

against any emergency. We think that the buffer stock of twenty million tonnes is sufficient for that purpose which we want to maintain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the hon. Minister had been waxing eloquent. In fact, all empty vessels sound much. China having a cultivable land which is much lower area than yours have been producing more than 200 per cent high-yield in cereals, in foodgrains. Year before last the foodgrains production was 340 million tonnes while you are struggling to reach 150 million tonnes. Would the hon. Minister kindly tell us if he has ever heard or known or has been told by his brilliant officials sitting in Krishi Bhavan that without additional application of fertilisers and water, through genetic control and by making wheat flowering (paddy and wheat) sterile by application of arsenic etc., their production could be increased upto 30 per cent. Has he heard of that? Are they applying the same thing here or are they in perpetual darkness as they had been in the last thirtythree years? (*Interruptions*) I want a reply to this.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I would very much like to talk about our own country in this House. Mr. Bosu seems to be very fond of talking more about out side countries than our own. But, I would certainly appreciate if Mr. Bosu also knows more about our country and the progress that we have made in agriculture and the admiration that we have received from other countries including the one which Mr. Bosu has mentioned. I am not going into details of what has been happening in other countries. But, I can assure Mr. Bosu that we know what is happening in other countries also. Our agricultural scientists have achieved very good results. They are being appreciated and even followed by other countries and even by some of the advanced countries.

Whatever production level China has achieved is not only through the

genetic research but also through intensive cultivation and the increased use of fertilisers of all kinds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We use sixty per cent of organic manures and 40 per cent of the chemical fertilisers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Low procurement of Paddy in Punjab and Haryana

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*85. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:**

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement of paddy in Punjab and Haryana has been very low this season;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the farmers had to sell their products at lower prices to the traders due to the delay in declaring the official procurement price; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact, procurement of paddy has been higher by 56 per cent in Punjab and 66 per cent in Haryana during the current season when compared to the corresponding period last year.

(c) and (d) Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and according to the reports received by the Central Government, procurement of paddy is going on in full swing. However, it is possible that before the announcement of the support price, some quantities might have been sold at rates lower than those prescribed by Government for the current season.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस की घोषणा देर से क्यों की गई है। सपोर्ट प्राइस की घोषणा में विलम्ब की वजह से वहां के मार्जिनल फार्मर्स. स्माल फार्मर्स और मिडल फार्मर्स को अपना माल डिस्ट्रेस सेल में बेचना पड़ा है, जिससे उनको काफी नुकसान हुआ है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जमाखोरों और सरकारी अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत की वजह से इस घोषणा में विलम्ब हुआ है और इससे वहां के किसानों को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): We did our best to announce the minimum support price for kharif season as soon as possible but there is no doubt that some quantity of paddy started arriving in the market before the support price could be announced. But the support price that was decided last year was still in force and if the farmers had to sell for anything less than last year's support price—which happened in many cases as we received complaints—that could not be controlled by the Central Government. It should have been purchased also by the State Government at the level of prices fixed for last year but the quantities received in the market before the support price was announced were negligible. Moreover, farmers knew that support prices are going to be announced within a week or so and they could easily hold their stocks for a week to ten days even if the State governments did not come to their help. But whatever has happened will not be allowed to be repeated in future and we will see to it that the support prices are announced sufficiently in advance of the harvesting season in future.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister kindly state what was the procurement in the first month of the paddy coming to the market and what was the procurement successively and whether it is also a fact that the first arrivals are from the poor peasants?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am not in a position to give figures of week to week arrivals. The arrivals in the mandis have been very heavy and the actual procurement up to 19th of this month has been more than double for the same period's procurement last year which shows that most of the paddy produced has started coming after the procurement was started by Food Corporation of India and the State agencies at the price that was fixed this year. There was very little quantity that arrived in the mandis before the announcement of the support price. I agree this was mostly procured by traders who have made some profit on it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I would like to know if he knows that in Punjab the price fixed by him was not paid to the farmers on two accounts. Firstly, on account of the extra moisture; and secondly on account of the quality. FCI did not pay Rs. 105/- but paid much less and for quite some time that paddy was not procured. May I know if he received such complaints and what action was taken by the government?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The price fixed for paddy was quite remunerative. It was Rs. 5/- more than the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. In view of that, and the fact that FCI has been suffering some losses on account of paddy being damaged in storage, due to excess moisture, the conditions were slightly tightened. In the previous year it was a moisture content of up to 20 per cent. which was allowed. But this year, it has been reduced to 18 per cent. On that account there was some cut on the price which was imposed by the F.C.I. But after receiving complaints from certain areas

