 2,000. There is a ceiling limit of Rs. 10,000 for a farmer; but for the industrialists, there is no such ceiling. For the total nine crore farmer families, you are giving hardly 16 per cent of the bank credit, while you are giving for a few thousands of big, medium industrialists, 36 per cent of the bank credit. Only the other day, the Reserve Bank of India has given the guidelines to all the banks, to extend ten per cent of their total bank credit to the few thousands of exporters. Is it doen with all great hope that they will be able to increase our exports? How can they increase it without the enhancement of the agricultural exports? Your efforts will not succeed in increasing our exports. I would like to categorically say that.

My appeal, in the interests of not only the farmers, but in the interests of the nation, to the Government is that they give up the step-motherly treatment to agriculture. You may kindly treat this as a very important and first and foremost priority item. Inless you improve the living standards of crores of people who are living on agriculture, you cannot expect the industrial development to take place. Where will be enough demand of industrial products or consumer goods that are produced in the industrial sector? So, I appeal to the Government to accept certain defects or lapses that have taken place, without any hesitation, without standing on false prestige. It may not be the lapse of this Government; it may not be the lapse of our Agriculture Minister. Sometime back, they could have taken place. But, try to correct it now and put it on a right tract.

Before I conclude, I finally would like to appeal to the Government, not to sign the Dunkel Draft text in the present form; do not mortgage the interests, the future of the crores of families of the farmers in this country, to the multi-nationals

abroad. Till now the farmers have been enjoying a right to produce, to retain for his personal needs and also to sell it to his neighbour or to a commercial borrower who is prepared to take. (Interruptions) I am only making a last point. Regarding seeds, it is necessary that he should have it as well as he should give to his neighbour. But the present provisions will compel the farmers to purchase his requirement from the multi-national companies every year. The present market access is going to play havoc in the agricultural fortunes of this country. Even though we do not actually require certain items which are to be imported, but because of those conditions, if we import them, then there will be a dearth in the market conditions and the farmers will be ruined because of lesser prices.

It is happening this year in the edible oil front. With great difficulty, during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time, the technology mission has been initiated. It was operated by Mr. Kurien and NDDB with a price band; and the farmers are slightly happy. They have produced oil seeds; and today we have reached nearly self-sufficiency position. This year we have imported, under PL 480, thousands of tonnes of edible oil; it has brought down the prices of groundnut, sunflower seeds and almost every oilseed. That is a classic example. I would appeal to the Government not to accept all the provisions. If the provisions are good, let us adopt them; but, such of the conditions, such of the provisions which are detrimental to the interests of the nation and the farmers, please do not accept. Even if you accept and sign, the farmers of this country are not going to obey by them; they are not going to abide by them. I clearly warn this Government.

With these words, I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on behalf of my party. Mr. Chairman,

[Sh. Satya Pal Singh Yadav]

Sir, I rise to support my Cut Motions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the messiah of farmers Chaudhary Charan Singh had said time and again that the well being of the country rests in the fields of the country. The country will not prosper unless the development of fields is ensured. Late Chaudhary Saheb spent most of his time in Uttar Pradesh and was responsible of introducing the provisions like land Consolidation Act, Zamindari Abolition Act, Mandi Samiti Act etc. to ensure development of farmers. He had also opposed the idea of cooperative farming proposed by Pt. Nehru. Thus Chaudhary Saheb initiated several similar programmes in Uttar Pradesh for the welfare of farmers. Supporting the Cut Motions, I would like to appeal to the Government on behalf of Janata Dal (Ajit), that it should try to follow the path shown by Chaudhary Saheb. In his autobiography, Chaudhary Saheb has written that Pandit Nehru gave priority to Industries in India under the influence of Western countries and consequently Agriculture was neglected. Chaudhary Saheb has also written that Pandit Nehru realised at the fag end of his life that development of India can be ensured only by putting much emphasis on agriculture. He however, never got an opportunity to revise his policy and the country is now facing the consequences. The country has, of course, made a progress, but there has not been a phenomenal growth of agricultural production to meet the challenges posed by rise in population and unemployment. I would clearly say that agricultural production during 1960-61 was 8 crore tonnes. Later on production was increased and it came upto 17 crore tonne. But we should also have taken into consideration the extent to which production was required for the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country had to import 30 lakh tonnes of wheat last year. This is because we could not produce wheat to meet the demand of the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is for the first time after P.L. 480 pact was terminated

that our country had to import wheat from foreign countries. But even after that Agriculture sector is being neglected. Can there be anything more shameful than this? I would, therefore, like to warn the hon. Minister of Agriculture that if the Government continues to neglect agriculture sector and does not announce an agriculture policy that could safeguard the interests of the farmers, then all the 20 Members of Janata Dal (Ajit) would strongly support the Cut Motions and would not hesitate in pulling the Government down.

Sir, so far as the subsidy is concerned Government has made a provision of Rs. 7000 crore for subsidy for fertiliser. Moreover, the Government has also stated that a handsome amount is to be given to farmers as subsidy. But the situation is that only 127 lakh tonnes fertiliser has been used during 1992-93 as against 2.75 lakh tonnes fertiliser has been used in the country during 1960-61. The use of fertiliser has grown considerably. Farmers have been convinced that production of food grains cannot be improved without the use of fertilisers. After that the Government has raised the prices of fertilisers. The Government might be misleading the public by announcing Rs. 7000 crore subsidy just to claim that India is capable of bearing that much amount of subsidy. But see as to how the amount of subsidy for fertilisers is being utilised. The Government is providing subsidy only to big industries and to foreign firms and the farmers are not directly benefited by the subsidy. The prices of D.A.P. fertiliser has been raised. You can say that by providing subsidy, the prices of urea has been reduced by ten per cent. Subsidy has been given at the rate of Rs. 1000 per tonne, but the farmers have apparently not derived any benefit out of it. I would like to warn the Government that the people of India and the farmers are much troubled. I would further like to appeal to hon. Minister of Agriculture that he should realise this point. In reply to a question he has admitted this fact. The sale of potash-phosphetic fertiliser has reduced. As per my knowledge, the hon. Minister of Agriculture wrote in this regard to the Hon. Prime Minister who

ultimately wrote to the hon. Minister of Finance that the sale of phosphetic fertilisers has fallen down. It will have an adverse impact on production in years to come.. (*Interruptions*) Consequently, farmers are not able to ensure the required production of foodgrains and we have to import it from abroad. Population is increasing. If agriculture is neglected further and if subsidy on fertiliser is not increased, then the claim of the country to be self-reliant in the matter of foodgrain will be forfeited. As per my knowledge, subsidy on agriculture which was 4.2 per cent has been reduced to 3.6 per cent. The Government just claims in vacuum that it is safeguarding the interest of farmers and it would not allow hampering of the interest of farmers. There is 92 per cent use of hybrid rabi-seeds in our country and that of Kharif is 56 per cent. There is ample use of hybrid seeds along with chemical fertiliser which will adversely affect farming. The responsibility of the present hon. Minister of Agriculture increases in the face of the fact that out of the total 1847 lakh hectares of cultivable land in the country irrigation facility has not been provided in 452 lakh hectares and the Government is required to spread the network of small-irrigation schemes. There is ample irrigation facility available in U.P., Harayana and Punjab and there is much use of fertiliser in those states. The production is good in the places where fertiliser and irrigation facilities are good. There are several districts in West Bengal where irrigation facility and use of fertiliser is adequate. But such facilities are not available in other states. The Government cannot solve the problems of farmers only by providing fertiliser and hybrid seeds to them.

First you make arrangements for irrigation then you can convert the barren land into a fertile one. (*Interruptions*) You are not implementing your policy of liberalization in the field of agriculture. When a farmer wants to go for a crusher, he has to apply for a licence moreover, a restriction is also there on the export of agricultural produce from one State to another. Wheat which is available in U.P. at Rs.350 a quintal is available in Kamataka and Bombay at

therate of Rs.700 and Rs.1000 per quintal respectively. There is no restriction on other items but by putting restriction on agricultural produce, the farmers are being neglected. The Minister for Agriculture has said that Insurance scheme for the welfare of the farmers is being implemented in each and every district. I want the insurance scheme to be implemented. This is being done in every district but the restriction on carrying agricultural produce from one State to another should be immediately done away with and a policy of liberalization should be adopted for agriculture also. So far as the question of support price is concerned, the support price of wheat is Rs. 330 and Rs. 25 is bonus. The Government machinery is not working properly in U.P. So the farmers are forced to sell their wheat in the open market as the banks do not have sufficient amount to pay to the farmers, the Government employees are not working properly, therefore, the farmers do not have faith in the Government and as a result thereof the middlemen are accumulating money. (*Interruptions*) You want to work for the welfare of the farmers but the laws enacted by the Government in this regard remain in the books only. You have said it in the House that you are paying Rs. 323 per quintal in U.P. but I can claim that no farmer is getting this rate in U.P.

