

पदार्थ उत्पन्न होते थे, उत्पादकों से उनका कुछ भाग के रूप में भी लिया जाता था। उससे हमेशा लाभ होता था। क्या सरकार इस समय भी उसी कार्य पद्धति के रूप में किसानों से अनाज इत्यादि वसूल करने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At one time this was considered quite out of date and that was why we converted this system of grain revenue into cash revenue. Now I do not think it is possible to go back to the original system.

Aversion of Farmers to Fertilizers

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- *528. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has revealed that the farmers are not yet fertiliser-minded;

(b) how far it is true that high prices, unsatisfactory credit and distribution arrangements are responsible to a considerable extent for restricted consumption of fertilizers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the use of fertilizers under Indian conditions, involves certain risks and makes the farmer reluctant to give up conventional manures; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the findings of National Council of Applied Economic Research?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (d). The Report is under study by the Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government taken note of the fact that even in package districts where the response has been 100 per cent to the use of fertiliser, cultivators are not in a mood to use it continuously? In this context, do Government expect to devise means to carry the farmer with them in regard to the continuous use of fertiliser?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The present position is that our supply position of fertiliser is such that we are unable to meet the demand. Therefore, there is no question of any hesitancy on the part of the farmer. It is our inability to supply the necessary fertiliser which is standing in the way.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government also considered the recommendation of the study team that there must be a speedy decision on the crop insurance scheme and a guaranteed price to the farmer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as crop insurance also is concerned, we are trying to have a pilot project in the Punjab, on the experience of which it may be extended to other areas also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इम आदरणीय सदन में यह बताया गया था कि हम अमरीका से फर्टिलाइजर 250 रुपये फी-टन लेते हैं और किसानों को 400 रुपये फी-टन के हिसाब से देते हैं। अब तक वही भेद चल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इम भेद को कम करने के लिए और किसानों

को कम कीमत पर फर्टिलाइजर देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that a committee has been appointed to go into the pricing, distribution, production—various aspects of the fertiliser industry. The report will be available by the end of May, when all these will be considered together.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of various complaints that in many places crops have been destroyed because the fertiliser used was not suitable for the particular type of soil there, what action are Government taking to establish soil testing laboratories so that the farmers know what type of fertiliser is suitable for what particular type of soil?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We intend having a comprehensive soil survey during the Fourth Plan. We are already taking advance action for the purpose of establishing a sufficient number of laboratories even during this year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister admitted that there is a shortfall of fertiliser in the country. Is the quantity available being fairly distributed in States so that every agriculturist becomes fertiliser-minded?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every attempt is being made for the purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the system of distributing fertilisers in almost all the States of India is so defective that fertilisers get into the black market, are used for the distillation of illicit liquor and are used for purposes other than those for which they are meant? May I know what the Government is going to do to stop all these malpractices connected with the distribution of fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have just now stated that a committee has been appointed, and they are going into the

various aspects. I do not know whether it is being utilised for illicit distillation also. If that is so, that also will be taken into consideration. Let us wait for the report of this committee.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Government are aware that widespread adulteration of fertilisers supplied through Government and semi-Government agencies is the major factor in non-fertiliser mindedness of our farmers; if so, what do they propose to do about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the hon. Member is correct in his conclusion.

Shri Kapur Singh: I know it personally. He says the hon. Member is not correct. I am a farmer myself.

Mr. Speaker: I have to believe both the hon. Members. What should I do?

Shri Hem Barua: Since farmers' interest in fertilisers, like electricity and love, can be generated, may I know what steps Government have taken so far to generate interest in the farmers in the use of fertilisers?

Shri A. P. Jain: What is common between love and electricity?

Shri Hem Barua: Love, like electricity, can be generated.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know that Hem Barua is the connecting link between the two.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are not only trying to generate interest in the minds of the people for the use of fertilisers; sufficient interest has already been created. As I already stated the shortfall is in the supplies, not in the farmer now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार की ओर से जो उर्वरक दिया जाता है, उस के लिए पानी की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है और कई बार पानी अधिक न होने के कारण फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इस की तुलना में गोबर का खाद कम पानी होने पर भी अधिक लाभदायक होता है।

क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि गोबर का खाद अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाया जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The conventional type of manure, like the farmyard manure, green manure and other things, can be produced by the farmers themselves.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या सरकार भी कोई सहयोग दे रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा करें कि गाय ज्यादा गोबर पैदा किया करें ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि किसानों को जबर्दस्ती खाद दिया जाता है और ग्राम तीर पर ऐसे किसानों को खाद दिया जाता है, जिन को जरूरत नहीं होती है और क्या सरकार राज्यों में जिला-स्तर पर ऐसी कमेटियों का गठन करेगी, जिस से केवल उन्हीं किसानों को खाद दिया जाये, जिन को जरूरत हो ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a suggestion which I shall pass on to the UP Government.

Departmentalisation of Clearance of Foodgrains

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- *529. { **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 15th December, 1964 and state the decision taken on the question of departmentalisation of foodgrains clearance at Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): It has been decided that clearance of foodgrains at Calcutta would be departmentalised gradually in stages, beginning with clearance from one berth at which

arrangements for grains discharge would be made through a Marine Leg. The Marine Leg is expected to go into operation within the next few weeks.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the Government aware that a lot of foodgrains is misdelivered during movement from the ships to the godowns, and if so, does Government contemplate taking any proper steps?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is the reason why this Marine Leg is being put in Calcutta, where, from the hold of the steamer, the grain would be taken direct to the silo.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What has happened to those automatic machines which were expected to do this job in Calcutta port?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The machines are being fitted in, in Bombay and Kandla at present.

अनाजों का लाना-ले-जाना

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- *530. { **श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :**
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री अ० ना० बिद्यालंकार :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल :
श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाजों को लाने-लेजाने और मूल्य नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी नियमों तथा विनियमों को राज्यों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से लागू नहीं किया गया है;