

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
The hon. Member is not correct. First of all, I would concede as between demand and supply there is gap in this country. But as far as the committed supplies to Gujarat were concerned there were specific quantities—how much from pool and how much from domestic manufacturers. The Gujarat Government did not heed to our advice to allow some supplies come from other plants. They insisted since Gujarat Fertiliser Plant is located in Gujarat so most of our local supplies should come from that plant. When that plant went out of order due to mechanical trouble, only that portion which was allotted from that plant was 'shortage' whereas from Pool there was 100 per cent supply.

New formula for collection of food-grains from growers

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*305. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister for Agriculture has mooted a new formula recently to ensure a trouble free system for collection of foodgrains from growers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Various suggestions for enlarging the scope of procurement including linking of supply of inputs with procurement, recovery of land revenue in kind are under active consideration of the Minister of Agriculture.

The implementation of the policy of procurement of foodgrains is being reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Governments to consider steps that may be necessary for attaining the policy objectives.

श्री अनादी चरण दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने खाद्यान्न एकत्र करने के लिये जो प्रणाली निश्चिन की है वह जनता की भलाई के लिये है, इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन इस में छोटे काश्तकारों को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। आप जब काश्तकारों को फटिलाइजर देते हैं तो आप उन से गेहूँ या धान मांगते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं जिन के पास एक एकड़ या उन में कम भूमि है, वे आप को कहा में अनाज दे सकते हैं लेकिन आप उन के साथ जबरदस्ती करते हैं। मैंने उड़ीसा में श्रीर खाम कर मेरे गाँव में देखा है कि इन बार लोग रबी की फ़ा नही बो पाये, क्योंकि आप ने उन को फटिलाइजर नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे काश्तकारों को क्या सङ्गलियत देने का आप ने निर्णय किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
In Orissa, there has been no linkage so far of levy or collection with fertilisers. For wheat, this was being tried in UP and Rajasthan. But as I have said in my reply, this is one of the proposals under consideration. This has not been implemented in Orissa.

श्री अनादी चरण दास : हमारे एरिया में हुआ है, आप जो कहते हैं वह गलत है। आप ने उन के साथ जबरदस्ती की है आप ने उन को कहा है कि फटिलाइजर लेना हो तो धान लाइये, वे कहाँ से धान लाये? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन छोटे काश्तकारों के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was about ensuring a trouble free system. But his present one is not a trouble-free question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can understand and appreciate the sympathy of the hon. Member for small farmers when linkage formula for supply of fertilisers is implemented. We shall see that the small farmers' interest is protected.

because we are aware that their marketable surplus is limited. Therefore, our idea is that if this linkage formula is to be implemented, we shall earmark a special quantity of fertilisers for the small farmers, which will not be linked with the marketable surplus.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: May I know for how long the various suggestions for enlarging the scope of procurement will be actively considered by the hon. Minister and when they are likely to be implemented?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The procurement operations are continuing operations. Learning from our own experience, we shall have to take steps from time to time. It is our general experience that the country is so vast that the modes of procurement in the different regions will naturally differ, depending upon the assessment of the State Government; the Central Government and also the hon. Members of this House will have to come to some conclusions about it from time to time. This was a general question namely whether any easy method of linking the procurement was likely to be worked out, and we have said that all these suggestions are under consideration.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has told us the *modus operandi*, by which they can procure more paddy, one of them being the collection of rent in kind. Will he kindly inform us whether he will exclude the farmers who possess more than five bighas of land, and whether he will link the supply of fertilisers with the sale of foodgrains to the State Government agencies?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About the first part of the question, namely whether the rent or land revenue would be recovered in kind, actually Vinobaji has made this suggestion to the hon. Prime Minister and to our Ministry also. This is

being examined. The difficulty is that the land revenue today comes to only Rs. 100 crores, while if a sizeable procurement is to be made, it will involve more than Rs. 1000 to 2000 crores. Of course, Vinobaji's suggestion is that one-sixth of the total gross produce should be recovered in kind. But he has not gone into this question in detail, and he shall have to go into this question, and see what will have to be done with regard to the small farmers.

As for linkage of fertilisers with this, I have already explained the position.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether the Central Government have given any broad outlines of the procedure of procurement of foodgrains in the various States? This question has been raised by several other hon. Members also here that different States are following different policies according to their sweet will. May I know, therefore, whether the Government of India have given any specific guidelines in regard to the procurement policy?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These matters are discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference before the procurement season. About the new guidelines, naturally there will be discussions with the representatives of the State Governments, and we shall benefit also from the suggestions of the hon. Members of this House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं एक सीधा सा सवाल पढ़ूंगा कि क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि कई सुबों में जहाँ पर गेहूँ की बसूली की जा रही थी और उस के बदले में खाद दी जा रही है थी. तो गेहूँ का दाम तो तय किया गया लेकिन उस मुकाबले में खाद का दाम ज्यादा महंगा था सरकार की तरफ से यानी दुगना दाम खाद का हो गया और गेहूँ 76 रु० की जगह 105 रु० बिक्रत कर दिया तो किसानों ने कई सुबों में खाद और कारखाने की चीजों के बदले

मे गेहूँ देना पसन्द नहीं किया इसलिये गेहूँ बसली की योजना में आप को बहुत ज्यादा नाकामयाबी मिली ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Fertiliser is a scarce commodity today. Of course, fertiliser is one of the factors which naturally is having some impact on this. But the commodity is scarce. There is greater awareness in the country among the farmers..

श्री जनेश्वर विश्व : खाद की या गेहूँ की ज्यादा कमी है, आप बताये किस की कमी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Therefore, this linkage is likely to be accepted by farmers. That is my submission. The shortage of fertiliser is well known. Naturally, the procurement has not come to our expectations.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Is it not a fact that the entire procurement campaign is not meeting with success for two operative reasons which are as under? First, those who are actually responding to the call of Government for procurement, the middle and poor farmers, thinking that they will get fertilisers are not getting fertilisers. Not only this year, but last year also they did not get it. As a result of this, in the coming year they are expecting that only slips will be given and not fertilisers and for this reason they are not going to co-operate in procurement. What alternative measures does Government propose to take to give them their quota for fertilisers to which they are entitled as per their list? If they do not get their quota of fertiliser, is Government in a position to ensure that they get it? If not, how is this procurement Campaign going to be a success?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally this has to be linked up. If there is any failure, we are not aware

of it. But I take it that since the hon. member is mentioning it, it must have happened in some parts. This linkage formula was not applied by and large in the country; in some States it was tried. If there are some failures, they will have to be rectified. But there is a general impression that farmers who have surplus would be in a position to hand over their surplus if the supply of fertiliser is ensured. Weaknesses can be removed.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आयी हैं कि गल्ला बमूली करने के लिये जब गये तो किसान उस समय घर नहीं था किसी रिश्तेदारी में गया हुआ था और उस के पीछे गोदाम का ताला तोड़ कर सारा गेहूँ ले आये और बजन कर के जो कुछ मालूम हुआ वह टोट कर लिया, किसान के आने पर जो : ता था उस में 12 बिब-टल की कमी हुई और पूरी बमूली की गई। क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें आयी हैं ? यदि हा, तो इस बमूली में सुधार के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A general anti-hoarding campaign was carried on by the UP Government. I am not aware of individual cases. If there are any specific complaints and if the hon. member will give particulars, I will refer them to the UP Government.

श्री तारकेश्वर वाडे : सम्भवतः हमारे साथी को शायद सूचना नहीं है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि किसानों को जो खाद दी गई वह पुगने भाव से दी गई, चीनी पुगने भाव से दी गई और इस कारण गेहूँ की बमूली उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरी की पूरी हो गई, बल्कि उम से भी अधिक हो गई। क्या यह मौनी महोदय को मालूम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन को जवाब दीजिए इन को क्या मालूम ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा बसुली प्रभ की राजस्थान ने की गई, लेकिन क्या बैबी जी को पता है कि राजस्थान में डंडे मार मार कर छोटे किसानों को खाने तक के लिए बनाज नहीं छोडा। क्या वह जानकारी मंत्री जी ने प्राप्त की है ?

स्कीम केन्द्रीय सरकार बनाती है और लागू करती है राज्य सरकार। क्या इसकी आपकी पाम जानकारी है कि राज्य सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों किया ? डंडे मारने की तो आपकी स्कीम नहीं थी। राजस्थान ने डंडे मार मार कर गेहूँ इकट्ठा किया। ऐसी स्कीम तो आपने नहीं बनाई थी कि डंडे मार मार कर जितना चाहो गेहूँ ले आओ और किसान के पास खाने के लिए एक दाना भी न छोडो।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It would not be correct to say that Rajasthan had the maximum procurement. They did have procurement and most of it was linked with the supply of fertilisers. I do not think any coercive measures were used. If however somebody was holding more than necessary, even if coercion was used the State Government was justified in that.

New Method of Harvesting trees

*311. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new concept explored by forestry scientists in Georgia (U.S.A.) of harvesting trees for pulp-wood every two to three years compared to the present 20 to 40 years termed as "silage sycamore"; and

(b) if so, whether Indian forestry scientists are equipped with the knowledge to adopt this cheap method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Indian Forestry Scientists are equipped with the knowledge to adopt this method if a tree species comparable to Sycamore of Georgia (USA) can be found out to suit Indian conditions.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether the forest departments of the State and Central Governments have combed all the forests in this country and can assert confidently that there is no trace of such trees in our forests?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: We have got eucaly plus and popular and they can be utilised after a period of 9-10 years. So far as this type of tree is concerned, we do not have it. But we have tried sesbania grandiflora which can be used after a period of three years but that is still at an experimental stage.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Is the Government in favour of getting seed or sapling of this type from the United States?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I submitted earlier that because of climatic and soil conditions it may not be a practical proposition; but the proposal of the hon. Member may be tried again.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the South of India they are growing casurina in abundance both for fuel and for pulp and could we not do that here in the North also?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is specific about growing a specific kind of tree. You are referring to some other tree. I have no objection if the hon. Minister obliges the lady Member.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE