सैकड़ों निर्वोच नायरिक धावल होकर प्रस्पताल में सम तोड़ने वाले हैं, मुहल्ले के मुहल्ले झाग से फूंके जा रहें हैं, समूचे सहर में कम्मूं लागू कर विया नवा है और प्रमन तथा सांति के बहाने समूचे सहर को सेना के हवाले कर विया गया है। फलत नोग में आतंक समाया हुआ है। फलत नोग घर बार छोड़ कर भागने की ताक में हैं। देश के सब से बड़े और पुराने स्टील सीटी की इस भयावह स्थिति की ओर गृह विभाग का ध्यान विलाले हुए बहां की अधातन स्थिति से सबन को अवगत कराने की मांग करता हूं तथा यह थी बांन करता हूं कि प्रविकास सरकार इस सबन के भागनीय सबस्यों का एक शाल पार्टी डैलीगोजन प्रमाने विस्तर है। वीकानेर भीर मन्यतीर भेककर पता साथे कि इन साम्प्रवायिक वंशों के पीछे किस का हाया है।

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

14.54 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80
—Contd.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation—contd.

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

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

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

availability of the required inputs, and economic incentives.

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

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

14.59 hrs.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao in the Chair]

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

Pulses are one of the main ingredients of our food preparations.

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

[Shri M. A. Hannan Alhaj]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[&]quot;The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

karwatan Bhallingan, a takuka baran arang baran arang baran atawa kata alah baran alam arang baran arang baran

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

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

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

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

The Government have undertaken the Food for Work programme. Under [Shri S. R. A. Appala Naidu]

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

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

भी प्रसन्त राम वायसमास (फैजाबाद): घनि-ष्ठाता महोवय, लगता है कि सभाव का काल वो कांग्रेस राज्य के समय में या और हर साल देखने को बाता था बहसमाप्त हो गया है। कांग्रेस राज के समाप्त होने के साथ ही वह समाप्त हो गया है। देश के लोग जो इससे परेशान वे वे प्रव महसूस कर सकते हैं। का रिकार्ड उत्पादन भी इस सरकार ने प्राप्त है । 12करोड़ 60साखटन प्रनाज पैदा किया गया । इस के झलावारूम का जो ग्रेहुं काकर्जाथा वह चुका दिया गया । सन् 1977 तक जो भनाज का यहां पर आयात होता था वह भीबंद होगया है । फिर मैत्रीभाव से हम ने अफगानिस्तान और वियतनाम एवं इन्डो-नेशिया को भी प्रनाज दिया है। हमारे यहां भनाज का भंडार भी बहुत भारी है। दों करोड़ टन के झास पास ब्राज देश के भंडरों में है । उसी के साथ साथ पहले के मुकाबले स्रमाज का वितरण भी ज्यादा किया गया। धनाज की मूबमेंट पर से कंट्रोल उठा लिया गया जिससे कमी वाले इलाकों को बढ़ी राहत मिली। मूल्य स्थिर रहें। काम के बदले प्रनाज योजना को चलाया गया है जिससे बढ़े हुए भनाज का कुछ हिस्सा गरीब को भी मिला । सिवार्ड की क्षमता की बढ़ाया गया । करीब 28 ताच हैक्टर मूमि को मतिरिक्त सिचाई की सुविधा मिलेगी, नई प्रसीन सिचाई के घन्तर्गत या जाएती । श्रीबच्य में ब्रिकास के लिए धीर भी कार्यक्रम बनाए गए 🧗 ! उन में से कुछ से गिनाना पाहता हूं । यामीण विद्युती-करण ज्यादा किया गया है, और प्राप्त भी ज्यादा होता, बुकायस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम, क्रमांड एरिया कार्य-कृम, सम्पूर्ण विकास कार्यक्रम, समन्वित प्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, लच् कृषि विकास पूर्वेसी, मादिवासी विकास बुंब एजेंसी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम शादि बनाए गए हैं। इससे झाने याले वस्त में गरीब चीकों का भी भीर उसी के साथ साथ देहातों का भी विकास होगा । किसान को ज्यादा कर्ज मिल सके इस के जिए पुनर्वास निगम को इनकम दैक्स से छट दी गई है जिन के लिए बित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत बहुत धन्मवाद । बामीण क्षती में को बैंकों की साखार्य खुल रही है उन कें लिए भी पहली बार यह कहा समा है कि वहां पर जो जबत की जाती है या घन जमा किया जाता है उसका सक्ष्य प्रतिकत उसी इलाके में सर्व किया जाएगा। इसकी भी किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। इससे भी जड़ कर प्राहवेट कम्पनियां जो है उनको कहा गया है कि है देहात में विकास पर जो भी घन खर्च करेंगी उस पर उनको इनकम टैक्स से छूट मिलेगी, यह भी नया काम हुआ है। मतलब कहने का यह है कि सभी तक कुछ बड़े लोगों का झीर बहे शहरों का विकास करने पर जो जबर बी वह बदल कर गांवों के गरीब लोगों की तरफ, गांवों की तरफ गई है जिसके लिए प्रापको बहुत गहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं बब भाम बादमी की जो तसवीर है उसकी तरफ प्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता है। 1960-61 में खेती के काम में जो लगे हुए ये किसान या खेतीहर मजदूर उनकी सालाना धामवनी 212 वपए वो पेसी थीं। किसानों के भ्रष्टावा की दूसरे पेक्षे जैसे कम्पनियां है, सरकारी नौकरी है, दस्तकारी वगैरह है उन में लगे लोगों की सालाना धामदनी 542 रूपए 2 पैसे भे । बाज के मृत्य के बाधार पर 1976-77 में एक तरफ तो वह 2.12.2 पैसे से बढ़ कर केवल 574.7 पैसे हुई झीर दूसरे पेशों के जो सोग थे उनकी 54.2 पैसे से बढकर 2263.7 पैसे हुई । पहले दोनों भ्रामदनियों का फर्क 48 प्रतिशत या भव वहां किसान की भामदनी घटकर केवल पञ्चीस प्रतिशत रह गई भीर जो साधारण उपभोक्ता है — भनाज के भंडारण की हम चाहे जितनी बातें करें, उपज कुछ भी कर लें--उसके लिए धन्त की उपलब्धि का जहां तक सवाल है इस को अगर देखा जाए तो प्रति व्यक्ति यह सात सोढ़े सात छटांक के भ्रासपास ही रही है। जो भ्राधिक मर्वेक्षण द्यापने दिया है उस पर ग्रगर भाप नजर डालेंगे तो प्रापको पता चलेगा कि यह चार साढ़े चार सौ प्राम रही है, पांच सी ग्राम तक तो गई ही नहीं। यह श्राजादी के 26 साल में सात साढ़े सात छटांक ही भीसतन रही है। भ्रांसत का मतलब यह है कि ऊपर भी भीर मौसत के नीचे भी लोग हैं। घोसत के नीचे घाप समक्रिये बे लोग जो ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाले हैं. रिक्शा चलाहे बाले है, फीज में काम करने वाले हैं या इसी तरह के जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं उनकी अन्न की खपत भी ज्यादा है। जो थोड़ा बहुत विकास होता है, सी गांव भी इन पेशों में भी लोग झाते हैं, उनके अपन की अपत बढ़ जाती है और बढ़ कर बह बामतीर पर 12 के बासपास पहुंच जाती है, नेकित उपलब्धि में कोई फर्क तहीं हुआ है । तो बढ़ा हुआ धन्त क्स अगह से भारत है ? बढ़ा हुआ प्रम्न तो यही जो श्रीसत् है निवने लोगों का पेट काटकर उनका पेट प्रशा जाता है जो कि 4 या साढ़े 4 क़टांक रह फाला है।

उस दिन नियोजन की मानों पर जब मैं बोल रहा बा, तो मैंने कहा था कि कम-से-कम 5,6 करोड़ कोस हैसे हैं जिसका मुक्किल से 4 या साढ़े 4 छटांक मनाव मिलता है।

नहीं तक वाल का उत्पादत है, हमसे प्रह्में को सज्जन बोल रहे में बहु भी कह रहे में जिल्ले 25, 28 साम में या पूरे प्लाम पीरियड में वाल की उपन नहीं है

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भाज भी जो कि 25 या 26 साल पहले थी। सन् 1955 या 1956 में जहां यह भौसत थी 70 प्राम वह भाज घटकर 44 प्राम हो गई है। दाल में तो प्रोटीन मिलता है।

सभापति महोदयं : जायसवाल जी, होम मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं, धाप धभी कितना समय लेंगे ?

भी धनन्तराम जायसवाल : मैने तो भभी मुरू ही किया है।

सभापति महोदय: ग्राप फिर मनडे (सोमवार) को बोल सीजिये।

बी रामलाल राही (मिसरिख): सभापति
महोवय, में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन्दि और सिचाई
के बारे में बहुत से सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। समय
बहुत कम रह गया है। मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं और वर्मा
जी मी बैठे हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इसका टाइम
4 बंटे और बढाया जाये।

सभापति महोदय: सोमवार को भाप यह कह सकते हैं।

15.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

की उपलैन (देवरिया) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब बहुत की स्थित इतनी खराब होती गई तो बिहार तरकाए ने यहने से ही पी० ए० सी० का इतजान क्यों नहीं कर जिया था जबकि उनको मानुस था कि मजबूर एरिया है। संजी जो ने भी कहा है कि सैजैटिब एरिया है।

यह तो भावभाषक संज्ञा में मंत्री जी का धाषण है। वहां दो दलों के लोग मारे गये हैं, यह मजबूर एरिया है। हम पिछले 40 बरस से यूनियन में काम करते रहे हैं। वहां टैंस एटमौसफीयर कभी नहीं था, धौर कौमुनक भावनाएं कभी वहीं थीं। यह बिहार गवनमैंट का फेल्योर है, आई कंदम विहार गवनमैंट।