

का आयात करने के प्रबन्ध किये गए हैं और अधिक मात्रा में प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Availability and Consumption of Fertilisers

1676. SHRI M. S. OBEROI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the position with regard to the availability and consumption of fertilisers *vis-a-vis* its requirements for 1970 in the country ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The fertiliser consumption requirements of the country for the year 1970-71 have been tentatively estimated at 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 8 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and 4 lakh tonnes of K_2O . Domestic production of fertilisers is expected to be of the order of 12.28 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 4.10 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 during 1970-71 and the balance will have to be provided through imports. The supply position will, however, be reviewed after the level of consumption reached during 1969-70 is known.

Credit Facility to Agricultural Labour

1677. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Central Government to make the agricultural labourers eligible for the credit facilities ; and

(b) the names of the States and their programme for making available credit facilities to the agricultural labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The steps taken by Central Government are as under :—

(i) On the advice by the Central Government, Crop Loan System has been introduced in almost of all the States. This enables the small farmers, tenants, and crop shares who depend partly on their labour for their maintenance to get credit from Cooperative Societies.

(ii) The Centrally sponsored scheme for reclamation of waste land and helping the landless labourers to cultivate it was taken up in the Third Five Year Plan and continued during the three Annual Plans. Assistance was given @ Rs. 750 per hectare for reclamation and development of the land and another Rs. 750 to each family to provide necessary resources for taking up cultivation.

(iii) The Agricultural Labourers Model Colonisation Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India in the Third Five Year Plan was in operation upto 31.3.1968. Under this scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 5000 per family was given for purposes of colonisation. This scheme was discontinued as a Centrally sponsored scheme w.e.f. 31.3.68. The schemes for Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers and the Agricultural Labourers Model Colonisation schemes are now to be implemented as part of the State Plan from 1.4.69.

(b) Some of the States make provision for Taccavi loans to individual agricultural labourers from their budget while most of the States do not. There is a provision in the bye-laws of the cooperative societies operating in some of the states and giving credit to the agricultural labourers, while there is no such provision in the bye-laws of the Cooperative Societies in some of the States. The following is the State-wise position :—

1. State which make provision in their budget and the Cooperatives, wherein also have in their bye-laws provisions for extending credit to agricultural labourers :—

1. In West Bengal, there is a provision for giving loans by the Government and Cooperative Societies of the State to the