श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : 21 दिन से यह प्रश्न मंत्री जी के पास है, फिर भी मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है। वास्तव में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की मशीनरी इतनी ढीली है कि वह जानकारी मंगा ही नहीं पाते हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : सभा-पटल पर यह सूचना कब तक रख दी जायेगी—कृपा करके इसका समय बता दें।

SHRI D. D. DESAI : May I know the date by which the information will be laid on the Table ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As soon as possible, but in any case during this session, before the House adjourns *sine die*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you can turn to the minister and give him a raspberry, we would be satisfied that something has been done to put him on his toes. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

**Progress of Mechanised Farming during Third and Fourth Plans**

*1153. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress mechanised farming during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans ; and

(b) the percentage of lands brought under mechanised farming as compared to the total area under cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTUE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) the programme of mechanisation of agriculture is one of the major programmes included in the various Five-Year Plans for increasing and accelerating agricultural production in the country. The programme has made significant impact on agricultural development and the salient features of the efforts made and progress achieved are as under :—

(1) *Introduction of improved tools and implements.*

During the first two plan periods, emphasis was laid on improved tools and implements only. Towards the end of the Second Plan, efforts were made towards conducting surveys of indigenous agricultural implements, setting up of research centres for development of new and improved implements. At present not only the entire requirements of engines and pump sets are being met out of indigenous production but also there is surplus capacity.

(2) *Indigenous production of tractors.*

While during the Second Plan, a capacity of 11,000 agricultural tractors was licenced, actual production commenced only during the Third Plan period in the course of which a further capacity of 19,000 was sanctioned thus increasing the sanctioned capacity to 30,000. The production of tractors in the country has gone up from 5,714 in 1965-66 to 20,099 during 1970-71. In addition to the existing five units five more firms have been licenced for the manufacture of tractors with a capacity of 36,000 tractors. The present total licenced capacity is 66,000 tractors per annum.

(3) *Expansion of facilities for testing and training*

During the Second Plan, a Tractor training Centre was set up at Budni to give regular training in farm machinery utilisation to the farmers Government officials etc The second centre was set up during the Third Plan at Hissar In view of the imperative need for more trained personnel, the facilities for testing and training at the both these centres have been expanded during the current plan period The target for training of personnel has been increased from 210 to 480 trainees per year at these centres In addition to the existing centres, it has also been decided to set up a third Training Centre in Mysore These centres would give regular programmes of training to farmers, owner operators, trainers nominees of Agro industries Corporations, unemployed agricultural engineers etc

(4) *Establishment of Workshop Wings at Gram Sewak Training Centres*

Workshop Wings have been established and attached to Gram Sewak Training Centres all over India The number of workshops at present is 46 Some of the Workshop Wings were upgraded during the Fourth Five Year Plan to take up training of power driven implements and give training in the manufacturing techniques of agricultural implements

(5) *Imports of tractors and other agricultural machinery*

Although the indigenous production of tractors has been picking up, it has not been able to keep pace with the increase in requirements of tractors in the country The overall demand pending for tractors during 1968-69 and 1969-70 was of the order of 98,968 and 1,24,192 respectively With a view to ensure accelerated development of farm mechanisation, the programme for import of tractors has been intensified Against the requirements of 1967-68, 2000 numbers of tractors were imported and against 1968-69 requirements, 15,500 tractors were imported It has been decided to import 35,000 tractors against the requirements of 1969-70,

(6) *Research and Development*

Sixteen Research, Testing and Training Centres were set up--one in each State during the Third Plan for development of improved agricultural implements and comparative testing of existing implements in order to find their suitability for a particular region Some of these have now been transferred to Agricultural Universities During the Fourth Plan, two of them have been converted into regional centres—one at I A R I New Delhi and the other at Coimbatore the former catering to the needs of the northern region and the latter for the southern region

(7) *Agro Industries Corporations*

Among the institutional arrangements for agricultural implements and machinery, the most significant element is represented by Agro Industries Corporations These Corporations have been set up in all States excepting Nagaland and Meghalaya The total authorised capital of these Corporations is Rs 5,000 lakhs These Corporations have taken up programmes of distribution of tractors power tillers, pump sets and other items of agricultural machinery on cash and hire-purchase basis All imported tractors are being distributed through these Corporations with a view to eliminate black-marketing and ensuring their supply to farmers at fair and reasonable prices. The total value of agricultural machinery and implements distributed by the Corporations under hire-purchase scheme alone upto 31st December, 1970 was Rs 17 36 crores

(g) *Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres*

Most of the Corporations have set up hiring centres and workshops to enable the farmer to avail of the facilities of mechanised farming.

(9) *Agro-Service Centres*

In pursuance of the policy of the Government for providing employment to unemployed engineers and other technically trained personnel, a scheme has been introduced for the establishment of Agro-Service Centres for providing agricultural mechinery hiring and servicing facilities, distribution of spare parts, in puts, etc depending upon the scope and needs of the area. These centres will also take up activities on manufacture of implements, running of processing plants depending upon the scope of the area.

(b) The total number of tractors at present in the country is estimated at about 1,39,000 and on the assumption that a tractor can serve an average of 40.46 hectares (100 acres), the total area under tractor cultivation would come to 56,15,600 hectares. This works out to about 4% of the total area under cultivation.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Para 5 of the statement says that the requirements of tractors for 1969-70 were 1,24,192 against which it has been decided that only 35,000 tractors would be imported. Is there any proposal to set up tractor manufacturing industry in India in different States to meet the requirements?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Ministry of Industrial Development has licensed a number of parties to undertake the manufacture of tractor. Our country is so vast that unless we have a big manufacturing programme, we shall not be in a position to meet our requirements. Moreover, in the public sector also, the manufacturing programme of tractors is taken up.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : With regard to agro-service centres, in view of the fact that there are 2 crores of cane-growers who are concentrating on cultivation of sugarcane, they also require mechanised cultivation and there are so many sugar factories on a cooperative basis. They are all engaged in production of cane, because sugar earns us precious foreign exchange. From that point of view, may I know whether such agro-service centres are going to be established, especially in the cooperative sector, where the cooperatives have taken such lands for cultivation or the canegrowers who are cultivating such lands are at the same time shareholders of the cooperative societies?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : The State Agro Industries Corporation are expected to identify the areas where there is more need, more demand and they are expected to locate those centres on the basis of demands and requirements in those States.

SHRI D. K. PANDA . My specific question had reference to the development of mechanisation in areas where sugar industry is already in existence and at the same time such of the lands which are under cane cultivation. Is there any such line of action or policy?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about cane-growing areas.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It has to be done by the State Government and the Agro Industries Corporations. We cannot take a decision from here. Local assessment can be best judged by the State Government agencies.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : It cannot be denied that agro-industries include sugar industry. My specific question is whether agro industries, which include sugar

industry, and the lands under cultivation linked with such industry, whether the centres are going to be established specifically in those areas when agro-centres are going to be established.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If the hon. Member has any specific area in mind, I am prepared to draw the attention of the State Government to the requirements of that particular area, if he gives the necessary particulars.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : What, in the Government's view, is the minimum area of land required to be a viable economic unit for mechanised farms?

MR SPEAKER . He is asking for an opinion.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : They are working on some basis. It is also one of the Directive Principles of State Policy that mechanised farming will be encouraged So, we should know the thinking of the government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE . No minimum size is required for a farm. Even a small farmer can use a tractor The difficulty is that a small farmer cannot afford to purchase a tractor Therefore, State and cooperative agencies are formed to see that tractors are available even to small farmers. If the hon. Member has in mind that there should be only big farms for mechanisation, that is not the thinking of the government.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Can a one-acre farm be mechanised?

MR. SPEAKER : It depends upon the horse-power of the tractor.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Minister has mentioned in his statement that the present licensing capacity is 6,000 tractors per annum. May I know whether this licensed capacity has been fully utilized? If so, may I know whether any price control has been exercised on the cost of tractors because the foreign tractors have become highly prohibitive in cost and it costs a fortune for a farmer to buy one?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has asked two questions. On the first question about the full utilisation of the installed capacity, though I have some information I would suggest that he may put the question to the Ministry of Industrial Development because this subject is dealt with by the Ministry. Coming to his second question, there is price control on the indigenously manufactured tractors. Even in regard to tractors which are imported through public sector agencies and Agro Industries Corporation, they are distributed on the basis of some limited commission to cover the expenses and other charges.

SHRI M T. RAJU : May I know whether the hon. Minister apprehends that the progress of mechanised farming will suffer a set back on account of the recent budget proposal levy on tractors and, if so, what steps the government contemplate to meet the resulting situation?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking for an opinion, which is not permissible in a supplementary.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि बिहार के एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन ने बिहार में ट्रैक्टर का कोई कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने रखा है ?

क्या यह बात भी सच है कि बिहार के किसानों के बीच सोवियत यूनियन और चेकोस्लोवेकिया के बने हुए ट्रैक्टर इस बीच लोकप्रिय साबित हुए हैं और इसकी वजह से

वहां इन दोनो देशो के ट्रेक्टर्स की मांग ज्यादा हो रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस मांग की पूर्ति के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे है या करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने प्रश्न देखा है ? इसमें बिहार कहां से आ गया ?

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** मै इसलिए पूछ रहा हू कि वहा के एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन ने कारखाना खोलने की बात कही है और वहा पर उन ट्रेक्टस की मांग बढ रही है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** . रेलिवैन्सी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : रेलिवैन्सी है इसलिए पूछ रहा हू....

MR SPEAKER It is not relevant

SHRI PILOO MODY He is asking about the junk that is supplied by the GDR

MR SPEAKER Please be relevant

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** स्टेटमेंट में दोनो सवाल निकलते है और मंत्री जी भी जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है ।

MR SPEAKER The moment I say that it is not relevant, he gets up again to argue with me I am not prepared to do that

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : वे तैयार है जवाब देने के लिए फिर आप उनको क्यों बचा रहे है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : I resent this कैसे चलेगा ? अनरिलेटेड क्वैश्चन है, मैं कहता हू इसमे नही आता है और वे कहते है कि आता है । . (व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । कुछ थोडा सा सोच समझ कर जिम्मेदारी से बोला करें । यह पार्लमेंट है, कोई मजाक नही है ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** यह आपने कैसे समझ लिया कि हम मजाक करते है । मजाक करने की जगह और है । मै बहुत रेलिवेन्ट सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ । . व्यवधान...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** . परमात्मा इनको बुद्धि दे, सिवाय इसके और कोई चारा नही है ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पान्डे** : मै मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के बुदनी मे एक ट्रेक्टर ट्रेनिंग सन्टर स्थापित है और दूसरा हिसार म है । हिसार तथा बुदनी में जो ट्रेक्टर ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर है उसमे आपने ट्रेनीज की सख्या 210 से बढाकर 480 की है क्या वहा पर इतने ट्रेनीज आते भी है या नही ? क्या आप बता सकेंगे, 480 की सख्या तो आप करने जा रहे है, कि 210 ट्रेनीज भी वहा पर आते है या नही ?

SHRI ANNASAHLB P SHINDE In fact, the present capacity of training is fully utilised and we propose to expand the training capacity

**श्री भान सिंह भौरा** मै यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपको यह पता है कि बहुत सारे लोगो ने जो कि बडे-बडे लैंड लार्डस हैं उन्होने मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म के नाम पर हजारो एकड जमीन रख छोडी है लेकिन वहा कोई मेकेनाइज्ड फाम नही है तो इसको रोकने के लिए और उनसे जमीन लेने के लिए क्या कोई कानून सजेस्ट करने जा रहे है ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question seeks factual information about the progress of mechanised farming during the Third and Fourth Plans.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : They have no mechanised farm.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In the statement laid on the Table on page 3 they have given certain quantity to be imported in the year 1969-70, namely, 1,24,000. Already they have decided to import 35,000 tractors. One particular brand among those, the GDR tractors, is being sold through State Agro-industries Corporations. The State Agro industries Corporation has also put in several complaints to the Government of India. The farmers who have purchased these tractors are losing. The farmers have also represented to the Government. But the Government has not done anything in the matter. What is the use of agricultural development and mechanisation with these defective tractors...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : My question is : Will the Government come to the rescue of the farmers who have purchased these tractors for mechanised farming and refund the money for defective tractors which were sold by the Government of India through the State Agro-industries Corporation ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is raising the question of GDR tractors.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There was a Call Attention notice on this.

**Objectives of Food Policy and Development of Dairy Projects**

*1154. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of Food Policy of Government ;

(b) whether improvement of quality of food intake and removal of nutritional deficiencies form part of their Food Policy; and

(c) the measures adopted and planned to develop dairy projects in the public, co-operative and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The main objectives of Government's food policy are as follows :

(i) To ensure that the producers get reasonable prices and continue to have adequate incentives for increasing production;

(ii) To ensure that consumer prices are stabilized and in particular that the interests of the low income consumers are safeguarded; and

(iii) To build a buffer stock of foodgrains with a view to ensuring both the objectives mentioned above by selling from the buffer stock to meet shortages and high prices and buying for the buffer stock to support falling prices.