

specially in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, with a provision for coaching facilities for administrative/bank and other Central Government service examinations and also with post-matric scholarship.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, I need a fresh notice for this.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue is very important. I would also....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying it again and again that only 60 minutes are allowed for Question Hour and there are 542 members in the House. Those Members who asked a question yesterday may not ask a question today and those who have asked today, may not ask tomorrow. All members can't be accommodated. It is useless to speak in this way..(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKADAS: I am also one of the 542 members....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I am saying that the Members sitting in the front row should give a chance to the Members sitting on the back benches to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 231. Kumari Uma Bharti.

Organic Manures and Fertilizers

* 231. KUMARI UMA BHARTI:
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had conducted any cost-benefit study to establish the supremacy of organic manures over the chemical fertilizers and also their impact on environment;

(b) If so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. Organic Manures are of low nutrient content but they do improve the Physico-chemical and Microbiological condition of the soil because of their rich humus content. Hence, their role is not competitive but complementary to that of chemical fertilizer.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I expected, for my convenience, that the Hindi knowing hon. Minister of Agriculture would reply my question in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: Use the ear phone, you can hear its Hindi interpretation.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Part (a) of my first supplementary is about how much total fertilizer do we need for our cultivable land. Part (b) is about how much out of that is produced indigenously and how much is imported and part (c) is about countries from which we are making these imports?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker Sir, the question put by the hon. Member is about organic measure and I can give the figures, which are available with me. She also wants to know as to how much is imported and how much is produced indigenously. She has asked about fertilisers: in this connection I would like to tell her that we also produce manure. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker Sir, since he replied my question in a round-about way, I asked another question. It appeared to me that these people became very restless by my first question. So I

considered it appropriate to shift to another question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, there is no problem in giving figures. Even figures on cow dung are available with us. (*Interruptions*)....Figures on cow dung are there and I can say how much of it is used. She says that we did not come with adequate preparation. Look, here are the figures. I can give her the detailed figures. We have 402 lakh buffaloes, 1326 lakh other cattle and 345 lakh other young stock. The total is about 2074 lakhs. All these animals produce a total of 8, 305 lakh tonnes of manure. We put it into use.. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that I did not ask this question at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down till he gives his reply and put your question thereafter.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: All right, Sir, thank you.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: She has asked about manure. Detailed figures on manure are also available with us. Details of information about the percentage which we import is also available with us and I can furnish the same to her. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, part (a) of my question points out that agricultural scientists of U.S.A. believe that fertiliser affects the fertility of soil. It has an adverse effect. That is why they have started thinking in terms of using organic manure instead of fertiliser. Now let me make a comparison between U.S.A. and India. In U.S.A. only 7% of our population is dependent on agriculture but in India 70% of its population is dependent on agriculture and this dependence can not be done away with overnight with the help of Doon School or Nehru Model.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this way.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will put my question in a different way. If they are so hurt with my small remark, it does not matter. Now I would like the hon'ble Minister to reply my point. 70% of the population in India is dependent on agriculture. It is, therefore, very essential that the productivity and fertility of the agricultural and cultivable land is maintained for a long time. Please let me know whether the agricultural scientists of India have conducted any survey on the same line as the people of America are thinking today? Has the use of fertilizers on the cultivable land had an impact on the productive capacity of Indian soil. I have put part (b) of my question in this context. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had given a lot of time to Ram Vilas Paswan. As such should also be granted some time so that I may ask my question freely. Now my second question is that if we believe that fertiliser affects the productivity of our cultivable land, will the hon. Minister of Agriculture or the Central Government make an announcement that maximum organic manure would be produced that for use all over the country. For that, cow slaughter should be totally banned. Will the hon. Minister consider putting a complete ban on cow slaughter all over the country?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, her question is under consideration. We have to examine it from all angles. We have to feed 86 crore people and if they are to be fed, we will have to increase production. Production depends on promotion of agriculture, so both are important. Till today, we have all along been using manure. When population increased, we needed more and more foodgrains and started depending on chemical fertilizers. Both are complementary to each other. (*Interruptions*) While on the one hand we should think about the fertility of soil, we should also think about increasing production. We do not adopt the same method in every case. Today in India we use 66.9 kilograms of manure in one hectare of land. In China it is 264 kilograms, in Pakistan 90 kilograms, in Japan 417 kilograms, in U.K. 350 kilograms and in Egypt it is 404 kilograms. As our land is quite negligible. We tell people that in order to

