

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो डिफैक्ट पाए गए हैं, उन के लिये सरकार ने किस को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है और उस के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कागज और रिबन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया जाये ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लोगों ने ये कागज और रिबन दिये, उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

Shri Bhagavati: There is even difficulty in getting this paper. We do not import this paper. We get all this paper from Indian manufacturers. Formerly, the Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Co., Ltd., New Delhi supplied us this paper. Now there is another company, the Rolls Prints Co., Calcutta, which is supplying this paper to us. I think there will be some improvement now.

नाशिकीटों द्वारा फसलों को क्षति

*१३११. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या **लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में प्रति वर्ष नाशिकीटों के कारण कई करोड़ रुपये की फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं जिस से कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लक्ष्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन नाशिकीटों को नष्ट करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ग) इन नाशिकीटों के कारण किस राज्य में सबसे अधिक क्षति होती है ?

लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां। कोई परिशुद्ध निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है। एक अनुमान लगाया गया था, उस के अनुसार कीड़ों, अन्य पशु नाशिकीटों, बीमारियों और घासपात

द्वारा समस्त हानि लगभग १००० करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक की होती है।

(ख) पौद-रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों की है। पौदों की मृदा-मारी और बीमारियों के विरुद्ध नियंत्रण उपायों को प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिये समस्त राज्यों में बनस्पति रक्षा संगठनों की स्थापना की गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार भी राज्य सरकारों की वहां पर सहायता करती है, जहां तकनीकी सलाह और भूमि व हवाई कार्यवाहियों में सहायता की आवश्यकता होती है। कीटनाशी औषधियों और मनुष्य द्वारा चालित फुव्वारे/घूलितों के वितरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने २५ प्रतिशत का अंशदान पेश किया है।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में होने वाला नुकसान फसलों के मूल्य का लगभग २० प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है। विभिन्न राज्यों में हुई हानि के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

[(a) Yes, Sir. No accurate assessments have been made. One estimate made is that overall losses caused by insects, other animal pests, diseases and weeds come to about rupees 1,000 crores per annum.

(b) Plant protection is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Plant Protection Organisations have been established in all States for taking effective control measures against plant pest and diseases. The Central Govt. also helps the State Governments wherever required by way of technical advice and assistance in ground and aerial operations. For the distribution of pesticides and manually operated sprays/dusters the Central Government has offered a subsidy of 25 per cent.

(c) The losses inflicted in each State are estimated at about 20 per cent of the value of the crops. Comparative figures of damage caused in different States are not available.]

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अमरीका के डा० सिंह ने जो पुत्राव दिये थे वे क्या थे और हम ने क्या उन मुद्दाओं का मान्यता दी है और अगर उन का मान्यता नहीं दी तो उस का क्या कारण है, क्या अड़चने पड़ती हैं ?

Shri Shinde: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Has one Dr. Singh of America given some suggestions and have we accepted them and done anything about them?

Shri Shinde: A number of suggestions are made from time to time and all suggestions are welcome. There is a technical expert organisation attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and they examine generally the technical progress and we are trying to utilise the technical advances made in different countries in regard to plant protection measures.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जैसे अमरीका के डा० सिंह ने सारे राज्यों का सर्वे किया है, क्या भारत सरकार ने भी कोई सर्वे किया है कि कितना नुकसान होता है ? जिस तरह से डा० सिंह ने नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया है, उसी तरह से सर्वे कर के भारत सरकार ने भी नुकसान का अंदाजा लगाया है ?

Shri Shinde: These estimates are broad estimates and no accurate estimates are possible. But the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the help of the different States are trying to have estimates, and the Government of India has got in a broad way some idea of the damage that is caused due to various pests and diseases.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : शस्यदि नाशक कीट तथा इसी प्रकार के दूसरे कीट जो पौधों का विनाश करते हैं, किसी राज्य में किसी विशेष ऋतु में तथा किसी विशेष रूप में होते हैं क्या ? इन की उत्पत्ति का कारण क्या है ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने कोई अन्वेषण किया है ?

Shri Shinde: I think it is not confined to a particular State. It is all over India. Various crops are affected by various types of diseases and there are various research institutions which are working as specialised organisations to locate the causes as to why these pests and diseases crop up.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में आ जाना चाहिये । सरदार जी का बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी आती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दावा नहीं कर सकता कि मेरी उन से अच्छी हिन्दी होती है । इन के पैदा होने का कारण क्या है ? पैदा कैसे होते हैं ?

Shri Shinde: It is not possible to indicate that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं बता सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे पता होता तो मैं मिनिस्टर होता । मुझे पता नहीं ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : क्या कीटाणु नाशक औषधियों तथा दूसरी जिस सामग्री की आवश्यकता होती है वह भारत में भी भली भाँति प्राप्त है ?

