

these schemes—capital expenditure required for transport etc. and the running cost. What is the break-up of these Rs. 1.37 crores? How much of this is subsidy? May I know whether the amount allocated for this purpose has been fully utilized?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I must make it clear that these Rs. 1.37 crores are not out of the normal funds. This was a crash programme taken up to years back. Within these two years this was the extra fund that was placed at the disposal of the State Governments. This was only for vegetable cultivation. Our estimate for sewage and sullage is 31,600 acres.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि देश के अन्दर बीमारियाँ इसलिये बढ़ रही हैं कि सीवेज और सनेज सीधा बेजिटेबल्स प्रोडक्शन में जाता है। वह बेजिटेबल्स इतनी बढ़बूदार हो जाती हैं कि उनके खाने से इन्सान न तो लांग लाइफ एन्ज्वाय कर सकता है और हेल्थ ठीक कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या कार्य किया है कि इस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाये और गन्दा पानी बेजिटेबल्स में न जाने पाये।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : हिसाब लगाया गया है और वह हिसाब स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अन्तर स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है तो उस को दुबारा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि बेजिटेबल बगैरह के बढ़ाने में इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है कि इस के गन्देपन को रोका जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में यह नहीं दिया गया है कि उस पर कानूनी पाबन्दी लगाई जाये।

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I must make one thing clear. Just now he has asked a supplementary question whether the States have enacted legislation for this.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): His question was whether it breeds disease. This is one of the superstitions. I hope that at least Members of Parliament will get out of these.

Shri Yashpal Singh: It is a fact.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether there is any scientific evidence available with the Government that the advantage of usage of sewage and sullage as fertilizer is almost counter-balanced by its deleterious effect on crop vegetation for which it is used.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Yes, Sir. Our research centres have found out that sewage and sullage have no adverse effect, in fact have better effect when used as fertilizer. It is better than rural compost. It is inferior to inorganic manure but it is better than rural compost, because of its nutrient value.

Shri Kapur Singh: He began by replying "Yes". So, I thought he agreed with my view.

Mr. Speaker: By "Yes" he meant that an assessment has been made; not the other thing.

States hit by Drought Conditions

*1454. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, which of the States have been able to conduct survey of the problems of the

districts which have been badly hit by the recent drought which might have affected the credit-worthiness and staying power of farmers; and

(b) if so, whether the results of the survey are available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Reports received from the drought affected States indicate that detailed surveys of districts have not been conducted from the point of view of the credit-worthiness and staying power of farmers. However, overall assessments of the scarcity affected districts in 7 States, viz Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan have been made by Central teams deputed by the Planning Commission. According to the assessments made by the Central teams, 127 districts in these states have been affected. General assessments made by other 3 States, viz. Kerala, Madras and Punjab, indicate that 6 districts in Madras and some areas of Punjab and Kerala have also been affected. On the basis of these assessments, an estimate has been made of the likely extent of conversion of short-term loans, received by cultivators from cooperative societies, into medium-term loans, so as to defer the process of repayment and make the cultivators eligible for fresh finance. The requirement is roughly of the order of Rs. 22 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that no survey has been made regarding this problem. What was the requirement put forward by the various State Governments for converting the short-term loans into medium-term loans when the Planning Commission team visited the States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The total demand from all the 8 States mentioned was Rs. 22.33 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment is now going to be made, because it has not been made so far, with regard to such part of the country as has been affected by drought, with regard to other problems affecting credit-worthiness and staying power of the farmers?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The team of the Planning Commission visited 7 States and reported on the conditions prevailing there. We are getting regular reports from the State Governments. Of course, it does not indicate any systematic survey. On the basis of this survey and based on reports from the Reserve Bank and State Governments, we have arrived at this figure of Rs. 22.33 crores.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is mentioned in the statement that a general assessment of these areas was made. Apart from these, I would like to know whether these teams have recommended some permanent measures to be taken in this area.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This question relates specifically to the conversion of short-term loans to medium-term loans because of scarcity conditions. The question asked by the hon. Members relates to the general character in respect of action to be taken for increasing production. There have been some recommendations for provision of relief to women and children, supply of fodder and drinking water, scarcity relief work etc. These are being taken care of by separate schemes.

श्री किशन पटनायक : प्रकाल तथा प्रायः प्रकाल के इलाकों में प्रायः दो कारणों से कठिनाई आती है। एक तो इन इलाकों की एक तिहाई आबादी, जिसमें प्रायः से ज्यादा किसान हैं, अपने गांवों को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं और दूसरे यह कि जो किसान रह गये

हैं उन्होंने अपने बैल बेच डाले हैं और जो तकावी लोन वगैरह मिला है उसको खा डाला है। इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अगले साल की कृषि में नुकसान न हो इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है और क्या उनके बारे में कोई सेन्सस या सर्वे प्राप्ति भी करवा रही है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मैंने बतलाया कि जहाँ तक अकाल से परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है जिसमें किसानों को दिक्कत हो रही है कि जो ऋण उन्होंने लिया है वह भ्रदा नहीं कर सकते तो उसके सम्बन्ध में तो कहीं कहीं स्टेट्स ने तकावी वगैरह को माफ किया है लेकिन जो कोप्रोपरेटिव का है उसके लिए मैंने बताया कि . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल क्या है और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो यही है क्रेडिटवर्दीनेस उनकी नहीं है . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : जो क्रेडिट उनको मिला है उसको वह खत्म कर डाले हैं, बैल वगैरह भी बेच डाले हैं तो उन किसानों के बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : चूँकि अब इस क्षमता उनकी क्रेडिटवर्दीनेस कमजोर है, उनकी स्थिति कमजोर है, अब एग्जैक्ट तो हम नहीं जानते कि कितना बैल बेच डाला है या क्या किया है, लेकिन इसीलिए सरकार ने योजना बनायी है कि इस साल 22 करोड़ रुपये और देंगे और जो शाटं टर्म लोन है वह तीन वर्ष से लेकर 5 वर्ष में उसे भ्रदा कर सकेंगे।

श्री सा० ला० वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में जो अकाल हमेशा डेरा डाले रहता है उसका भी कोई माकूल इन्तजाम सरकार ने सोचा है या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, जैसा मैंने कहा जनरल क्वेश्चन तो यह नहीं है लेकिन इसमें राजस्थान का भी 192 लाख रुपये शामिल है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में झांझ प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान का जिक्र है तो माननीय मंत्री जी को तो पता होगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सूखा पड़ा था, धान की फसल बिलकुल गायब हो गई, वहाँ का भी लगान कलेक्टरों ने मुस्तवी कर रखा है तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश इस सूखाग्रस्त में क्यों नहीं प्राया और उनको तकावी देने के लिए कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : वैसे तो स्केयर्सिटी एरिया के कई इलाके रहे हैं, इन सात-आठ स्टेट्स के अलावा भी लेकिन जिन जिन स्टेट्स ने स्ट्रेस किया कि कोप्रोपरेटिव क्रेडिट को मदद दी जाय, उनको दिया गया। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी होती तो उनको भी मदद दी गई होती।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी इतना सूखाग्रस्त है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह कहते हैं कि स्टेट वाले कहें तो वह उसके लिए तैयार है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Central team only conducted a survey for credit-worthiness or they have gone into the entire problem of drought-affected areas and suggested any other measures? I would also like to know whether their report tallies with the reports sent by State Governments and what is the total population affected in the country as a whole.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am sorry that the statement about the population is not before me just now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How do they calculate then? They have

