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थ। सुल्तान सिंह

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि महीन में एक दिन मेहरबानी करके मिनिस्टिर जाकर गांव में देखें, वहां सर्वे करें। जो दिल्ली के नजदीक गांव हैं, वहां ग्राप चल दें, वहां सब चीज मैं प्रापको दिखाऊंगा। वहां से ग्रापको ग्रंदाजा हो जाएगा। ग्रापके जो एक्सपर्ट हैं, उनको साथ ले लीजिए ग्रौर ग्रपने साथ बैठाइए। एक गांव से ग्रापको सारे हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा नजर ग्रा जाएगा।

तो मेहरवानी करके इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि यह देश बचे और किसान की तरक्की हो । आपने जो काप इंसोरेंस की स्कीम लागू की है, उससे किसानों में बहुत उत्साह है और उसके लिए वह बहुत खुग हैं । लेकिन स्काम इंपल मेंटेशन पर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा क्योंकि स्कीम तो आ जाती है अच्छो, लेकिन बाद में उसमें जाकर ब्लेक-मेलिंग शुरू हो जाती है । उससे भी हमको बच के रहना है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रापका शुक्रिया ग्रदा करता हं ।

# STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Increase in the Swantantrata Sainik Sanunan Pension

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Sir, I am glad to announce in the House that the Government have decided to increase the quantum of monthly pension admissible to freedom fighters and the widows of the deceased freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme to Rs. 5001- per month. The increased rates of pension will be effective from 1st June, 1985.

### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-TURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-MENT—contd.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय. भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था मलतः कृषि पर ग्राधारित है। देश के किंसान ने कडा परिश्रम कर खाद्यान्न के मामले में देश को ग्रात्म-निर्भर बना दिया है। गत दो वर्षों में खाद्यान्न का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हन्ना । लेकिन सरकारी आंकडों के अनुसार इन दो वर्षों में 6.6 प्रतिशत खाद्यान्नों के भाव में गिरावट ग्राई है। पिछले वर्ष गेहं ग्रौर चावल के उत्पादन में देश में कीर्तिमान स्थापित हुआ । लेकिन गेहं के मह्य में 3.8 प्रतिशत चौर चावल के मत्य में 5.1 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है । इससे मान्यवर, जाहिर है कि किसान जब अधिक पैदा करता है, और अधिक पैदा करने के लिए बीज पर, खाद पर, पानी पर, कीटनाशक दवाइयों पर ग्रीर मजदुरी ग्राधिक व्यय करता है ग्रीर ग्रधिक उत्पादन करता है, उसके दुर्भाग्य से कृषि-उत्पाद का मूल्य गिरता है और अलाभकर होता है। इसके बिल्कुल विषरीत उद्योगों में जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है, तो उद्योगपतियों का पौ-बारह होता है।

मान्यवर, मैं एक मिसाल दिया करता हूं कि किसान ऐसा अभागा है कि जब वह अपने खेत पर जाता है, उसका उत्पादन बहुत उत्तम और बढ़िया होता है, तो अपनी फसल को देखकर खुश होता है । लेकिन फसल जब मण्डी में लेकर जाता है, तो भाव को देखकर रोता है ग्रीर जब उसकी पैदावार गिरती है, तौ अपने खेत की फसल को देखकर रोता है ।

अच्छी फसल होती है, भाव गिरता है तब रोता है, खराब उत्पादन हो तो खेत की मेंड़ पर खड़ा होकर रोता है। उस अभागे के लिए दोनों हालत में रोना है

इसके विपरीत उद्योगों में उत्पादन बढता है तो उनका लाभांश बढता है । ग्रभी हाल में क्या हुआ ? आल का उत्पादन बहुत हुआ, किसान ने 200 रुपया विवस्टल आल्का बीज खरीदा, भारी खर्च किया 'उस के उत्पादन पर, उत्पादन भी बहुत हग्रा, लेकिन बीस-पच्चोस रुपये क्विल्टल ग्राल् बिका । बहुत से जिले ऐसे हैं । जहां किसान ने झालू को खोद कर निकालना उचित नहीं समझा । जितना इनवेस्टमेंट किया था, बह तो गया ही, आल्भी वर्बाद हो गया, उस की मेहनत भी गयी। पिछली दफा धान का मल्य भारत सरकार ने 142 रुपये मुकर्रर किया, लेकिन कोई कय एजेंसी एक महीने तक नहीं भेजी गयी। नतीजा यह हद्या कि सहारनपूर, मुजफ्फरनगर, बिजनौर तथा दूसरेजिलों में जो भाव निर्धारित था उस से 15-20 रुपये क्विन्टल कम पर किसान को मजबूर होकर अपना चावल बेचना पडा । इसी प्रकार की स्थिति गेहं की चल रही है, चाहे मुजफ्फरनगर हो, सहारनपुर हो, मुरादाबाद हो, विजनौर हो, सभी जिलों में जो मुकर्रर कीमत है उस से कम भाव पर मजवूर होकर किसान को बेचना पहता है। जहां तक मैंने बालू की बात कही, किसान से डिस्टेस सेल पर जीतगह वाले आल् खरीद लेते हैं 25 रुपया क्विन्टल पर और अपने शीतगहों में रखते हैं और सारा मनाफा ले जाते हैं। दूसरे शीतगहों में गुइ रखने लगे हैं। सरकार ने बैंकों से कर्ज दिलवाया, सरकार ने बिजली की व्यवस्था ैकी, लेकिन किसान वहां ग्रपना ग्राल् नहीं रख सकता, मुनाफे की दृष्टि से वे लोग गड रखने लगे हैं। क्या मंत्री जी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज में झालू ही रखा जायेगा । मान्यवर, इस बात की व्यवस्था करिये कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, आल् उत्पादक हैं, गरीब झादमी हैं उनको प्राथ-मिकता दी जायेगी म्रालू रखने के लिए, न कि व्यापारियों को जो डिस्टेस सेल पर बाल खरीद कर अपना आलू कोल्ड स्टोरेज में भर देते हैं।

तीसरी वात में स्राप की आज्ञा से कहना चाहता हूं कपास के वारे में । कपास का भाव गिरा, लेकिन कपास से

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जो सूत और कपडा बना उसकी कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं और सरकार बैठी हुई देखती है । सरकार न उस को ठीक मूल्य दिला सकी और न बढ़ते हुए कपड़े के मूल्य को रोक सकी ।

जहां तक गेहूं की कीमत का सवाल है, सरकार ने अभी इस अधिवेणन में गेहूं की 5 रुपये क्विन्टल कीमत बढ़ाई है। 3.5 प्रतिशत गेहूं की कीमत बढ़ी है। आंकडे को उठा कर देखें मंत्री जी, उत्पा-दन लागत 10 प्रतिणत बढ़ी है और मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी 3.5 प्रतिशत की जाती है। यह त्याय है या अन्याय है?

आपने कमीशन आफ कास्ट एन्ड प्राइसेंज नाम कर दिया । पहले भी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देखा जाता था । आपने कमीशन का नाम बदला प्रचार करने के लिये, ठीक ही सफता है कि हमने कदम उठाया कि कास्ट को आधार मानकर प्राइस मुकरेंर करेंगे । मै तो कह रहा हूं कि कास्ट 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई उत्पादन में और आपने साढ़े 3 प्रतिशत बृद्धि की है । कहां तक किसान के साथ न्याय है ? आप विदेशों से किस भाव पर मंगाते है । विदेशों से जो गेहूं आता है वह देश में 222 रुपये क्विंटल पहता है । सबसिडी देकर आप उपभोक्ताओं को खिलाते है ।

ग्रापने देश के किसान को दें तो बाहर से ग्राय को मंगाने की ग्रावण्यकता न पहे। लेकिन दोषपूर्ण है हमारी नीतियां । 1981-82 में 84 लाख 38 हजार टन चीनी का उत्पादन इस देश ने किया । सारे संसार में प्रथम स्थान इस देश का हन्ना लेकिन क्या हजा अगले वर्ष । 1982 में 82 लाख 32 हजार टन उत्पादन हमा चौर दो साल के बाद क्या हुया । बफर स्टाक बनाया गया था लेकिन बफर स्टाक को भी विखेर दिया और वहा दिया । किस हिसाब से झापने चीनी को रिलीज किया किस के हित में किया ? क्या वह स्मलिंग के हित में किया जा रहा था ? पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के लिये किया जा रहा था ? किस के हित में किया जा रहा था ? वफर स्टाक को हमने

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किस तरह से लुटाया है कि सरकार ने मजबर हो कर पिछले साल 5 लाख टन चीनी का आयात किया गया और इस साल 10 लाख टन चीनी का ग्रायात करना पडेगा । यह हमारी दोषपूर्ण नीति का नतीजा है । दो साल हम ग्रपना उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं, फिर भी दो साल तक घटाते हैं। तो क्या हम इयर टू इयर नीति बनाते रहेंगे या पांच या दस साल के लिये कोई नीति बनाते हैं । हमारी व्यवस्था तो पांच या दस साल के लिये होनी चाहिये और मैं ईमानदारी से महसूस करता हं कि जिस समय श्री एस॰ के॰ पाटिल साहब देश के कृषि मंत्री थे उन्होंने कहा था माल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक में, और मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को दोहराना चाहता हूं ग्रौर उनसे मैं शत प्रतिशत सहमत हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रारम्भ से ही इस देश में जो कृषि की मीति है वह उपभोक्ता पोषक है। कंज्यू-मर ग्रोरियेटेन्ड है । वह किसान पोषक नहीं है इस लिये म ग्राप की जानकारी में यह बात लाना चहता हूं कि 1970-71 के म्रांकडों के म्रन्सार कृषि जन्य पदार्थ जितने हैं , उन के मूल्यों में 70 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और ग्रौद्योगिक उत्पादों के मुल्यों में 200 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। कृषि उत्पादों में 70 प्रतिशत की वद्धि 14,15 वर्षों में हुई जब कि इतने समय में ही ग्रौद्योगिक उत्पादों में 200 प्रतिशत की वद्धि हुई । तो क्या खेती में लगे आदमी की आमदनी में और उद्योग में लगे ग्रादमी की ग्रामदनी में ग्रंतर नहीं बढता जायेगा । तो क्या हम समाजवाद इसी ग्राधार पर स्थापित कर सकते हैं। किस तेजी के साथ गैर किसान लोगों की ग्रामदनी में बढोतरी होती जा रही है ग्रौर किसान की ग्रामदनी में गिरावट ग्राती जा रही है इस को देखा जाये । मैंने बताया कि गिरावट ग्रायी 6.6 प्रतिशत की । खाद्यान्न के मल्य में पिछले दो वर्ष में गेह के मुल्य में गिरावट आयी है, चावल के मुल्य में गिरावट आयी है और इसी कारण 1980 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने घोषणा की थी कि कृषि जन्य पदार्थ ग्रीर ग्रीद्योगिक उत्पादों के मुल्यों में समानता, पैरिटी आफ

