

केदार पाण्डे जी के यहां होती है, इनके जिले पश्चिम चंपारण का जिक्र नहीं है, समस्तीपुर जिले के मंत्री बैठे हैं, उस जिले का भी नाम नहीं है, भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जो यहां बैठे हैं, उनके जिले का भी नाम नहीं है, कई मन्त्रियों के जिले का जिक्र इसमें नहीं है।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : अब पता लग गया कि सब पेरालाइज्ड क्यों हो गये हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस तरह से यह रिपोर्ट गलत है। खेसारी दाल मजदूरों को ही दिया जाता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, छोटे किसानों को भी मालूम नहीं है। इसलिये लिटरेचर के माध्यम से या रेडियो के माध्यम से खूब कसकर प्रचार करवाया जाये कि यह जहरीला पदार्थ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसका खूब जमकर प्रचार करवायें, दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि इतने दिनों से खेसारी दाल का उपयोग हो रहा है, क्या सरकार यह पता लगायेगी कि और इस तरह के कौन-कौन से अनाज जहरीले हैं और लोग उनको खा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इसके बारे में एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करवायेगी ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो सजेशन आनरेबल मेम्बर ने दिया है इसका सारा मीडिया प्रैस का इनफॉर्मेशन एण्ड ब्राड-कास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री का रेडियो और टैलीविजन सब प्रचार करेंगे। बार-बार मैंने कहा है कि मूख्तलिफ किस्म की दालें होती हैं और सारी दालें इतनी जहरीली नहीं होती जिससे नुकसान हो। हो सकता है पासवान जी जहां से आते हैं वहां की दाल ज्यादा जहरीली होती हो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि सर्वेक्षण करायेंगे और पता लगायेंगे कि दूसरे जो अनाज हैं उनमें कौन-कौन से

अनाज जहरीले हैं ? इसका जबाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला सवाल।

Buffer stock of foodgrains

*759. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what were the buffer stock position of foodgrain maintained in different States in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to raise the buffer stock of foodgrains in 1982-83; and

(c) if so, the State-wise target set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Buffer stocks of foodgrains are maintained on all-India basis and, subject to constraint like available storage capacity, movement feasibility etc., these are kept at various centres in the country for meeting requirements of distribution. Position in regard to total stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments in various States, as on 1-4-1980 and 1-4-1981, is indicated in the Statement Nos. I & II laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As per decision taken in 1973, a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains is required to be maintained over and above the operational stocks ranging between 3.5 to 3.8 million tonnes on 1st April and 8.2 to 8.8 million tonnes on 1st July of the year. The present level of stocks being below this level, efforts are being made to build up the stocks by maximising procurement as well as regulated release of foodgrains for their judicious utilization. The Government have also constituted a Technical Group in April, 1981 for working out the national buffer policy for foodgrains for the Sixth Plan period.

(c) Since buffer stock is maintained on all-India basis, the question of fixation of State-wise target does not arise.

Statement—I

Total stocks of Foodgrains with centre and State Governments as on 1-4-1980.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1131.0	80.4	20.7	1232.1
Assam	28.6	7.9	..	36.5
Bihar	51.3	216.1	..	267.4
Gujarat	49.4	260.2	4.3	313.9
Haryana	679.8	216.4	3.3	899.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	8.1	..	9.3
Jammu & Kashmir	12.8	0.3	..	13.1
Kerala	181.8	13.6	..	195.4
Madhya Pradesh	574.1	542.8	..	1116.9
Maharashtra	478.6	436.8	116.0	1031.4
Manipur	2.3	0.6	0.2	3.1
Meghalaya	1.8	0.1	..	1.9
Nagaland	4.3	0.1	..	4.4
Orissa	98.0	24.1	..	122.1
Punjab	3653.6	1613.6	0.5	5267.7
Rajasthan	89.8	841.9	0.8	932.5
Sikkim	0.5	..	..	0.5
Tamil Nadu	452.8	115.7	..	568.5
Tripura	6.2	0.2	..	6.4
Uttar Pradesh	491.7	678.6	2.4	1172.7
West Bengal	357.1	144.8	..	501.9
Andaman & Nicobar	1.9	1.0	..	2.9
Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	0.2	..	1.2
Chandigarh	0.4	..	..	0.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.9	0.3	..	1.2
Goa, Daman & Diu	4.6	5.0	..	9.6
Lakshadweep	Neg.नग०	..	..	Neg नग०
Mizoram	Neg.नग०	0.3	..	0.3
Pondicherry	0.7	Neg.नग०	..	0.7
Karnataka	60.0	74.8	0.7	135.5
Delhi	27.1	34.9	..	62.0
Grand Total	8443.3	5318.8	148.9	13911.0