provided Rs. 22 crores. If the population figure is not known, how do they calculate?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I will attempt to answer it. This question of providing Rs. 22 crores was gone into by the Department of Co-operation, the Reserve Bank which is in charge of agricultural credit, State apex banks, the co-operative structure in the States and the State Governments themselves. As regards this general question whether this team went into it, this team also went into the other four or five questions which I just now mentioned besides this. They have given a separate scheme which is not connected with this question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the State Governments' reports? Do they tally with the report of the Central team? He has not replied to that.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I said, it includes both.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रश्न है उसका माकूल जवाब नहीं आया। प्रश्न यह है कि जहाँ पर ड्राट हो गया है उस जगह पर किसान को अपना जीवन चलाने के लिए और बेती के लिए भी खेत को जोतना है, तो उसमें दो तरह के किसान होते हैं। एक किसान ऐसा है कि जिसके पास जमीन बाधा है तो उसको तो कर्ज मिल सकता है लेकिन ऐसा किसान जिसकी कम जमीन है और जो मजदूरी भी करता है और बेती से भी जिन्दा रहता है, ऐसे किसान के लिए सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम सोच रखा है और उन किसानों के लिए क्या बगैर सूद रुपया देने का इन्तजाम किया है या नहीं ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : इस किस्म के किसान भी हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह प्रश्न देखा जाय तो मूल रूप से उन फार्मर्स के सम्बन्ध में है

जिनकी क्रेडिटवर्दीनिस रही है और उसका जवाब दिया है। खास कर उन फार्मर्स के लिए जो कि गरीब हैं उनके लिए स्केर्यासिटी एरिया प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने पिछले सप्ताह स्टेटमेंट दिया था और सबालों का जवाब उन्होंने दिया था। वह भ्रलग सबाल है और प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम बगैरह उसका भ्रलग बनाया गया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं तो यह पूछता हूँ कि जो किसान ऐसे हैं कि जिनके पास कम जमीन है उनके लिए सरकार क्या दे रही है? उन किसानों के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है जो मजदूरी भी करते हैं और जमीन भी जोतते हैं और जिनके पास खाने को भी नहीं है, उनके लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है ?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I can say that we have a programme of even crop loans. In the case of those cultivators who are not credit-worthy in the sense that they have not got their own property, or anything else to pledge or they cannot mortgage the land, against the crop itself the co-operative structure and the Government are going to issue loans either through the co-operatives or through the corporations which we are going to contemplate for weaker States. That is the plan.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How is it that when it has been published in all the newspapers that the Banda district of the Bundelkhand area has been so badly or so severely hit by drought that even the wells and the rivers have dried up and there is a great water famine with the result that thousands of cattle and people are on the verge of water starvation, Government have not taken any action to provide some help and some interest-free loans and subsidies to the people of that area?

Shri Kapur Singh: We have heard of water scarcity but not of water famine and water starvation.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am sorry I cannot give a very correct answer for this reason that, as I have stated these schemes are formulated after the request from the State Government is made and then it is examined and then the assistance is given. If the hon. Member wants that any scheme in relation to Banda or Eastern UP should be taken up, she should approach the UP Government to formulate a scheme and forward it to the Central Government. If they do not, then the Central Government do not come in.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल आप मुझे पूछने दीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जनरल स्केर्षिस्टी का सवाल नहीं है और इसके लिए सात घाठ मिनट मैंने खर्च किये, अब और कितनों को मौका दे सकता हूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है . . .

श्री बागड़ा : जिनके जिलों में अकाल पड़ा और सारे इलाके में जहाँ लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, उनको आप मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं . . .

Fodder Banks

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- *1455. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for establishing Centrally sponsored fodder banks in the various States against recurring famines has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the names of places in Rajasthan where such fodder banks have been located; and

(c) the criterion on which the storing capacity of these banks has been determined?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) Fodder banks in Rajasthan have been located at the following places:—

- (i) Guda Endla
- (ii) Binjawa
- (iii) Kaloo
- (iv) Mandhera

(c) The storing capacity has been determined on the availability of fodder grasses, availability of facilities for bailing and storing, proximity from the rail and road heads and nearness to the areas susceptible to fodder famines.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments are entrusted with the day-to-day working of these banks, and the Central Government only supply the fodder from outside, and if so, whether the State Governments have been requested to collect the fodder from the surplus States or from within the States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The fodder bank is to be administered by the State Government. The collection of the fodder has to be, by and large, from the State forests themselves. In those cases where the States cannot do so, the question of getting fodder from other States arises, and then we come into the picture, and we try to help them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether railway freight is charged by