

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BAL-ESHWAR RAM): (a) The Indian Council of Social Science Research did not conduct such a survey but had provided funds to the Jawaharlal Nehru University for a study of the impact of green revolution in Punjab.

(b) A statement showing the main conclusions of the study is enclosed.

(c) The report stated that about 1/4 of small farmers were living below the poverty line. However, according to the Sixth Plan document 11.87 per cent of the rural population was below the poverty line in Punjab in 1977-78. Apart from various sectoral programmes for rural development, the centrally-sponsored programme of Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all the development blocks in Punjab for raising the income levels of the families below the poverty line. On an average, 600 families in a year in each block are provided assistance to cross the poverty line in Punjab as in the rest of the country.

(d) As a part of the methodology for formulating block level plans for Integrated Rural Development Programme, household surveys are being conducted in Karnataka state for identifying families below the poverty line and for drawing up suitable programmes for raising their incomes. The IRD Programme is already under implementation in all the development blocks of Karnataka from 2nd October, 1980.

#### Statement

The study found that marginal and small farmers are unable to use the same amount of fertilizers and manures per acre for major crops as bigger farmers. However, in the State as a whole, small farmers were found to counter-balance their relative disadvantage in use of costly inputs by achieving higher cropping intensity primarily through more intensive employment of relatively abundant family labour input. Both large farmers and small farmers have been found to optimise the use of their available inputs. The large farmers obtained higher yields

by employing more capital while small farmers used the labour input more intensively. It was also reported that small and marginal farmers earned a substantial proportion of their household incomes from non-farm occupations, particularly dairying. The small and marginal farmers seem to incur substantial deficits on consumption account. Such deficits were further accentuated by efforts to undertake investment in productive assets. A slow but perceptible change in the consumption behaviour of cultivators on account of their increased incomes was also noticed. All categories of cultivators appeared to incur a fairly high expenditure on milk and milk products. A major proportion of consumption of cereals and milk products was found to be out of home production. However, marginal and small farmers had to purchase about a quarter of their cereal requirements from the market as against only 2 per cent by the big farmers.

#### Use of Wind Mills for Lift Irrigation Purposes

7507. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suitable technology is now available within the country for using wind mills for lift irrigation purposes;

(b) if so whether this has been put to use anywhere in the country so far and if so, the details thereof and results derived from the use of such methods;

(c) whether Government had taken a decision to install 300 wind mills in the country by March, 1982 and if so, out of these how many for the purposes of irrigation have been installed so far and the names of the States where they have been installed; and

(d) what perspective plan has been formulated to boost irrigation facilities in the rural areas through this device during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) under the Department of Science and Technology at the Centre installed 30 nos. wind mills during 1980-81 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for trial and demonstration purposes for minor irrigation|drinking water. The performance of these wind mills, which operate on wind velocity of 2.5 meters|second have been found to be generally satisfactory.

(c) During 1981-82 the CASE had a programme of installing 300 wind mills at different locations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. So far the installation of 160 nos. wind mills have been completed and installation of 140 numbers is still in progress and likely to be completed by May, 1982. These wind mills are also for the purpose of minor irrigation|drinking water.

(d) During 1982-83 the CASE has a further programme of installing 500 more wind mills in the different parts of the country. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing subsidy as a part of the cost of the wind mill to the farmers is under the consideration of this Ministry. In the draft Sixth Plan, a provision of Rs. 5 crores under Central sector for the period 1980-85 has been kept for encouraging the use of sprinklers, solar pumps, wind mill pumps and hydrams etc.

#### Export of Onion by a Private Trader in Far East

7508. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NAFED had entered into a contract with one single importer in Far East for the import of Indian onion during 1981;

(b) whether as a result of this nearly 100 established exporters from this area were kept out of the trade;

(c) if so, what was the basis for choosing a lone exporter and thereby

losing the established market for onion because the lone exporter could not export the full quantity contracted;

(d) if so, the name of the exporter and the quantity that they could not export and the loss suffered by Government; and

(e) whether Government will decide the guidelines for deciding the selection of exporters of onion and not give benefit to one single person and divide it to all others who have the suitable capacity and a good background so that our exports do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) A quota of 50,000 metric tonnes of onion for export to Malaysia and Singapore during the year 1981-82, was fixed by the Government. 12,177 tonnes were exported to various buyers in these two countries till May, 1981. NAFED entered into an agreement with a single firm in PENANG for export of 50,000 tonnes of onion to Malaysia and Singapore upto May 1982 subject to Government's policy. After the agreement with the PENANG firm in May 1981, which had exhausted the quota of the year, no further contract for export to these two countries could be registered.

(c) and (d) Exporters in this case were National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., and its Associate Shippers M/s. A. D. J. Nadar and Co. nominated by the PENANG firm. Against a quota of 50,000 metric tonnes earmarked for Malaysia and Singapore, actual export of about 45,000 metric tonnes took place till 31st March 1982. The balance 5,000 metric tonnes could not be shipped because of the restrictions on export of onion during September-November 1981. This shortfall of about 10 per cent is lower than the overall shortfall of about 25 per cent for all destinations.

(e) The agreement with a single buyer has not adversely affected export of onion to Far East. Therefore the question of deciding new guidelines does not arise.