

बलजीत सिंह की अध्यक्षता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 430, 398, 385, 336 और 290 रुपये थी। यह मान्य नहीं हुआ है कि यह प्रायः देश में सबसे अधिक है अथवा नहीं।

**Imposition of Levy on Farmers by States**

31. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has decided to impose food-grain levy on all farmers including those cultivating cash crops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any other State has also imposed foodgrains levy on all farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government have mooted a proposal to impose levy on all irrigated holding, including those under cash crops. It has been considered appropriate to bring them within the scope of the Foodgrain Levy Order as the most productive agricultural lands in the State are generally under cash crops.

(c) No such proposal has been received so far from any other State Government for imposing levy on all farmers including those cultivating cash crops.

**Review of Food Situation at the Chief Ministers' Conference**

32. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi in the middle of September, 1974 to review the food situation in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Conference had *inter-alia* discussed the question of credit squeeze for agricultural sector in the context of anti-inflationary drive and the increase in the prices of farm inputs if so, the decision taken to relax the credit squeeze; and

(c) what was the precise assessment of the food situation taken at that meeting and what decisions were taken to increase food production in the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 14th September, 1974 mainly to consider the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on price and procurement policy for Kharif Cereals for 1974-75 season. While expressing their views on the subject, some of the Chief Ministers referred to the policy of credit squeeze and the need to make institutional finances available to the State Governments for putting up thermal power plants for power generation for the purpose of increasing agricultural production. During discussions the general food situation and the likely shortfall in the production of kharif cereals due to erratic and inadequate rainfall in certain States was referred to by some of the Chief Ministers. The need to make all out efforts to increase agricultural production by making the essential inputs available to the farmers at

reasonable prices and by making additional irrigation and power facilities available to them was highlighted.

**Denial of Selection Grade to T.G.Ts. Officiating in P.G.T. Grade in Delhi**

**33. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on 22nd July, 1974 regarding denial of selection grade to TGT's officiating in PGT grade in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the appeal filed by Delhi Administration against the judgment of the High Court referred to therein has since been decided and if so, whether a copy of the final judgment in the appeal will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the light of the final judgment and the reasons for delay in taking action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. A copy of the judgment is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-8440/74].

(b) A certified copy of the judgment was received in Delhi Administration only on 29th October, 1974 and the same is under their examination.

**मध्य प्रदेश में उर्बरकों का वितरण**

34. श्री शंता चरण बीहिसत : क्या

श्री श्रीर सिन्हाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्बरकों के उत्पादक नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक, विशेषकर बुरिया, उर्बरक के

वितरण में कोई ढिच नहीं लेते हैं और बहू बुरिया उर्बरकों के प्रमुख वितरक श्रीराम डीमिकल्स और गुजरात राज्य उर्बरक, निगम उस क्षेत्र में वातायात की कठिनाईयों के कारण उर्बरकों के वितरण में कोई ढिच नहीं लेते हैं ।

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारतीय उर्बरक निगम से वर्ष 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्बरकों का वितरण करने के लिये प्रयत्न किया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर भाग्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(घ) क्या निर्णय लेने में बीच सरकार का विचार पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के निकट स्थित गोरखपुर, मिर्जापुर और कानपुर उर्बरक कारखानों से रासायनिक उर्बरक उपलब्ध बनाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कुछ और सिन्हाई मंत्रालय में उप-सूची**

(श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी कि जिन उर्बरक निर्माताओं ने मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक बन्धु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट मात्रा में उर्बरक का वितरण करना है, वे परिष्कृत की लागत अधिक होने के कारण उन्हें राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में भेजने से कतरा रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने भारतीय उर्बरक निगम से मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्बरक लेबने के लिये विशेष रूप से कोई प्रयत्न किया है । तथापि जब राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई कि मैसर्स इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लि०, कानपुर, मैसर्स गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनी और मैसर्स श्रीराम डीमिकल्स राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में उर्बरक