प्राइस मेंटेंन की जानी चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कुपा करेंगे ग्रपने उत्तर में कि सरकार की तरफ से क्या कोशिश की गयी समाजवाद की दष्टि से गरीब इंसानों को ऊपर उठाने की दष्टि से । उन्होंने क्या कोशिश की है पैरिटी ग्राफ प्राइस को मैन्टेन करने के लिये ग्रीर आप ग्रंदाजा लगायेंगे कि जब किसान ग्रच्छी पैदावार करेगा तो उस के उत्पादन का मुल्य गिरेगा ग्रीर जो चीजें वह खरीदेगा उन की उसे अधिक कीमत देनी पड़ेगी । तो किस तरह से वह खुशहाल हो सकता है। किस प्रकार उस की यार्थिक अवस्था में सुधार हो सकता है। मैं कृषि उत्पाद के लिये सब से महत्वपूर्ण वीज को मानता हूं। लेकिन आप मुझे से सहमत होंगें कि बीज को चाहे वह नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन हो या कोई भी एग्री-कल्चरल यनिवरसिटी हो उस में बीज की कीमत क्या मुकर्रर होती है 400 रुपये, 350 रुपये क्विंटल । यह कीमत नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन ने मुकर्रर की है। क्या यह ग्रसहनीय नहीं है । हमारे यहा म्रलाभकर जोत वाले किसान हैं, सीमांत किसान हैं। क्या वे 350 या 400 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम दे सकते हैं ? क्या बे इस बीज को खरीद सकते हैं, नतीजा होगा कि जो खुशहाल किसान है वह उस को खरीदेगा ग्रौर वह उसका फायदा उठायेगा मेरी गजारिश है कि गरीब आदमियों को सब्सीडाइज कर के नो-प्रोफिट नो लास के ग्राधार पर बीज का वितरण कराने की ग्राप कोशिश करें।

मान्यवर, दूसरी मेरी गुजारिश स्नापसे यह हे कि सन 1962 में इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी थे, । उन्होंने यह देखा कि किसान फसल के टाइम पर अपने अनाज को फैंकता है, डिस्ट्रेस सेल करता है । इसलिये उसको सहलियत देने के लिये वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की गई थी। नतीजा क्य निकला । सन् 1962 से आज 23 वर हो गये हैं, 1962 से ग्राज तक वे ग्रांकडे उठाकर देख लीजिये, जिस ग्रभाः किसान के लिये यह भण्डार निगम बनाय गया था, उसका एक फीसदी अनाज भी इन भंडार के गोदामों में नहीं है।

Working of क्या व्यापारियों के लिये यह बनाये गये थ । सारा ग्रनाज व्यापारी वहां ले जाते हैं. पहुले किसान को लूटते हैं और फिर उप-भोक्ता को लूटा जाता है । इसलिये किसान के ग्रनाज को भंडार निगम के गोदामों में रखने की प्रक्रिया का सरली-करण किये जाने की ग्रावश्यकता है जिस से कि किसान डिसट्रेस सेल से बचान के लिये ग्रपना ग्रनाज उसमें रख सके और उससे फायदा उठा सके ।

श्रीमन, फुड कारपोरेशन की स्थापना 1965 में हुई थी, बड़ी ग्राशाग्रों के साथ इसकी स्थापना हई थी, लेकिन ट्रांसपोर्ट के ऊपर, स्टोरेज के ऊपर, फिलफरेज के ऊपर, डेमरेज पर हर साल इसका नुकसान बढ़ता जाता है । मेरा पास ग्रांकडे हैं, सन 1981-82 में इसे 116 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ था ग्रौर 1982-83 में 27 करोड़ ग्रौर बढ गया, यानी 143 करोड 60 लाख का नुकसान हुआ ) 1983-84 के ग्रांकडे उठाइये, 1984-85 के ग्रांकडे उठाइये, यह भूरा हाथी जिस पर डेढ सौ करोड़ रुपये से ग्रधिक नुकसान ग्रापके यहां होता हो, उसकी तरफ आपका घ्यान नहीं है कि किस प्रकार से उसमें सुधार कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, दो तीन बातें कहकर मैं ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करता है। जहां तक बाढ़ का सवाल है, प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण इस देश के किसान की फसल, उस गरीब आदमी के मकान, उनके पश ग्रादिकी बरबादी के कारण ग्ररवों रुपये का नुकसान होता हैं। सरकार प्रति वर्ष कुछ योजनाएं बनाती है, उनकी सहायता करती है, मकान गिर गए. उनकी फसल नष्ट हो गई, उनके पश् मर गए तो उनको सहायता देती है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं हैं। बाढ़ की तवाही और बरवादी से बचाने के लिए लम्बी चौड़ी योजनाएं बनाइए ताकि किसान ग्रीर देश को इससे बचाया जा सके । (समय की घंटी)

भान्यवर, कीटनाशक दवाओं का बहुत प्रयोग किसान करता है । वित्त मंत्री जी

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ने और बहुत सी चीजों में आयात णुल्क में छूट दी है लेकिन कीटनाशक दवाओं में क्यों नहीं दी जो किसान – के लिए विदेशों से मंगाते हैं। 12 उद्योगों को वित्त मंत्री जी ने लाइसेंस मुक्त किया लेकिन एक भी कृषि उद्योग को यह राहत नहीं दी। इस पर भी आप विचार करें चाहे वह वनस्पति का उद्योग हो चाहे गन्ने की मिलें हों या दूसरी प्रकार की मिलें हैं, इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक इश्योरेंस का सवाल है. बड़ी चर्चा की गई कि सौ जिलों में इंश्योरेंस कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कुपा करके किसानों का कांप्रिहेंसिव इंश्योरेंस कीजिए चाहे उसका टयूबवैल हो, दूध के पशु हों या खेती के पशु हों, उसका फार्म-हाउस हो, उसके जितने भी उत्पाद हैं, जिस तरह से ग्राम इंडस्ट्रीज का करते हैं चाहे रुई का गोदाम है, चाहे श्रौर भी जलने वाले, ग्राम लगने वाली दूसरी चीजें हैं, उन सब का ग्राप इंश्योरेंस करते हैं, तो ग्रापको किसान का भी उसकी सभी चीजों के लिए कांप्रिहेंसिव इंश्योरेंस करना चाहिए । (समय की घंटी)

एक बात वहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। मान्यवर, हमारे देश में स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन की तरफ से संचालित 15 फार्म हैं जिनका रकवा 38229 हेक्टेयर है।

5 P'M.

जिसका ग्रथं हुग्रा साढ़े 95 हजार एकड । पिछले दो वर्षी में देश में कीर्तिमान स्थापित हुन्ना खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में । लेकिन ग्रापका नकसान 38 हजार 200 हैक्टेयर के इन फामों पर हन्ना । आपका उत्पादन इन दो वर्षों में गिरा। मालुम है आपको कितना न्कसान हुग्रा । ग्रापको नुकसान हुग्रा 2 करोड 79 लाख का इन फामों पर ग्रापको हमारी चनौती है। इतने बडे नकसान की, जो हमारे पहले चेयरमैन थे स्टेट फार्म कारपोरेशन के उन्होंने जिकायत की मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की, जो एसोसिएशन हैं उसने शिकायत की । उसने शिकायत की तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को ।

लिख कर शिकायत की । मिनिस्टर को लिख कर शिकायत की । लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं हुग्रा ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादवः चुनौती नहीं शर्मकी वात है।

श्री बोरेन्द्र वर्मा : तिलहन ग्रौर दलहन 1978 ग्रीर 79 में कितना पैदा हम्रा इसका ग्राप ग्रंदाज लगा सकते हैं। योजना पर योजना आपकी बनती जा रही है, खर्च पर खर्च बढता जा रहा है। 78 ग्रीर 79 में दलहन ग्रीर तिलहन का उत्पादन जितना आपके देश में हजा था पिछले वर्ष उससे कम हग्रा। किस प्रकार की योजनाएं हैं झापकी ? किस तरह से म्राप मपनी योजनाम्रों को सफल बनायेंगे ? एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा कि आज गल्ना उत्पादकों का 133 करोड़ रुपया मिल-मालिकों के ऊपर बकाया है । कानून यह कहता है कि 15 फीसदी का सुद मिलेगा अगर 14 दिन की देरी से पेमेंट करता है। हिन्दुस्तान की एक भी गगर फैक्टरी के एक भी मिल-मालिक ने एक भी किसान को एक नया पैसा भी सूद का नहीं दिया। कृषि मंत्री जी ग्रापने बफर स्टाक बनाया मिल-मालिकों के साथ । शुगर ग्रापने रखी ग्रीर उस शगर को ग्रापने मिल-मालिकों को रखने के लिये सूद दिया । लेकिन उस बद-किस्मत किसान को कानून के होते हए भी एक नया पैसा सुद का नहीं दिला सके क्या अपनी सफलता को इससे आर्केंगे ? मैं अधिक बात न कहता हुआ श्रायसे यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि नौति ग्राप कृषक और कृषि के हित में बनाइयेगा जिससे देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में ग्रात्मनिर्भर हो सके । ग्रंत में यह कहना चाहता हं कि हमारे देश में जितनी फल सब्जी पैदा होती है सरकारी आंकडों के अनुसार 11 अरव रुपये की सब्जी और फल प्रतिवर्ष नष्ट होती है। क्या यह हमारे लिये चुनौती नहीं है। जिस देश में गरीब आ दमी को न फल मिले. न सब्जी मिले खाने को उस देश के ग्रंदर 11 ग्ररव रुपये के 36 करोड

and Rural Development टन फल व सब्जी नष्ट हो जाए ग्रौर उसके लिये डिल्बाबन्द की व्यवस्था न को जाए, न निर्यात की व्यवस्था की जाए तो इसकी तरफ ग्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UP-ENDRA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the most hapless person, who is in the most unenviable position today, is the Indian farmer. We pay only lip-sympathy to halfted, ill-clad, uneducated this who is groaning under the species weight of poverty and shackles of die money- " lenders. If you look at the Indian agricultural scene, we come across three paradoxes. On the one side, th<sup>re</sup> is a record production of over 150 million tonnes. But, at die same time, the *per capita* availability of foodgrains remains static as it was in 1956, and much less titan what it was in 1977-78. Secondly, the farmer, who sweats day in and -day out gets a very low price for his produce, but the consumer, on the other side,, pays through his nose. It is only the middlemen who are reaping the benefit of the higher agricultural production.

Thirdly, while for some agricultural produce, the price is so unremunerative, particularly the sugarcane and oilseeds, the farmers are stopping to cultivate these crops forcing die Government to import sugar and edible-oils. Unless we remove these three paradoxes, we will never be able to improve Indian agriculture.

I would like particularly to mention the role of the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices. A few days ago, the Minister of Agriculture said: "While fixing support procurement prices, it is ensured that these prices cover cost of production and also provide a reasonable margin of profit." Leave alone

toe reasonable margin ot profit, I wonder whether the prices fixed by this Commission are adequate to cover the cost of production for agricultural produce. For example, the Commission has fixed Rs. 135 for paddy; Rs. 140 for sugarcane and Rs. 1200 for tobacco and roughly about Rs. 550 for cotton. Here, you find that for sugarcane, the Commission itself has suggested a higher price of Rs. 160 but the Government, for reasons not known, has scaled it down to Rs. 140, which is very unremunera-tive to the farmers. As a result, in a number of places, the farmers have stopped cultivating sugarcane. In my own State, Andhra Pradesh, the position is so bad that a large number of sugar mills are not getting sugarcane because the farmers have stopped cultivating this crop, and the State Government has announced a support price of Rs. 55 and also incentive price of Rs. 10 over and above the fixed by the Central price Government. Still the position is worse.

Similarly, for tobacco, whereas the farmer gets nearly Rs. 1200, the agent who procures the tobacco for export or for internal consumption, gets roughly Rs. 650 more than what the farmer gets. Similarly, in the case of cotton, the Government of India has given an export order for the marketing federation but when you go to the market, the entire crop has been cornered by agents and nothing is left for cooperative institution to procure and the Government agencies are forced to buy from these agents at a very high price, cotton for export for which they Wave got the order. This is a big vicious circle. In spite of the anxiety of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, the farmer is not getting his due price.

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Another point which you find is, whereas production has been increasing, productivity is going down. Even today if you compare per acre yield of paddy in our country with some of the South-Asian countries, it is so low and as a result, production also is suffering to a very large extent. When you come to the cost of inputs, the cost is so high. Sometimes, toe costs of inputs like fertilisers and pesticides are abnormal which are beyond the reach of the small and marginal farmers. The production in the public sector fertiliser units is going down year after year. As per Government's own admission, all the fertiliser units, nearly 22 of them in the public sector, have not reached capacity production' in 1984-85. Similarly, Hindustan Insecticides also has recorded production below its target. As a result, these inputs had to be imported at a very high cost and the farmer suffers in the process. The Government of India has undertaken a very good scheme called 'Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign', as a pilot project in about 104 districts in the country. But I feel, this scheme should not only be implemented with greater vigour, but this should also be extended to more districts.

Another aspect which has been neglected is the need for improving the irrigation potential, particularly, in a State like Andhra Pradesh. Sir, as you are very well aware, Andhra Pradesh is surplus in foodgrains. The production is not only enough to feed the people in the State, but a large quantity is exported to other States also. But there is a large irrigation potential in the S<sup>f</sup>ate which, when developed, will lead to greater food production, as a result of which people in the other States will also be benefited. In this con-

[Shri Parvathaneni Upendra] nection, I would like to refer to the Polavaram Project, costing nearly Rs. 1200 crores. This should be taken up as a national project and also the Telugu Ganga Project, which would irrigate roughly four and a half lakh acres, in the Royal-seema area. If both these projects are taken up, Andhra Pradesh would be able to supply a few more lakh tonnes of foodgrains to the country.

Sir, the Government statistics also show that the production of pulses has gone down last year. As I have already mentioned, the oilseeds production has also gone down; it is going down as a result of the unremunerative prices. Sir, I would also like to refer in this connection to the announcement made by the Finance Minister in Ms Budget Speech, in regard to the crop insurance scheme, which the Government wants to introduce from 1985 Kharif season. I do not know whether the modalities of this scheme have been worked out. But it should not meet the same fate as the other schemes announced earlier. This is a long-pending measure and the Government should go ahead with the implementation of this scheme.

Sir, there is another aspect which needs emphasis. This is in regard to strengthening the credit system for the farmers. But at the moment, they are' facing a lot of hurdles in getting the required credit because a number of banks are involved. The Andhra Pradesh Government has thought of a scheme for supplying credit from a single window. It is called the 'Single Window Scheme' and it is awaiting clearance from the Central Government. The Agriculture Ministry is already seized of the matter. I would request

that this scheme should be cleared as early as possible. And not only Andhra Pradesh, but other States should also be encouraged to undertake such a scheme.

Sir, in the case of die rural development schemes, particularly, the NREP and the IRDP, the Government has announced its intention to undertake an evaluation study particularly in regard to rural employment which! is sought to be created through the NREP scheme. I do not know whether that evaluation study has been undertaken, but it is high time that evaluation of both the NREP and IRDP schemes is taken up now and also under these schemes permanent assets are created. One of the latest scheme is construction of school buildings. I suggest that more attention should be paid to this project as well as to the construction of roads, hospital buildings, etc.

Another long neglected point is the protected water supply in rural areas. That should be given greater attention and schemes in this regard should be expedited.

In the scheme for creation of rural employment, youth should be given preference and I can mention, in this connection, the scheme introduced by the Andhra Pradesh Government in the implementation of the Telugu Ganga project where instead of the usual contractors youth organisations are given the civil engineering contracts of the nroject. This would not only involve the youth in the national building activities, but would also reduce" the cost of construction while providing employment to the rural youth.

The last point which I would like to touch upon is, the Govern-

ment has earlier started the Krishi Vigyan Kendras and only 89 have been, created in the entire country. If you want to educate the farmers, particularly the young farmers, in agricultural operations and modern technics, more and more such ken-dras should be started in the country where vocational training in agriculture can be given to thfe young farmers). With these few words, I would request the hon. Minister to give greater emphasis in ensuring a remunerative price to the farmers which is die crux of the whole problem.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय में ग्रापका धन्यवाद करता हं कि ग्रापने मझे बोलने का ग्रवसर दिया है । यह बात सही है कि किसानों की ग्राथिक हालत जिस तरह से वह पैदा कर रहा है उसके मताबिक सही नहीं है। किसान के ग्रन्न को खाकर सारे व्यापारी संसार की ग्रांख खलती है चाहे हो चाहे सरकारी ग्राधिकारी हो चाहे कोई हो लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि किसान की तरफ उसकी समस्याओं की तरफ से ग्रांख बंद नहीं होनी चाहिये. ग्रांख खोल कर उनकी समस्याओं को देखना और समझना चाहिये । ग्रभी किसानों के बारे में पूर्व वक्ताग्रों ने भी कहा कि एक धारणा हो गई है कि वह मन्न का उत्पादन करता है तो साथ ही साथ वह उप-भोक्ता भी है, खरीदवार भी है लेकिन इसकी तरफ ध्यान कम जाता है। उसके द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजों ग्रौर खरीद की के भाव में सामजस्य जाने वाली चीजों होना बहरा जरूरी है। यह बहत वार कुडा गया है लेकिन अभी तक इसका कोई परिणाम नहीं स्राया । मेरा यह एक छोटा सा सुझाव है इस पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। कारपोरेशन की चर्चा बर्मा जी ने की मैं तो उस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन यह सच्चा 吉 1 मझे भी धोडे दिन उसका चैयरमैन रहने उसके का सोभाग्व प्राप्त हम्रा 21 चार्टके गया कारण थें हम उस में गहराई से गये । सबसे बडा कारण था वहां मवेशी बहत रखे जाते थे। उन्ह 288 RS-10

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कमेचारी जो पहले फामौं पर थे और पहले चैयरमैन और एम० डी० वगैरह य उनको निकलवा नहीं सके पुलिस की मदद से हमने वहां के कर्मचारियों की मदद से फार्मों से एक-एक मवेशी को निकाल दिया और इतने पशु निकले कि हम को पास गउशाला सुरतगढ़ के खलवानी पड़ी। कोई खरीदार नहीं था न गाय का, न बैल का बड़ी तेजी से वे निकले । हमने वहां सिचाई के लिये एक नहर की योजना बनाई सुरतगढ में ग्रौर इसके लिए केन्द्रोय सरकार सें भी ग्रांट ली गई । उसमें बहुत सी ग्रहचनें हुई लेकिन में उनमें नही जाना चाहता । वहां के लोकल एम० पी० भी थोडा सा खिलाफ रहे। लेकिन फिर भी हमने ग्रांट लेकर उस नहर को मंजर कराया। रुपया अभी गया हुआ है बननी तैयार है ।

चिंगलबरम एक फार्म है तमिलनाड में उस पर छोटा डैम बनाने की स्कीम बी हमारा चीफ इंजीनियर कहता था नहीं बनेगा, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास का भी कहता था नहीं बनेगा । हमने जिद की, मख्य मंत्री रामचन्द्रन से बात की। वहां एग्री-कल्चरल सेक्रेटी कोई लेंडी थी, जब हमारी बातचीत हो रही थी तो वह ऐसे बोलती थी जैसे हम किसान के लिये कुछ करना नहीं चाहते थे, तमिलनाडु की जनता के खिखाफ हैं तब मैंने बहत तेजी से कहा कि म्रापको एग्रीकल्चरल सेत्रेटी किसने बना दिया ग्राप तो किसानों की दुश्मन लगती है तब जरा ठंडक लगी और रामचन्द्रन जी का ध्यान मेरी तरफ गया । मैंने कहा हम तामिलनाड के किसान को अच्छा बीज देकर उसकी पैदावार को बढाना चाहते हैं उसमें छोर्टे-छोरे डैम्स के लिये थोडा ग्रापका लिखा हम्रा चाहते हैं; मदद चाहते हैं बाद में खैर उहोंने लिखा और उस जगह पर हम चीफ इजीनियर को लेकर गये जहां के लिये वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने नामंजर कर दिया था। हम जगलों में पैदल घमें और दो पहाडों के बीच में हमने एक जगह को तलाश किया । मैं बधाई दंगा तामिलनाड की गवनमेंट को और फिर वहां के चीफ इंजीनियर को इतने प्रभावित हुए कि उस डैम को बजाये सेंन्टल गवर्नमेंट की ग्रांट के तामिलनाड की गवनेमेंट ने खुद उतना मंजर कर दिया मगर कंडीशन यह रखी कि ग्रापके चिंगलवरम फार्म को हम पानी

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श्रि। रामचन्द्र विकल

के लियें प्राथमिकता देंगे। हमने भी मान लिया कि हमें पानी चाहिये।

तो भेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी या अधिकारी अगर दिल से चाहे तो। इन योजनाओं से मनाफा हो सकता है। हमारे जमाने में यह मनाफा था। याज एक एम० डो० को बजह से सारा घाटे में चला गया। चोफ बंजीनियर हमारा छट्टा पर है घर पर तनब्बाह दी जा रही है, कोर्ट से स्टे लिया है। एग्रीनलेचर चीफ जो वहां का ईमानदार सफसर है जो हमारे एग्री-कलल्चर को जानता है वह छट्टा लेकर घर पर बैठा है। यह क्यों ही रहा है ? लेकिन कोई सून नहीं रहा है । हमने अपने सरकारी अफसरों को कह दिया था कि पडोसी किसानों को ग्रपनी टैक्नीकेल राय दो, किसानों को फामें पर बुलाओं उनके घर पर जायां उन्हें सच्छे बीज दो, सच्छा सलाह दो जगर हमारी मणीनरी खालो है तो किराये पर दों । जो किसान और फाम के पड़ीस में झगडे थे हमने वे मकदमें वापल करा दिये, किसानों में आपस में भाई-चारा कराया, किसान फार्म में आने लगे ग्रीर हमारे ग्रफसर फाम से वहां जाने लगे । अनेकों ऐसी योजनाओं में हमने यह कोशिश की तो सरकारी अधिकारी अगर चाहें तो बहत कुछ कर सकते हैं। में सरकारी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ नहीं हं मैं नाम लेकर बता सकता हं । सैयद हामिद हमारे एक कल्कटर थे जब पंजाव में बाढ बाई तो किसानों से मिलने गये । मैं उनका नाम पब्लिक स्पीच में लेता है। कैंपटन भगवान सिंह कलकर हमारे थे जो किसान की छोल पर जाकर बैठते थे, किसानों से पुछते थे। चतुर्वेदी जी में एक कलक्टर थे गांडजहापुर जिल्होंने रामगंगा के एक दुखावे में चदरें डालकर बसें चलवा दी वहां कालेज बनवा दिये, स्कूल बनवा दिये, शाहजहांपुर में सडकें बना दी ग्रल्लाहगंज में एक ग्रस्पताल का बड़ा भारी उद्घाटन किया । तो सरकारी अधिकरी बहत अच्छे भी होते हैं। सरकारी अधिकारी अगर चाहें तो वहत कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। सरकारी अधि-