maintain the productivity of soil and its strength, it is essential that we should use manure which our animals give us and along with that in every natural way we should use bio-fertilizers. For this purpose, we made research by establishing research Centres. We have been able to produce as much as 300 tonnes of manure at these centres seen. We would like to continue with this because both are complementary and without that it would serve no purpose. If today we do away with chemical fertilizers we may die of starvation we cannot do that work right now, but we should use both the items in a balanced way so that our productivity is maintained and our foodgrains requirement is fully met. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: The hon. Minister has not yet replied my point on banning cow slaughter. *(Interruptions)* Let the reply to question come. They will have to put a ban on cow slaughter because their government and their party view the problems of the nation from a communal angle. *(Interruptions)* Will he impose a ban on cow straighter. He has not yet replied this point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker Sir, a provision of Rs. 1200 crore was made in the Budget of 1991-92 for the import of chemical fertilisers and Rs. 6000 crore is being allocated on subsidy for fertiliser. Sir, from one kilogram of cow dung we can produce 30 kilograms of manure at a cost of 15 paise per kilogram. It consists of micro nutrient, N.P. 205 and K 20 whereas one tonne of fertilizer costs Rs. 2300/-. Hence I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture whether he would take measures to increase caattle breeding in the country, which has now come down from 430 per 1000 population in 1951 to 271, so that we may get 120 tonnes of manure from cow dung.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is a rule of relevance and irrelevance.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I shall ask you in brief. In part (c) of my question I have desired to know that keeping in view the fact that when in Argentina there are 2089 cattle per thousand people, in Australia 1,365 cattle per 1000 people and in Columbia 919 cattle and in Brazil there are 726 cattle, will the hon. Minister of Agriculture take measures to protect the cows, buffaloes and oxen, the mobile fertiliser factories of the country, for their full utilisation because they yield free fertiliser. I would like to ask whether the Government would provide total protection to them so that their use may be ensured. The second part of my question relates to the fact that all the scientists are also unanimous and Encyclopedia Britanica also supports it that the use of chemicals is harmful for health.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not tell us, it is an established fact.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I would like to state that at a recent held Conference of Cardiologists it has been admitted that use of chemical fertilizers have create a toxicity in food which is responsible for increase in the number of heart patients. I would like to ask the Government if it would encourage the use of natural fertilizers in place of chemical fertilizers.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question raises another question. The hon. Member has been a judge so he can well understand that if I do some work which endangers the lives of many people, would he justify it? I cannot do any such work. I have to provide food-grains to whole of India.

[English]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: I would like to know whether the Government is aware of one of the Japanese organisations working in this sphere — they have established their office in India also — which has proved that by using organic and natural fertilisers we can have more yield

than by using chemical fertilisers.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no dispute about some of these scientific statements. These are established facts.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think the hon. Speaker has replied. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: What the Government of India is thinking on this? Will they be consulting this organisation?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us come out with something else. These established facts we need not have to ask.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: In regard to the question of getting natural fertilizers, I would like to submit that the question of imposing a ban on the slaughter of cows has been raised time and again. I agree with the suggestion but would like to submit at the same time that a ban should also be imposed on the slaughter of pigs. This is a scientific fact that the pig dung is a direct source of natural fertilizer. That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Agriculture if the Government would propose to impose a ban on the slaughter of pigs for a certain period.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I would discuss the issue with Shri Yadav.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am discussing the issue very seriously. Even the Chinese leader Mao-tse-tung had also admitted that pig is a direct source of natural fertilizer. That is why much protection has been provided to pigs. Both the dung and the meat of pig are source of natural fertilizer. Would the Government take initiative for the protection and development of these animals?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: What more I can do. I have already said that I am ready to discuss the matter with Shri Yadav and I will act according to the advice of Shri Yadav. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is the holy tradition of our country that we do not kill the animals unnecessarily.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that taking into account constant increase in population of this country, we would need about 50 million tonnes of foodgrains by the year 2000. To achieve this target, we would have to use more and more fertilizers. I would like to know whether the Government has proper ways and means to make available adequate fertilizers according to the needs of the land. Has the Government conducted any survey to find out the requirement of the fertilizers according to the need of different States?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is my colleague. First of all, I must inform him that we have to make available two hundred million tonnes of fertilizers not just fifty million by the year 2000. We will have to make all the arrangements for it. The various details as to how much fertilizers, what type of fertilizers—organic or bio-fertilizer would be needed and other relevant details are still to be worked out.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the procedure of the House, twenty questions are listed for answer but normally only six or even questions are being answered. I would like to submit that such an arrangement may be made that at least eleven questions are answered everyday or the number of questions put may be reduced to that more questions are covered. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a good suggestion. I would also like to suggest to you to speak when you are called for. Actually a number of hon. Members want to raise supplementaries after the original questions. I would request the members of the House that if a person has asked a supplementary question on one day he should not ask the supplementary on the other day and allow others to put their supplementaries on the other day. If one hon. Member goes on asking questions every day, it would be difficult to accommodate all of them.