I would like to give you an example in this regard. An amount of Rs. 2 crore was allotted to Sugarcane Development Department for purchasing pesticides, which was bought from Sarup Chemicals Private Limited, Aish Bagh, Lucknow-4. A complaint was also made to you and when a test was carried out it was found out to be a mixture of 80 per cent dust stone and 20 per cent Gulal. The whole lot was a bogus one and thus an amount of Rs. 2 crore was misused. I want that such organisations and persons should be given an exemplary punishment so that they may not play with the lives of the farmers in future.

We want that cities should not be neglected but you are even neglecting rural areas. The percentage of labourers in rural and urban areas

[Sh. Satya Pal Singh Yadav]

is 86.5 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively. Towards the national income, rural areas contribute 29.8 per cent while the Urban areas contribute 70.2 per cent. The rural areas and urban areas contribute 10.5 and 89.5 per cent respectively towards the total deposits. During seventh five year plan, it was decided that 78 per cent and 22 per cent expenditure will be incurred on Urban and Rural areas respectively. For research work 11.8 per cent for rural areas and 88.2 per cent for urban areas. For electricity it is 26 per cent and 74 per cent, for providing loans from the Public Sector banks it is 16.5 per cent and 83.5 per cent, in the field of literacy it is 36.7 per cent and 62.3 per cent, for Medical facilities it is 27 per cent and 73 per cent for rural and urban sectors respectively. I feel that you have every sympathy for the rural sector but your Government do not feel so. They talk of Dunkel Proposals. One Minister made a remark before the press that he does not know, what is Dunkel. The Parliament wants to know, whether you are going to implement the Dunkel proposals and will compell the farmers to purchase the seeds under patent law. You are deviating from the policy of self-sufficiency. You have every right to oppose it and do not let it pass in the House. Please clarify all these points. If you want the support of 20 Members belonging to Ajit Singh party then you will have to declare subsidy to the farmers.

[English]

SHRIN. DENNIS (Nagarcoil): Sir, supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, I wish to make a few points.

India is an agricultural country and about 70 per cent of our people depend on agriculture. It provides employment opportunities to a large number of people. It is the source of their livelihood. The development of agriculture is the development of our nation and a progress in the agricultural sector is the progress of our people. We have adopted sound agricultural policies

and programmes and thus in spite of the vagaries of monsoon floods and drought, and adverse weather conditions, deficiency of electricity supply and other hurdles of difficulties, we have achieved self sufficiency in food production. We have also increased production more than three times more than what it had existed at the time of independence.

In 1950-51, our production was only 50.9 million tonnes. In 1991-92, it was 167.06 million tonnes and it has crossed three times higher than that had existed in 1950.

This achievement in production is the result of the progressive policies and the programmes pursued by the successive Congress Governments. Agriculture Universities Institutions and research centres have been opened. As a result of research work of agricultural scientists improved variety of seeds and fertilisers crops are developed. The credit goes to the agriculture scientists their research works and the hard work of agriculturists. We cannot be complacent about our achievements though we have made considerable achievements in agriculture.

Our per hectare production is far behind the per hectare production of foodgrains in the advanced countries and it is below world average, to cite an example, the per hectare production of rice in Australia, as per 1990-91 figure, is 8843 kg. In India, it is 2573 kg. The world average is 3581 kg. In Ireland, as per 1991 figure, production of wheat is 7444 kg; in India, it is 2226 kg. The world average is 2441 kg.

In India itself, in different States and different regions, the quantum of production is different. In Punjab, the rice production in 1989-90 is 5520 kg per hectare. In Assam, it is 1148 kg. So infrastructural facilities and other incentives have to be extended to the backward regions and states.

Comparing our production with the neighbouring country China, as per 1989 figure

the foodgrains production is 270 million tonnes, our production in 1992-93, is likely to be around 177 million tonnes. The per capita availability of foodgrains is also less than China. So, we have to step up production, and productivity.

The per hectare production our national demonstration plots in our country is comparable to the per hectare production in the advanced countries. So, there is scope for improvement and increase in production in our country by the application of manures and better technological methods. Previously, only tradition methods of cultivation were practised only traditional seeds, manures and also implements were used. Now agriculturists go in for modern, scientific methods of cultivation. So, high yielding seeds, fertilisers, modern equipments are needed. So, the farmers have to spend more and they are expecting and seeking more assistance from the Government as they are investing more money. Marginal and small farmers have to be helped more more and timely help is needed.

Benefits of research work have to reach intended places and also to the intended persons, to the down trodden and poor people in nook and corner of this wide country.

The Green Revolution, which is now confined to some regions and places, has to be extended to different places.

As far as agricultural labourers are concerned, they form 80 per cent of our labour force in the country. There is an increase in the production but there is only little change in their socio-economic conditions. Per capita availability of foodgrains to them is very low. Those who are feeding us should be fed well. They should live well and their conditions are to be improved.

The assistance extended to the farmers faced by Natural Calamities is very low. After cultivation when they hope of good harvest. But they are faced with lot of difficulties like natural calamities, floods droughts and other diseases to crops.

On 13.11.92 grave damage of crops havoc and loss of lives occurred in southern part of Tamil Nadu and Kanyakumari district and extensive areas of crops have been damaged. But relief measures carried were nominal. People were rendered homeless. The relief measures extended to those who left houses have to be extended to those who lost small houses with minimal gestures. Even for the damage of crop they have not been provided any relief measures.

As far as my constituency is concerned there is a large number of fishermen like in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu. They live in a narrow strip of land congested and unhygienic circumstances. They have to be provided with houses under Fishermen Welfare Scheme.

Fishing harbour is a necessity there and it is their long standing demand. These seem to be difficulties for fishing because of sea-erosion. During the Monsoon season, for a period of five months, they cannot operate their fishing vessels into the sea. They are fully depending on fishing. There is no alternative job for them. So they are facing severe economic constraints and difficulties. Subsidiary industries have to be started for their benefits. Natural working facilities for operation of fishing vessels have been damaged due to sea-erosion. They cannot operate their vessels during monsoon season because of high waves and rough seas. So I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is highly necessary and essential that fishing harbour be provided in the West Coast of Tamil Nadu, i.e. Kanyakumari District.

Now they are going to other parts of Tamil Nadu, and other States like Kerala and throughout the country for jobs. It is an utmost necessity to provide jobs to them.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Respected Chairperson, at the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry

[Dr. (Smt.) K.S. Soundaram]

of Agriculture.

Water and fertilizers are the main inputs for agriculture to raise more production in agriculture. In 1950-51 the intake of fertilizer was 69 lakh tonnes and in the year 1991-92 it went up to 135 lakh tonnes. It is hundred fold increase in the intake of fertilizer and the production has not been increased proportionately.

Regional imbalances have taken place in the country. In the field of agriculture also there has not been a balanced production in the country. Though irrigation facilities and greenery prevailed in many areas, the potential has not been fully exploited. As such, I would like to point out that our scientists should discover new methods of agriculture and grow improved seeds for dryland farming and for the cultivation of coarse grains and pulses.

I request the Government to provide all kinds of best seeds like sugarcane, paddy, turmeric through the Block Development Offices in the country. This will help them a lot to increase the food production.

Regarding my constituency, we need Agricultural College in Erode or in that area. Periyar District in my constituency is famous for turmeric, sugarcane and paddy. Hence I appeal to the Centre to set up an Agricultural Research Institute also at Erode.

The Government provides subsidy on fertilizers. But the subsidy is given either through the producers or through the distributors of fertilizers. The farmers are unaware of this subsidy given by the Government. Therefore, the Government should devise a system under which subsidy would be given at the point of sale of fertilizers to the farmers.

As far as productivity is concerned, agriculture depends on water mainly. I take this opportunity

to appeal to the Government to nationalise all the water resources in the country. There has been a demand for several decades for linking up river Ganga with Cauvery.

Let Mother Ganga see her sister Cauvery to make the India Union rich!

This is the opportune time to devise ways and names to see her sister, so that the fruits are harvested in the decades to come. Likewise all major rivers should be connected.

Sir, Tamil Nadu could be enriched by diversion of the West flowing rivers originating in the Western Ghat region of Kerala. Nearly 1,20,000 hectares of land in Coimbatore region and Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts in Tamil Nadu would benefit through the river. Regarding Cauvery, many obstacles are being created by some people.

Sir, in this connection I appeal to the Government that the Interim Award given by the Cauvery Water Tribunal should be implemented at the earliest.

There is a general feeling that the public distribution systems is not effectively controlled and administered. The Centre should not take decisions to change the system or to increase the price without consulting the States. This is because, the prices are increased by the Centre but the implementation of the distribution system is to be carried out by the States. As a result, the States are directly blamed by the people.

Tamil Nadu has the best public distribution system in India, but it has also to share the largest burden when prices are hiked, because, it is the only State which provides rice to the people at a subsidized rate of Rs.3 per a kilogramme.

I request the hon. Minister to revive the Food for Work Programme. This is a very popular programme. I also press upon him for enhancing the procurement system. At present, the

procurement rate is 10 to 12 per cent. it must be enhanced to 25 per cent. With the availability of about 170 and odd million tonnes of foodgrains the public distribution system can be run smoothly.

Now only less than 10 per cent of our farming community generate surplus foodgrains for the market. They are, to some extent, benefited by the increase in the support price. The small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers who do not generate surplus are not so much benefited with this increase in the support price. But they are the people who are to stand in the queue before the fairprice shops to collect the essential commodities of daily use and they have to pay the increase in the issue price. I, therefore, demand that the increase in the issue price should be viewed with the eyes of the poorer sections of the people because increase in issue price amounts to extracting more money from the pockets of the poorer sections of the people and giving it to the rich people.

It is reported that rice is being regularly smuggled out to Bangladesh from India. If this smuggling of rice is prevented, we can save thousands of tonnes of rice every year. Now the Centre is allocating sugar to the States according to the 1981 census. Now we are in 1993. During the year 1991-92, India produced 125 lakh tonnes of sugar and stood first in the world in sugar production. But the Centre is allocating only 13,31,928 tonnes to all the States in India for the Public Distribution System every month. Annually it comes to 39,83,136 tonnes. This amount of sugar given to the Public Distribution System is less than one-third of the total production of sugar in our country. So, I request the Government to increase the quota to the Public Distribution System also immediately.

Sir, previously cooperative banks used to obtain food credit from the Reserve Bank of India at the concessional rate 13.5 per cent. Now the Reserve Bank of India has withdrawn the concessional rate for food credit. The present

rate of interest is 20 per cent. So, if the Public Distribution System has to be successfully implemented with the special interest that the Prime Minister is showing, then the Reserve Bank may be asked to restore the concessional rate of interest for food credit.

Sir, I demand that the States should be given more financial powers to mobilize resources on their own in order to implement the Public Distribution System effectively and successfully to supply essential commodities to the public at low prices.

Agriculture is the largest industry in this country. Our part has been making a demand to give agriculture the status of industry. But the present Government too has not so far shown any interest to take steps in this regard. No practical agricultural policy could be adopted. Consequently our quality of production has never been satisfactory all over the country.

Despite their immense contribution towards making the country self reliant, condition of our village farmers remain unchanged. The fruits of development are yet to reach the rural areas.

When engineers and politicians could be recognised for Bharat Ratna award, why not agricultural scientist in this agricultural country be decorated with award where 75 per cent of our population live on agriculture?

Sir, Mr. M.S. Saminathan, who belongs to our Tamil Nadu, a world renowned agricultural scientist who had almost taken all the international awards, who has dedicated all his life only for agricultural research and contributed for Green Revolution could have been long back recognised for the award of Bharat Ratna in the country. He is the committed son of the soil.

I conclude with the few words in Tamil.

"ULUVAR ULGATHARKKU ANI AKTHATHRATHU ELUVARAI ELLAM PORUTHU".

[Dr. (Smt.) K.S. Soundaram]

Farmers from the axis to life and every other citizen depend on their labour only. This was the observation made by great Tamil Saint Thiruvalluvar. According to his statement let us go for more food production and let us feed the entire world. This should be our motto. Both the Central and State Governments should extend a helping hand to protect farmers who sweat in the wet and dry land, toiling and miling in the soil, to cultivate more. Congratulating the farmers and the man's great occupation the agriculture let me conclude my speech, thanking you again for extending me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to paucity of time, I shall limit only to points.

My first point is that the farmer should be given more encouragement. I am happy that the hon. Balram Jhakarji came to Kerala to declare the best farmer in connection with a contest that was arranged by one of the foremost dailies in our State. Why not we adopt this contest in the whole of India? We must find, who is the best farmer. Of course, we should limit also to the small growers, let us find the best farmer and give the maximum encouragement. This is the suggestion that I am making.

Secondly, I think that the Agricultural Policy is in the offing. I would say that some of the agricultural producers are not given due encouragement in bringing them under the Agricultural Prices Commission. Now the best encouragement that can be given to a farmer is the facility to get a reasonable price. He must be able to get a fair price, a reasonable price. He is not asking for a huge profit. He must be given a fair price. For that, the Government will be able to do something. I would say that this Policy should envisage something by which all the agricultural producers including the cash crops, which are generally left out, which never come

under the Agricultural Prices Commission, should also be viewed. And along with that, support price be made for them.

I am happy that something is in the affing with regard to price of coconut which has been taken into account. Though account was declared as an oilseed by the of teh previ us Government, yet it was said that all the benefits which are being given to oilseeds rned not be given to coconut. I am happy that the new Government has taken some decisions and some reliefs have been given. Now, I think, that it is a proper time that a support pirce be fixed for cocanut which is already declared as an oilseed.

Now, with regard to rubber, which is one of our main plantations, the Commerce Ministry is causing a great difficulty to the farmers. I do not say that the Commerce Ministry is not looking after the platations at all. But the Commerce Ministry is concerned with trade and the Commerce Ministry is always interested in getting some adjustments with regard to best exports and in this way they forget the farmers. So, I would suggest that the Agriculture Ministry should take this matter very seriously and save the farmers.

The import duty on rubber has been reduced from 70 percent to 25 percent recently. This will increase indiscrimiate import of rubbe. It will cause crash in the price of natural rubber produced in India. Therefore, I request the Minister to come to the rescue of the farmers and restore the import duty as before. Even according to the Government statistics, the difference between demand and production is very small. There is no necessity for import. I am happy to say that earlier when the farmers were in serious problem and when we brought to the notice of the Government that actual production is in excess of consumption and requested for export of rubber, this Government took a decision to export and did actually export 8000 tonnes of rubber. But, now, we are drifting far away from that stance and the Government is allowing the

industrialists to import and this is because of the pressure from big industrialists to crash the price of domestic rubber. The cost of production has established to high limits. This applies to all plantations. Therefore, the farmer should get a reasonable price.

Regarding pepper, the cultivators are in great difficulties. I am happy that the Government has taken a decision to purchase 3000 tonnes of pepper through agencies from farmers. But, this must be purchased and implemented, and the farmers should ensure a reasonable price.

The farmers especially the small growers are the real working class. They are faced with not only imports and threats of this nature but also of smuggling from other countries.

Cardamom and cloves are being smuggled in great quantities. This usually crashes the price of these items. Smuggling should be checked and stopped. Cardamom is being smuggled through North-Eastern States and cloves from Sri Lanka.

The price of nutmeg has crashed steeply. Unless the Government ensures fair price to the growers, this valuable cultivation will get destroyed. This applies also to cultivations like ginger, turmeric etc.

With regard to general aspects, I did not touch them because all these have been touched by my friends and I know that there has been a time constraint. So, I would urge upon the Minister to take very serious note of all these points.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister for Agriculture towards an important issue. Ours is a big agricultural country. But we are quite backward in the field

of agriculture. There are many reasons responsible for it. We cannot make progress in this field if the Government do not have any data about requirement of capital for getting good harvest and total production and thus becoming self sufficient. I want that we should leave no stone unturned to attain self-sufficiency. We should have every details such as where would maximum production at a particular place and what crops can get us more yield and what is the annual income of the farmers etc. The capital is invested at various levels in the country, nobody is accountable for its accounts. The amount which is allotted for agriculture sector is being usurped by the officials. They pocket such amounts by making false receipts as most people in this sector are illiterate and they do not know even A.B.C. of accounts. The officials, who go there to dupe these people do not work themselves. It is essential to demonstrate new crops and seeds.