कारी बहुत जगह स्वतंत्र हो रहे हैं। उन -पर सरकार का प्रिप रहता चाहिये।

मझे इपि मंत्री रहने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हग्रा है। एक कृषि कालेज धा कानपुर में, हमने 2 यनिवसिटियां बनवाई फैजाबाद ग्रीर कानपुर में। कृषि कालेजों के साथ हमने गांव लगा दिये और वहां के एक्पटर्म को कहा कि झाप इन गांवों को टेक्नीकल ज्ञान दें । किसानों का कितना फायदा हुआ है यह वहां के गांवों में देखिये। मगर जरूरी यह है कि हम ग्राधिकारियों पर कन्टोल करें. किसानों के साथ उनकी सद्भावता हो । दर्भाग्य यह है कि किसान बेपढ है उसको अंग्रेजी में ऐसे कागज, फाम मिलते हैं कि बेचारा उनमें उलझा ही रहता है। तो भाषा भी किसान की होनी चाहिये तभी किसान आपकी बातों को समझेगा । तो वह बहुत सी दिक्कतों हैं मैं थोड़े समय में कहना नहीं चाहता हं लेकिन में इतना जरूर चाहंगा कि सरकारी ग्रधि-कारियों पर अगर कंटोल हो जाव तो हमारी जो सारी घाटे की योजनाएं हैं वे भनाफे में हो सकती हैं। सारे कार-पोरेजन घाटे में क्यों हैं ? केवल इसलिए हैं कि सरकारी ग्रधिकारियों में ग्रपनी भावना नहीं है, राष्टीय भावना हमारे देश में दर्भाग्य से नहीं बनी है। मैं तो अपने अधि-कारियों से यही कहता था कि यह काम तम्हें अपना करना पहता तो तम क्या करते उस वक्त ? ग्रगर यह भावना ग्रा जाब तो हमारे कारपोरेशन जो घाटे में हैं जिनका कि वर्माजी ने जिक किया सच्चाई यह है कि वें हमारे मनाफे के फार्म हैं। उनकी साजिश से में जानता हूं घाटें में जा रहे हैं। केवल वहां के ग्राधिकारियों के लडाई झगडें में । किसी का ध्यान ही नहीं है, वें सब भूल गए है।

मैं एक वात और कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान इस देश की झायिक रोढ़ है । सव लोग जानते हैं कि किसानों पर दैवी विपदायों का सबसे बुरा प्रभाव होता है चाहे बाढ़ हो, स्रोला हो. वर्षा हो, स्रति वर्षा हो, सूखा हो, मबैणियों की बीमारियां हों इन सारी आप्रदाओं से किसान की कमर टट

जाता ह ग्रार हर 5 वर्ष में कोई न कोई ग्रा-पदा जरूर ग्राजाती है किसान पर, यह रुटीन सा है चाहें श्रोला पड़ जाथ, पाला पड़ जाथ, ग्रति वर्षा हो जाय, हवा ग्रा जाय इन देवी श्रापदाग्रों में किसान

### ं श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्माः सुखा है ।

की फसल . . (व्यवधान)

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : सूखा है सरकंडे की बीमारी हो जाय, मवेशियों की बीसारी हो जाए, कभी--कभी तो हवा ऐसी चलती है कि जो गेहूं को मार जाती है, उसमें बीज रहता ही नहीं है । तो यह दैवी ग्रापदाग्रों का मारा हुआ किसान है । फसल बीमा की योजना के लिए बधाई तो देते हैं, जैसे वर्मा जी कह रहे हैं, सौ गांवों में है । यह फसल बीमा के साथ--साथ मवेशी बीमा भी होना चाहिए और देवी आपदाओं का भी बीमा होना चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसानों को बोनस दिया गया है ?

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : बोन्स पंजाव में दिया गया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैं बधाई दुगा । उन्होंने एलान किया है कि ऐसा बोनस पंजाब के किसानों को दे रहे हैं । मैं कई सालों से पंजाब में जा रहा हूं । यह पंजाब के किसानों की वडी मांग थी '

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्माः यह पंजाब सरकार देरही है या केंन्द्र, यह बताइये ?

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : पंजाब सरकार भी तब देगी জৰ प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एलान किया है । उससे पहले तो नहीं दे पा रही थी। उसका श्रेय तो प्रधान मंत्री को जायेगा ही जायेगा। . . . (व्यवधान) केन्द्र, राज्य सरकारों को दो जगह में मत बांटों, किसान तो बैसे ही बंटा हुन्ना है । उसको कहीं से ही फायदा हो जाए, फायदा होना चाहिए । मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस तरह पंजाब के किसानों को बोनस के लिए कहा गया है इसी तरह सारे देश के किसानों को

बोनस देना चाहिए, क्यांकि सार किसानों की हालत एक जैसी है। विजली के मामले में सभी ने कहा कि बडी दिक्कत है । रेडियो में भी कभी-कभी सुनता हं । 70 फीसदी जमीन सिचाई से बंचित है । यह तो रोज हमारा सरकारी रेडियो कहता है कि 70 फीसदी जमीन सिंचाई से वंचित है । मंत्री जीतो खैर हम से ज्यादा जानते हों। 30 फीसदी पर पैदावार बढ़ा रहे हैं इस देश के ग्रीर जो बाहर से ग्रन किसान ग्राता था, आज वाहर को ग्रन्न और बीज देतें हैं. खद बीज भेंजा है बाहर को ग्रीर यह सौभाग्य है कि बाहर के देश हमारे एक्सपर्ट भी मांग रहे हैं वहां पर फाम चलाने के लिए। लेकिन ग्रगर 70 फीसदी जमीन को पानी दे दिया जायगा तो क्या हाल होगा ? सारी दुनिया को हिन्दस्तान का किसान खाद्य-सामग्री दे सकता है। 30 फीसदी सिचाई पर ग्रगर इतना है कि ग्राज हिन्दुस्तान बाहर को खाद्य सामग्री भेजता है तो वह 70 -फीसदी पर जब सिंचाई की मुविधा हो जाएगी तब तो बहत ज्यादा देश में पैदावार वढ जायगो। विजली का दुरुपयोग होता है। लोग शादियों में कई-कई दिन पहले और बाद में रोशनी करते हैं। ग्रगर देश को बनाना है तो इस पर पाबंदी लगानी पडेंगी। शादी सुबह करके बारात शाम को बिदा हो सकती है। इसमें क्या हजे है ? थोडा सा सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाना पडेंगा ग्रौर बिजली की किफायत हो सकती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्वे हटवा दो, बहुत सी बिजली वच जायगी। सरकारी दफ्तरों में छट्टियों में तीन-तीन घंटे बिजली ग्रौर पंखें चलते हैं। मैंने खद देखा है, वहां पर उस ब्रादमी की भावना ही दूसरी हो जाती है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे यहां कहावत है, सरकार से तेल मिले तो कपडें मैं ले लो. निकल जाधगा पर कपडा ही खराब हो जाएगा। पर सरकार से चीज मिलती है तो जरूर लो। इस भावना से इस देश का वडा दुर्भाग्य है, देश की बदकिस्मती हो रही है। इसलिए सारे देश भर में पर्दे हटवा दीजिए। जहां सुरज जा सकता है वहां उसकी

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

रोशनी जा सकती है, रोशनी नहीं जाए तो पर्दे लगा दें।.... (व्यवधान) मैं ग्रापको भी कह रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके पीछे पखें चल रहे हैं ।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पंखें नहीं चलें। ... (व्यवधान) यह भी ग्रगर हो जाए कि ग्रगर बैठें तो पंखें चला दें, नहीं तो बंद कर दें। इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। मेरा मतलब तो विजली की किफायत से है। बहत ही मौकों पर जैसे शादियों में तो बहत ही फिजलखर्ची होती है। रात-रात भर बिजली दो दिन पहले से झौर दो दिन बाद तक बिजली चलती है। पंजाबी भाई तो दो घंटें में शादी करके लडकी को बिदा कर देते हैं। दो घंटें में शादी सुबह ब्लाग्रो, दस बजें तैयारी करते हैं और दो घंटें में शादी कर डालते हैं। हमें जहां से ग्रच्छी वात मिले, लेनी चाहिए । सरकार से ग्रौर समाज से भी मझे यह कहना है ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ठंडा करने की मशीन में भी बिजली जलती है

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल: मैं तो कहता हं कि यह भी हटवा दो । मैं तो गर्मी सर्वी संहने का ग्रावी हं। तो मुझें यह कहना है कि पैदावार की खरीद-फरोख्त में सन्तुलन हो । कृषि का वैज्ञानिक ग्रौर टैक्नीकल ज्ञान किसान तक जाना चाहिए. जो कि बहुत जरूरी है । ग्राज किसान वैसा नहीं रहा जैसा कि पहले था। उसकी जिज्ञासा इतनी बढ़ चुकी है कि वह ग्रच्छा बीज लेने के लिए झगड़ा करता है, अच्छी खाद के लिए झगड़ता है, बिजली के लिए, पानी के लिए वह झगड़ता है। इतना ही मेरा कहना है कि जितने भी विभाग है, चाहे वें बैंक हों, चाहे सिंचाई विभाग या नहर विभाग के ग्राफिसर हों, चाहे विजली के ग्रफसर हों, वे जो किसान को परेशान करते हैं उस परेशानी को दूर किया जाए। इस

परेशानी के दूर होने से मैं कह सकता ह कि देश की पैदावार बहत बढ़ सकती है। जिन दफ्तरों में किसान को परेशान किया जाता है, मुझे तो कैरों की यह एक कहावत याद ग्राती है, जो कि सच्ची है, वह हमेशा यह कहते थें कि किसान तम्हारे दफ्तरों में धक्के नहीं खायगा, तम किसान के दरवाजें पर जाग्रोगें। मझें बहत से व्यावहारिक उदाहरण उनके मालूम हैं। ग्राज हमारी सरकार का, चाहे राज्य सरकार हो, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो , चाहे राज्य सरकार हो, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो, चाहे हमारे बैंक के दफ्तर हों, वह किसान को दफ्तरों में ज्यादा धक्के न लगवाएं झौर जो किसान की जरूरत हैं. वह किसान को उसके पास पहुंचाएं । इससे किसान की पैदावार बढ सकती है ग्रीर वह देश की बहत बडी सेवा कर सकता है।

मुझे इतना ही उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहना है कि यह किसान जो देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, इस पर देश का प्राधिक ढांचा निर्भर करता है । इस किसान की सुविधा, चाहे वह कानूनी हो, चाहे ग्राधिक हो, चाहे सिचाई संबंधी हो चाहे ग्राधिक हो की हो की समूदि होगी ग्रीर सभी को खुशी होगी । देश की पैदावार भी बढ़ेंगी ग्रीर सबको उसका लाभ मिलेगा।

श्री वर्मा जी ने यह बात ठीक कही कि किसान की बदकिस्मती है कि किसान की जब कभी पैदावार बढ़ जाती है, तो उसके दाम घट जाते हैं तो किसान की फसल की कोई गारंटी होनी चाहिए और पैदा होने से पहले उसके दाम फिक्स होने चाहिए । चाहे गेंहूं की पैदावार हो, चाहे गल्ने की पैदावार हो, चाहे चावल की पैदावार हो, जो भी किसान पैदा करता है, उसके भाव छह महीने पहले तय हो जाने चाहिए ताकि किसान उस हिसाव से बोएगा । दुर्भाग्य यह है कि गल्ने का भाव एक साल ग्रच्छा मिला, तो किसान दो-तीन साल गल्ना बो देगा, गेंहूं का ज्यादा दाम मिला, तो गेंहुं बो देगा और

यदि ग्राल का भाव ग्राच्छा मिला तो ग्राल बो देगा । इस ज्यादा बोने का ग्रसर उलट करके किसान पर पडता है ग्रीर उसके दाम कम हो जाते हैं। लिहाजा, दामों को संतुलित करने के लिए, देश का उत्पादन न घटे, पैदावार बढ़ती जाए, संतुलित रहे, तो पहले से किसान की फसल के दाम निश्चित किये जाया करें तो यह ग्रच्छा होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रापका फिर से धन्यवाद करता हं।

# SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA

(Gujarat): Sir, before I come to the shortcomings on the agricultural front, I would like to point out the recent declaration by the All India Congress Committee that met yesterday and passed an economic resolution. I quote:

"Among the policy areas requiring immediate attention is the question of raising agricultural productivity, particularly in areas of the country where new technologies of production have not yet made a significant impact. The AICC (I) believes that this is crucial to the removal of poverty and also to the next phase of industrialisation and the consequent expansion of associated employment. The AICC (I) urges the Government to give high priority to improving rice productivity, particularly in the eastern region. This programme, run on a pilot basis in 1984-85, holds the promise of transforming the social conditions of some of the poorest areas of our country. Several bold and innovative steps are, however, needed for its successful implementation including land reforms. The AICC (I) hopes that these aspects will receive the most urgent attention. An important element of our agricultural policy is to provide incentive to the farmers by ensur-

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ing reasonable; prices for their products and supplying subsidised inputs. This strategy has paid rich dividend in the past. The AICC (I), while commending the continuation of the same strategy, welcomes Government's the decision to reorient the Agricultural Prices Commission as Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission which would vastly benefit the farming community."