including from Punjab and Haryana and other States, we reverted back to the same condition that was fixed for last year and moisture content of up to 20 per cent was also allowed and after that there have been no complaints.]

Alternative Accommodation for the Uprooted persons in Delhi

*86, SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50,000 "jhuggis" were allowed to be built in Raghbir Nagar, Bapu Dham, Gobindpuri, Kalkaji and Minto Road areas in Delhi and then they were later pulled down, without providing alternate shelter to about 2 lakh people; and

(b) if so, the officers found guilty; action taken against them and steps being taken to provide alternate shelter to the uprooted persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that only recent attempts to squat on lands in Raghbir Nagar and Bapu Dham areas were foiled by timely action.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में कुछ महीनों से सरकारी ज़मीनों पर, डी० डी० ए० की ज़मीनों पर बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध निर्माण हो रहे हैं, कहीं व्यायामशाला बन रही है, कहीं स्कूल के नाम पर ज़मीन को घेरने की कोशिश हो रही है। मेरे पास उदाहरण हैं, मैं सदन के सामने रख सकता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि ये अवैध निर्माण बहुत से मामलों में स्व० संजय गांधी के नाम को ले कर हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है और क्या इस तरह के आदेश दे दिए गये हैं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में अवैध निर्माण हो, तो उसको रोका जाए ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री श्रीराम नारायण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक श्री संजय गांधी के नाम को लेकर कोई अवैध निर्माण हो रहा है, तो उसकी सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है और यह बिल्कुल गलत है। जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का ताल्लुक है, जिसको सम्माननीय अटल जी ने पूछा है, यह चार एरियाज़ के मुताल्लिक है—रघुबीर नगर, बापूधाम, गोविन्द पुरी (कालकाजी) और मिण्टो रोड। यह एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है, जिसके बारे में अभी उपमन्त्री जी ने बताया है।

रघुबीर नगर में सितम्बर-अक्तूबर के महीने में जबरदस्ती कब्जा करने के सिलसिले में वहाँ सिर्फ बांस और सिकड़ी लगाई गई थी, जिसका डी० डी० ए० ने टाइमली ऐक्शन लिया और उसे विफल कर दिया गया। जहाँ तक बापूधाम की बात है, बापूधाम में दो सौ पुरानी झुगियाँ हैं, जिनको अभी डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया है, वे अभी बरकरार हैं और इस लिए कोई वैकल्पिक आवास की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। जहाँ तक मिण्टो रोड की बात है, वहाँ भी पांच हजार के लगभग पुरानी झुगियाँ-झोपड़ियाँ हैं, जिन्हें अभी हँटाया नहीं गया है और कोई वैकल्पिक स्थान देने का प्रश्न नहीं है। आप का सवाल सीधे तौर पर इन विषयों पर था, जिसका मैंने उत्तर दे दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास जानकारी है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्हें पता नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा—टैगोर गार्डन में विशाल सिनेमा के सामने डी० डी० ए० की भूमि है और जिस पर स्व० श्री संजय गांधी के नाम से एक व्यायामशाला बनाई गई है, जो कि अवैध है, ज़मीन डी० डी० ए० की है और उसे व्यायामशाला का नाम दे दिया गया है और