

को सकन बनाने हेतु अपनी रबी की फसलों के लिये सरकार से रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मांग की है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य की उर्वरकों की मांग के आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). इस विवरण तमाम पृष्ठ पर रख दिया गया है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 5957/73]

#### Agreement with Poland for supply of Ships

\*411. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been reached between India and Poland for supply of Ships to India;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement; and

(c) what is the total number of ships to be supplied under the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). In the recent meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission held in Warsaw during November, 1973, Poland agreed to supply one ore-oil-bulk carrier of 1,05,000 DWT during the Fifth Plan period and also agreed to explore the possibility of supplying another such ship. Poland has also offered product tankers of 25,000 to 28,000 DWT, con-

tainer ships of 8,000 DWT, other smaller ships upto 15,000 DWT and one oil tanker of 2,50,000 DWT. The Indian Shipping Lines are being advised to pursue the matter with Polish ship-builders for finalising orders after negotiating price, payment terms etc.

#### Distribution of Fertilizers

\*414. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the system of distribution of fertilizers at present; and

(b) whether Government are considering to allot the distribution of fertilizers through cooperative institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Fertilizers used in the country come from domestic manufacture as well as from imports. The imported fertilizers are handled by the Central Fertiliser Pool operated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture. The allotments in respect of these are made only in favour of State Governments (except for small quantities in favour of certain commodity boards pertaining to some of the export-oriented commodities). The State Governments have been instructed to distribute all the fertilizers allotted to them through cooperatives and other public institutional agencies.

As far as indigenously produced fertilizers are concerned, internal distribution within a State is left to the domestic manufacturers. However, in order to ensure equitable distribution of all available fertilizers, including imported fertilizers, the Union Ministry of Agriculture draws up a coordinated supply plan for the country as a whole. For this purpose the Ministry of Agriculture holds six monthly Zonal Conferences to determine in respect of each State its

estimated consumption during the next Kharif or Rabi season, work out the supply expected to be made by domestic manufacturers, and then to determine the deficit to be met by imported fertilizers through the Central Fertilizer Pool.

In respect of domestic fertilizers, manufacturers have the freedom to market their produce through agencies of their choice. Efforts are however being made to persuade the manufacturers to distribute as much fertilizers as possible through the institutional agencies like cooperatives and Agro-Industries Corporations etc. Fertilizer Corporation of India have already decided to distribute at least 50 per cent of quantities of fertilizers through cooperatives and other public institutional agencies.

The Policy of the Government is to encourage to the maximum possible extent distribution of fertilizers to farmers through public agencies like cooperatives and Agro-Industries Corporations etc.

### दिल्ली में गेहूँ की चोरबाजारी

\* 415. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :  
क्या कृषि मंत्रालय बताने की कृपा करेगा कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में गेहूँ की चोर बाजारी बड़े जोरों में हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या नजफगढ़ और तरैला मंडियों में गेहूँ 120 से 150 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक काले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे मंहगाई को बढ़ावा मिलता है ; और

(घ) इसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (घ). तक लाई-सेंस देने, स्टॉक-वर्क निष्पत्ति करने, अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित करने आदि सहित गेहूँ के खुदरा व्यापार को विनियमित तथा नियंत्रित करने हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कई एक पग उठाए हैं। भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत इस आदेश जारी किया गया है जिस के अधीन गेहूँ अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य भी निर्धारित किए गए हैं। काला बाजारी के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायतों पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता है और जमाखोरी तथा काला बाजारी को रोकने के लिए अचानक छापे भी मारे जाते हैं।

### Re-employment of Freedom Fighters Teachers of Delhi

\*416. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to re-employ those teachers who have been freedom fighters having spent many years of their early life in jail;

(b) whether any request has been received from such teachers working in Delhi Schools; and

(c) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. Request was received from one teacher.

(c) The Delhi Administration has re-employed him for a period of one year. A request for extending the period is before the Administration.