So, in this paragraph an orientation has been given and the achievements of the past also have been mentioned. In the post-Independence period, the foodgrains production has almost trebled; from 50 million tonnes it has gone up to 150 million tonnes. More than 20 million tenants have been made owners of the land and irrigation potential has been tapped—some thing more is required to be done. But we know that this is not sufficient, because by the end of the century we would be required to produce 240 million tonnes of foodgrains and we will Wave to work out a new strategy. Some friends, from the Opposition have referred about agricultural production in China and Russia. They have mentioned the foodgrains production in China is 400 million tonnes and that of Russia is 180 million tonnes. The population of Russia is 25 crores, while our population is 70 crores. The availability of foodgrains per capita in our country is 430 grammes. We can understand that in socialist countries it is much more-. Here the critical point comes. Sometimes the difference is very big.

It is my understanding that apart from the question of social structure which is very fundamental, the role which voluntary organisations and political parties which ought to play

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta!

is not given due to the extent it is required. Even during the Janata regime this was th© case. At times mainly local bodies were made to implement the policies in the agricultural sector. Unless political parties and voluntary organisations are mobilised, we cannot improve agricultural production, irrigation potential or dairy or any other thing, because this requires a massive peoples' movement, enthusi-• asm and new research work. All these things cannot come if we simply handover all the agricultural schemes to the bureaucracy.

Sir, the AICC Resolution rightly mentioned the incentives policy and , beneficial price policy for the farmers. Recently w© have made a very important announcement that the Agricultural Prices Commission will be known as the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission. The Government should give the farmers sufficient remunerative prices .for their produce.

During 1977-78, the groundnut price had suffered. During mis period in mv own State the groundnut was sold at Rs. 25 to 40 per 20 kgs. That was the maximum price paid to the farmers. Later on, it came down to Rs. 25|-. But, today the price of 20 kgs. groundnut is Rs. 100|- and production of groundnut has increased. We are still importing the edible oil. But, we have to lay more stress on research proerammes in the oilseeds sector, because the production of groundnut per hectare in other countries is much more than our country.

Now, one more point is required to be stressed. That is about our credit structure. As far as agricultural sector is concerned, the credit structure is very defective. Although 42 per cent of our national income comes from the agricultural sector, we hardly provide 10 per cent of the national credit to this sector.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnan) in the Chair]

And also that credit becomes costly for the farmers. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Reserve Bank gives money to the NABARD at 4 per cent interest. The NABARD gives money to the apex bank adding 4 per cent interest. Then 2 per cent is added by the apex bank when they lend money to the district co-perative banks. Then again 2 per cent is added by the district cooperative banks when they lend money to the primary cooperatives. And thfe primary cooperatives add 1 per cent when they give money to farmers. Thus when the money originates, it carries an interest of 4 per cent. But when it goes to the farmers, it carries in interest of 13 per cent. The farmer who is already weak and the agricultural sector, which is suffering from several handicaps, should not be burdened with an interest of 13 per<sup>1</sup> cent. This requires drastic reform. It possible, it should be very cheap credit, with<sup>1</sup> an interest of

5 per cent or 7 per cent we should work it out on these lines.

I welcome the Crop Insurance Scheme because I think it will give an incentive to the farmers. We have to see how it is implemented because that is the crux of the question.

Our water resources are expanding ,but hardly 50 per cent of our irrigation potential is exploited. I know about the Namada project, which is one of the very big national projects. There were regional

claims and counter-claims and. after so many hurdles, when the project was cleared, now some of the State Governments which are supposed to contribute some money to the Gujarat Government, because it is the agency that is handling the project, are not forthcoming to give the money and, therefore, the project also suffers. I would request the Government of India to take up this matter with the State Governments concerned and also try to see that this project is carried out expeditiously in a phased and time-bound manner.

Regarding fertilizer also, we require more production because there is a shortage of fertilizer and sometimes black market is also coming into this sphere. That is what we are finding.

Regarding electricity, out of more than five lakh villages, only 2.4 lakh villages have been electrified. And to exploit the water resources, we have to give electricity also a priority.

Now, Sir, 30 per cent, or a little less than that, of our land comes in the irrigated area. The rest, that is 70 per cent or more, is in the dry area zone. So unless some basic research is done on dry areas, production will not increase to the extent we desire, because it will take some time to tap the irrigation potential. Tt is also a cosfly affair. But there are several countries in the world, including Israel which does not have plenty of water resources, which are managing dry farming. Unless dry farming is taken care of, most of our poor peasants who are in drv area, will not get the benefit. So special attention should be given to dry farming,

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Lastly, in the coastal areas of our country, particularly in Gujarat, *I* find, water is rushing into the coastal areas and the cultivated areas on the coastal side are now going out of the Agricultural zone because the land has become very salty. And the State Government's resources alone would not be able to fight against this natural problem. So, the Central Government should come to the aid of the coastal line wherever die land is found converted into salty land. Some measures should be evolved to deal with the problem.

As regards knowledge of agricultural science, I think it is high time they gave priority to University education in agriculture. They have been giving priority to medical and engineering education but Universities in agricultural education are not coming up to the desired extent. I suggest that every district must have an agricultural college and Agricultural Universities should also be established in good number. Just now Shri Sultan Singh was referring to the shortage of veterinary doctors. Some other Members were referring to lack of knowledge, that a university is a very vast complex. No, it is not like that. In a University there are many faculties. ^ In our State there are two Agricultural Universities and a third is likely to come. More therefore, Universities-should, be planned and they should be established as rapidly as possible. Thank you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, the potential of agricultural economy in our country can be gaueed by the single fact that if we achieve iust 10 per cent increase in production

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[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

over the previous year's, we will be able to produce 15 million tonnes more and assuming that 5 million tonnes will be needed by us, we will be in a position to export 10 million tonnes, of foodgrains. What is 10 million tonnes worth? Even at the international price of only Rs. 2 a kilo, we will be able to earn a foreign exchange of about Rs. 2000 crores. This Rs. 2000 crores constitutes about 4 to 5 major or industrial products that we export at present. I am looking at it from this angle alone that even by achieving 10 per cent increase, we will give to the State Exchequer foreign exchange worth Rs. 2000 crores. This is not impossible to achieve if we go by the figures quoted by you yourself. In 1982-83 we achieved a production of 133.30 million tonnes and in 1983-34 we reached 151.54 million tonnes. That means an increase of 18.24 million tonnes. If we could achieve in one single year an increase of 18 million tonnes why is it not possible for us to increase the production by 10 per cent more so that we are able to export about 10 million tonnes of foodgrains and earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 2000 crores? There are other ways how this can be achieved. To my mind our production can increase, according to the world stan-dards, to 300 million tonnes. Of course, it will take time because on the irrigation side potential has to be provided to those areas first before that target can be thought of. But a minimum target is under possible the present circumstances also. According to the Economic Survey production "of rice has increased at a slow pace. I would like to quote from the very Economic Survey:

"Production of rice has increased at a slower pace than that of wheat largely because of the slow growth of production in the Eastern and Southern Regions. An analysis of the regional variation in growth rates in area, production and yields of rice shows that the northern region displayed the highest growth rates in area production as well as per-hectare yield during 1970-71 to 1981-82."

So, these are all small imbalances and if we attend more properly to the Eastern Region in the case of production, we will be able to achieve the target within the minimum possible time.

Again, I would like to quote from the Economic Survey:

"The important factors responsible for low rice yields in the Eastern Region are low coverage

- of area under high-yielding varieties, poor consumption of
- , fertilizers, late sowing|transplan-ting and prevalence of the practice of direct seeding over large areas."

If this one aspect is attended to by the Ministry of Agriculture, our: production will get revolutionised. But we do not give that type of emphasis on those areas which are identified to be our weak points. If we can attend to these weak points, then there will be improvement.

Now, let us take the case of wheat in which we are known *to* have achieved what is called the | Green Revolution. Again, Sir, I would like to quote from the Economic Survey:

> "The yield rates of wheat outside Punjab, Haryana ami U.P,

are low. While the average yield per hectare in 1983-84 in Punjab was 30.2 quintals per hectare, it was only 13.8 quintals per hectare outside Punjab, Haryana and U.P. The difference in ! the yield rates between the northern States and the other wheat-producing areas represents the immediately realizable potential."

Mark the words' "immediately realizable potential.". It means that it is not impossible. So, it goes on to say:

"Many progressive farmers in these areas have obtained yields as high as in Puniab or even higher. Effective extension efforts and adequate input sup-plies can ensure that such yield rates are the rule rather than the exception. The main constraints in wheat production in these areas are inadequate replacement of the old high-yielding varieties, low coverage areas under irrigation and low ferti-h'zef application."

Therefore, my request to the honourable Minister would be that now that we have identified the weak points so far as these items are concerned, we should give more emphasis to this region and then alone we can achieve the target. Now, Sir, the time at my disposal is very short and I would only refer to one or two points more.

Now, with regard to pulses, our production has been very low. Again, I would like to quote from the Economic Survey:

"Production of pulses has been stagnating in India around

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10—12 million tonnes for that last 20 years with the the exception of 1975-76 when it reached 13.04 million tonnes. Like oilseeds. pulses are grown mainly on rainfed lands as only 9 per cent. Of the cultivated area under pulses has irrigation facilities, Pulses are selected for their adaptation to moisture stress conditions rather than for high yields. Generally, comparatively poor quality lands are devoted to pulses cultivation. Traditional pulse-growing areas switch to other crops as irrigation becomes available. There has, however, been no overall reduction in the area under pulses as newly reclaimed and traditionally fallow areas with low-quality soil and or inadequate irrigation facilities are brought under pulses."

Sir, in a country tike ours, protein is a very important ingredient of our Now, even for food. the nonvegetarian people it is not possible to buy meat. The meat price in Delhi is Rs. 24 per kg. I can tell you that many families in Delhi itself have switched over to pulses because they have to find some alternative for And their production is proteins. stagnating for the last 20 years at 10 or 12 million tonnes. We have to do something about it. For this purpose I understand that there is need for high-vielding varieties in pulses. I am afraid this contention cannot stand the test of time. (Time bell rings). My point is that high yielding varieties in pulses be made available to the farmers so that the pulses production, which has stagnated for the last 20 years, is increased. This is verv important. So I would request the hon. Minister to look into it and see that this thing is done.

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Now, I have two points with regard NRDP—National Rural to Development Programme. For this certain amounts have been earmarked to the States. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir samel amount has been placed at the disposal of blocks-Rs. 5 lakhs-and this is being spent without calling for tenders. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and monitor it, since this is being spent by the Centre, and so see that this amount is spent in a proper and regular way. This is being done in Jammu and Kashmir, and I would request Mm kindly to look into this complaint because there is a widespread complaint that in any block no work is done, no tenders are invited, and the amount is being spent in an irregular way. Each block spends Rs. 5 lakhs. This needs to be looked into. and I would request him to kindly look into it. (Time bell rings).

You are ringing the bell and I have some points to make from the Economic Survey. But I would try to finish. I would only request the hon. Minister to take note of one thing with) regard to Jammu and Kashmir, and that is that in Jammu and Kashmir we have achieved a target production of fruits worth Rs. 100 crores during the last year. Our estimate is that by the year 1990 the production will be Rs. 200 crores. Now, Sir, the vagaries of weather are more in the case of fruitgrowing orchards rather than crops. I would request Trim that he must extend the crop insurance scheme to orchards also, because the vagaries of weather on orchards are very large. So T would request him kindly to look into this matter and see that the crop insurance scheme is extended to the

horticultural sector, both in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This is a very important factor.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to tell him that the allocation for the agricultural production is stagnant at 16 per cent. From the same Survey Report I find that the agricultural allocation for the Plan outlay was I 6.7 per cent of the entire revenues, during 1966-69, and for the current year also it has gone down to 12.3 per cent and for the annual plan 1979-80 it was 16.4 per cent only. I think that the Agriculture Ministry is not properly putting up its case to the Planning Commission to have more allocation for agriculture, and that is why it has remained stagnant. And when this stagnation is there, how are you going to achieve the goals that I have just mentioned and to achieve more growth, more production, in the Eastern States, both in rice and wheat, and also for other schemes. (Time bell rings) I will request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect, the financial allocations for the Plans, so that the goals that we have in mind are achieved.

Thank you very much.

6-00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): All the parties have exhausted their time. Since it is an important subject, I am giving 5 minues to each! Member.

SHRI VEERSHETTY MOGL-APPA KUSHNOOR! (Karnataka): Sir\* I think I am unfortunate that I am getting onlv 5 minutes even though my chance should have been earlier. But the other sneakers have taken the time. Of the total national income, 50 per

cent is provided by agriculture. I am India, Southern India and to some extent not going into other aspects of the Northern India. The credit thlere is Ministry of Agriculture such as supply of seeds and other things. I am restricting myself only to one input which is very important for agricultural production and that is credit. The credit plays a very important part. The credit is provided by the three main institutions, *i.e.*, the commercial banks, co-operative institutions and the regional rural In 1983 the Reserve Bank of banks. India directed all the financial institutions that they should provide 50 per cent of their total credit to the priority sector that consists of and weaker sections, agriculture before the end of March 1985 and 60 per cent priority sector consisting of agriculture and weaker sections before the end of March 1987. Out of the total of 40 per cent which was fixed by the do it, we cannot fill up the gap which is Reserve<sup>1</sup> Bank for the priority sector already there. That gap will have to be which includes agriculture and weaker filled up by the cooperatives and the the Reserve Bank has commercial banks. sections. provided that 25 per cent advances Bank should go to the weaker sections or 10 Development was oped with great per cent of the banks should go to the for the commercial weaker March base level units, 94,000 138.000 primary agricultural credit and 1833 branches of the P.L.D.B. and the branches of the State-owned banks. There are 42,000 branches of the business. I want to bring one thing to the commercial and nationalised banks. There are 340 D.C. banks in country credit. picture of this country, as one of mv to know what they are doing. They j are friends was referring to the credit in earning Rs. 100 cores Assam and othe\*- small cent. That is the margin Beneal. States, is very low compared to the other States. A higher credit is provided by the Western

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much more than in the Eastern States. Therefore, we have to do something for the development of agriculture by providing adequate finances. We don't hope to achieve any substantial progress in this part of the country without adequate finance. I want to bring to the notice of the House and the hon. Minister that the deposit of commercial banks is 54039 crores as in June 1983. The agricultural advances which have been provided by the Commercial Banks amount to 5375 crores. It amounts to 10 per cent of their deposits. At the same time, 2]3 deposit of the cooperative banks has gone to the agricultural sector. What I am i trying to say is of their total credit to the |that the commercial and nationalised banks should increase their lending to the agriculturists through, primary societies or direct lending. Unless they Sir. the National for Agricultural and Rural tota! credit from the expectation that it will provide finances agricultural development and sections before the end of also for the rural development. How far 1985. There are nearly it is achiv-ing its object? My submission is that in the initial stages, there was no societies Board at all. Only the Chairman and Managing-Director the were financing, and they were doing the notice of this hon. House and the hon. the Minister of ! Agriculture. The sole which are also providing purpose of the NABARD is to orovide Here, Sir, if you see the total the finances. And you will be surprised every year Eastern India which comprises West because their commission is I 1.75 per

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which they get. thev are And getting Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores every year. Instead of utilising die money for the development of the rural areas, they houses of their own employees and whereas officers. interesting to note that in some places that like Bombay and employees. interesting to note items in their agenda. The first item denied is about the construction of houses: and the This is and they development of agriculture. finances not the way of providing the agriculture and to rural are thinking development. Thev of only in terms their own benefit. That is not for the benefit of the rural masses or for the benefit of agricultural development. Sir, in the earlier times, there were agricultural credit boards and at the same time Refinance the Agricultural Development Corporation. They were rendering better service to the rural people and to the agriculturists. But we must go into the affairs of the new agency which has come into existence. We must enquire as to how they are doing their business and what type of service they are rendering to the agriculturists. Not only that, Sir. They are creating all sorts of hurdles in giving finances to the weaker sections and to the agriculturists. Tt will be interesting to note in this connection. Sir, that the commercial banks have been allowed even

if their recovery is less than 60 per I cent of the IRDP loan whereas in the case, of the co-operative banks, they have taken the district as a unit and if any district bank has j recovered less than 60 per cent of the IRDP loan, (||ey| have agriculture and the weaker sections in denied them all the credits. In the case of have provided the commercial banks, they have fixed Rs. 200 crores for the construction of the criteria of what you call the branches here they I have taken the And this will be very district as a unit. Here, my submission is the same vardstick as has been and Poona, they have applied i in the case of the commercial purchased nearly Rs. 55 lakhs worth of banks j should be applied in the case of sites for the houses of their officers the j branches of the District Co-opera-And it is very tive Credit Banks. What happens is this: what is being T will give you one example of the discussed in die Board of the Karnataka State. There are 96 branches NABARD. They have got only three of the DCCBs. Out of them, 14 have been the IRDP loan. And the about the employees; the second item Ministry of Agriculture says on the other hand that the DCCBs are not at all adthird item is about the vancing the IRDP loans; this is the hurdle; should achieve their objectives. (Time bell rings) Sir. there are a number of points which I wanted to cover. I will confine myself to the co-operatives, Sir, another difficulty which is coming in the way of advancing of loans to die co-operatives is that the NABARD is not giving credit to the full extent. In the initial j stages, whatever limits are sanction-; ed, they are not sanctioned continuously and there is a lot of delay. What is happening thereby is that the DCC banks also in turn do not advance loans to the agriculturists. And while examining the credit limits, even in the case of the term banks which<sup>1</sup> are having their own deposits, the credit limits are reduced whereas in the case of other i banks, the credit limits are higher. This is also coming in the way of advancing loans to the agriculturists.

Sir, the last point 1 wanted to make does not pertain to co-operatives. It is about agriculture. Here the major irrigation schemes and medium irrigation schemes are fully financed by the Government and after completion of the projects the water is provided to the ryot. They charge the water rate but they do not charge any But when the farmer. other money. the poor farmer, who digs the well, he gets the loan, he has to pay interest. In order to avoid this one, my submission to the Minister is that there should be a Minor Irrigation Corporation which we should finance and they should take only the water rate and not any interest. As in the case of wells, the farmers will have to get the loan. But here there should be no need for getting the loan. They should be charged only the water rate (*Time* bell rings). Sir, I want to say one thing. Here is a very peculiar situation. The co-operatives, *i.e.*, the credit cooperatives are' with the Agriculture Ministry, whereas the consumer cooperatives, and, what you call, the marketing co-operatives, they are with the Department of Civil Supplies. and this way there are two departments and two Ministers for this entire cooperative credit system, co-operative movement itself. Then, there is another peculiar situation. When any licence is to be issued for the co-operative sugar factory that has to go to the Civil Supplies Department. I think this comes under agro-based industries and issuing any licence should come only through the Agriculture Ministry and they should issue the licence. The Civil Supplies department does not know what is happening. In several cases they are not issuing licence to the co-operative and there are a large number of applications pending. There-

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fore, my submission is that the questions of or co-operative facto-res should come only under the Agriculture Ministry. Thanking you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): ' You have taken 12 minutes and not five.

SHRI SANTOSH **KUMAR** SAHU (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. The importance of agriculture and agricultural productivity is very vital for the economic growth of the country because the techno-economic factor of agriculture if you analyse is nearly 44 per cent of the gross national product of the country, comes from agriculture. which Twenty-one per cent of the industrial raw material comes from agriculture and export component is also very high), if we see agriculture and other things. Besides, it gives employment to 72 per cent of the working population of the country. So, as a whole, in the ultimate economic analysis, agriculture is the backbone of economic development of this country which no Government, no planning. can afford to ignore. Unfortunately, in the history of the agricultural development for the from the first time beginning, from 1900 to 1947, almost half a century, the growth was very the growth almost stagnant and 12.5 per cent in the course of 50 years. Now. since the First Five Year Plan, a lost of emphasis was laid and during we saw the first green 1967-68 revolution and in the second phase we saw the green revolution in 1983-84. In the first green revolution we intro-

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duced die hybrid variety of wheat and ottier things. In die second green revolution what we achieved last year is almost an eve-opener for the whole countiy, namely that we have had a record production of 151 million tonnes. It was a very healthy record. But nodiing can make us complacent ultimately if we want because industrial growth, if we want the growth of this country, 60 to 70 per cent of die people depend upon agriculture, it is essential that we have to take a very pragmatic, research technology dynamic oriented to agriculture view in the coming future. That is what the Prime Minister has very rightly told some two days back that we have to introduce the high-technology in the field of agriculture because until we try to improve upon the productivity of agriculture it is very difficult that India can go ahead with progress in the coming years. First thing we see here is that population is much more and the land mass is limited. So, the incidence of population on land and the ratio is unfavourably placed in the developing countries of the world and we have to feed 70 crores of people, 700 millions of people, 1000 millions which will become within some decades. The first and fundamental problem is to increase Many of my friends productivity. already pointed out. We know have that 90 per cent of die procurement of food is from out of 3 or 4 States only. So, we can say that technological growth and the impact of green revolution has not been there in other other States have States and neglected, There i<sup>^</sup> thus a remained very wide gap which must be would say especially covered. Т about the eastern region comprising Orissa, Bihar Assam and other place where pro-

ductivity has not grown. I would stress upon the hon. Minister that special emphasis must be made in the licegrowing areas for use of new technology for the benefit of the farmers and efforts must be ; geared up in that direction without which probably we will find some political problem or the other coming upi. So, this is a fundamental problem which has to be tackled.

Sir, with regard to production of wheat, we have seen that a miracle has been achieved because of die efforts of ICAR and other such institutions. From a production of 10 million tonnes of wheat in 1967, we have gone to 42 million tonnes of production in 1983-84 but in the case of rice, we have been able to increase production only from 40 to 52 million tonnes. In Southern parts of India and in Eastern India. rice is more in demand but we have ; not been able to achieve a higher rate of production when we compare our country with other countries of the world like Malaysia and other countries and we find our productivity too low. It is the need of the hour that emphasis must be paid on increasing production of rice<sup>1</sup> upon which many people de-pend.

We have seen that for agricultural and for development rural development Government is having massive anti-poverty programme?! like the IRDP. We must also reorient our approach to the problem. Since time at my disposal is short. I would only like to touch a few points. Sir, 1, R.D.P. is mainly concerned with identifying poor people and providing employment for them. If we have an integrated planning, not only the people would benefit but the area would also generate mare

production for the country. Then, Sir, the benefit of these programmes has not percolated to the poorer sections and there is a wide gap which has to be covered. NABARD which made a study of it has pointed out that only 18.7 per cent of the benefit has gone to rural people for their upliftment above the poverty line. I would strongly urge that •self-employment is a very important factor in the economic development of the country and it cannot be neglected. What is needed today is integrated and coordinated approach so that benefit of these programmes go towards betterment and economic development and growth of the country. We can also study the agricultural development from the consumption of fertilisers. Uptil now, per hectare consumption of fertiliser in the country is only 40 Kg per hectare whereas in China where they depend on organic manure, it is 150 Kg as per 1981 study. So, there is a lot of potential which can be developed.

Another important thing is, we have to see how we can develop our horticulture and fruit cultivation. I may here remind the House about the development in Himachal Pradesh. Probably, 50 years back, Himachal was a poor State where there were no orchards. Thanks to the missionary spirit of a prominent couple who brought an apple tree from America. They experimented it in the field there in Himachal and developed it and we can see tha growth and development of orchards in Himachal Pradesh.

What we find is that in research institutes, ICAR and other institutes, there is a communication gap. So. our expansion and research work must be oriented and we should have the missionary spirit to

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develop varieties. {Time bell lings). Because the time is short, and you have already rung the bell, I would only like to concentrate on a few points with regard to development of agriculture in my State. Sir, two sugar mills are already working. In regard to another two, licence Was been given. But the people have been demanding from 1968 that there should be a sugarcane research institute or a breeding centre. But such research institutes have not been established in Orissa. I suggest that atleast in Aska and other places, such institutes should be opened.

Sir, I would say that in regard to commercial crops, the eastern States are lagging behind. More importance should be given to commercial crops like coffee, tea, in these States and the ICAR, IARI and other institutions can help in this direction. They should see that some institutions are developed in the Eastern Region, specially, in Orissa, so that the money meant for agriculture and the schemes are properly monitored, evaluated and the benefits of research flow to the people. This is the only way in which we can develop.

Sir. we should see that agriculture is given the top-most priority because it is the pillar of success. This is especially so in a country like India, where 72 per cent of the population get employment from agriculture and we have to feed the growing population which will increase to one hundred crores<sup>1</sup> in some decades. Therefore, unless we give high priority to agriculture and allocate more money in the Budget, we will not be able to develop. I would suggest to the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that it requires not only integrated planning.

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[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu] but other technological methods should also be adopted like soil testing and so on. Such an integrated planning should be undertaken not only in selected places, but in every district. This is essential because we want to adopt a scientific basis of cultivation, without which we will not be able to achieve the goal. We know that in the developed countries, the incidence of people on land is much less. But in India, we cannot ignore the fact. We should see that every inch of land is properly utilised and the benefits of high-yielding varieties and other modern technological methods reach the farmers automatically.

Then, the crop insurance scheme announced by the Government Has raised certain hopes. I would suggest that we should be careful in this regard and see that the benefits go to the really affected people. The programme should be pragmatic so that the people will be really benefited and the people will get what they expect from the crop insurance scheme. In the Eastern Zone, from West Bengal, including Tamil Nadu, the cyclones and other natural calamities are a normal occurrence. They destroy the backbone of the farmer. When the farmer goes for new technology or high-yielding farming, he has to invest more and once his crop is destroyed, his backbone is destroyed. He cannot rebuild himself so that he can reap th© benefits of green revolution. But with the crop insurance scheme, if we are able to cover these people and also take some permanent measures for solving the problems arising out of natural probably, the farmer will calamities. get a boost and every area will be able to produce much

more foodgrains which will be required in the future.

In the end, I would say that we have done a lot for agriculture. Institutions like the ICAR, IARI and others have contributed a lot. But we should go still further and we should go at a rapid pace. We should see what problems we are facing in a competitive world. The whole economy is interconnected with the development of agriculture. Planning Commission should give special emphasis to this. Ulti-mately, planning should begin from the grasslevel. that is, through roots husbandry and agriculture. animal horticulture. These are the three basic things only through which we can improve the common man's economic life. Planning Commission should reorient its attitude in this direction and its staff should also be attuned to this task. Only then, the benefits of the antipoverty programmes will go: to the people in every area, and not only the individual's economic condition will be improved, but the whole area as such will be improved. Only then, we will be able to achieve the goal.

Lastly, I would say that the Government should see that the benefits of research reach out to the people in the field. The condition of the agriculturists should be improved. The most important thing is that the benefits should be maintained. Otherwise, whatever we may achieve will not have any meaning. This is the weakest point. That is why, the common man is not very much interested in anv organisation. whether it is financial organisation or co-operative organisation. The bureaucratisation and red-tape should be eliminated. Then only, people will be enthused

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to take advantage of these programmes. Sir, the Prime Minister has rightly said that technological revolution should be applied to agriculture.

So, Sir, I can say that we are proceeding in the right direction and India can achieve the required target in agricultural development.

डपसभाध्यक्ष (औधार०राम∌ष्णन्): खाली पांच मिनट ।

श्री सुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (हरि-याणा): ये पांच मिनट की जगह 15 मिनट बोले हैं। मैं बोलूंगा भी नहीं। टेलोविजन वालों और ए० आई० आर० वालों से कह दें मेरा नाम दे दें और मेरा फोटो नी लगा दें।

महोदय, पहले तो मैं आप का शुक्रिया खदा करता हूं क्योंकि मुझे ता शक हो रहा था कि शायद मुझे शहरी विकास के ऊपर बोलना पड़ेगा क्योंकि मैं खेती तो अपने हाथ से करता हूं, शहर की बाबत जानता तो हूं नहीं। आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने टाइम तो दिया।

महोदय, मैं इन दोनों हाउसेज म 17 साल से चवकर लगा रहा ह । हर बार यही सुनता हं, हर एक मेम्बर लोक सभा में बोलता रहा, जो भी एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर बोलता है वह यही कहता है कि 'ऐग्रीकल्चर इज द बैकबोन ग्राफ दि इकानामी' (क्रुषि इकानामी की रीढ़ की हडडी है) ग्रौर मैं कहता हं कि यह टूटने को हो रही है। जो खेती करने वाले एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं वे भी देख लिये, जो वगैर खेती करने वाले हैं वे भी देख लिये। स्नाप बोल रहे थे. ग्राप ने किसानों के मसीहा चौधरी चरण सिंह का नाम भी ले लिया । मैंने वह समय भी देखा चौधरी জৰ चरण सिंह मिनिस्टर थे। में आप से मर्ज करूं कि एम्रीकल्चरिस्टस को 288 RS-11

स्लोगन्स के ऊपर फीड किया जाता है। महात्मा गांधी '48 में कह कर गये थे कि जब तक ग्रामीण विकास नहीं होगा. गांव की तरक्की नहीं की जायेगी, उस वक्त तक भारत को आजाद नहीं मान सकते । फिर जवाहर लाल जी ने भी यह कहा, फिर देश की प्रधान मंत्री, जो वडी महबब थी. इन्दिरा जी वह भी यही कहती रही कि जब तक ग्रामीण विकास न होगा तब तक देश के अन्दर तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। अब हमारे यंग डायनेमिक प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी यही कहते हैं । 35 साल स यह बात कही जा रही है। होगा कव ग्रामीग विकास ? चौधरो चरण सिंह जी ने देश की इकानामी पर एक किताब लिखीं। हमने सब देख लिये। किसानों के मसीड़ा भी देख लिये इस कर्सी पर बैठे हये । वीरेन्द्र वर्माजी चले गये । चौधरी चरण सिंह पहले तो होम मिनिस्टर बने ।

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra) : Not a single opposition Member is there. When such an important discussion is going on, they should take it with some more seriousness. Nobody is there even to listen.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I am having a double role.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: This is how they are serious about our country's agricultural development.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I will convey your feelings to them.

श्री सरयपाल मलिक : राजीव जी की मीटिंग में चले गये हों तो बात दूसरी है, नहीं तो उनको बताना चाहिये था।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मेरे पांच मिनट हैं, मेरा भाषण हो जाने दो । मेरे कहने से तो सारी पोलिसी

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[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक] नहीं बदल जायेगी। मैंने तो पहले ही बता दिया कि मुझ बोलने का बहुत गौक नहीं है। मझे तो ग्रफसोस इस वात पर है कि एग्रीकल्चर के लिये समय नहीं है অবন্ধি दो दिन तक कम्यनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री टेलीफोनो पर बहस-पर. मबाहिसा होता रहा था। ग्रीर जिस को कंट्री की बैंकबोन कहा जाता है, कृषि को, उस की बहस पर चाब्क लगया जा रहा है। कहा जा रहा है कि खत्म करो । इस से ही अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि हम कितने सीरियस हैं ग्रपने देश की कृषि की पालिसी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये । मैंने तो ग्राप से ग्रजं किया कि मैं एक, दो प्वान्ट ही आप से ग्रज करना चाहता हं। चौधरी चरण सिंह के जमाने में ही गगर केन को खेतों में जलाया गया था। यह उन की गलत पालिसी की वजह से हमा था। आलु की हालत क्या थी उस जमाने में जब कि वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे। एक किसान का झाल का ढेर पड़ा था । मैंने उससे पूछा कि क्या बात है । इसको supplied." मंडी में क्यों नहीं ले जा रहे हो तो उसने कहा कि मंडी में ले जाने से तो वहां ले जाने तक का किराया भी नहीं मिलेगा। तो मैं ने पूछा कि फिर इस के पास क्यों बैठे हो तो उसने जवाब दिया कि मैं इस लिये बैठा हूं कि कहीं कोई दूसरा ग्रपना ग्रालु मेरे हेर के साथ न मिला दे। वैसे तो मैंने कभी ट्रांजिस्टर खरीदा नहीं लेकिन एक दिन सत्यपाल मलिक साहब के पास बैठा था तो उस में सूना कि :

'रामचन्द्र कह गये सिया से, ऐसा कलियुग ग्रायेगा,

जगजीवन राम बनेगा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर, जाट बजट बनायेगा।'

यहां जब चौबरी साहब वित्त मंत्री थे तो लोग ऐसा ही गाना गाने लगे थे । मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि रोटो के टुकड़े फैंकने की जो पालिसी कृषि के लिये चलाया जा रही है उसको खत्म कर के इस को रिग्रोरियेंट करिये । आप ने किसानों को क्या दिया ? हरियाणा में बिजली नहीं, पानी नहीं । पानी पाकिस्तान को जा सकता है लेकिन हरियाणा की नहरों को पानी नहीं दिया जा सकता । म्राप बहां के किसानों को पानी दें, बिजली दें, खाद दें ग्रौर किसान को उसके रहम पर छोड़ दें; वह ग्राप की कृषि की पालिस को चलाता रहेगा । आप उसको यह चीजें मुहैया कर दें । मैं इस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता । इस पर केवल एक ही बात कहना most feruile Land are being: acquired for mc'.u-;tri; 1 pun एक किसान मुझ से पूछने लगा कि हम खेती कहां करेंगे । हमारी सारी उपजाऊ जमीन तो इंडस्ट्री के लिये ले ली जाती है इसलिये मुझे याद ग्राता है कि

वर्ड्सवर्थ की एक पायदी The Decent Villages

है जिस में उसने कहा है:

"Princes may come, or may fade;

A breath can make them, as a breath has made;

But a bold peasantry, a country's pride,

When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

ग्रगर किसानों के साथ ग्रीर उस की जमीनों के साथ इसी तरह का खिलवाड़ होता रहा तो में आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हं कि ग्राप की कृषि कभी पनप नहीं पायेगी। यह ठीक है कि भारतवर्ष का 🗧 किसान बहत मेहनती है। मैं समझता हं कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हैं और उन्होंने किसानों को काम करते देखा है। अगर हमारे मेम्बर साहेब एक दिन भी खलिहान में श्रीणिगजो होती है उस समय वहां रहें या जब गेहं की कटाई होती है उस समय वहां चले जायें तो शायद ग्रगले दिन यह हाउस लगेगा नहीं। गेहूं का रंग लाल ऐसे ही नहीं होता है । गेहं पैदा करने में किसानों का खुन गेहूं में चला जाता है तब जाकर गेहुं का रंग लाल होता है। इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुये मैं बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बातें नहीं बोलना चाहता लेकिन आपका शुक्रिया खदा करता हं स्रौर कृषि मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं

क्योंकि उन्होंने पालिसी बना दी कि फाप इंक्योरेन्स होगी। इसके लिये स्कीम भी आयेगी, सरकार उसका प्रचार भी करेगी: लेकिन किसान वेचारा समझता नहीं है। पता नहीं यह स्कीम कब तक उनके पास पहुंचेंगो और कितने वक्त के अन्दर इसको लागू किया जाएगा । जैसे और चीजों में किसान को देना पड़ता है, 50 परसेंट ही कर्जा उसको मिल पाता है, बाकी 50 परसेंट उसका रिख्वत के अन्दर चला जाता है, इसके अन्दर भी पता नहीं क्या होने वाला है । बहरहाल, गवनमंट ाणिश तो बहुत कर रही है। मगर ुइम के अन्दर अगर किसान की महिकलात को ग्राप कल कर सकें, उसकी मण्कि-मात का अहमास करते हुये उनकी प्राबनझ्स को संडरस्टैंड करते हुए उनकों सहलियतें दी जायेंगी तो देश तरक्की कर सराता है । में पहले भी यही कहता रहा हं, आज भी यही कहता हं कि किसान को उसके रहम पर छोड दो लेकिन उस को जिन चीजों की जरूरत है खेती के लिये. वे सारी चीजें उसे मुहैया कर दो।

इन अल्फाज के साथ में अपका जकिया खदा करता हं छीर पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयसं मिलिस्ट्रो काभी श्रुत्रिया ग्रदा करता हं कि उन्होंने खास तौर से मेरा नाम

SHRI **MUKHTIAR** SINGH MALIK: I stand corrected, Sir. It is Goldsmith.

RAO PATIL (Maharashtra): Mr. for example. No doubt, scarcity of water is Vice-Chairman, Sir, before submit- a natural phenomenon, but T find that man ting my suggestions, I must congra- has created artificial scarcity of water. We tulate the Government of India for find that there is theft of water, there is making India self-sufficient in food corruption in supply of water. There is and for introducing the crop insur- wastage of water by bis landlords who ance scheme which will benefit die deprive the right of the people to have small and marginal farmers.

Rut, here I must throw light on a naked truth and a hard reality,

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that there are still persons who are residing under the shelter of the sky. There are persons who cannot get food two times a day. There are persons who have not a single pie even to buy a small bottle of poison to drink and die. There are persons who do not have even three feet of land of their own to cremate their own dead bodies. This is the situation in the rural areas of our country. Therefore, Sir, in this background I want to suggest that the need of the day is to define the word "farmer". A person who cultivates a farm, who works in a farm and because of whose work and perspiration the agricultural production is growing, should be called a fanner. The land belongs to him only. The definition of "landlord" must be removed. A person who enjoys at the cost of the work and perspiration of the cultivators cannot remain the lord of the land. Land should, therefore, be distributed in such a way that neither a person should remain lord of the land nor should anybody remain a man without land. This should be the basic philosophy behind agricultural production and rural development revolution.

The next point is whether remunerative prices for agricultural products should be fixed on the basis of cost of production. My submission is that instead of doing this, the costs of means or inputs required for agricultural production should be SHRI DINKARRAO GCVIND-lowered down. Because, Sir. take water,

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drinking water. Thousands of acres of salty land does not need water. Yet water is being supplied to it. On the other hand, millions of acres of land is thirsty, but it does not get water. Therefore, my submission is that the hon. Minister should prepare a comprehensive scheme so that water for irrigation is supplied on the basis of some priority. First, water to human beings to save them from the thirsty-deaths. Second, water for the food crops to save the poor people from starvation. And last, water for cash. commercial crops like sugarcane, grapes, tobacco. belonging to the established landlords.

Electricity, fertilizers, agricultural machines like tractors, ploughs etc. these factors should be made available at cheap prices on a priority basis to the small holders and middle farmers who are growing foodgrains. We should apply this criteria and principles in the development of the agricultural produc-on.

There is no need for raising day in and day out the prices of the bread of the poor people. The reactionary movement of the established farmers, started by Shrj Sharad Joshi in Maharashtra and that even in Punjab will come to an end.

The next point which T would like to make in short is about the use of technology and science. 1 am proud of the application of science and technology in agricultural development. But the agricultural workers should not become the victims of such technology and science. It is fear that science may reduce the work, nnd the agricultural workers will remain without work. Thereby, the problem of unemployment will increase. So, the hon. Minister should take care of such a danger. The hon. Minister should take care also that science and technology should not become »< harmful to land and agricultural production. Excess of fertilizers makes food harmful and tasteless also.

My next short point is about the distribution of food. Though India has become self-sufficient in food, still, we find, in the backward and^ tribal areas the poor people are not \* able to get sufficient and good food. In fact, there is no scarcity of food in India. Man has created artificial scarcity in India. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make the distribution machinery strong and powerful to carry food to the poorest man in India.

point which Then, the last I would like to make in short is about the defects in the implemen tation. Why defects Sir? Who are controlling the sugar factories? The co-operative marketing federation: the co-opeative banks? The answer, Sir, is, the big landlords who Have got the political they ore controlling these power. institutions. So. my submission, Sir. is that this economic and social structure must " be changed through agricultural development.

Then, my last point which T would like to make in short is about the unemployment problem in the ru^al areas. I may suggest that the basic philosophy should be like this. that those who have got sufficient economic resources should devote their time in the service of the nation and society without any return. They may be given the honour for their self-less services, but not money which poor people can claim as their right. Those who are landless and are below the poverty line should be given employment in various fields.

Last, but not the least, the problems of the villages. I regret to say, Sir, that the villages are in the same conditions as they were before the Independence. There are no new roads in th!e villages. There is no new structure of agriculture. On the other hand, I find in the villages one or two liquor shops which spoil the character of the villager. Therefore, I suggest that the young farmers and workers should get better deal. They should be provided good dwelling places. They should be provided with good books. They should be provided the best of music, dramas and films to save these young farmers from the disastrous. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The last speaker. Mr. S. N. Deshmukh. We are having very big audience.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARA-(Maha-YANRAO DESHMUKH rashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, much has been discussed, debated and said over the Ministiv of Agricul-Hire and lot of fanners. I will not go into the points that have been mentioned by the previous speakers. Sir, time has shown and experience has proved that green revolution has created a special peasant class which has not removed the poverty of the common fanner. All our efforts. programmes, schemes, bank loans that have been extended to them have gone astray. But the main point that was discussed here very seriously was about the price of the market produce.

I am myself being a farmer, I know what type of difficulties a farmer faces in disposing of his farm produce. In the Nasik dis-

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trict of Maharashtra onions have become rotten for want of proper price. Our farmers have been hounded out by urbanised people. The fanners are facing very grave problems not in one State but throughout the country. The farmers are being hounded out by the urbanised people with regard to their market produce, their lands and their inheritance.

If a farmer's land falls within an agglomeration area which is around a certain town comprising minimum twenty-five villages, it becomes an urbanised land. Further, if the land is shown for any other purpose other than agriculture in the town planning map, the land is declared as a vacant land. And the owner is entitled to a fraction of land-2,000 sq. metresthat means—one biga or half an acre. This is the irony. He is entitled only for 2,000 sq. metres. If he has got a major son, he will get another 2,000 sq. metres. Biit, if he has got a minor son or daughter, he will out get anything. When a farmer's property is taken under the, Urban Agglomeration, or under the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act or Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, he will be paid very meagre amount. Under section 14 of the Act, 25 per cent of the price will be paid in cash. And what price? Five rupees per square metre, which is 100 times below the market price. And 75 per cent will be given after 20 years. What a luck? Can the farmer go to a shop and say. "Here is Rs. 25; T will pay Rs. 75 after 20 years"? See the hounding up and rounding up of the farmer. I will read the provision. Sir, for your information.

"Twenty-five per cent of the amount or Rs. 25,000, which-

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ever is less, shall be paid in cash and the balance in Negotiable Bonds redeemable after the expiry of twenty years."

What a fate? Supposing that within these 20 years the man dies, what about the succession? What about his heirs? Do they get the money? And with that 25 per cent in cash, what can he do? Suppose he gets Rs. 5,000. Can he buy a buffalo? Can he buy goats and start a butcher's shop? This is simply an irony of fate. And this is *for* what? For urbanising the land. For the benefit of the urban people, the rural people are to be rounded up and hounded up. And to whom are these lands given? Section 23 says:

"It shall be competent for the State Government to allot by order, in excess of the ceiling limit, any vacant land which is deemed to have been acquired by the State Government under this Act or is acquired by the State Government under any other law, to any person for any purpose relating to or in connection with, any industry or for providing residential accommodation of such type as the Government may deem fit."

That means, you want to deprive the fanners in all these 15 States and two Union Territories, out of their farming and give their lands to whom? To those people who will urbanise it. Sir. they have not stopper there. They say that the provisions of this Act will override any other Act. Section 42 says:

"The provisions of this Act shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith in any other law for the time being in force or any custom, usage or agreement or decree or order of a court, tribunal or other authority- ..."

So the heirs of a farmer cannot go in for a succession certificate. The price is fixed. The farmer cannot go anywhere for, any increase. And what is the intention of the Act in removing these lands from the farmers? It was this:

"An Act to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in urban agglomeration, for the acquisition' of such land in excess of any ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentration of the urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation or profiteering."

Were the farmers speculating or profiteering? They have been, from generation to generation, doing farming. Now, I am not pleading the case of absentee landlords who have got their lands in villages and who stav in Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay. I am not pleading the case of those who have divided, their lands into plots and are waiting for speculation. T am pleading the case of those farmers who cultivate their lands personally and use it for agricultural purposes only. A difficulty was experienced in old days and, therefore, article 31A of the Constitution was amended. The second proviso of article 31A says:

"Provided further that where any law makes any provision for the acquisition by the State of any estate or wherein any land comprised therein is held by a person under personal cultivation, it shall not be lawful for the State to acquire any portion of

such land as is within the ceiling limit applicable to it under any law for the time being in force or any building or structure standing thereon or appurtenant there-to unless the law relating to the acquisition of such land, building or structure provides for the payment of compensation at a rate which shall not be less than the market rate."

Therefore, my submission is if you want to take the land from the farmers, you pay them the market price as pet the. coraAitoWoraiV provision under Article 31A Proviso 2 which is included in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. If you do not want to give the farmers that price, then delete that definition of 'vacant land', delete Explanation C of clause (o) of Section 2 under the Acquisition Act so that the lands which are shown in the Town Planning Act 'for any purpose other than agricultural' will not be considered as vacant land. Unless you delete that provision, it shall not be lawful or it shall not be just considering the farmers' plight. Thank you very much for having given me this opportunity.

# [6 MAY 1985] Ministry of Agricultural 334 and. Rural Development

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ft. RAMAKRISHNAN): We have had a very long and interesting discussion on this very important Ministry. This concludes the discussion here and the honourable Minister will reply tomorrow after the Calling-Attention. The House stands. ..

VITHALRAO SHRI MA-DHAVRAO JADHAV: On a point of order. There are only two speakers who have been present. All other speakers escaped. have The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is there because she cannot escape. . And the Minister for Rural Development is there, you are there in the Chair, and I am the only other speaker but who is a non-speaker. ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ft. RAMAKRISHNAN): We thank you very much for being present. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

> The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past six of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Tuesday, the 7th May 1985.

GMGIPMRND-RS 1-280 RS-26-10-85.