

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the World Bank had written a letter on 26th September, 1984 in which they pointed out that firstly there was no Water Undertaking in Bihar which should now be set up; secondly, what would be the mode of re-payment of loan taken from the World Bank; thirdly, what method has been adopted for the resource mobilisation in the State and fourthly,

[English]

Clear demarcation of the roles of Bihar Sewerage and Water Supply Board.

[Translation]

They proposed that Water Undertaking should first be set up, and also asked as to what would be the nature of Coal Area Development Authority there? All these queries were received from the World Bank and the same were forwarded to the Bihar Government. The State Government is yet to reply to ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you think the people from Delhi would go and supply water to Patna and Ranchi in Bihar, it is not like that. The concerned State Government has also a responsibility to tell us as to how it is going to manage it. Our job is to approach the World Bank, and that we did. The World Bank told that such and such things should be done before the aid is given. The second thing is that the hon. Member should understand that the assistance by the World Bank is not provided in advance. Initially, the State Bank incurs the expenditure to be reimbursed later on by the Government. Thus, all these things are to be done by the State Government... *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Sir, according to the Minister, nothing has been done so far in this respect...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let there be Half An Hour Discussion on this. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You give me in writing. I will see.

Shortage of Groundnut and gram seeds

***583. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of good quality groundnut seeds and grain seeds in the country; if so, the requirement *vis-a-vis* production of these seeds;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to end the shortage;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that a lot of adulterated seeds are sold to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The quality seed requirement *vis-a-vis* production of Gram and Groundnut seeds during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are :

(Qty. in lakh quintals)

Year	Gram		Groundnut	
	Require-ment	Produc-tion	Require-ment	Produc-tion
1984-85	1.31	0.84	7.06	2.59
1985-86	1.24	1.03	5.86	2.62

(Estimated)

(b) Since the seed rates of these crops are very high and multiplication ratio is low, seed plot technique is being introduced to make the farmers more self-reliant. National Oil seeds Development Project and Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes on Pulses Development are in operation to increase the production of seeds of groundnut and Gram also.

(c) No such specific complaint has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the quantity of such seeds grown in each State—Gujarat, Karnataka etc.—with respect to pulses and oilseeds? Will he be able to tell me the quantity of such seeds grown in these States?

No. 2, has it come to the notice of the Government that there is a lot of disparity between the procurement price and selling price of these seeds? If so, let me know what is the difference? If it has come to the notice of the Government that there is disparity how is the Government going to solve the problem?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Hon. lady Member has not stated about which specific year she wants to know the production of seeds in Gujarat and Karnataka. I have got the figures of different years and I can give them to her. But I would like to place it on the Table of the House so that you can use it for other purposes also.

So far as the difference in the prices is concerned—you asked about the difference in prices—there is some difference in the prices and there are reasons for it. We have to pay for the processing seeds. Then there are processing losses. Then we have to give commission to the distributors and dealers and the overhead of NSC and then transport costs etc. All these make the difference between the procurement and selling prices of the seeds.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You should reduce it.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I want to know whether, in view of the shortage of pulses and oilseeds in the country, the Government has received any proposal to start growing exclusively oilseeds and pulses in various States and whether the Government of India has given some incentives and clearance for such projects. I would like to know whether the Government have received such proposal exclusively to grow oilseeds and

pulses in each State provided the Central Government will assist in various measures.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have given priority to the dry land farming and particularly to the production of pulses and oilseeds. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has recently given an idea of establishing a Mission and we have Oil Mission already. Under the Nation Oil seeds project Schemes, there are schemes for the production of breeder seeds as well as foundation seeds and certified seeds for the producers.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Government is able to supply only 30—40% of the required quality seeds. In view of the importance of groundnut and grams, how long will the Government take to supply to the farmers the remaining 60—65% of the quality seeds which are needed by the farmers? What is the Research and Development Organisation doing to supply per cent quality seeds to farmers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are developing new varieties of seeds. There are three varieties of seeds, breeder seeds, foundation seeds and quality seeds. However in these areas, particularly the gram and groundnut, I say that the multiplication rate is very low. The multiplication ratio in case of groundnut is 1 to 8 and in case of grams, it is 1 to 16 and in others, it is very high. Our scientists are working on the new varieties of these seeds. Therefore, I say a special Mission is established by the Prime Minister on the production of oil seeds which will take care about the new varieties also. There are other research organisations in the state Universities as well as in ICAR.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : The National Seeds Corporation is charging only 15% whereas the Coffee Board, the Coconut Board and all other Boards are charging exorbitantly for the seeds. Will the Government fix a norm and reduce the prices?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is the effort of the Government to reduce the price.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The seed multiplication ratio is very very low. That is

what the Hon. Minister has said. It is not new as far as our country is concerned. As regards oil seeds, we are not having the high breeds varieties in seeds. That is why, the seed multiplication ratio is very low. With regard to groundnut, it is 1.26 and with regard to gram, it is 1.28. There are research stations in our country.

As regards oilseeds, we are always short of them and we are also importing oil.

How long will the Government take to set up the National Oilseeds Development Project which is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme? How long will you take to make the country self-sufficient in oil seeds?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is very difficult to say specifically. But I can tell the Hon. Member, through you, that it will be done as early as possible and it is our effort to do it as early as possible.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Is it a fact that the Government of Karnataka has sent a scheme for production of oil in the command areas of *Ghattiprabha* and *Mala Prabha* projects and after the production they will hand over the seeds to the Central Pool? Also have they sought central assistance in this regard and if so what is the decision of the Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It will be examined.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of complaints have been received regarding supply of sub-standard seeds to the farmers which causes extensive loss of crops. Sometimes, the seeds do not even sprout. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the sources from which these seeds are purchased and what precautions are taken to ensure that sub-standard seeds do not reach the farmers? My second but important supplementary, which has remained unanswered, is that what is the price at which the seed is purchased and at which it is supplied to the farmer? You did tell the details regarding the cost but did not indicate the prices at which it is purchased and then supplied to the farmers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : For enforcing quality and regular supply of seeds in the country, we have two provisions. One is the *Seedex* Act 1966 which is enforced in the country. During December 1983, the Government of India issued the National Seed Control Order under which the quality of the seed and the seed distribution in the country is regulated. There has not been serious complaints. There was a complaint for millet seeds last year and we are examining the issue.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWAR RAO : The reply of the Minister itself could not explain the shortage of this quality seeds and it is also rarely admitted that the present steps that are being taken to procure quality seeds in respect of these two items, are not sufficient. The production of oil seeds as well as grams for the last two decades remains stagnant. Will the Government take immediate steps to encourage the farmers to supply higher qualities of seeds, oil seeds and grams? Whether the Government will increase the procurement price of these seeds as an incentive to the farmers to supply more seeds to the Government till such time that you reach the target?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a fact that there is no major break through in oil seeds and pulses. Government has admitted it. Therefore, there are a numbers of schemes we have evolved to produce oil seeds and pulses in this country. So far as the incentive to the farmers are concerned, we have recently decided to give breeder seeds to them. It was earlier not given to the farmers and the producers. It was confined to the laboratories and to the organisations like the State Farms Corporation and the National Seeds Corporation. But now we have extended it to the farmers also so that they can multiply the breeder seeds into foundation seeds and foundation seeds into certified seeds. So, this is an incentive itself. So far as the prices are concerned, even today, the prices of the certified seeds are high.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Our country is self-sufficient in wheat, not because Government has given subsidy to the culti-

vators but they supplied them with high yielding seeds. Will the Government take necessary steps and active steps to supply the cultivators high-yielding ground-nut and gram seeds so that we can meet the demand of oil in the country.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is our effort.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend has just now asked about the supply of seeds. The farmer sows quality seeds, uses good fertilizer and works hard but sometimes it so happens that in spite of his hard labour the seeds do not germinate because of their inferior quality. If at all the seed germinates, it grows into a deformed plant. I want to know whether he has received any complaints in this regard; if so, what steps have been taken in this connection and if not, in the event of complaints in future what steps Government propose to take to see that the farmers do not suffer on this account ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : My senior colleague has just now asked what steps Government propose to take to check the supply of defective seeds. Its implementation is done by the State Government. Action is taken where the rate of germination is low or the germination is defective. In this connection, we have written to each State Government to ensure that such defective seeds do not reach the farmers. If such cases are reported, thorough investigations should be made and action taken thereon. Even at present, action is taken as the relevant Act has provision for taking such action.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Question, Prof. K. V. Thomas.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Question 584.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I suggest that Question 586 may also be clubbed with this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is the Minister ready to answer Question 586 also

along with this ? Can we club both Question 584 and Question 586 ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No harm. Both are similar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up both Question 584 and Question 586 together.

Import of deep sea trawlers

*584. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import 500 deep sea trawlers; and

(b) whether the 1:1 *Pari Passu* clause is followed in the import of fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, it is envisaged to build up a fleet of about 350-500 deep sea fishing vessels in the near future through import as well as indigenous construction.

(b) Yes, Sir, A High level Committee of the Government has, however, recommended relaxation of this clause.

UNDP Aid for Fisheries

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*586. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special programme has since been chalked out to promote fishery industry in the country;

(b) whether under this programme fishing harbours will also be developed with the aid of United Nations Development Programme;

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal;

(d) the foreign exchange earmarked for the purpose; and