

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 8, 1966/Kartika 17,
1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Requirements of Fertilisers

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- *151. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

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

(a) whether any survey has been carried out as regards the requirements of the country for the various kinds of fertilisers for each year;

(b) if so, the quantities of the various kinds of fertilisers required;

(c) the extent to which the requirements are met by indigenous and import supplies; and

(d) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in fertilisers?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Fertilisers appointed by the Government of India made an assessment of

the requirements of various kinds of Fertilisers during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) and (c). Taking into account the requirements as assessed by the Fertiliser Committee, the possibilities for expanding internal production and the availability of foreign exchange, the consumption targets for 1970-71 adopted in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan are 2.0 million tonnes of N, 1.0 million tonnes of P₂O₅, and 0.35 million tonnes of K₂O. It is envisaged that in the last year of the Fourth Plan, 1970-71, the requirements of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilisers would be met from internal production. As indigenous production of Potassic fertilisers is negligible, almost the entire requirements would have to be imported.

(d) All possible steps are being taken to achieve production targets, by establishing additional fertiliser factories and by expanding existing fertiliser factories.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far has the seven-year holiday declared by the Government of India in regard to the distribution and price control encouraged foreign investment?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This has only started recently and still we are negotiating with the foreign collaborators. We cannot say how far it will succeed, but we hope it will succeed. But at the moment we cannot say whether it is successful or it has failed.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the American company has now come forward to accept the responsibility for financing the fertiliser plant and, if so, what

are the prospects of his plant being undertaken in the near future.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The question should be put to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर ब्रताव : श्रीमन्, क्या वह बात सही है कि अभी हमारे देश में जो खाद के कारखाने हैं उन का उत्पादन पूरी क्षमता में नहीं हो रहा है ? यदि नहीं हो रहा है तो इसके कारण क्या हैं और पूरी क्षमता में खाद के कारखानों में उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि जितना हमने टार्गेट रखा था यर्ड प्लान था या इस साल उतना उत्पादन कारखानों में नहीं हो सका। इस की वजह एक दो जगह दो पावर शाटेंज थी, कुछ जगह रा मैटीरिअल की शाटेंज रही। इस के लिए बराबर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि यर्ड प्लान के एंड तक हम 3.5 मिलियन टन का प्रोडक्शन कर सकें।

Shri S. Kandappan: Apart from the long term measures undertaken to make enough fertilisers available to the farmers of this country, I would like to know, in view of the immediate concern that the farmers feel due to the non-availability of fertilisers particularly in so many districts of the Madras State, whether the Government is taking adequate steps to see that the farmer gets enough fertilisers.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is one of our problems. As a matter of fact, since last year, we have pushed up the availability of fertilisers by import and by increasing production. We are trying to become self-sufficient by the end of this Plan. But we cannot be sure because the increase is very stupendous. Even this year, we are not able to cope up with the total requirements of fertilisers,

because of expansion of the fertiliser used per acre, which is increasing and there is definitely a greater demand.

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, my question is different. There are places where fertiliser are being blocked due to drought or floods, and there are places where fertilisers are not available where they could be used for better cultivation. So, I would like to see a diversion of these fertilisers, to areas where they could be used for cultivation. (Interruption). I want a concrete assurance from the Minister. What he has said is very vague. I want to know whether Madras is getting an increased quantity this time.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I will try to give the quota of Madras. I have a statement with me. For this year, the quota for Madras is 1,02,265 tons, as against a total of 9,90,624 tons for the country. I must concede that there is a shortage everywhere, and the demand has gone up; but we are not able to cope up to 100 per cent.

श्री धनपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, आप भी इन को नहीं समझते, बिना बात की समस्या बना रखी है। अंग्रेजी में इसे कहते हैं "to make mountains out of molehills."

जिन देशों की यह नकल करते हैं उनमें वन सम्पत्ति नहीं है। हमारे यहां करोड़ों टन पेड़ की पत्तियां बेकार जाती हैं, करोड़ों टन कम्पोस्ट बेकार जाती है। बजाय इसके कि उस कम्पोस्ट की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और वन सम्पत्ति की ओर, पेड़ की पत्तियों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये, विदेशों के सामने हाथ फैलाये खड़े हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस चीज को बन्द करके ग्रीन मैन्योरिंग के और कम्पोस्ट के ऊपर ध्यान देगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, सरकार अच्छी तरह से इस बात को समझती है और यह जो हमने बताया है वह तो इनके भलावा है जो माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं। शहरों में

धीर गांवों में जो कम्पोस्ट है, उसकी तरफ हमारा पूरा ध्यान है ।

प्रथम महोदय : ठाकुर साहब कह रहे हैं कि इस को सोच लिया जाये ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that the fertiliser requirements of the farmers are not adequately met by the Government, are Government considering the desirability of concentrating the supply of adequate fertilisers to these areas where the high breed and high yielding varieties are grown and if so, what action have Government taken in this regard?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We are giving priority to the distribution of these fertilisers for high yielding and intensive area programmes, we are seeing that all the requirements of the high yielding variety programmes are first met and then we are distributing it to other areas.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 2 मिलियन टन नाइट्रोजनस, 1 मिलियन टन पी, और 0.35 मिलियन टन कै, और खाद की जरूरत होगी तो इस को देखते हुए ऐसा पता चलता है कि हमारी सरकार नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है जिसका असर स्वायत्त के ऊपर एमिडिक होगा । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का ध्यान आपने रखा है और दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या फोर्थ प्लान में किसानों को सस्ती खाद भी मिलेगी या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जो यह रखा गया है 2 मिलियन टन, 1 मिलियन टन और .35 मिलियन टन यह प्रोपोशन से रखा गया है । इस को हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स ने देखा है और यह नहीं है कि सब खाद बराबर बराबर लगती है । नाइट्रोजन की ज्यादा जरूरत है, इसलिए नाइट्रोजन ज्यादा रखा गया है ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that even as it is with the old varieties there is considerable shortage of supply of fertilisers as well as pesticides, are Government taking necessary steps to ensure the adequate supplies of fertilisers as well as insecticides for the new varieties which need five or even ten times as much as the old varieties and by the failure of which the old varieties also are likely to be affected by the new pests that would have come in the train of the new varieties?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have answered it, but I can give some more details. For high yielding varieties, out of about 10 lakh tonnes, we are allotting 92,000 tonnes for kharif and 1.24 lakh tonnes for rabi. We have ensured that all the high yielding variety programmes are covered by the fertilisers that we give. It does not suffer for want of fertilisers and plant protection also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Time and again this question has come up before this House that about Rs. 8 crores which is being saved on the imported fertilisers should be given in the form of subsidy to the poorer farmers and the fertiliser price also must be reduced for them. What action has the Government intended to take so that the poor farmers may also be able to use the fertilisers easily?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: So far as the fertilisers being given to the farmers today is concerned, even now it is being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 53 crores this year. If subsidy was the answer in substitution of fertiliser, Government would have taken the decision to give cash subsidy to them. But fertilisers cannot be substituted by cash subsidy.

दिली में सड़क दुर्घटनाएं

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* 152. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत सा प्राजाप ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा ।