

(b) and (c) As against a total stock of 17.5 million tonnes of foodgrains with the public agencies on 1st January, 1980, the stocks of foodgrains on 1st January, 1981, 1st January, 1982 and 1st January, 1983 were 11.7 million tonnes, 11.5 million tonnes, and 12.7 million tonnes respectively. The shortfall in the level of stocks has been mainly due to heavy drawals for meeting the increased requirements of public distribution system since the drought year 1979-80.

(d) Measures taken to increase agricultural production in the country include increase in area under high yielding varieties, increase in the irrigated area, adequate and balanced use of fertilizers, distribution of better quality seeds and adequate plant protection measures etc.

Loss to D.M.S.

3683. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that DMS is reintroducing milk tokens after withdrawing these about a year ago and if so, the rationals behind such changes

(b) whether it is a fact that DMS is running in losses largely due to non-issue of cheap milk powder and butter-oil by IDC in Delhi, Calcutta and Patna etc.;

(c) the total releases under O.F.I. and II since 1970 and the reasons for any distinction; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that NDDB/IDC is issuing milk products to Gujarat dairies in preference to other States as seen by the release under O.F.I. and II since 1970; if so the reasons for such distinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) yes, Sir. There is a proposal to re-introduce milk token in selected areas on experimental basis for the consumers of DMS milk in order to ensure regular supply of milk to them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of central farms and elite orchards

3684. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Central Farms and elite orchards on the pattern of similar farms already existing under State and Central Governments;

(b) how many such farms (poultry, cattle, agricultural ect.) are there Under States and Central Government (Including ICAR and Agricultural Universities etc.) giving details of their average income and expenditure on each since inception and total quantities of seeds farms products produced and disbursed to public;

(c) whether Government consider their performance satisfactory in order to satisfy starting new farms now; and

(d) whether any indepth evaluation of the existing units has been done and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Population vis-a-vis food production

3686. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of increase in the field of food grains production and population in last two years;

(b) the State-wise details in the above matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of foodgrains with the increasing demand of foodgrains due to population growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The ratios of percentage increase in foodgrains production to the corresponding percentage increase in population in 1980-81 and 1981-82 over that in 1979-80 are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Government being fully aware of the need to increase foodgrain production is taking various measures to accelerate the growth of foodgrains production. These include:

(i) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like

high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation;

(ii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension efforts;

(iii) Extension of irrigation facilities;

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

(v) Adoption of dryfarming technology;

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit; and

(vii) Remunerative prices for farmers.

Statement

Ratio of Percentage increase in foodgrains production per annum to percentage increase in population.

States	Ratio for 1980-81 over 1979-80	Ratio for 1981-82 over 1979-80
1 2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.33	4.29
2. Assam	10.74	3.01
3. Bihar	18.20	4.61
4. Gujarat	4.76	1.56
5. Haryana	7.92	3.76
6. Himachal Pradesh	15.86	4.42
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6.82	2.75
8. Karnataka	-8.45	-2.30
9. Kerala	-0.56	-0.85
10. Madhya Pradesh	28.50	13.17
11. Maharashtra	-2.62	0.05
12. Manipur	7.56	1.70
13. Meghalaya	3.60	1.11
14. Nagaland	15.28	8.02

I	2	3
15. Orissa	29.41	14.65
16. Punjab	—0.90	2.64
17. Rajasthan	8.33	5.82
18. Tamil Nadu	—17.42	—1.72
19. Tripura	10.39	2.65
20. Uttar Pradesh	22.66	9.34
21. West Bengal	7.90	—1.96
ALL INDIA	8.04	4.4

Share of Co-operatives in Credit Mobilisation under the IRDP

3687. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of co-operatives in credit mobilisation under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has declined sharply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase credit mobilisation by the co-operatives; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). As the full data for 1982-83 has not yet been received from the State Governments and UTs., it is not possible at present to say whether the share of cooperative credit for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has declined sharply. The trend of provisional data so far received shows that there may be a decline in cooperative credit during 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82. Some reasons for this appear to be:

(1) Cooperatives are largely equipped for handling short term credit operations, whereas IRDP mostly envisages provision of term credit (medium and long term).

(2) Incidence of high overdues in the cooperative sector in some States.

(3) Lack of trained personnel in cooperatives to handle lending and credit supervision operations related to IRDP.

(4) Cooperatives are mostly geared for financing agriculture and allied activities. Many of them are at present not adequately equipped for financing activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural economy in a big way, whereas IRDP envisages substantial assistance through viable schemes in these sectors.

(c) and (d) Some of the steps taken in this regard are:

(1) In inter-ministerial coordination meetings taken by the Ministry, the position is brought to the notice of national-level cooperative institutions and other organisations concerned so that they take action to rectify the situation.

(2) Representatives of cooperative banks are invited to participate in seminars, workshops etc. held by the Ministry to improve the flow of credit to IRDP.

(3) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is simplifying the procedure for availing refinance in order to enable the cooperatives to draw more refinance assistance.