

what has been suggested by the state Government and also less than what the Government of India itself under the stewardship of Shri Rao at that time was obliged to pay to the farmers. This is the real trouble. Therefore, I would like to remind my hon. friend that the Andhra Government has found it necessary to agree to pay Rs. 10 more than what the Government of India was prepared to pay. Then they put them on the horns of dilemma by saying that the Government of India is refusing permission to let them pay to the farmers. Who is now the friend of the farmers? I am a spokesman of the farmers and I want higher price should be paid, and especially as the conditions in Andhra have been so very onerous. Here I would like my hon. friend not to give a debatable answer but to give serious considerations to this fact and reconsider their own policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA BORTY : The hon. Minister has not answered his point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a suggestion. The hon. Minister has noted down his suggestion.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The hon. Member has made a suggestion. It has been taken note of.

### Statutory Price Control Of Pesticide Insecticide and Fertilisers

\*82. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to enforce statutory price control in respect of the various agricultural inputs like pesticides, fertilisers and insecticides, in order to bring down the cost of production of foodgrains and other agricultural produces;

(b) if so, What steps have been and are being taken in that direction; and

(c) in respect of which items statutory price control has already been enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The prices of most of the fertilizers are already under statutory control and are being subsidised in order to make them available to the farmers at reasonable prices. (List enclosed)

As regards pesticides and insecticides, there is no statutory control on their prices at present. They, however, stand included in the list of essential commodities. The possibility of the prices of pesticides under statutory control has been under examination of the Government for some time past. However, taking into consideration the complexities of the measure, it has been decided to study the various aspects of bringing pesticides, insecticides etc. under statutory price control in consultation with the various concerned Ministries and Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

### Statement

#### Maximum Sale prices of Fertilisers Under statutory control

S1. No.	Names of Fertilisers	Maximum Price Pertonne (Net) (In Rupees)
1.	Urea	2150
2.	Diammonium Phosphate	3350
3.	NPK (17-17-17)	2400

1	2	3
4.	NPK (19-19-19)	2750
5.	NPK (15-15-15)	1950
6.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-0)	2400
7.	Nitrophosphate (20-20-0)	2200
8.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate. (16-20-0)	2150
9.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24-24-0)	2800
10.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28-28-0)	3350
11.	NPK (14-28-14)	2800
12.	NPK (14-26-26)	2750
13.	NPK (14-35-14)	3150
14.	NPK (12-32-16)	3000
15.	Triple Super Phosphate (Granular)	2400
16.	Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)	2200
17.	Muriate of Potash	1200
18.	Sulphate of Potash	1950
19.	Single Super Phosphate 16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	550
20.	Single Super Phosphate (Granulated) 16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	1000
21.	Single Super Phosphate (Powder) 14% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	750
22.	Anhydrous Ammonia.	3500

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** The recent decision of the Government to give effect to the uniform cut in the fertilizer price by 7½% comes in the wake of growing concern, in the country over the trends in agricultural production and the shortfall in Kharif last year. The fall in fertiliser consumption is considered one of the principal factors for the short-fall in the crop output and, however, with this annual subsidy which the Government is providing and with the new cut in prices this subsidy is going to cross Rs. 1,000 crore mark and there is mounting pressure on our budgetary position also. It is desirable that subsidies of this magnitude, may not be sustainable in the long run. In this context I would like to point out, 70% of our country are small and more farmers and it is principally they who must be helped because regulation of prices of

agricultural commodities does not really help them because they have hardly any marginal surplus. These subsidies must really be aimed at the small and marginal farmers.

I would like to know from Government why they did not adopt dual pricing policy where by they could have helped and encouraged principally, the small and marginal farmer and yet lighten the pressure on the budgetary position.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** The hon. Member is right so far as help to the marginal and small farmers is concerned. At present, there are a number of schemes under which the marginal and small farmers are helped by the Government. The special subsidy is also given to the small and marginal farmers and

by way of mini-kits also they are helped. That is given free of charge to the small and marginal farmers.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
Why not adopt the dual price policy as in the case of sugar and cement ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
That is not possible,

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
Why is the proposal rejected ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** It is not possible. (*Interruptions*) It would be misused if we introduce the dual price, some will purchase and sell it at a higher price to others.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission in its report for 1983-84 has recommended 25% subsidy on fertilisers based on its purchase price and subject to a ceiling of total consumption.

I would like to know whether the Government has accepted the APC recommendation and if so, what steps Government is going to take in order to implement this and, if not, why not ? (b) The Hon. minister Rao Birendra Singh has made a very interesting suggestion that the various subsidies which are being provided to the farmers could be substituted by interest-free, medium and long-term loans and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has reportedly reacted very favourably and very positively.

I would like to know if there has been any more developments on this particular issue

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
So far as the first question of the Hon. Member is concerned, it is not practicable. As I said earlier, there are a number of Schemes under which the Government is helping the small and marginal farmers. It is not necessary even to fix ceiling because their requirement is limited and that requirement is met through mini-kits and by special subsidy to the small and marginal farmers.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
I would like to know whether the APC recommendation is accepted or not.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :**  
It is not accepted. So far as the other question of the hon. Member is concerned, various ministries are involved in it and, therefore, it is very difficult to say.

**श्री मोतीभाई अरार चौधरी :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कृमि नाशक दवाओं और कीट नाशक दवाओं के मूल्यों को सामाजिक बनाने के बारे में कई सालों से विचार चल रहा है। यह भी बताया गया है कि इस के रास्ते में आने वाली जटिलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सका है। पिछले चार पांच सालों में कीट नाशक दवाओं के भाव तीन चार गुना बढ़ गए हैं और इन में मिलावट भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है। अगर वास्तव में आप किसान की सहायत करना चाहते हैं और उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो जल्दी से जल्दी आप को कृमि नाशक दवाओं के भाव निश्चित करने होंगे और इन में मिलावट को रोकने के बारे में कुछ न कुछ उपाय करने होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके रास्ते में कौन-कौन सी जटिलताएँ हैं और क्या उनका कोई हल नहीं निकाला जा सकता है और जो मिलावट हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए आप कौन से ठोस उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना :** कीमतेँ इसलिए बढ़ी हैं कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स जो हैं उन सब के भाव बढ़ गए हैं और पैस्टीसाइड्स में इनका यूज होता है। इसके अलावा सेल्ज टैक्स में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, रामंटीरियल के भावों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, कुछ आईटम्स इम्पोर्ट होती हैं, जिन पर कस्टम ड्यूटी

बढ़ी है। इन सब कारणों से प्राइसज बढ़ रही हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी : जब तक इस बारे में निर्णय न हो जाए, क्या तब तक प्राइसज को बढ़ने दिया जाएगा ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मेम्बरों ने ही कहा था कि इस इस्त्यु को ब्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एंड प्राइसज को रेफर किया जाए। इसी लिए वह उसको रेफर किया गया है। उसकी रीकमेंडेशन आने के बाद ही हम कुछ कर सकते हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी : सरकार उसे जल्दी अपनी रीकमेंडेशन देने के लिए कहे।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : कहेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In answer to the previous question, Government said that for the buffer stock they have to import wheat and rice from outside the country, So for better production of agricultural produce supply of fertilisers and insecticides to the agriculturists at subsidised rates is very necessary. So I demand that sufficient quantity of fertilisers and insecticides should be supplied to the agriculturists in various States.

In this connection, I would like to mention that my State of West Bengal which is a deficit State is trying its best to produce more food. This year there is a good kharif crop and we are trying our best to have a better Boro and Rabi crop. But there is an acute shortage of fertilisers. So the agriculturists are unable to cultivate. So I would ask the Government not only to supply fertilisers and insecticides at subsidised rates to agriculturists but supply sufficient quantity of fertilisers to West Bengal and it should be sent immediately so that the Boro and Rabi crop can be cultivated in West Bengal in the interests of the nation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is no short supply. In fact there

is adequate supply of fertilisers and insecticides to the State Government. The supply is also based on their demand. It is always decided before the season in consultation with the State and the supply is made to them.

So far as West Bengal Government is concerned, whatever they have required, we have already supplied to them.

#### Fall In Prices Of Bajra

\*83. †SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :  
SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued and steps fall in the prices of bajra;

(b) the existing selling price of bajra;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India would purchase bajra at the support price and save the farmers from distress sale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANGEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) It was reported that in Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat, the price of bajra had fallen below the support price of Rs. 124/—per quintal that had been announced by Government. However, with the entry of Food Corporation of India into the markets of those States, the prices of bajra have risen above the support prices. The prices in important producing centres like Gujarat range from Rs. 163 to Rs. 180 per quintal, in Maharashtra from Rs. 135. to Rs. 220, in Rajasthan from Rs. 132 to Rs. 140 and in Haryana from Rs. 125 to Rs. 132.

(c) and (d) Food Corporation of India has already entered the markets of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan. The