

है, जिन पर गेहूँ और चावल के बीजों का उत्पादन किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Students' Representation on Governing Bodies of Universities

*212. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU-THAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to give representation to students in the governing bodies of the Universities has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Gajendra-gadkar Committee in its report on Governance of the Universities, including those relating to Student's participation in University Administration, have been accepted in principle by the University Grants Commission and the Central Government. The implementation of some of these recommendations would require amendment of the Acts of the Universities and further action in this regard is to be taken by State Governments and the Central Government. So far as the Central Government is concerned, these recommendations have already been taken into account while amending the Aligarh Muslim University Act. Similar action will be taken while formulating comprehensive legislative proposals of other Central Universities.

The University Grants Commission have forwarded the report to the Universities. It is hoped that the Universities will take action on those aspects of participation which fall within their powers.

Complaints regarding Irregular Supply of Seeds and Fertilisers to States

*213. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from certain States regarding irregular supply of seeds and chemical fertilisers to farmers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from some States regarding inadequate supply of seeds and chemical fertilisers to farmers.

Regarding seeds, the States Government arrange for the production of the required quantities of seeds; and these efforts are supplemented by the National Seeds Corporation, Tarai Development Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India. A complaint was received from the State Government of West Bengal regarding non-supply of seeds of paddy variety IET 1991 by the National Seeds Corporation and this is being investigated.

Regarding fertilisers, coordinated supply plans are drawn up once in six months by the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments and domestic manufacturers. The Central Government arranges for import of fertilisers to cover the deficits in indigenous production. However, it is for the State Governments to organise distribution of imported fertilisers in such manner as they deem necessary for timely supply to farmers.

Owing to difficulties encountered by indigenous factories and also difficulties in the import of fertilisers, the supply position this year has not been satisfactory. While every effort is being made to increase indigenous production and import availabilities, the following measures have been taken to ensure just and equitable distribution of available stocks amongst the States :—

(i) An order has been promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, making it obligatory for the manufacturers to supply quantities of fertilisers to the States, as committed by them during the Zonal Conferences. This will ensure that the fertilisers are not sold only in a few pockets in the country and that all the States get the supplies on an equitable basis.

(ii) Orders have also been passed under the Fertiliser Control order, compelling the manufacturers to report to the Central and State Governments every month the actual supplies made by them and also the proposed to be supplied. This will enable States to keep a watch on the movement of stocks.

(iii) Government have taken over 30% of the Ammonium Sulphate produced within the country to be distributed through State agencies like cooperatives Agro-Industries Corporations etc. for priority crops and areas.

(iv) The States have been advised to prepare a careful inventory of stocks available in godowns of cooperatives and retail dealers, to enable optimum utilisation of the available fertilisers.

(v) The manufacturers have been asked to channel their output through cooperative organisations, in order to minimise the chance of mal-practices.

Estimates of Production of foodgrains during 1971-72

*214. SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of estimates of the production of foodgrains made during a year ;

(b) the periods during which they are made available to the Government ; and

(c) the different estimates of the production of foodgrains during 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Estimates of production of foodgrains based on complete enumeration of areas and results of crop cutting experiments for yields are made only once in a year. These estimates generally become available after the close of the agricultural year, i.e. some time in July-August. For 1971-72, these estimates are still being compiled.

Rise in price of fertiliser and its effect on grain production

*215. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unusual rising of prices of the fertilisers in the country ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ; and

(c) whether this unusual price rise of fertilisers is not to affect badly the grain production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is a statutory price control on the retail prices of three important fertilisers which cover more than about 60% of the consumption in the country, namely Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and C.A.N. Sale of these fertilisers whether of imported origin or domestically manufactured, at prices exceeding the statutory levels is an offence under the Fertiliser (Control) Order.

There is no control on the prices of other fertilisers, but the price levels tend to conform to the price structure of imported fertilisers, which are channelised through the State Governments and public agencies at fair prices. However it is likely that some elements are taking advantage of the present difficult supply position, and charging high prices. The State Governments have been asked to exercise strict vigilance and take action where such instances come to notice.

There has been no unusual rise in prices of fertilisers in the Country. The prices of all imported and domestically manufactured fertilisers had to be increased in March, 1972 only to absorb the duty on fertilisers made in the budget proposals for 1972-73. Apart from this, there has been no increase in the price of imported fertilisers during the past three years. On the other hand, the prices of both imported and domestically manufactured fertilisers were reduced marginally in respect of Ammonium Sulphate by Rs. 10/- per tonne with effect from 5.8.69, Munate of Potash by Rs. 10 per tonne with effect from 1.1.71 and Urea by Rs. 20/- per tonne w.e.f. 4.3.71. In fact, the price of imported Ammonium Sulphate (coloured or powdery variety) was reduced by Rs. 100/- per tonne during the year 1969-70.

(c) The increase in fertiliser prices as indicated above has not affected adversely the grain production in the country. On the other hand, scientific use of fertilisers is a profitable proposition considering their productivity and incentive prices of Agricultural produce. The increase in fertiliser use in the last three years has been respectively 13%, 14% and 22%.

Bridge in Seven Hours

*216. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in