Our living standard is very low. If we comparatively look at it, we find it the lowest one. Infants do not get milk to drink. The per capita consumption is very low. When one tries to get milk and butter of good quality for using in medicines, one does not get it. This is a very shameful thing. Even after 45 years of independence and being an agricultural country when we come across such situation, we feel ashamed. Recently, our Government imported wheat. It was Government's helplessness. Why this helplessness? Politics and agriculture are two different things. Politics do not provide either rain or wheat. Therefore, agriculture should be made politics free, then only it will be beneficial for the farmers.

Poultry neither requires much capital nor appointment of big officials. If poultry farms are established, it will provide jobs for the youths, as a result thereof they will not migrate to big cities in search of job. Some states like Punjab and Haryana have worked in this direction. You can increase its scope. Some State have already taken this step whereas others are yet to take an initiative in this direction.

[Sh. Pius Turkey]

Likewise, if animal husbandry is given due attention, then we will not have to wait for 3-4 or 5 years for getting profit out of it, this we can expect even after 1 or 2 years period. I hope radical changes in this field as hon. Minister for Agriculture claims himself to be an agriculturist.

Tea plantation, also comes under agriculture and our country is badly in need of foreign exchange, otherwise we will be overburdened with the debt. The season of tea plantation is the rainy season and after that during November, December, January and February, if irrigation facilities are made available then we can get its produce round the year, which can be beneficial for us. Last year, we exported 210.14 million kilogram of tea which fetched us Rs. 1157.14 crore. If we raise our production then it can add to our foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister for Agriculture to visit tea gardens, which are in very limited area and try to resolve the problems being faced by this sector.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Budget.

The first reason for opposing this Budget is that the Government's policy is formed under the guidance of World Bank and I.M.F. and hon. Minister is helpless to prepare a budget as per their wishes. I would like to give an example in this connection. This year in your agriculture report you have not given much stress on production of seeds as you know that after implementing the Dunkel proposals, you will get seeds from foreign then why production of seeds should be increased in India. That is why, I oppose it because your budget is on the lines of the direction given by your masters i.e. World Bank and I.M.F. The second reason is this that it neglects the backward States. The States which are backward in the field of agriculture include West Bengal, Orissa, M.P., Eastern U.P. and many other states. The Government's

policy till date has been of such type that on the one hand it paved way for green revolution in some State. Like Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. which is good for the country and on the other hand most of the States have been neglected. In this budget on specific provision has been made for the backward State. Therefore, a special scheme should be made for increasing the agricultural production in the backward and deficit State like North Bihar, Bihar and Orissa etc. I had mentioned it last year also that if Jakhrajji pays his attention towards North Bihar, then it can provide food for most of the parts of India but you do not pay your attention towards it. I had made a submission in this regard last repeating it till I am in the Parliament. The third reason is this that this budget do not pay any attention towards agricultural labourers, poor farmers and marginal farmers.

The entire Budget is meant for the big farmers. Your policy is export oriented. At that time I pointed out as to how it could be export oriented because the attention of the people in our country has been diverted towards horticulture. Fruits production has increased, so from that point of view it can be export oriented. I can say it about Bihar where fruits like lichis, mangoes and bananas are produced. More attention is being paid towards horticulture. Some time back some officials went there but due to some faults in the machine they could show few pictures only. Therefore, I would say that more attention has to be paid on this point.

17.00 hrs.

So far as subsidy on fertilizer is concerned I would like to say that the entire House, including treasury benches, favour the continuity of subsidy on fertilizer to the farmers. Besides that I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. Firstly, while continuing the subsidy on fertilizer, the role of middlemen should be minimised and the benefits of subsidised fertilizer taken by the big farmers should be checked. Secondly I would like to say about crop insurance scheme. Many hon. Members have pointed out that the

crop insurance scheme should not be taken casually but it should be implemented effectively in all the districts. Thirdly I would like to say about trade zones. As some hon. Members said that if wheat purchased from Haryana is transported to Bombay or Madras that would naturally cost more and there would be difference in the prices too. You have announced the procurement price of wheat and you are purchasing it on that prices. You have divided the entire country into trade zones. Under such circumstances there will be free zone transportation and that will benefit the farmers and the general public will also have adequate supply of foodgrains. My fourth demand is that loan facilities should be extended to all the farmers. More loans should be provided to small farmers because they face lot of difficulties in growing crops. My fifth demand is that the agriculture should be given the status of an industry. Though the Government have taken some steps in this direction but some concrete scheme should be formulated for this purpose. By doing so the agriculture will come at par with the industry. My next demand is about land reforms Act. In Champaran district of Bihar about ten thousand acres of land has been forcibly occupied by the farmers but that land is still lying in the names of Zamindars. The hard work and sacrifices made by the farmers have gone waste. Therefore, the Government should formulated a clear cut policy on land reforms and the Government should State whether it is willing to implement the land reforms Act or not.

My ninth demand is that the Government should pay attention on the development of horticulture. People should be educated about it. *(Interruptions)*

How we can learn it? You can learn it. Our officers know about it. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, you know about Champaran district. A farmer's agitation was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran. Therefore, I would demand that a college should be opened at Pipara which will benefits Chhapra, Sivan,

Gopalganj, Sitamarhi besides Champaran districts.

Sir, in the end I would like to say that crores of rupees of the farmers are due on the Sugar mills situated particularly in North Bihar. You may say that it is not your department but you are farmer's leader and also farmer's Minister. Therefore, you should take up this matter and ask the Sugar mills to make payment to the farmers. With these demand I oppose the Budget.

(English)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Let me say it. Under the rules, a mover of the cut motion must be given a chance to speak. I am a mover of the cut motion. My name is notified. Why, I am not given the chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I disallow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: It is unfair. In this case, I walk out from the House. There is no procedure here.

17.07 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam left the House

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Sir, he represents a smaller State. He comes from a smaller State, one of the North-Eastern States. They have their special problems. He can be given five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have accommodated all the parties.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, some come from the rural area and some come from the urban area. The person belongs to urban area, does not know about the problems faced by the farmers in rural areas. What all this is happening in the Parliament? (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Chariman, Sir, first of all I would like to offer my thanks to the hon. Members who spoke on the Demand for Grants, moved cut motions and took keen interest in the discussion. I am also thankful to other hon. Members who participated in Consultative Committee and Parliamentary Committee of this Ministry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Rajveer Singh initiated discussion on the Demand for Grants and concluded by Shri Madhukar. Perhaps Shri Madhukar has left the House.

SHRI KAMAL MISHRA MADHUKAR: Sir, I have not gone. (Interruptions) were speaking sweet even while making criticism of the Budget true of your name.

I am proud of it that many hon. Members have expressed their views on this subject. I had a desire that some more members including Shri Yaima Singh Yarnam should have participated in it so that I could get more suggestions because whatever is spoken here is spoken for the benefit of all. I am your humble servant. You have given me an opportunity to serve you. I always try my level best to do whatever I could do for you.

Mr. Chariman, Sir, all the hon. Members know that the base of development is agriculture. If we would like to bring about prosperity in our country that can be done only through agriculture development. Future of our country is based on

agriculture. All sorts of development for the present and coming generation depend on development of agriculture sector. It can be said that five fingers unitedly make a hand strong but there is a thing on which foundation is laid and in India that foundation can be laid on agriculture only. Our entire development depend on agriculture. Our economy, industry, trade etc. entirely depend on agriculture. I am very much impressed by the views expressed by all the hon. Members and I also agree with them. Without agricultural development, prosperity of our society is not possible. We have to develop our agriculture sector first only then we can determine the development path for our country and that can be done with the cooperation of all of us.

Some cut motions have been moved by some hon. Members and I have thoroughly gone through all of them. I have categorised them and accordingly I would like to reply them. One thing I would like to make clear that what the hon. Members think I, too, think the same but the only difference is of approach to realise the goal. I know that whatever we want to do can be done with the cooperation of all and I am confident that all the hon. Members would extend their cooperation to me. But it is also true that every thing cannot be achieved at once. For that purpose mutual cooperation, gradual development process, farsightedness, deliberations and planning are must. I am doing the something and I have been getting cooperation of all the hon. Members. I think there is hardly any number who has not cooperated with me. There may be minor differences but our ultimate goal is one and for that I am getting cooperation of all the hon. Members.