Shri Shinde: Yes, Sir: attempts are being made to see that as early as possible our country attains self-sufficiency within a reasonable period by increasing the installed capacity for the manufacture of pesticides and plant protection equipment.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The main snag in implementing effectively the programme of pest control is financial inability of the farmer. In that case, what arrangements are proposed to be made by the Government to provide the necessary financial assistance to the farmer to implement the measure undertaken by this Ministry?

Shri Shinde: In fact there are credit facilities extended to farmers in various forms. Moreover, as I have already explained, 25 per cent subsidy is granted by the Centre for equipment and pesticides. The State Governments are also expected to contribute their own share for subsidising materials and equipment.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Has it come to the notice of Government that the insecticides that are applied are not found to be very efficacious and they are also not adequately supplied and in time when they are needed to fight these pests; and, if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Attempts are being made to supply these pesticides in time and according to the requirements of the farmers. In fact, from the figures it will be evident that the use of these pesticides is increasing. At the beginning of the second Plan, we sold about 9,445 tons of pesticides valued at Rs. 1.36 crores, but from the beginning of the third Plan, it has increased to Rs. 4.6 crores worth. In 1962, for instance, 45,908 tons of pesticides have been sold, worth Rs. 7.5 crores. So, there has been a substantial increase in the use of pesticides. We are also aware of the importance of the use of pesticides in view of the large-scale destruction of crops due to pests.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the present production of pesticides in this country, both in the private and the public sectors, is not adequate to meet the actual requirements of cheap pesticides and, if so, is the Government thinking of any steps to encourage even the small-scale and medium-scale producers to come forward in order to manufacture pesticides?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to power sprayers and other things, the capacity has been recently increased by 12,500 units. At present, the capacity is only 4,000 units. So, we have in fact licensed an additional

capacity. We also want to make the country self-sufficient both in the matter of pesticides and in the equipment for the use of pesticides.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister replied that they want to be self-sufficient. May I know how many persons applied for permission or licence to set up such factories and what is the number of persons who have not been granted permission?

Shri Shinde: I think notice is required.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that the number of manufacturing power units has since been increased by 12,500. Licences have been given for 12,500 units.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It has been said that the total loss is 20 per cent of the total production. So, may I know what was the percentage 10 years back, and by how much we have improved in respect of keeping the damage due to pests, in check?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not got statistics. As my colleague has pointed out, these are only rough figures.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Minister claims that there is enough of these pesticides in the country, may I know what are the reasons for its not being made available to farmers through the blocks in proper time and at the right moment?

Shri Shinde: It has never been claimed by the Government that pesticides are adequately available in the country. We are trying to import and cover the deficit. The main difficulty is, according to me, not the availability but even the knowledge of using the pesticides, and that knowledge requires to be spread among the agriculturists. It is very encouraging to know that the agriculturists are taking with very great enthusiasm to the use of pesticides. But it is not a fact that the availability is the only limiting factor.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: In recent years there has been a demand for the production of potato. May I know what steps the Government have taken against the damage to potato crop, particularly, against this particular disease known as nemotitis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, some researches have been made relating to this, and we are taking certain measures; we have not found that these have been cent per cent effective.

Control in Food Trade

*1312. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of control in food trade introduced so far;

(b) the impact it has on prices and traditional traders; and

(c) whether Government are aware that there are long queues and wheat worth Rs. 2 only is sold at a time in Rajasthan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There is licensing control on the wholesale trade in foodgrains, the roller flour mills and the rice mills. Forward trading in foodgrains is banned.

(b) It is difficult to isolate the effects of any particular measure on prices. Traders are adjusting themselves to the control measures adopted.

(c) Nowhere in Rajasthan is the distribution restricted to wheat worth two rupees at a time. It was only in Bikaner City that such a restriction was imposed for a day or two due to delay in arrival of imported wheat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the trade has not yet reconciled itself to the new arrangements and is making representations which provoked the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to say something at their annual conference and, if so, may I know what are the diffi-

culties which are being pointed out by the trade and what is the Government's reaction? The strategic controls are almost ineffective so far.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): It is correct that the reaction of the trade when we promulgated this licensing order was not favourable. That reaction was not unexpected because they were accustomed to function in an atmosphere where there was practically no control. My own assessment is that as a result of persistent efforts made by the State Governments and also as a result of various discussions that the trade representatives have had with me and my colleagues at the Centre, the trade is now getting reconciled to the fact that they will have to submit to discipline. Particularly about Rajasthan, their representatives saw me yesterday and today also and I have been left with this impression that they fully realise the importance, both to the consumer as well as to the grower, of introducing discipline, and my own assessment is that they will cooperate with the regulatory measures that we have adopted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that it is not the strategic controls but the arrivals in the market which determine the price and, if it is so, may I know what further steps the Minister contemplates to take to see that there is not a big margin between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that arrivals in the market do affect the level of prices. But it will not be correct to say that the regulatory measures do not have any effect on the price. The regulatory measures did have a powerful effect, because after the creation of the wheat zones, for instance, the prices in certain areas, where there is a considerable quantity of wheat, have shown a tendency not to shoot up and, therefore, it is the combined effect of both the arrivals as well as the control