

**MR SPEAKER.** This question was asked earlier.

**SHRI J B PATNAIK:** So far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned, we have only a scheme for the re-settlement of ex-servicemen in Great Nicobar islands. So far as the difference between the money allotted for resettlement of ex-servicemen and refugees is concerned, I do not have the statement with me. I can give it later on.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** May I know how much land is available for resettlement of ex-servicemen and how many families could be re-settled there? What proportion would this bear to the total number of ex-servicemen?

**SHRI J B PATNAIK:** The entire scheme is for resettling 1000 families in Great Nicobar Islands. 11 acres of land have already been allotted to each of the family settled there. There is enough land for allotment for 1,000 families for which the Government has taken a decision to allot land.

श्री हुकूम चन्ड कछवाय जिन मूलपूर्व सैनिका को वहा बसाया गया है इम बात को सरकार की ओर में स्वीकार किया गया है कि उन्हें जितने वचन दिये गये थे, उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया। जातने के लिये जो जमीन बी गई, उस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि वहा पर खराब मशीन पहुची है और काफी दिक्कत भ्र रही है। जब फसल खडी हो जाती है तो वहा पर बडी मात्रा में चूहे फसल को हानि पहुचाते हैं। उन्होंने शिकायत की है कि उन्हें साधन दिये जाये ताकि वे अपनी फसल की सुरक्षा कर सकें। क्या इस बारे में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ?

**SHRI J B PATNAIK:** The land allotted to the ex-servicemen there is very good land and they have raised a very good crop of maize last year. There is no complaint on the part of the ex-servicemen on that score about the fertility of the land. Regarding the menace of wild animals, that is the difficulty which is initially faced by all pioneers who go to settle in a new place.

**Proposal to centralise import of fertilizers through M M T C.**

\*267 **SHRI N K SANGHI:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had formulated a proposal to centralise import of fertilizers at one place through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation,

(b) if so, the different agencies, including the MMTC that are at present engaged in importing fertilizers with their respective share of import and handling charges incurred by each

(c) whether the MMTC has acquired the necessary experience in locating the sources overseas, and

(d) whether a final decision in this regard has been taken?

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)**

(a) A proposal has been made that procurement of fertilizers should be centralised in one agency. This is under the consideration of Government.

(b) and (c) (i) There are at present two agencies for procurement of fertilizers—Supply Department and MMTC. While MMTC are responsible for purchases from rupee payment areas and under barter arrangements all other purchases are handled by the Supply Department.

(ii) In 1972-73 Department of Supply contracted for import of

3,091,119 M/T, MMTC contracted for 644, 783 M/T of fertilizers;

(iii) Department of Supply levy departmental charges at 0.5 per cent whereas MMTC levy such charges at 1.5 per cent.

(d) No Sir.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** More than Rs. 180 crores of fertilizers are imported, that is, approximately 50 per cent of the country's requirements. This canalisation was being done by the State Trading Corporation till January 1970. Now it is taken over by the MMTC and the Ministry of Supply. May I know from the hon. Minister in view of the acute shortage of fertilizer in the country this year, and the failure of the MMTC for importing the fertiliser from rupee payment area, which has created the serious situation, why this import is taken over by the MMTC? Has the interministerial committee come to any conclusion in regard to the failure of the Ministry of Supply or MMTC in regard to procurement of the required material in time, which has created this serious situation?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The Department of Supply has spent all the money allotted for purchase of fertilizer. It has contracted for over 30 lakh tonnes of fertilisers. That amounts to 85 per cent of the total of imports. Although price has gone up and supply position is somewhat difficult the Supply Department is making sufficient purchases. It is however a matter of regret that promised supply of fertilisers from East European countries has not materialised to the same extent.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** From the Minister's answer it appears that MMTC has not done its job properly whereas the Ministry of Supply has given the full quota of money allotted to it for import of fertilisers. Further you are charging 0.5 per cent as coverage on imported fertiliser

whereas MMTC charges 1.5 per cent. In view of this why import trade should not be done by the Ministry of Supply, as MMTC have completely failed in this respect?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The question of canalisation and purchase of fertilizers through one agency has been received the attention of the Secretaries of Economic Ministries and the matter is to be put up before the Cabinet for final decision.

**श्री मन्त्रु लिखये :** ग्रन्थक महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि फटिलाइजर में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट हो रही है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है जिस से विदेशों से जो फटिलाइजर मंगाया जायगा लेबोरेट्रीज में उस को बाकायदा टेस्ट किया जायगा और किसानों को भी इस तरह का टेस्ट करने का मौका दिया जायगा? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार पंजाब सरकार ने कोई ऐंजीक्यूटिव आर्डर जारी किया है कि जिस के तहत इस तरह के टेस्ट वह नहीं करने दे रहे हैं जिस को ले कर पंजाब के कारखानों में बड़ा असंतोष है।

**ग्रन्थक महोदय :** इस प्रश्न को आप ने इस में कहाँ लगा दिया।

**श्री मन्त्रु लिखये :** यह प्रश्न निर्यात से संबंधित है, मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि मिलावट यहाँ आने पर होती है या निर्यात के समय ही हो जाती है?

