

घी के उत्पादन में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उत्पादकों द्वारा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र को सप्लाई करने के लिये वनस्पति घी का कोटा निर्धारित किया है। तदनुसार, दिल्ली में कुल मिलाकर वनस्पति घी की उपलब्धता संतोषजनक रही है। तथापि, अस्थायी स्वरूप की स्थानीय कमी से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Wheat lying at Railway goods yard, Salt Cotaurs, Madras

1691. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of wheat valued crores of rupees has been lying in the railway goods yard at Salt Cotaurs (Madras) due to FCI's failure to clear it; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken to clear the wheat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a)

and (b). On 1-7-1982, 16,343 bags of wheat were unloaded from one block special at Salt Cotaurs, and these were moved to the FCI's godowns on three successive days, viz. 2nd, 3rd and 4th July, at the rate of 2690, 6835 and 6818 bags respectively. At present, no wheat stocks are lying in the goods shed or goods yard at Salt Cotaurs.

Loss of lives, properties and crops by Floods in Brahmaputra

1692. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the loss of lives, properties and crops damaged (in terms of rupee value) by the recurrence floods in Brahmaputra during the last 5 years; year-wise including the recent floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The information regarding the loss of lives, properties lost and crops damaged due to floods in Brahmaputra during the last five years, as reported by the State Government is as follows:—

Year	Lives lost (No.)	Properties lost (Rs. lakhs)	Crops damaged (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78	57	424.33	2317.23
1978-79	2	34.14	387.70
1979-80	28	185.36	2193.46
1980-81	57	743.44	3236.58
1981-82	22	32.06	425.71

The State Government has reported that during 1982-83 area and villages affected is 20,000 hectares and 600 No. respectively. Reported live lost one upto 30th June, and cropped area affected is 10,000 hectares.

Food requirement by 2000 AD

1693. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated food requirement by 2000 AD keeping in view the rate of population growth and what is the anticipated food production and availability; and

(b) what is the short-term/long term programme, if any, formulated by Government to meet the food requirement by 2000 AD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture which submitted its report in 1976 made an assessment of the requirements of foodgrains by 2000 AD, after taking into account various factors such as growth of population, production pattern of foodgrains, availability of foodgrains, growth in private consumption expenditure and expenditure elasticity of demand for foodgrains. The Planning Commission also made an assessment of the requirements of foodgrains by 1994-95.

The National Commission on Agriculture made two sets of estimates for 2000 AD; viz. 205.3 million tonnes (Low) and 225.1 million tonnes (High). The Planning Commission assessed the country's food-grain requirements in 1994-95 at 205 million tonnes.

The National Commission on Agriculture has estimated the production possibility of foodgrains to be 230 million tonnes by 2000 AD.

(b) The production strategy and programme for increased agricultural production include:

(i) Achieving higher intensity of cropping;

(ii) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation;

(iii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension efforts;

(iv) Extension of irrigated area;

(v) Increase in the area under short duration varieties of crops through catch cropping and inter-cropping;

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit;

(vii) Remunerative Prices for farmers.

Impact of record production of sugar cane on its prices

1694. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is record production of sugarcane crop and as a consequence of it there is a fall into demand from the sugar mills;

(b) whether, as a result thereof, the prices of sugarcane have fallen, causing hardship to the cultivators;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some farmers are thus being compelled to grow alternative crops in the coming season; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): (a) The production of sugarcane during the current sugar season (1981-82) is estimated at 180 million tonnes against 150 million tonnes during the preceding season. There is, however, no fall in the demand of sugarcane from the sugar factories. As against an off-take of 51.5 million tonnes cane during 1980-81 by sugar factories, the off-take during the current season is estimated to be more than 85 million tonnes.

(b) The Central Government fix only the statutory minimum prices of sugarcane and for 1981-82 sugar year these were kept at the same level of Rs. 13.00 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent, as during the preceding season. Even the prices actually paid or being paid to the cane growers by the sugar mills are close to the last year's level.

(c) The choice for growth of crops lies with the cultivators and no compulsion is used by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.