

श्री शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत अभी तक हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। जो शिकायतें कई हंग की छोटी-मोटी आती हैं उनका हिसाब लगाकर हमने देखा है तो रोज माड़े पांच लाख बोतलें दूध की दी जाती है और इसमें एबरेज निकालने पर एक दिन में दो शिकायतों का एबरेज आना है। जब कोई शिकायत आती है तो हम उस पर एकजान लेते हैं, वहाँ पहुँचते हैं और देखते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूध का पाउडर चोरी में जो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बिकना है उसका जवाब मन्त्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

श्री शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या दूध का क्वालिटी टेक न होने से कछवाय जी के स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ा है ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The other milk schemes, like, for example, the Kaira Milk Scheme is working on profits. Why should the Delhi Milk Scheme be working at a loss? On the one hand they are increasing the price; on the other hand, they are not able to maintain the quality. Again, they say, they are going to get 7 lakh litres by 1974. At present they are getting 2 lakh litres. How are they going to achieve 5 lakhs litres within 2 years?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As for quality of milk, we always examine about the quality of the milk. As for the other question about profit in Kaira Dairy Scheme, they are earning profit no doubt. We have also started earning profit now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : By increasing the price.

SHRI SHER SINGH : If we compare the price our prices compare favourably with their prices. They sell at the rate of Rs. 1-31 p. in the Bombay Milk Scheme. But here we are supplying good milk or first grade milk at the rate of Rs. 1.16 a litre. Now, we are increasing the price a little bit, but as compared to the prices in other cities, the prices in Delhi are still very low. In Bombay, they charge Rs. 1.50 per liter, and in Calcutta it is Rs. 1.70

or something like that. So, the prices that we charge in Delhi are less than those in other cities.

As regards the hon. Member's second question, I would like to submit that we are thinking of increasing the capacity, and we are putting up another plant with a capacity of 3 lakhs litres a day.

खाद्यान्न फसलें उगाने हेतु किसानों को प्रोत्साहन

*1713. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 के दौंगत पैदा हुए खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य में भारी कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या किमान जुलाई, 1971 के पश्चात् खाद्यान्न-फसलें उगाने के प्रति उत्सुक नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार खाद्यान्न फसलें उगाने हेतु किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना बना रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The foodgrains produced during 1971 so far are the rabi grains. The open market prices of these grains have been some what lower than last year. However, prices of all foodgrains of fair average quality have been ruling near or above the level of procurement prices which are assured to the cultivators and are quite remunerative.

(b) So far as Government are aware, it is not so.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, 1971 में गेहूँ की फसल के अनावा धान की भी फसल 1971 में हुई तो धान का भी दाम गिर गया, और मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि पिछले साल से इस साल बाजार में कीमत कम थी, हालाँकि इन्होंने किसानों के गेहूँ को खरीदा है, इंसेंटिव

दिया है लेकिन फिर भी जो किसानों की कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है क्या उसको ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने खरीद की है और किसानों के किसी प्रतिनिधि को बुला कर पूछा है कि तुम्हारी कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो खरीद वह कर रही है वह किसानों के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव से पूछ करके कर रही है क्या, और उनकी क्या कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है इसको ध्यान में रख कर आगे खरीदारी करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the concern of hon. Members that the farmers in India should get a reasonable price. But as the hon. Member himself is aware, we have constituted the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise the Government of India on fixation of prices. There is also an advisory committee in which some Members of Parliament are also there, besides some farmers, which advises the Agricultural Prices Commission. Moreover, the price policy in regard to foodgrains is formulated not on some arbitrary principles or arbitrary advice, but we also consult the State Chief Ministers and then formulate it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसमें किसानों को कुछ प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पानी का दाम बढ़ गया, खाद का दाम बढ़ गया, मजदूरी बढ़ गई और किसानों की जितनी जरूरियत की चीजें हैं उन सब की कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए आज जो किसान को कीमत मिलती है वह बहुत कम मिलती है। कायेस ने तय किया था कि किसानों को इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस दी जायेगी। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस किसानों को सरकार देने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member should know and also appreciate, because I expect appreciation also by him, that for the first time, such a large-scale operation in India has been taken up by a public sector organisation like the Food Corporation of India, and almost 30 per cent of the marketable surplus was mopped up by them : almost

8½ million tonnes of foodgrains were procured at the procurement price, and we had given a firm assurance to the Indian farmers that whatever grains they brought into the market of fair or average quality would be procured at the procurement price, despite the fact that the market prices may be lower. The prices would have been so much depressed if such massive operation had not been carried on by the Food Corporation. So, this has to be appreciated.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there is fluctuation of foodgrain prices, and if so, may I also know whether in view of the fact that the farmers have to invest huge amounts for the production of foodgrains, Government are going to take any steps to see that the prices of foodgrains do not fluctuate ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If we look into the history of marketing of foodgrains in India during the last 40-50 years, we find there was a wide and violent fluctuation in prices every time and speculators used to have their own day. Now as a result of the commanding position secured by the Food Corporation in the Indian markets, the fluctuations have narrowed down and the difference between the post-harvest prices and lean period prices is not much, though there is some difference. So the farmers' interest is being adequately looked after as a result of massive operations by the Corporation. If the hon. member has any suggestions to improve matters still further, I am prepared to look into them.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The Government of India always escape from their responsibility when it is a question of giving a fair deal to the farmer in terms of prices and other things. Government have fixed prices of other commodities taking into account the various expenses which have to be incurred by the producers. Will they do the same in the case of the farmer, that is to say, fix the prices of foodgrains and other things taking into account the expenses to be incurred by the farmers, reasonable margin etc.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The cost of inputs is taken into account by the Agricultural Prices Commission while formulating their report. Government also take other

factors into account. The problem is really complicated, but by and large, now a very sound policy is formulated and we are trying to give procurement prices which are reasonably remunerative.

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : अध्यक्षजी, पिछले वर्ष को और इस वर्ष को देखा जाये तां करीब करीब सभी जरूरियात की चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं जो कि किसान के द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाती हैं। इस विशेष समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई खास स्कीम इस तरह की बनायेंगे जिससे कि किसान को कम्परेटिवली उसी तरह के दाम मिलें जो कि उद्योग करने वाले को या अपने किसी दूसरे प्रकार के रोजगार में पैसे लगाने वाले को मिलते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I repeat my assurance to the Indian farmers that we shall purchase all the grain offered by them in the market, wherever it is, at the procurement price.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : अध्यक्ष जी, कौश क्राप और फूड ग्रेन क्राप में कम्पटीशन चलना है और कौश क्राप की ज्यादा कीमत आने से बहुत से किसान फूड ग्रेन नहीं पैदा करते हैं, और इसके लिये कुछ प्रदेशों ने कानून पाम किया है कि इस परसेंटेज आफ दी लैंड में फूड ग्रेन क्राप होनी चाहिये और इस परसेंटेज आफ दी लैंड में कौश क्राप होनी चाहिये। ऐसा कोई नियम बनाने के वास्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Shri Bade is an old friend of mine, but he is a little out of date. Nowadays as a result of the cultivation of high-yielding varieties the acreage under foodgrains is growing and not *vice versa*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Is the Minister aware that the Food Corporation swings into action some what late so that the farmers have to sell their crop below procurement price ? Could not the Corporation go into action when prices tend to go nearer the procurement prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We do consider this factor.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Do Government consult farmers or farmers' associations while fixing the procurement prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is an advisory committee including some MPs. and some farmers. That is consulted.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Arising out of the answer against part (c), will Government consider the desirability of giving of some incentives to the farmers by way of increasing the procurement prices or reducing the price of agricultural implements and fertilizers to reduce the cost of cultivation taking the overall conditions in the country into account ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The greatest incentive can be given to the farmers in two ways. One, by way of price, the way we are offering the price for the wheat and other commodities; because of that, the farmer's interest is being looked after. Second, fertilisers are also available at prices which are fixed by the Government from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER : Two questions have already taken 20 minutes. Next question.

Implementation of West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1970

*1714. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm steps have been taken by the Government to give effect to the West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1970; and

(b) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no Act under the name West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1970. Reference seems to be to West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970 which was enacted as the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971 (President's Act 3 of 1971). All the provisions of that Act excluding those relating to ceiling were brought into force throughout the State on 12th February, 1971 and those relating to ceiling on