**श्री शाहनवाज खान :** जो फटिलाइजर हम विदेशों से खरीदते हैं उस की जहाजों में भोजने से पहले हमारे इन्स्पेक्टर बाकायदा सैम्पल्स ले कर टेस्ट करते हैं। मिलावट वहाँ नहीं होती है। और जब देश में पहुंचता है तो ऐंजीक्यूटिव निमिस्ट्री को या एफ० सी० आई० के सुपुई कर देते हैं

ताकि वह स्टेड्स को बांटें और आगे जो बांटना होता है वह स्टेड गवर्नमेंट्स के द्वारा होता है ।

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** काश्तकारों पर कोई रोक लगायी है कि वह टेस्ट न करें ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खान :** हम ने तो कोई रोक नहीं लगाया है ।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** From the hon. Minister's statement it looks as if due to inter-ministerial wrangles the country has lost a good deal in getting adequate quantities of fertilisers which are required for increasing agricultural production. May I know why the Supply Ministry and the MMTC should not have had a co-ordinated effort and also an assessment of the requirements of the country and when the MMTC has failed, should not the Supply Ministry have taken sufficient care to import sufficient quantity of chemical fertilisers?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** There is a committee of Secretaries for scrutinising and planning of imports of fertilisers and that committee goes into the requirements of the country, the indigenous production and decides about the imports to be made from free foreign exchange areas which is done by the Department of Supplies and from the socialist countries which is at present being done by the MMTC. The whole matter is gone into very thoroughly, properly screened and then orders are placed.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Taking into consideration the great demand in our country for fertilisers may I know whether the Minister has ascertained the supply position of fertilisers in the international market and whether the production of fertilisers is falling or not and whether on account of that the prices are going up. Parti-

cularly, what is the reason why we are not getting fertilisers from the eastern countries?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** It is true that the position of fertilisers, particularly, urea is difficult throughout the world and large purchases of fertilisers had been made by other countries also and China and Pakistan are also in the market making huge purchases. The production in the international market also has gone down and, therefore, there is a keen competition and the prices of fertilisers have risen very substantially. We have at present a Delegation that has gone abroad to study the international market and to make every endeavour to secure as much fertiliser as we can.

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि जूकोस्लोवाकिया से डी० ए० पी० खाद के सैंकड़ों बोरे यहां पर आये वह पंजाब हरियाणा तथा दूसरे स्थानों पर दिये गये और उसमें डी० ए० पी० नाम की खाद के बजाय ग्रेन्यूनेटेड मेड थी जिस का खंडन आप के मंत्रालय ने भी नहीं किया ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस प्रश्न से यह कैसे संबंधित है ।

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** तो क्या विदेशों से इस प्रकार की खाद ली गयी ? और यदि हां, तो कितनी ? . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं काफी हद तक चुप रहता हूं । लेकिन बिल्कुल ही सबाल से बाहर कोई माननीय सदस्य चला जाय तो मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** उस मे करोड़ों रु० का किसानों का नुकसान हो गया, और एम० एम० टी० सी० उससे संबंधित है । मंत्री महोदय को प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहिए ।

श्री बी० श्री० जी० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा कि जितनी खाद की जरूरत है उस में 15 सैकड़ा की कमी है।

खाद की कमी के कारण जो खाद मिलती है वह ब्लैक में मिलती है। इस कमी को दूर करने और किसानों को ब्लैक में जो खाद मिलती है वह ब्लैक में न मिल कर उचित मूल्य पर मिले, इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? इस कमी को आप कब तक दूर कर सकेंगे?

श्री शाहनाबाज खां : देश में खाद की तकसीम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री करते हैं। इस वास्ते तकसीम से मेरे डिपार्टमेंट का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन जितनी मांग की जाती है वह एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से आती है और जितना हम को रूपाया दिया जाता है उतने की खाद हम खरीद कर विदेशों से ले आते हैं। देश के अन्दर भी खाद पैदा होती है और सब को मिला करके किसानों को बांटा जाता है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : गवर्नमेंट्स की समझ में यह आ गया है कि रासायनिक खाद का दुनिया में आज़कल मिलना बहुत दुर्लभ हो रहा है और आने वाले समय में भी कुछ दिन उसकी दिक्कत जारी रहेगी। क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि देश को इसकी जानकारी करा दी जाये कि रासायनिक खाद की कमी बनी रहेगी तब तक देश में काफी मात्रा में यह न बने?

श्री शाहनाबाज खां : माननीय सदस्य से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि रासायनिक खाद की कमी है। इसलिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं जैसा वह चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर और ज्यादा आर्गेनिक मेन्पोर, जो गोबर या इस किस्म की खाद किसान खुद तैयार कर सकता है या ग्रीन मेन्पोरिंग करता है, उसका भी इस्तेमाल करें और उसका भी पूरा पूरा किसान इस्तेमाल

कर रहे हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट की स्क्रीन भी है और गवर्नमेंट तहे दिल से यह काम कर रही है।

#### Allotment of un-developed Plots in Chittranjan Park, New Delhi

\*269. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plots in the Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi which were not properly developed, have been allotted;

(b) whether as a result of such allocation of undeveloped plots, plot holders had to incur extra expenditure; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to compensate those plot holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI C. VENKATASWAMY): (a) to (c). No undeveloped plot has been allotted to any of the allottees of Chittaranjan Park. However, representations have been received from some of the allottees that as they have been given filled up plots, they had to incur extra expenditure on foundations of their houses, and the Department should therefore compensate them for this extra expenditure. The representations were examined and their demand was not found acceptable.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether sometime past, perhaps, in the first week of March, the hon. Minister inspected personally some of the undeveloped plots allotted in Chittaranjan Park and he himself sympathised with the demands of some of the allottees to be considered. If so, whether the Minister now comes up further with the assurance which he has given at the time of his inspection.