

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पी० एल० 480 को कब सलाम करेगी और अमरीका के अलावा क्या सरकार ने और किन्हीं सोशलिस्टिक कण्ट्रीज़ से भी दरखास्त की है कि वह आप की मदद करे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have approached even the socialist countries for that. As I have already submitted, our plan of approach to this problem is that we should try to become self-sufficient as early as possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by Shri Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, that he will contact the Burma Government for the supply of rice in lieu of the compensation that has to be given to the repatriates from Burma, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have seen that report in the newspapers today. Shri Annadurai is coming here. If he has any such proposal, we will discuss that.

Shri S. A. Dange: May I know from Government how many times since 1952 they have set up such heroic deadlines and have failed in that? (Interruption). He should give us the information.

श्री मधु लिमये : बैठें क्यों हैं, कोई काबीना का सदस्य उठे ।

Mr. Speaker: I think he wants notice for that.

Shri S. Kandappan: Does he say it? You are saying so on his behalf.

Mr. Speaker: I meant that he may not be able to collect all of a sudden. (Interruption.)

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will he inform the House about this?

श्री मधु लिमये: बहुत मुश्किल है । आप की बात बिलकुल ठीक है यह काम इन मंत्रियों के लिये बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Food Minister just now said that he would look into the agreement before deciding to place it on the Table of the House. Since the agreement has been signed, may I know what is there to look into it? Did he sign the agreement without looking into it or is there something fishy in the agreement that he wants to hide from the Members of Parliament?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: It is quite obvious. I have only recently taken over the Food Ministry. To be very frank, I have not examined the entire agreement. I am not pleading privilege "in the public interest." As I said, we will go through it and if necessary I will talk to the Chair and inform the House.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 80.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I have a very important question about the trade ban. (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: He has put enough number of questions.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I have not, Sir.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are 50 people wanting to have the chance. How can I help it? Next question.

Concessional Imports after 1971

*80. **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have taken a firm decision that no concessional imports of wheat would be sought after 1971;

(b) whether the Government have fixed the dead-line of 1971 for self-sufficiency for foodgrains;

(c) whether a crash programme for increasing food production has been prepared for the year 1967-68; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The principal elements of the Agricultural production programmes in 1967-68 are as under:—

- (i) High Yielding Varieties Programme will be undertaken over 15 million acres.
- (ii) Multiple Cropping Programme will be organised over nearly 7.5 million acres.
- (iii) Fertilisers to the extent of 13.5 lak tonnes of Nitrogen, 5 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ and 3 lakh tonnes of K₂O will be made available for the various programmes.
- (iv) An additional area of over 3.5 million acres will be covered by Minor Irrigation works.
- (v) The area to be benefitted by plant protection measures will be extended to 126 million acres (gross).
- (vi) Benefit of soil conservation measures on agricultural lands will be extended to an additional area of 3.9 million acres.
- (vii) Supporting arrangements for the supply of inputs (e.g., seeds, pesticides, machinery & credit) training of extension personnel and of farmers, have also been made.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : 1971 के पश्चात् रियायती दर पर आयात सम्बन्धी मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने एक स्टेटमेंट सभा की टेबुल पर रक्खा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 और उसके बीच में मन्त्री महोदय कोई भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी क्रान्तिकारी कदम भी उठाने जा रहे हैं? प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के बारे में मन्त्री जी ने कहा है :

“An additional area of 3.5 million acres will be covered by minor irrigation works.”

तो क्या मन्त्री जी बतलायेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जहाँ कि बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि के वास्ते सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, सूखा पड़ा हुआ है वहाँ के के लिए वह लघु सिंचाई की योजना अर्थात् माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम को इंटेसिफाई करेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): As far as the drought affected areas of U.P. and Bihar are concerned, we have large programmes of minor irrigation. We have also conveyed it to the Bihar Government that financial limitations would not come in the way of relief activities like minor irrigation which they consider desirable to undertake. Moreover, we have plan schemes for bringing large areas under minor irrigation both in U.P. and Bihar.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्रान्तिकारी भूमि सुधार अब से और 1971 के बीच में क्या करने जा रहे हैं उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया ?

What about the programme regarding land ceiling and land reforms?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: If the hon. member cares to look into the statement laid on the Table, he will find that our main approach has been explained in that. Land reforms is a

different problem which can be discussed differently. There also our approach has been that land reforms should be implemented. By and large in a number of areas they have been implemented. Where they have not been implemented, we are trying to persuade State Governments to take necessary steps.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: How does Government propose to meet the need of fertilisers? Does it propose to import more fertilisers to meet the needs of the farmers?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have a two-prolonged approach. First of all, we wish to encourage indigenous production. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has a programme to increase our indigenous production. For our immediate needs, we are trying to see that according to our requirements the necessary quantities are imported. For 1967-68, the total requirements would be 13.50 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 5.00 lakh tonnes of Phosphate and 3.00 lakh tonnes of Potash. Out of these, 5 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen would be raised locally and the rest would have to be imported. 2.5 lakh tonnes of Phosphate would be indigenously produced and we will have to import the entire quantity of Potash.

Mr. Speaker: All these details are not necessary in reply to a supplementary.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मन्त्री जी के वक्तव्य में माइतर इरिगेशन वर्क्स का लघु सिंचाई योजना का जिक्र है तो मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस लघु सिंचाई योजना में छोटे छोटे कुओं के निर्माण को भी शामिल किया जाता है यदि हां, तो जो बिल्कुल सूखा पड़ा है उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में तो क्या इन राज्यों की ओर से और केन्द्र की ओर से भी छोटी सिंचाई योजना में कुओं के निर्माण के लिए धनराशि दी गई है यदि हां, तो क्या इस तरह की भी शिकायतें मन्त्री महोदय को मिली हैं कि जिला स्तर पर जो कुएं खुदते हैं वे केवल कागज़ पर ही रहते हैं खाली झंडियां लगा दी

जाती हैं और जब अधिकारी आते हैं तो वह झंडियां देख कर समझ लेते हैं, कि इतने कुएं खुदे हैं। अब अगर इस तरह से यह कार्य चलेगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इसका क्या जवाब दिया जाय ?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Because the Government of India has taken up a number of projects at a time like insecticide, pesticides, fertilisers, etc., we do not have enough funds to go round. In view of this and in view of the fact that the need for increasing food production is very imperative, will Government divert all the funds from these comparatively less important schemes like insecticides, pesticides, etc. and concentrate entirely on water-supply and minor irrigation? The immediate pressing need of the cultivator is water. Will Government divert all the funds to providing water to the cultivator?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: All these factors are important for development of agriculture. But I may assure the House that I want to lay the greatest emphasis on irrigation—minor and major—and my effort will be to have as many minor schemes as possible completed within the shortest possible time to that we can have immediate results in agriculture.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। मैं कोई प्रश्न करने नहीं जा रहा हूं। मैंने जो प्रश्न किया था वह लघु सिंचाई योजना के बारे में था। मन्त्री महोदय ने उस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। लघु सिंचाई योजना पर जब पैसा खर्च किया गया है तो उसकी प्रगति क्या है यह जानकारी मैंने चाही थी।

Mr. Speaker: There is no answer to that.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : विगत वर्षों में सघन खेती के लिये जो कृषि प्रोग्राम इस्तेमाल किये गये थे और हर प्रान्त में कुछ जिले लिये गये थे उनमें क्या हुआ, उन में

केली में कितनी प्रगति हुई और कितना धन उपजा ? क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई जानकारी है कि कोई काम हुआ है वा नहीं और यदि हुआ है तो उपज पहले से कितनी अधिक है ?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to intensive agriculture districts or package districts. Evaluation teams have looked into it and we find that the adoption of package districts has helped us to raise agricultural production quite substantially. The rate of growth in those districts is much higher than in other areas.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Yashpal Singh—(Interruption)

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, I have been doing sufficient exercise in trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot call all hon. Members who express a desire to put supplementaries on one question.

Shri S. Kandappan: I have been repeatedly standing up and sitting here....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

Shri S. Kandappan: I wanted to put a supplementary on question No. 79. I failed to catch your eye. Again on question No. 80 I was standing up trying to catch your eye. Yesterday also the same thing was repeated.

Mr. Speaker: If a hundred hon. Members get up to put supplementaries on one question, should I give a chance to all the hundred? I am giving only one supplementary to one hon. Member. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav wanted to ask something and I allowed him. On the second question the leader of a party wanted to ask something and I gave him a chance. I am not allowing the same hon. Member to put supplementaries on all questions. It would not be possible for me to call all hon. Members who get up to put supplementaries

on any one question. If I allow that, it will not be possible for us to take up even four questions during the whole Question Hour....(Interruption). Order, order The hon. Member may please sit down; I am on my legs. Shri Gupta wanted to put a supplementary and he was given a chance. It is not that I am allowing to put a supplementary on all questions (Interruption). If you so desire I am prepared to call all hon. Members who get up to put supplementaries on any question. I will allow all hon. Members to put supplementaries and go to the next question only when there is none desirous of putting a supplementary on the previous question. I have no objection. But in that case we may be able to take up only one question. I am in the hands of the House. From this side also a number of them got up. I called only Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma and Shri D. N. Tiwary; the rest of them had to sit down. From the other side also many got up. I am prepared to accept, if that is the suggestion of the House, that I should call all those who get up. I have absolutely no objection but, in that case, as I have already said, we shall answer only one question per day ...

Shri S. Kandappan: Whereas two or three supplementaries have been allowed to hon. Members from certain groups, not a single Member from my group has been allowed to put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will please sit down. He cannot claim any greater privilege than any other Member of this House. For me all hon. Members are alike.

Shri S. Kandappan: But this is gross injustice.

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. He may consider it like that. I have called the next question (Interruption).

Shri Tulsidas: Sir, I would suggest that you may call one Member from this side and one from that side, then one from this side and so on.

Shri Manubhai Patel: Also back-benchers.

Mr. Speaker: I will do that in future. I will call one from this side, then one from that side and so on.

Agricultural Engineers

*81. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dearth of agricultural engineers in India at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Yes.

(b) There were only two agricultural institutions in the country till the beginning of Third Plan with low admission capacities, offering degree courses in agricultural engineering.

(c) (i) To meet the anticipated shortages of Agri. Engineers, Agriculture Engineering Colleges were started in the Agricultural Universities in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the Third Plan.

(ii) the admission capacity of the existing colleges are being enlarged.

(iii) During Fourth Plan a new agricultural engineering college was started in the Agricultural University of Orissa in 1966 and is being started in J. N. K. Vishva Vidyalaya (Madhya Pradesh) in July, 1967. Three more are expected to be started in the Agricultural Universities of Mysore, West Bengal (Kalyani) and Andhra Pradesh in later years of the current Plan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस वक्त कितने इंजीनियर्स की डिमाण्ड है और कितने हमारे पास मौजूद हैं। इस कमी को हम लोग कब तक पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): According to the requirements which have been worked out by the end of the Fourth Plan we will require 200 post-graduates and 600 graduates. We have at present facilities only for 20 post-graduates per annum and about 500 graduates by the end of the Plan. So, there is a substantial gap between the requirements and supply.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बजाय इसके कि आप बाहर से इसका इन्तजाम करें, आप पूसा इन्स्टिट्यूट को इतना डेवेलप क्यों नहीं करते हैं कि वह हमारी एक साल की जरूरत को पूरा कर सके।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are likely to have a number of institutes now. At present we are having five institutions—Allahabad Agricultural College, IIT, Kharagpur, UP Agricultural University, University of Udaipur and the Punjab Agriculture University. A few other States have engineering courses.

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने चार राज्य बतलाये उड़ीसा, मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश। राजस्थान ने आखिर क्या गुनाह किया है कि उसका नाम नहीं लिया गया ? अगर कृषि कालेज के लिये आप के पास कोई पैसा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के बारे में क्या कोई व्यवस्था की गई है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already referred to Udaipur. I did not know that hon. Member does not know that Udaipur is in Rajasthan.

Shri Manubhai Patel: Is there any proposal with the Government of opening an agricultural university in Gujarat to turn out more agricultural engineers?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Our approach in this matter is very clear. We have suggested to all the State