Statement—II

Total stocks of Foodgrains with Centre and State Governments as on 1-4-1981.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
Andhra Pradesh	652.6	41.0	9.7	703.3
Assam	66.7	9.4	..	76.1
Bihar	160.1	121.3	..	281.4
Gujarat	82.4	38.5	26.9	149.8
Haryana	228.0	52.5	0.4	281.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	12.1	..	12.9
Jammu & Kashmir	21.6	10.6	..	32.2
Kerala	121.0	18.1	..	139.1
Madhya Pradesh	403.7	206.8	..	610.5
Maharashtra	357.1	34.2	71.0	462.3
Manipur	4.0	0.3	0.1	4.4
Meghalaya	4.9	0.5	..	5.4
Nagaland	4.6	1.2	..	5.8
Orissa	188.0	24.5	..	212.5
Punjab	3031.6	1534.8	0.2	4616.0
Rajasthan	37.1	485.2	0.5	522.8
Sikkim	1.1	..	..	1.1
Tamil Nadu	201.1	5.3	..	206.4
Tripura	13.6	0.2	..	13.8
Uttar Pradesh	442.8	246.7	0.3	689.8
West Bengal	497.2	173.6	..	670.8
Andaman & Nicobar	1.0	0.4	..	1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	0.3	..	3.4
Chandigarh	0.1	..	..	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Neg.	..	..	Neg.
Goa, Daman & Diu	6.8	2.3	..	9.1
Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	2.7	0.6	..	3.3
Pondicherry	0.5	Neg.	..	0.5
Karnataka	79.2	12.1	..	91.3
Delhi	31.5	34.5	..	66.0
GRAND TOTAL	6694.3	3068.0	111.1	9873.4

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Sir, in his reply to part (a) of the Question, the hon. Minister has given the buffer stock-position for 1980-81 and 1981-82 as in Statements I and II. From the statement, it is clear that the buffer stock position maintained in the State of Orissa is comparatively lower than that of the other States in the above two years. Orissa is a deficit State so far as the production of food grains is concerned. Moreover, it is prone to cyclone, drought and flood which cause extensive damage to the crops every year.

In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider to increase the buffer stock of food grains for the State of Orissa from 1982-83?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, in 1980, as stated in the Statement laid on the Table, the buffer stock in Orissa was 1,22,000 metric tonnes. This, to my mind, was not a very low level of stock. In 1981, on the first of April, Orissa had 2,12,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains. That is also a good level of stock. I do not know why the hon. Member is worried when the stocks in Orissa have been maintained at a fairly high level.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Since the buffer stock position is linked with the procurement of food grains, the State-wise target of the procurement of foodgrains has been set in 1980-81 and 1981-82. May I know from the hon. Minister whether that target has been achieved in various States, if not the names of the States whose target has not been achieved may be given? What are the reasons for not reaching the target in those States and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the procurement target of food grains set for 1982-83 in various States?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that there is no target fixed for States individually for maintenance of stock. But we try to keep

a buffer stock for all the States at central points. As regards procurements also, we have not fixed any targets. But we want to procure as much as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As you know, Sir, in West Bengal we produce jute crop to earn foreign exchange and, for that reason, our State of West Bengal has become a deficit State in foodgrains. We are producing jute in national interest after the partition of Bengal because jute crop was being produced in the other part of Bengal. So, here we are performing our national responsibility. Because of that, our State has become deficit in foodgrains. The hon. Minister has stated that a buffer stock is maintained by the Central Government for all the States. In his reply, he has stated that 357.1 thousand tonnes of rice and 144.8 thousand tonnes of wheat, that is, a total of about 5 lakh tonnes of buffer stock is kept for West Bengal. This is not sufficient. I would like to know whether the Central Government will increase the buffer stock for West Bengal to 10 lakh tonnes for rice and wheat both.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: On 1-4-81, West Bengal had a buffer stock of 6,70,000 tonnes of foodgrains. In the beginning of March this year, there was more than 5,48,000 tonnes of stock of foodgrains. As the hon. Member himself knows that West Bengal is not a surplus State, the foodgrains have to be moved from other States in the north, like, Punjab, Harayana and Uttar Pradesh. The maintenance of buffer stock of between 5-6 lakh tonnes for West Bengal that has been maintained during the last three years, as I have stated, is a good order of stock for West Bengal and there should be no anxiety on this account. We are supplying to West Bengal the foodgrains needed by them.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question: Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri.

SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTAN-PURI: Q. No. 760.

MR. SPEAKER: This is your monopoly. Monopoly procurement!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am getting the advantage of the Speaker being a farmer!

राज्यों में सेब का उत्पादन

* 760. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 में सेब का उत्पादन कितना हुआ ;

(ख) उत्पादकों को लाभप्रद मूल्य देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान किन देशों को सेब का निर्यात किया गया और विदेशों में सेब की किस किलम की अधिक मांग थी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों में जहां सेब का अधिक उत्पादन होता है 'वोडका' बनाने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The estimated production of apple in 1981-82 is about 9.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) A statement is being laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Apples have been mainly exported to Bangla Desh, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka. The variety exported is mainly Red Delicious and its strains.

(d) Vodka is not prepared from apples and hence the question does not arise.

Statement

Several steps have been taken to ensure better prices for the producers. Some of the important steps are as follows:

(1) The creation of separate Departments of Horticulture in the three most important apple growing States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (Hills). Besides creation of a separate Directorate of Planning and Marketing in Jammu & Kashmir.

(2) Creation of Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporations for apples in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(3) Sanction of World Bank assisted project with an investment of about Rs. 24.22 crores in Jammu & Kashmir and Rs. 16.31 crores in Himachal Pradesh for the creation of an efficient marketing and processing infrastructure for apples.

(4) Apple marketing operations by the National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED), Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation (HPMC) and Jammu & Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation (J&K HPMC).

(5) Fixing of remunerative prices of Rs. 85/- per quintal at the road and Rs. 105/- at processing factory for inferior grade apples in Himachal Pradesh.

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी : मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल पूछिये, ध्यान मत दिलाइये ।

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी : हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिक मात्रा में सेब होता है, मैंने क्वेश्चन किया था हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में, राव साहब ने 81-82 में कुल कितना सेब हुआ वह बताया है । उसके