

(c) if so, the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Quality of seeds and sale point of  
National Seeds Corporation**

4923. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) how many and at which places  
National Seeds Corporation have their  
offices and stores in the country;

(b) which are the crops seeds with  
which NSC deals with and sells;

(c) the percentage of sale of seeds  
done by NSC in comparison with private  
traders out of total requirements  
in different seeds; and

(d) whether there were complaints  
against quality of certified seeds sold  
by NSC in Jute, Bajra etc. and if so,  
what steps have been taken to improve  
the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) The National Seeds Corporation  
have their offices and stores at 102  
places in the country. The names of  
the places at which these offices/stores  
are situated are indicated in State-  
ment I.

(b) The NSC deals with and sells  
the seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseeds,  
vegetables, green manures, fodder  
crops and fibre crops. The details are  
given in Statement II.

(c) Seed certification is voluntary  
under the Law. Seed dealers also are  
not required to be registered compul-  
sarily. Hence the volume of sales by  
private traders is not known. It is,  
therefore, not possible to supply this  
information.

(d) There have been no complaints  
against the quality of certified seeds  
of jute and bajra sold by NSC in re-  
cent months. In case of other crops,  
wherever complaints were received,  
the matter was duly looked into and  
in cases where the quality had in fact  
been bad, the refunds were made to  
the purchasers.

For maintaining high standards of  
seed quality, NSC employs stringent  
quality control measures such as:

a. inspection of foundation seed  
production by a monitoring team;

b. certification of foundation and  
certified seed production by the  
official State Seed Certification Ag-  
encies; and

c. internal quality control mea-  
sures.

**Statement—I**

Places where National Seeds Corpora-  
tion Limited has Offices and Stores

*Regional Offices*

1. Bangalore 2. Bhopal 3. Calcutta
4. Chandigarh 5. Delhi 6. Hyderabad
7. Jaipur 8. Lucknow 9. Madras
10. Patna 11. Poona 12. Solan (HP).

*Farms*

1. Hempur (UP) 2. Nandikotkur (AP)
3. Sainj (HP).

*Sub Units*

1. Bangalore 2. Belgaum (Karnataka)
3. Bellary (Karnataka) 4. Bijapur  
(Karnataka) 5. Chickbalapur (Karna-  
taka) 6. Davangere (Karnataka)
7. Dharwar (Karnataka) 8. Haveri  
(Karnataka) 9. Mysore (Karnataka)
10. Bhopal (MP) 11. Babai (MP)
12. Chindwara (MP) 13. Gwalior (MP)
14. Indore (MP) 15. Gauhati (Assam)
16. Bhubaneswar (Orissa) 17. Sambal-  
pur (Orissa) 18. Burdwan (WB) 19. mal-  
da (WB) 20. Siliguri (WB) 21. Ambala  
(Haryana) 22. Gurgaon (Haryana)
23. Hissar (Haryana) 24. Karnal (Harya-  
ana) 25. Jammu Tawi 26. Bhatinda  
(PB) 27. Jullundur City (PB) 28. Man-  
digobindgarh (PB) 29. Amritsar (PB)

30. Ludhiana (PB) 31. Kurnool (AP)  
 32. Nellore (AP) 33. Rajamundry (AP)  
 34. Secunderabad (AP) 35. Vijayawada  
 (AP) 36. Warangal (AP) 37. Guntur  
 (AP) 38. Ajmer (Raj) 39. Alwar (Raj)  
 40. Bharatpur (Raj) 41. Jodhpur (Raj)  
 42. Kota (Raj) 43. Sriganganagar (Raj)  
 44. Suratgarh (Raj) 45. Udaipur (Raj)  
 46. Agra (UP) 47. Allahabad (UP)  
 48. Bareilly (UP) 49. Girjapuri (UP)  
 50. Gorakhpur (UP) 51. Faizabad (UP)  
 52. Kanpur (UP) 53. Kashipur (UP)  
 54. Meerut (UP) 55. Rudrapur (UP)  
 56. Shahjahanpur (UP) 57. Varanasi  
 (UP) 58. Cochin (Kerala) 59. Kharag-  
 pur (WB) 60. Coimbatore (TN) 61. Ma-  
 durai (TN) 62. Ootacamund (TN)  
 63. Salem (TN) 64. Barauni (Bihar)  
 65. Bhagalpur (Bihar) 66. Madhepura  
 (Bihar) 67. Muzaffarpur (Bihar) 68.  
 Patna (Bihar) 69. Purnea (Bihar)  
 70. Ranchi (Bihar) 71. Samastipur  
 (Bihar) 72. Siwan (Bihar) 73. Ah-  
 medabad (Gujarat) 74. Baroda (Gujar-  
 at) 75. Akola (MS) 76. Amravati (MS)  
 77. Aurangabad (MS) 78. Dhulia (MS)  
 79. Jalgaon (MS) 80. Jalapur (MS)  
 81. Nagpur (MS) 82. Nashik (MS) 83.  
 Sangli (MS) 84. Shrirampur (MS)  
 85. Kalpa (HP) 86. Delhi 87. Anagar.

### Statement—II

*Details of Crops Seeds dealt with by  
NSC*

#### A. Cereals

1. Bajra 2. Barley 3. Maize 4. Paddy  
5. Sorghum 6. Wheat.

#### B. Pulses

1. Arhar 2. Cowpeas 3. Moong  
4. Gram 5. Lentil 6. Peas 7. Urd

#### C. Oil Seeds

1. Castor 2. Groundnut 3. Sesame  
4. Soyabean 5. Sunflower 6. Rape &  
Mustard.

#### D. Vegetables

1. Amaranthus 2. Methi 3. Palak  
4. Lettuce 5. Bhindi 6. Brinjal 7. Chil-  
lies 8. Capsicum 9. Tomato 10. Cauli-  
flower 11. Cabbage 12. Knol khol  
13. Cowpea 14. Dolichos 15. Frenchbean  
16. Guar 17. Peas 18. Raddish 19. Tur-

nip 20. Carrot 21. Beet root 22. Sugar  
beat 23. Onion 24. Bottlegourd 25.  
Spongegourd 26. Ridgegourd 27. Tinda  
28. Cucumber 29. Muskmelon 30. Potato.

#### E. Green Manure

1. Dhaincha 2. Sunhemp.

#### F. Fodder Crops

1. Berseem 2. Cowpeas 3. Guar  
4. Forage Sorghum 5. Lucerne 6. Oats.

#### G. Fibre Crops

1. Cotton 2. Jute 3. Mesta.

### Purchase of Cotton, Onions, Oilseeds and Tobacco through Cooperative Agencies

4924. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal  
before his Ministry to introduce a  
scheme to start monopoly purchase  
of cotton, onions, oilseeds and tobacco  
through State and Cooperative Agen-  
cies to protect growers from vagaries  
of free market forces;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry have any  
method to estimate the loss to growers  
of such cash crops year by year and  
steps so far taken to save them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-  
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-  
TION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH  
RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Monopoly purchases require  
huge investment in storage, transport  
and handling operations by co-opera-  
tive and State agencies which may  
be unnecessary if the objectives of  
ensuring reasonable prices to the grow-  
ers can be achieved by price support  
operations and limited market inter-  
vention by these agencies. Monopoly  
purchases may, on the contrary, tend  
to curtail competitive bidding and  
thereby fail to help the growers.

(c) There is no method of estimating  
loss to growers of cash crops because  
of market forces. However, support