I am grateful to the hon. Members who expressed their views. An important thing which Bhakat Kabir said is -

Na Kuchh Dekha Pothi Main, Na Kuchh Kahi
Aur Dekha,
Kahat Kabir Suno Bhai Sadho, Jo Kuchh
Dekha Roti Main.

There is nothing without bread but in addition to that prosperity is also necessary. In this regard I would like to say that first of all we should look at the present different conditions of our villages and areas. We have to see the prevailing conditions of each area and then we have to determine the direction in which we have to move ahead. I want to bring about a revolution. I always think that -

"Har Khet Main Hariyali Ho, Har Chehre Par Lali Ho, Har Ghar Main Khushhali Ho"

(greenery to every field, redness on every face and prosperity in every house)

I always have such a picture in my mind. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBERS: It is a good slogan.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is not a slogan.

In the absence of desires and dreams for better future progress is not possible. I have got the capability and determination to work. I respect all of my colleagues and hope you people are with me too. If such things are not done, then posterity will not forgive us. Migration from rural areas to urban areas is taking place in the country. Migrants to urban areas generally live in inhuman conditions in slums. If slums increase, then everywhere conditions will become inhuman which I do not at all favour. This migration to urban areas could be checked only if the rural people have got the resources and opportunities to earn livelihood in the rural areas. We are aiming at this only. However, how all this is possible? I feel if there is consensus on this score and also unity then we may achieve success. Every year two and a half crore people are being added to the population of the country. It is estimated that by the year 2007 India must produce 2,084 million tonnes of foodgrains. There is a need to ponder over how this is to be achieved? If we fail to ponder over it, then everything will be impossible. If population growth is not checked by all of us unitedly, then it will be impossible for us to achieve it. Land is not

increasing but in fact it is shrinking. An hon. Member submitted that average farm size is shrinking in the country and will soon be reduced to .015 per head. All of us need ponder all this. In the interest of the country, all of us must take a pledge to work unitedly or plan an alternative for the future. Farming community has always cooperated. Last year for the first time foodgrains to the tune of 30 lakh tonnes had to be imported. I was never in favour of imports and favoured recovery of payments made. Many of my hon. Colleagues are present in the House and I would like to submit in response to the query of many hon. Members that procurement is not taking place, that last year 63 lakh tonnes of wheat was procured and this year at the rate of Rs.330 per quintal 63 lakh tonnes of wheat has already been procured while two months are still left. Maximum procurement will be made because the farmers have already filled the warehouses of foodgrains. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Procurement has been made from the middlemen and not from the farmers..(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am also saying the same thing and there is no difference between my statement and what you are saying. I would like to only submit that all of us must work unitedly on this score..(Interruptions) I have advised Shri Kalpnath Rai to make procurements at the announced prices or else not to announce the procurement prices at all. Last year upward revision was to be made but it could not be made. To compensate the farmers for the likely increase in the prices of fertilizers, diesel and other inputs I increased the procurement price of paddy by Rs.40 per quintal. Later on the prices were revised again. Farmers have come to our expectations and this year there is going to be record production of 181 million tonnes. This definitely will be a record and you should not make hue and cry over it. Procurement must be undertaken at the procurement prices announced for all the foodgrains, viz., coarse grains, wheat etc. and approved by the House as per the policies of the Government. All the hon. Members have urged me.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): If the remunerative prices are not offered, then

[English]

is the Government prepared to assure the House that the Government will purchase the grain and other items?

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am also saying the same thing that procurement prices for foodgrains need to be announced also.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Late Chaudhary Charan Singh once stated that the middlemen are making huge profits. For the well being of the farmers whether the hon. Minister construct go downs in all the development blocks in all the districts in the country so that the farmers can safely store their produce there and also secure loans up to 70-80 per cent from banks or other public financial institutions against their produce thus stored and are saved from the clutches of the middlemen?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Why are you interrupting? I am prepared to tell everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already dwelled on that.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: How did you come to know that I would would not tell about it? I am coming to this. Not only wheat and rice, even the coarse grains like pearl millet and maize, (Jawar) sorghum etc. need to be made available to the people. Whenever there is a demand for rice, wheat need not be immediately redressed. I have taken up this matter with both the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Kalpnath Rai..(interruptions)

Please listen don't interrupt in between.

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): Wheat was

imported at the rate of Rs.526 per quintal. Why this rate is not being given to farmers in the country? The Government of India is doing injustice to the farmers. This Government is anti-farmers..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Having little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

[Translation]

Only after knowing complete details do ponder over it as to how much the farmers are receiving? Farmers are receiving more. I can say this confidently. Most of the hon. Members have given Cut Motion notices regarding support prices. Three things have to be understood. Firstly, more production. Secondly, less production and thirdly, balanced production. Whenever there is shortage, prices shoot up as did happen last year in the case of cotton. Whenever oilseeds production was low, prices of mustard oil and other oilseeds were soaring sky high. Whenever production is surplus, prices come down and the farmers suffer, as is happening this year. I think such a price should be fixed so that the farmers and our endeavour is next to none. Has any Government done more than our Government even in the recent past nor will any Government do so in the future? When you are throwing the gauntlet, I am saying that I will do it definitely. I submit that step by step everything will be done within a year and there are no shortcuts. Just now an hon. Member, Shri Rao, who has left the House, stated that the agricultural policies are quite old. I do agree that the policies are old but all of these are not. I have already stated that the Cabinet has approved it and all the Chief Ministers have also discussed it and it has been laid on the Table of the House as well. I would like to humbly submit that it is

the policy of all of us. Please approve it in one go with or without amendments for the well being of the farmers. So that I can tell the farmers that promise made has been fulfilled. The hon. Members were submitting that the price varies a lot and at one place, price is Rs.350 while at another place, it is Rs. 750. Therefore, for equalisation of prices a single price need to be announced..(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore):
What about cotton?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Cotton is also coming. That has to be done.

[Translation]

Therefore, there must be a uniform price for the farmers all over the country whether they are of Tamil Nadu or the Consumers of that State. Slight difference in price is O.K. However, it should not happen that at one place price is Rs.3 and at another place Rs. 8. Exercising control is a must.

Recently, it was said that 55 barriers in Uttar Pradesh have been removed and about the rest, the matter had been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri Kalpnath Rai had also been told in writing to instruct the officers of his Department not to create any obstacle as it will be treated illegal. The hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned in his Budget speech that a single zone has been created. I want the remaining restrictions...

SHRI KESRI LAL: Officials and Officers in Uttar Pradesh are making recoveries from farmers and officials are harassing farmers when they transport foodgrains from one district to the other.

[English]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Have the decency

to listen first. I am giving you something. I can listen later on. But let me say something.

[Translation]

Why are you interrupting? You make a lot of hue and cry but listen first as the situation is not so grim. Please listen how do we propose to go ahead. Shri V.P. Singh has also come to the House. Raja Saheb, you demanded it to be done. We have got it done. Now it is for you to control the things. Wherever it has not been done, we will do it unitely. Guilty must be punished. The way obstacles have been created, must be looked into.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, an hon. Members submitted that in the new agricultural policy status of industry need to be given to agriculture. An hon. Member was saying that it will not be done-so the status of industry should be given to agriculture.

He was saying that inspector will harass them, they will send them to police custody and to the Patiala House. Farmers will have to pay several visits to income-tax offices. In that situation how will the farmers be able to do farming even if electricity and water is made available for agriculture.

The farmer cannot, at any cost, pay the tax. If he is forced to pay it, he would not be able to cater to the needs of people all over the country. The Government also propose to take effective measures for the welfare of farmers. If a farmer inherits a piece of land as an ancessitral property situated near a city and if the Government acquires the land for setting up an industry or for any other purpose, he will have to pay capital gain tax. I have said that the Government acquires land but if the farmer has not other means of earning livelihood and he does not want to sell the land, he would not have to pay capital gain tax. All of us want that capital investment should be there, if it is not there, how would we make progress? It needs money. Unless we give some profit to the farmers, it would not be possible. Similarly if inadequate allocation for

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farmers is made, development is not possible. We shall have to make the farmer prosperous by means of giving him remunerative prices, and that is what we have done. We have given as much as we could, and we could try to do the same in future so that all of his requirements are fulfilled. I would like to inform the hon. Members that a sum of Rs. 2521 crore was allocated for agriculture development programme last year in the Seventh Five Year Plan which has now been increased to Rs. 7400 crore. Allocation for cooperative sector has been increased from the last year's Rs.335 crore to Rs.900 crore. Similarly, allocation for fertilisers has been increased from last year's rupees ten and a half crore to Rs. 80 crore, for fisheries it has been increased from Rs. 88 crore to Rs.400 crore. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of an allocation of Rs.2400 crore, Rs.1000 crore have been earmarked for horticulture. Allocation for agriculture and machinery has been increased from Rs.18 crore to Rs. 63 crore, for crop protection it has been raised from Rs.26 crore to Rs. 100 crore, for dryland farming it has been increased from Rs. 52 crore to Rs.1100 crore. Similarly, there has been an increase in the allocation for seeds from Rs.48 crore to Rs.200 crore; on TMP from Rs.35 crore to Rs.200 crore; on agricultural research education from Rs. 438 crore to Rs. 1300 crore. The previous allocation for animal husbandry was Rs. 102 crore which has been increased to Rs. 400 crore, and for dairy, the allocation has been increased from Rs.374 crore to Rs.900 crore. In this manner, the Government have taken these measures after taking every aspect into consideration. We have tried our best that whatever funds are made available, are utilized so that there may be capital investment.

Secondly, it would not be beneficial for us in the long run to markets raw material. We will have to find out an alternative to it. The hon. Members must be aware that at present India is at second or third position with regard to the production of fruits and vegetables. But about 25

per cent of the total fruits and vegetables go waste due to lack of storage, transport, packaging facilities. We export only .05 per cent of canned or processed food while other countries have the capacity to export about 40 to 60 per cent. Unless we provide adequate facilities to the farmers in rural areas, they would be attracted towards cities. Agro-Business Consortium, Agro-Business Centre, Agro Business Entrepreneur have been equipped with the facilities for grading, packaging, marketing, transportation, cold storage etc. Thereafter, food will be processed and exported.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: How many years it will, 10-12 years or 25 years?

17.33 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The hon. Members know that it is only the seed that we sow, which gradually develops into a plant and bear fruit only after 5 years. I have just sown a seed. I have formulated a plan and allocated funds. We are exporting grapes worth hundreds of crores of rupees this year, which is a record. The number of colling centres during last year was 22, 35 more cooling stations have been set up this year. Mango and orange are also being exported. The farmers cannot prosper without export promotion. An hon. Member pointed out that the per capita income in China is much more. The reason behind it is that their production is much more as compared to ours. The only difference is that we produce more than about 20 million tonnes of potato but we do not include it in food grains, it is considered as a vegetable. If we process it and keep it in cold-storage, it may be considered as a food stem. We have earmarked Rs. 1000 crore for processing purpose. I have been encouraging farmers to export processed form of potato to a country like Thailand. Generally, the rate of potato is Rs. 28-40 per tonne, but the prices come down to Rs. 1 or 50 paise per kg when there is a bumper crop of potato.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out one thing in particular..

MR. SPEAKER: If he is not taking his seat, you may please take your seat.

[English]

It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: My submission is as has been pointed out just now that we have made a lot of progress with regard to export during the past years. If we do not concentrate on agriculture, we cannot make progress. We have been exporting agricultural products worth RS.7600 crore. The target would be increased next year. In the coming five years we have fixed a target of exporting food grains to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crore so as to help the farmers in the real sense. Provision is also being made for the export of litchi. Similar provision is to be made for export of betel, the situation is being reviewed in this regard. There are many other projects for the promotion of vegetable export. That is why a sum of Rs. 1000 crore has been allocation for the purpose.

Just now, the hon. Member was referring to fertilizers. I do know..

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Minister, I would like to know your views about the crop insurance policy. A uniform crop insurance policy should be implemented for the welfare of the farmers all over the country. The hon. Minister may kindly furnish the information with regard to the measure being taken in this regard..(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: So far as the crop insurance policy is concerned, under which the

highest limit was Rs. 10,000. It was for those who could afford to insure their crops only after they got loan. It was a voluntary scheme. Some of the states implemented the scheme in their States while the others did not. The result was that a very meagre amount of Rs.120 crore was collected in the form of premium as against the claim of Rs.950 crore, thereafter that scheme did not prove successful. We were helpless. We tried our best to make it a success. I also held several meetings separately with scientists, economists and farmers in this connection and a policy is being formulated as an outcome of those meetings. The hon. Prime Minister has also said that a comprehensive Insurance Policy for all crops should be implemented for which a separate provision will have to be made. I know that we have been making efforts in this regard for the last 20 years. Like all other hon. members, we are also of the opinion that if a provision can be made for the people working in industries, why not for farmers. But the condition in different region varies from one place to the other. At one place the climate creates hindrance while at the other place the crop pattern is different, the showing a method is different. Then there are other factors like rain, availability of water or drought situation. All of these have to be tackled..(Interruptions) Separate provisions will be made for the states having adequate rainfall and those facing frequent droughts. The Government propose to implement comprehensive policy in one district of a particular State on experimental basis this year. Some of the hon. Members were in favour of making it compulsory while other were in favour of making it voluntary. If everything goes on smoothly, it will be implemented in the entire state so that the system may function smoothly.

At the same time, natural calamities strike quite frequently in our country, creating great difficulty. We depend on nature and there is uncertainty nowhere as much as it is in the field of agriculture. Sometimes seeds are damaged while at other times there is drought. Sometimes there are floods. Similarly diseases break out

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hailstorms, cyclones damage crops. We can do nothing in such situations. We face many problems on this score.

Every day we get new facts about natural calamities. Cut Motions have also been moved regarding the action being taken and the relief being provided by us. The Ninth Finance Commission was earlier constituted in this regard and now the Tenth Finance Commission has been set up. If they change the scheme now then it is a different issue. But the scheme of Rs. 804 crores is still under implementation. Under this scheme, the Central Government gives Rs. 603 crores and Rs. 201 crores are provided by the States. The Centre provides this fund in four instalments. Wherever there has been drought, we have provided funds for them. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were covered under this scheme. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister has visited Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Accelerated Water Scheme but the actual implementation of all these schemes has to be seen.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): No funds have been given to our State till now.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We had already sent and it is lying there. I have reports in this regard. We have certainly sent the funds. If the funds have not reached at any place, get it checked and if it is so, we will send the funds. There is no problem in it.

It is being said that there is scarcity of foodgrains. But I would like to tell you that it is not so. The real problem is that people do not have purchasing power and we have to remove this bottle necks of the people by providing the with employment. Earlier, Palamu and Garhwa areas used to produce a lot of foodgrains. But now they are affected with severe drought. Now we have to find out ways for extracting water from the

ground. It is being said that there is underground water in Palamu and other districts. It has to be seen how much water can be extracted and how much area can be irrigated through this water. It is also right as you have just said that there is no need for additional resources of irrigation. That is why, I am providing 50 per cent grants to you. This is being provided under drip irrigation scheme, so that, less water can do more irrigation. Last year, only 10 thousand hectares of land was covered under it and this year it is being increased to 20 thousand hectares. I want that it should increase to 25 thousand hectares in the coming year, so that more vegetables and crops can be produced and horticulture can also be developed through this drip irrigation scheme. So, more emphasis is being given on this scheme.

As Shri Madhukarji and the hon. Member were drawing my attention towards Champaran in north India, I am ready to pay my attention towards that area. Recently, I had called a meeting, but you did not attend it. Whatever you say, I am prepared to agree with that. I want that you people should come forward for the welfare of the States. It is only the States which do not cooperate with us. What is not available in the States? Only the will-power is needed. If electricity and water are not available, then what can be done. These things cannot be sent from the centre. The State Governments can only provide these things. They should have the will-power to do it the reference of Punjab and Haryana was made in this regard. They had the will to work. It was also a deficit State, but it had improved its situation. We want to help the States when any natural calamity arises, but it is for the State Governments should also remain alert about sending the funds.

Just now, you were talking about the Dunkel Draft. I would like to assure the House as I have just told that our duty is to look after the welfare of the farmers. If anything goes against the interest of the farmers, it is bad. At present, I think nothing can be done because of certain disputes going on. But even then I have said-

[English]

- (1) Naturally occurring genes, howsoever derived, shall not be patented.
- (2) There should be no objection of microbiological processes being patented.
- (3) Effective *sui generis* system for the protection of plant varieties may be adopted provided two things were taken care of, viz. the farmers rights and the reserachers rights.

[Translation]

I am not going to give this. A doubt was raised that the farmer will produce the seed, but will not be able to sow it in his own field. The people have been misled in this regard. No one is going to accept this misconception today, tomorrow or in future.

[English]

I am not going to barter with any such thing with the freedom on my farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): I would like to seek clarification from the hon. Member whether the farmer who wants to sell his crop, will be able to sell it as per the restrictions imposed by the Dunkel proposals. Please tell whether he will be free to sell his crop. Under the Dunkel proposal, the right of seed multiplication will not be given to the farmer. If he cannot do the seed multiplication, he will not be able to sell his crop. Then, he is finished.

[English]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: He will try to do that. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Will you fight for them?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We have a specific cut motion on this. We would like to know the views of the Government of India in the matter. Will you say categorically whether you accept the stipulation of the Dunkel proposal or not? Will you say that categorically? We are an independent country.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: What more categorical statement do you want from me? It is not much more than categorical. I am not going to barter with the interest of the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH (Aonla): Regarding Dunkel proposals, other Ministers say something else and the Agriculture Minister says something else. The statement he has made here today, has already been made in the press also. I am afraid that there is much difference of opinion in the cabinet also. The hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. He should at least clearly State his policy regarding the Dunkel proposals and also give details about the policy of the Government in this regard.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There is no problem and no difference of opinion. So far as agriculture is concerned, you need not worry about it. (Interruptions)

[English]

When I have stated it on the floor of the House, I have said it categorically. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The next point is about Aquaculture. I must tell the House that it is a very important subject. It is one of the upcoming subjects. It is going to be a gold mine for us and we are going to exploit it fully. I am

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going to give it a big thrust whether in fresh water or brackish water. It is going to be done. There is so much potential in it and we are trying to get 5 million tonnes in the next two or three years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): There is acute scarcity of drinking water.

[*English*]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is with Ministry of Rural Development and they are giving it under the watershed programme. Then water is sinking because we are growing too much. It is not there. It percolates down. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The State Governments are going to provide Rs. 30 thousand crores for the watershed programme. The Centre is providing Rs. 1100 crores. Every State is making programmes for irrigating 500 acres, 1000 acres or 2000 acres of its land. This has given 100 per cent result. Where some work has been done, we would like to provide more for its development.

Regarding machinery, Dada has expressed a doubt whether it will adversely affect our indigenous machinery. There is no such chance. It has been lowered for this year. This will lower the prices also. It is more competitive. We have accommodated the technology. We have exported this technology to other countries also. There is a problem.

[*English*]

It is more competitive. We are going to do it. I think, I will have to approach the Finance Minister for his help to facilitate the farmers to get more credit.

[*Translation*]

I am going to mention the credit policy. There is shortage of time. Regarding credit, we want that-

[*English*]

Without credit there is no agriculture. This is investment oriented today.

[*Translation*]

Twenty and a half thousand crores of rupees have been kept for the current year in this regard. Out of it, seven and a half thousand crores of rupees have been given for the cooperatives and 11 thousand crores of rupees have been kept for other items.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Under the Dunkel proposals, the farmers will not be given preferential rates even in credit also.

[*English*]

That will amount to subsidising.

[*Translation*]

This subsidy will not be provided to the farmers on preferential rate of interest. The Government should clarify about this.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: In my opinion it does not apply on us. (*Interruptions*)

I have seen it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Though this is not my subject, I have studied it. We will see to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, there is '10 per cent less' Clause in it, it will take care of it.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Then about dry-

farming. (*Interruptions*) Dry farming has been given in the Centre. My scientists are doing a lot about nes generation of seeds which can stand drought.

[*Translation*]

We have tried for it. At the same time our efforts have fruited also. In past we had to import oil seeds and oil worth Rs. 1200 crore. Today we are completely self-dependent.

An hon. Member was saying that we had imported oil. There is no need of its import at all. This year production of oil seeds have been 21.3 million tonnes which is a record. I am always worried about it. Last year I had increased the support price of ground nut by Rs. 105 sunflower by Rs. 130 mustard by Rs. 95 and I felt that if the farmers produce more the prices will decline and this all was done to give him high support price.

Funds have been provided for Dairy Development and poultry. Earlier the production of milk had been 20 lakh tonnes. This year the target of the production is 61 lakh tonnes. But we are trying for this also and new factories are being set up as early as possible so that we can use the production properly. The work pertaining to issuance of licenses etc. will be accomplished within two months and thus the work will be done smoothly.

We are introducing live-stock Insurance Scheme. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down and listen. I also want to launch extension programmes. I want to educate the people in this field, without knowledge there is no scope for development. I have set up 74 more Agriculture Science Centres. In coming two years, one Agriculture Science Centres. In coming two years, one Agriculture Science Centre would be set up in every district during this Five Year Plan, and there will be proper propagation of know how and techniques among people and many of them will be imprinted training for a week or ten days or three months so that they may

have the best kind of cultivation and produce best seeds. You were talking of seeds. In this context I would like to State that the production of seeds was 44 lakh quintals last year and this year it is expected to be to the tune of 57 lakh quintals and I have allocated huge amount for this. After streamlining the work of State Farms Corporation and the National Seed Corporation I would like that all people should work with a team spirit, produce good quality seeds and give them to farmers, we are going to do this work.

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: For this item, you have decreased funds which has been mentioned in the Budget.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have rather increased.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You have decreased the amount on seeds.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You were telling about some other subsidies. You were talking about fertilizers. In regard to fertilizers, I would like to State that I have also written about it. All had the same opinion, therefore, I did not want any imbalance. For this purpose I had requested the hon. Prime Minister to reconsider this matter. Two three days back our hon. Minister of Finance had given an indication, but that is yet to be materialised. But take it for granted that we would allocate funds to all States in the manner that I did earlier, and try to ensure that States provide fertilizers to farmers at the rate, of the last year. There will be no matter of concern. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you did not reply to my question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Yes, I am coming to that point.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The Standing Committee on Agriculture has made three major recommendations. What is the Government's reaction?

MR. SPEAKER: At six o' clock we have to apply the Guillotine.

[Translation]

SHRIRAMVILASPASWAN (Rosera): What about the subsidy on fertilizers?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have told just now that the programme is similar to that of the previous year.

SHRISHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Your statement on the fertilizer subsidy is quite circumlocuting. Why do you not speak straight forward?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is quite clear.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Please tell us. What are you going to do about subsidies on fertilizers?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Three persons are speaking simultaneously, I am not understanding. We will provide subsidy at the similar rate of Rs. 1000 per tonne. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: But what rate will you fix for one beg of D.A.P.? Please tell us clearly.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have told very clearly that the subsidy on fertilizers would be to the tune of Rs. 1000 per tonne. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Minister has not responded to the Standing Committee's recommendations.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am aware of them. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask two questions from the hon. Minister. I have raised certain questions. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The guillotine has to be applied at 6 o' clock.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I raised certain questions. None of my questions was replied. The Government has not clarified its policy on the Dunkel proposals also. You have made circumlocutory statement on the subsidy on fertilizers. It seems to me that you have uttered these words just to get votes. But there is no clear cut policy about farmers. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There is no circumlocutory statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Rajveerji It is not a circumlocutory statement. If there is any, it has been made in this august House. It has been told that this year also the amount of subsidy would be the same as was in the previous year.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I had asked one more question also. It is related to agriculture insurance. In this regard you had related to agriculture insurance. In this regard you had stated to implement this scheme in a village or a district in a State. But it has not been decided as to from where the premium will be collected. I had asked details of the scheme. But this also has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: All these things have been written in it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants

relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together unless any Member desires that any of his Cut Motion may be put separately.

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA (Bankura): The Cut Motion Nos. 62 and 117 should be put separately. One is on Dunkel proposal and the other is on fertiliser subsidy.

SHRI BRAJAKISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): My Cut Motion Nos 130, 131 and 132 may be put separately.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, my Cut Motion No. 97 is in regard to NABARD. The Finance Minister has now come. It is his jurisdiction. Please tell your friend.

[Translation]

This disinvestment in the NABARD, and privatisation won't do. Please do speak. The hon. Minister of Finance is sitting here. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No privatisation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On behalf of the Government of India, you are speaking now, not as a Agriculture Minister only, and saying that there is no disinvestment.. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Right Sir. I am saying with the authority now.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am putting all the Cut Motions except the Cut Motion Nos. 62, 117, 130, 131 and 132 to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions Nos. 39, 40, 43, 59 to 68, 74, 80, 81, 83, 88, 94 to 98, 101 to 115, 117 to 127, 130-134, 137-142 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Cut

Motion Nos. 62 and 117 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture (page 1) be reduced to Rs. 1.

Failure to reject Dunkel proposals which suggest removal of subsidies on inputs and support prices for agricultural produce." (62)

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture (page 1) be reduced to Rs. 1.

Failure to provide subsidy on fertiliser to the poor and marginal farmers." (117)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6 **AYES**

18.05 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G. M. C.

Baliyan, Shri N. K.

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	Giriya Devi, Shrimati
Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta	Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal
Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh	Janarthanam, Shri M.R. Kadambur
Chikhliya, Shrimati Bhavana	Jaswant Singh, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Choudhury, Shri Kanath	Joshi, Shri Anna
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	Kalka, Das, Shri
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	Kanshi Ram, Shri
Datta, Shri Amal	Kapse, Shri Ram
Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai	Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal
Dhumal, Prof. Prem	Kesri Lal, Shri
Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	Khanduri, Shri Bhuwan
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh	Khanoria, Shri D.D.
Dubey, Shrimati Saroj	Koil, Shri Ganga Ram
Fatmi, Mohammad Ali Ashraf	Kumar, Shri Nithish
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Kumar, Shri V. Dhanajaya
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	Kunjee Lal, Shri
Ghangre, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao	Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.
Giri, Shri Sudhir	Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Paswan, Shri Chhedri
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Paswan, Shri Sukdeo
Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.	Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas
Mallu, Dr. R.	Patel, Shri Brishin
Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	Patel, Shri Chandresh
Manjay Lal, Shri	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Marandi, Shri Simon	Patnaik, Shri Somabhai
Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna	Patnaik, Shri Harin
Mishra, Shri Janardhan	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Mishra, Shri Satyagopal	Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
Mollah, Shri Hannan	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	Premi, Shri Mangal Ram
Mukherjee, Shri Subrata	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy	Rai, Shri Lall Babu
Munda, Shri Kariya	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.	Rejendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.
Murugesan, Dr. N.	Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.
Naik, Shri Ram	Ram, Shri Prem Chand
Narayanan, Shri P.G.	Ram Singh, Shri
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayanan	Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu
Pasci, Shri Balraj	Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar	Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji
Rawat Prof. Rasa Singh	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Ray, Shri Rabi	Todar, Shri Baran
Ray, Dr. Sudhir	Tripathi Shri Lakshmi Naraim Mani
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
Roy, Shri Haradhan	Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Shah, Shri Manabendra	Verma, Prof. Rita
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	Virendra Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Shastri, Shri Vishwanath	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Singh, Shri Hari Kishore	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Singh, Shri Mohan	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Singh, Shri Pratap	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Singh, Shri Rajveer	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Adaikalaraj, Shri L.
Singh, Shri Ramnaresh	Ahirwar, Shri Anand
Singh, Shri Rampal	Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Singh, Shri Viswanath Pratap	Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Soren, Shri Shibu	Ajit Singh, Shri
Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.	Akber Pasha, Shri B.
Swami, Sureshanad	Anbarasu Era, Shri
Syed Shahabuddin, Shri	Anthony, Shri Frank
Tej Narayan Singh	Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash
Āthithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh
Ayub Khan, Shri	Chahre, Shri Babu Hari
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram	Chowdary, Dr. K. V. R.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunadan Lal	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Dada hoor, Shri Gur charan Singh
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.	Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Das, Shri Ram Sunder
Birbal, Shri	Deka, Shri Probin
Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath	Dennis, Shri N.
Buta Singh, Shri	Deora, Shri Murli
Chacko, Shri P. C.	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
Chaliha, Shri Kirip	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Devarajan, Shri B.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham	Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari
Charles, Shri A.	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal	Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Farrok, Shri M.O.H.	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Fernades, Shri Oscar	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath	Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh
Ganit, Shri Chhitubhai	Kale, Shri Shandarrao D.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodliya	Kaliperumal, Shri P.P.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Kamal Nath, Shri
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Kamson, Prof. M.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Kanithi, Dr. Viswanathan
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao	Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krihsna	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Harchand Singh, Shri	Kewal Singh, Shri
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Imchalemba, Shri	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Inder Jit, Shri	Konathala, Shri Rama Krihsna
Islam, Shri Nurul	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Jaffer Sherief, Shri C.K.	Krishnaswamy, Shri M.
Jakhar Shri Batram	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji
Jatav, Shri Bare Lal	Kuli, Shri Balin
Jawali, Dr. B.G.	Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
Jayamohan, Shri A.	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P. J.	Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Netam, Shri Arvind
Mallikarjun, Shri	Nikam, Shri Govindrao
Mallu, Dr. R.	Nyamagouda, Shri S. B.
Mane, Shri Rajaram Shandarrao	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Manphool Singh, Shri	Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)
Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.	Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad
Masood, Shri Rasheed	Palacholla, Shri V. R. Naidu
Mathew, Shri Pala K. M.	Pandian, Shri D.
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Meena, Shri Bheru Lal	Panja, Shri Ajit
Meghe, Shri Datta	Panwar, Shri Harpal
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas	Patel, Shri Harilal Nanp
Mujahid, Shri B. M.	Patel, Shri Praful
Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra	Patel, Shri Shraavan Kumar
Muniyappa, Shri K. H.	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Anwar Basavaraj
Murthy, Shri M. V.	Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Dcorao
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval
Naikar, Shri D. K.	Patil, Shri Yeshwantrao
Nandi, Shri Yellaiah	Patia, Dr. Kartikeswar

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruuti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhari, Shri K.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rai, Shri Ram Nihoar

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Ram Badan, Shri

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rap, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Rao, Shri V. Krihsna

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Roshan Lal, Shri

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavirao

Selja, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Silvera, Dr. C

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S.B.	Upadhyay, Shri Swarup
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha
Singla, Shri Sant Ram	Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiiah
Sodi Shri Manku Ram	Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu	Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Subbarao, Shri Thota	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Sukh Ram, Shri	Verma, Kumari Vimla
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krihan Dutt	Vyas. Dr. Girija
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil	Williams, Shri R.G.
Swamy, Shri G. Venkat	Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh
Tara Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Saran
Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh	Yadav Shri Satya Pal Singh
Thangabalu, Shri K.V.	**Yadav, Shri Sharad
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan	MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Ayes: 146
Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee	Noes: 250
Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb	<i>The Motion was negatived.</i>
Topno, Kumari Frida	
Tytler, Shri Jagdish	MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions
Umbrey, Shri Lacta	No. 130, 131 and 132 moved by Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy to the vote of the House.

* The following Members also recorded their notes:

Ayes: Sarvshree Dr. Rajagopalan Sridharan, K.P. Unnikrishnan, Venkteswara D. Rao, Sharad Yadav, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Tarachand Thandelwal, Rajesh Kumar, Dr. G.L. Karanjia, Surendra Pal Pathak, Rudrasan Choudhary, Jeewan Sharma.

Noes: Sarvshree G. Madegowda, Pawan Diwan, Dalbir Singh, P.C. Thomas

** Wrongly voted for Noes.

The cut Motions Nos. 130, 131 and 132 were put and negatived.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, These lights are not working.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Only red light is bright. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I regret. But I hope the red lights are not red rags!

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants of the Ministry the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day on March, 1994, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 1 to 4 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Motion was Adopted.

Demands of Grants (General) for 1993-94 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture noted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 30th March, 1993		Amount of for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture					
1.	Agriculture	213,93,00,000	2,26,00,000	1113,37,00,000	12,49,00,000
2.	Other services of Dept of Agri & Cooperation	36,21,00,000	34,35,00,000	188,48,00,000	171,72,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	71,67,00,000	358,33,00,000
4.	Department of Animal Husbandary and Dairying	61,46,00,000	29,10,00,000	307,56,00,000	145,52,00,000

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
FOR 1993-94 IN RESPECT OF THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS, THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL
AVIATION AND TOURISM, ETC.

18.10 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

The Question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on the Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the sixth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1994, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof