

that one of the reasons is that the previous Chairman, Mr. Jagmohan, has got a terrible reputation of his association with Sanjay Gandhi and therefore, would he give an assurance that the newspaper reports that he is being rehabilitated are wrong and he will see to it that such people are not brought back either by the front door or the back door to the position of importance.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, has this question anything to do with the original question? I ask.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, whenever a lady Member puts a question, he laughs. When I put the question does he not laugh?

MR. SPEAKER: She has more parliamentary experience than most of us have.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I would like to know whether these janata flats were contemplated by this Government or the previous Congress Government and whether Mr. Jagmohan should not be brought from either the front door or the back door, but he should be brought by the middle door. I want to know this from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not answer this question. This does not arise from the main question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Would you tell me why he cannot give this much assurance?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the janata flats are developing cracks immediately after the Janata Party has taken over? May I know from the hon. Minister what was the cost of construction in 1971 and what is the cost of construction today per square foot and whether there has been cost escalation and the reasons for this escalation?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am not in possession of these details just now.

MR. SPEAKER: You want notice?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice.

श्री शिव नारायण : अब जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट है। इसलिए अब इन की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटीज ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए जो सवाल श्री जगमोहन के बारे में उठाया गया है, उसका जवाब मना चाहिए।

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Unfortunately the Janata Government does not proceed in an ad hoc manner. The enquiry is going on with DDA. The Fact Finding Committee was to submit its report on the 31st July, i.e., yesterday was the last day for the Fact Finding Committee to submit its report. The fact is that he has not been rehabilitated and Mr. Jagmohan continues to be where he was. Unless there are cases against him, the Government cannot proceed against him. Something has got to be proved against him. Some evidence has got to be obtained. The Fact Finding Committee is looking into all the affairs of DDA and immediately after the report is received, the Government will take necessary action.

Seed Certification and Production

*708. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1976-77 there was substantial reduction in the seeds certification programme by the National Seeds Corporation as a result of the State Government taking over the Seed Production and Certification Programme;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in deterioration in the quality stand-

ard of seed and shortfall in production of certified seeds and also substantial reduction in the earnings of National Seeds Corporation; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1976-77 there was reduction in the seed certification work of the National Seeds Corporation to the extent of 5159 hectares as a result of the Government of Punjab having established a seed certification agency in the State.

(b) No case of deterioration in the quality standards of certified seed as a result thereof has come to notice nor has there been a shortfall in the overall production of certified seed on this score. During the year 1976-77 the income of the Punjab State Seed Certification Agency was Rs. 3,86,393. Correspondingly therefore, the National Seeds Corporation's income from certification declined to this extent.

(c) In order to offset shortfalls in its earnings on account of certification and production of seeds being progressively undertaken by State level agencies the National Seeds Corporation is diversifying its production programme and strengthening its marketing set-up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, both the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee in their reports had pointed out that the seed production in the country is going down. In their Report the Estimates Committee of 1974-75 had pointed out that there has been a shortfall in the seed production. As far as the Fifth Five Year Plan is concerned, it was visualised that the seeds production would go up from the base level of 25 million hectares in 1973-74 to 40 million hectares by the end of 1978-79. I would like to know, therefore, from the hon. Min-

ister what the present programme is and the estimated target of seed production of all the three varieties, the breeder seed, the foundation seed and the certified seed and how much have they achieved throughout the country through various agencies.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the Report of the Estimates Committee is concerned, it is not before me just now. But regarding the production of certified seeds etc., I would be able to tell you that about 1.45 lakh tonnes is sufficient to cover the demand of the areas now and by 1981 we will be requiring about 30 lakh quintals, that means 3 lakh tonnes of seed, and we are trying to produce that much of quantity of seeds by that year. So we are proceeding in that direction.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are your agencies?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The National Seeds Corporation, the State Seeds Corporations and State Farms Corporation of India etc.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In yesterday's newspaper it was pointed out that according to a press release, the total availability of wheat seed for the next sowing season is only about 140,000 quintals. Against a firm demand of 400,000 quintals, a seed shortage of 260,000 quintals would mean a fall in the grain of 650,000 tonnes, the release added. This is the press release. These are the facts. In the light of this, I would like to know this particularly—it must be to your knowledge also that there are private agencies like All India Seed Growers, Merchants and Nurserymen's Association and All India Crop Improvement and Seed Producers Association. This is from the Report of the Estimates Committee, page 35. These private agencies are allowed to produce seeds which are of sub-standard, as pointed out by both the Committees. I would say that the farmers are cheated. I would like to

know what is the policy of the Government to ensure quality of seeds and seed certification.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as seed certification is concerned, formerly it used to be done entirely by N.S.C. Then there was a diversification and State Seed certification agencies grew up. In many States they have come up and in some States they are trying to come up. But there is a programme that almost all the States will have their own seed certification agencies. So far as the quantity of seeds is concerned, I would inform the hon. Member that the reports he is referring to were not the official reports from our Department at least. We have enough seeds for catering to the needs of the growers for the coming season. For wheat at least we have got 2,81,000 quintals from the NSC. Then, we have got about 1,20,000 quintals from the DDC. Due to untimely rains in the Punjab areas about 40,000 quintals of seed was spoiled. They were thinking of producing 90,000 quintals of seeds. Now they have been able to have only about 50,000 quintals of seeds. Similarly Harvans have 50,000 quintals of seed which they will supply to those areas which require them.

MR. SPEAKER: He referred to private agencies.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Some private agencies are in existence. But they do not keep certified seeds. Some individuals purchase from them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That gross as certified seed. What action are you taking under the Seed Act?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It does not go into the market as certified seed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I know it is a fact that it is going into the market as certified seed. That is how the mischief has started.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Not as certified seed. It goes under various labels. In the Seeds Act there is a provision with the heading "Regulation and Sale of Seed of notified kinds or varieties". Section 6 says:

"No person shall himself, or by any other person on his behalf, carry on the business of selling or keeping for sale or offering for sale, barter or otherwise seed of any notified kind or variety unless:

(a) the seed is identifiable as to its kind or variety;

(b) such seed conforms to the minimum needs of germination and purities specified under clause (a) of section 6...."

MR. SPEAKER: So, if they sell, it is a breach of the law?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It comes under section 7.

श्री हुकम देव नागयण यादव : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा जो बीज बहुगुणन परिशोध बनाये गये हैं, खास कर बिहार में जो सरकारी फार्म हैं, उन के द्वारा उत्पादित बीज, साधारण किमान द्वारा उत्पादित बीज से अति घटिया किस्म का होता है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि जो निजी बीज उत्पादन करने वाले हैं, उनका उस एजेंसीज में सम्बन्ध रहा है, और वह उनसे बीजों को खरीद कर प्रमाणीकृत करते हैं ? जैसे बिहार के समस्तीपुर में मशीना फार्म के जरिये मकई के बीजों का उत्पादन होत है और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की मुहर लगा कर उन को प्रमाणीकृत कर दिया जाता है । उस बीज के सफलता पूर्वक न उगने से किसानों की सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन पड़ती रह जाती है ।

तो इस तरह के जो घोटाले हो रहे हैं, क्या सरकार इसकी उच्चस्तरीय जांच करायेंगी ताकि इस तरह से किसानों के गले पर जो छुरी चलाई गई है, उसमें जो लोग दोषी हैं, उनको सजा दी जा सके? तैयार है? क्या इस तरह की लूट, बेइमानी और शंतानी की जांच एक उच्चस्तरीय कमेटी बना कर सरकार करायेंगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो सरकारी सर्टिफिकेट्स एजेन्सीज हैं, उन के लिये यह तरीका इस्तेमाल किया जाता कि खास किस्म का बीज किमान लेता है और वह बीज उनके इन्सपेक्टर के मामले खेत में बोया जाता है। उस के बाद जब क्राप बढ़ी होती है, उसको भी दो तीन बार इन्सपेक्ट किया जाता है। अगर क्राप में कोई मिलावट हो, दूसरे किस्म का पौधा उग आता है तो उसको उखाड़ दिया जाता है, ताकि सही किस्म का मीड मिल सके। फिर उसके बाद उस खेत से बीज लिया जाता है, जिसे सर्टिफाइड बीज का नाम दिया जाता है। इस तरह किसी और से बीज लेकर उसको सर्टिफाई नहीं किया जाता है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: This year in Andhra Pradesh the Government was not able to supply groundnut seeds. Therefore, there was great loss to the farmers. When the State Government failed to supply, is it not the duty of the Central Government to supply the seeds?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It was not brought to our notice. Otherwise, we would have made arrangements.

श्री हरिका नाथ लिचारी : मीड के प्राइवकन के लिए दो एजेंसियां हो गई हैं: नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन और स्टेट सीड प्राइवकन एंड सर्टिफिकेशन एजेंसी। क्या नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन का इन स्टेट

एजेंसीज पर कोई कंट्रोल है या नहीं; यदि है, तो वह क्या है? सीड्स के सर्टिफिकेशन का क्राइटेरियन क्या होता है? जो सीड दूसरे पैदा करते हैं, उन को सर्टिफाई करने में क्या तरीका अपनाया जाता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी उन मीड्स को मंगा कर देखा है? मैंने मंगा कर देखा है, और मैं अपने बंगले में बोता भी हूँ। अनाज और सब्जी दोनों के बीज इतने घटिया किस्म के होते हैं कि जैसा कि श्री यादव ने कहा है, खेत परती पड़ जाती है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने पहले भी अज्ञ किया है कि दूसरे का पैदा किया हुआ सीड सर्टिफाई नहीं होता है। हमारे को शुरू में ही एग्नाई करना पड़ता है कि मैं सर्टिफाइड मीड पैदा करना चाहता हूँ, इतने एकड़ जमीन में और इस किस्म का बीज पैदा करना चाहता हूँ। उस की एप्लिकेशन पर गौर करने के बाद उस से फ्रीम ली जाती है। फिर इन्सपेक्टर जा कर उसकी कन्टीवेशन को देखता है। उस के बाद जब मीड तैयार हो जाता है, तो खेत से ही उसे ले कर फिर सर्टिफाई किया जाता है। किसी में दो, चार या दस क्विंटल ले कर उस को सर्टिफाइड सीड कह दिया, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I wanted to know what control the National Seeds Corporation has got over the State agencies.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The National Seeds Corporation has no control over them. They can only guide and provide them aid whenever necessary. The State agencies are independent agencies.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: After the National Seeds Corporation started certifying seeds in 1963-64, the farmers developed faith in the seeds and they took to them, and a part of the green

revolution took place in this country. Has it come to the notice of Government that later on when the private agencies¹ and even some State agencies entered the market, deterioration in the quality of the seeds took place ruining many farmers in this country and bringing many diseases because of adulteration of the seeds, so that the farmers are losing faith? Secondly, hybrids are evolved only in jowar, maize and bajra in India. In these cases, as also in cotton, cross breeding is necessary. If there is any defect in the foundation or mother seed, Government would be faced with a very critical position. So, I want to know whether Government would consider both the aspects and examine the whole situation now.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

We constantly keep an eye on the availability of mother seed. The production of hybrid seed is necessary because that seed is used only for one year. So, every year, new seed has to be produced.

So far as the other question is concerned, there are certainly some private agencies. But we advise the farmers that if they purchase seeds from these agencies, we will not be responsible for that seed. Our responsibility is only for the certified seed which they are supplying to the farmers.

श्रीधरी बलवीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय के सामने यह बात है कि एक ही बीज दो तीन साल तक बाने से उस की उपजाऊ शक्ति कम हो जाती है ? यदि हां, तो सरकार उसके लिए नया बीज हर साल दो साल के बाद देने की कोशिश करेगी ? जो हाईब्रिड बेराइटी के सीड्स हैं उनको तो अगर अगले साल बोया जाये तो भी उस की उपज कम होती है । तो क्या सरकार किसानों को नया बीज हर साल या दो साल बाद देने के लिए इंतजाम करेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने पहले ही बताया कि हाईब्रिड सीड तो हर

साल के साल नया बोना पड़ता है । वह दो तीन साल तक नहीं चलता । गेहूं और चावल का बीज भी हम चेंज करते रहते हैं । जो सर्टिफाइड बीज होता है वह बदल कर दिया जाता है ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री को यह जानकारी है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले साल नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन या स्टेट सीड कारपोरेशन के जरिए जो बीज दिए गए जिन पर लिखा था कि 90 प्रतिशत जमिनेशन है उनका जमिनेशन 30 प्रतिशत हुआ ? उस के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज की गई । उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह जो प्रामाणिक बीज की दुकानें हैं उन से जो बीज मिलता है वह प्रामाणिक नहीं होता और प्रामाणिक होने पर भी, अगर प्रामाणिक है तब भी उस में गिरावट आती है । इस के अलावा गेहूं का बीज नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन जो बेचता है वह 2 रुपया 70 पैसा प्रति के० जी० बेचता है और जो बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के द्वारा बेचा जाता है वह 6 रुपया प्रति के० जी० होता है । तो बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से जो गेहूं पैदा होता है उसका अलग से कोई मूल्य दिलाने की कृषि मंत्री जी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां तक शिकायत का ताल्लुक है जहांसे शिकायत आती है फौरन सरकार उस को एग्जामिन करती है और उस की जगह बदल कर नया सीड दे दिया जाता है । . . . (व्यवधान) . .

ऐसी कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई यू० पी० से ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 90 परसेंट की जगह 30 परसेंट जमिनेशन

हुआ, क्या आप उसकी जांच करा कर उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : उसी का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से इस तरह की कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आई। अगर मेरी नोटिस में आप लाएंगे तो मैं जांच करवा लूंगा।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जो 6 रुपया प्रति के० जी० बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ने बेचा क्या उस का अतिरिक्त दाम कृषि मंत्री जी दिलवाएंगे और यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि यह 2 रुपया 70 पै० और 6 रुपया प्रति के० जी० तो दो तरह के भाव हैं वह एक समान हो जायें ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as variation in the price at two places is concerned, we will go into the matter and find out why the price is so high there. I will check it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody putting one question will not be getting another chance on the same day. The same person cannot go on every day. (Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that case, I think, the Question Hour should be increased to two hours. In that case you make it two hours. One hour is not at all adequate.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: While endorsing your suggestion that every Member should have a chance to put questions, may I join with Mr. Bosu to request you and through you to the Leader of the House that the Question Hour should be increased to two hours.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not possible. (Interruptions.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will put it to you straight. The question is that the National Seeds Corporation of India is not functioning properly because of many reasons.

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a subject matter of not only corruption charges levelled regarding the distribution of seeds and catering to the needs of the farmers of this country but also supplying sub-standard seeds to the millions of our farmers. (Interruptions) The certification system which is now introduced is not controlled by the... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There are other questions also. There are a large number of Members who want to put questions. Will you kindly come to the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The certification system evolved by the National Seeds Corporation of India is one of the reasons for the supply of sub-standard seeds—because it is not controlling it properly.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question, Mr. Lakkappa?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is also a large scale adulteration in the seeds which are supplied to the farmers. Then they are cheating the farmers. These are the aspects. (Interruptions) Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going into the comprehensive question that has been put to him today to streamline the entire system of functioning of the National Seeds Corporation of India which has to cater to the needs of millions of farmers of this country. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has answered the question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already answered this question. (Interruptions.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Minister is not going to evade it; he should answer this question. I am requesting him through you to answer this comprehensive question he cannot evade the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any answer? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is more a speech than a question. That is why I thought I had answered it earlier also. I do not agree with the hon. Member when he says that the seeds issued by the certifying agencies or the seeds certified by the NSC or the State certifying agencies are not good seeds. It is because of these good seeds that the production in the country has gone up. And you cannot say that the bad seeds have been supplied all the time. This is wrong absolutely and I am not willing to accept it. If any specific instances are mentioned, I will look into them. (*Interruptions*.)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on disturbing. It is not a debate.

श्री भारत भूषण : यद्यपि मंत्री जी ने अभी तक कोई सीड बांटा नहीं है जिसके पैदा होने में कोई शिकायत पैदा हो लेकिन पुराने अनुभवों के आधार पर जो भी शिकायतें आ रही हैं उनकी निश्चित रूप से वे देख-मान करेंगे किन्तु एक प्रश्न है जिसको उन्होंने भी स्वीकार किया है कि इस वर्ष वर्षा हो जाने के कारण सीड उत्पादन में कमी आई है. गेहूं का बीज भीग जाने के कारण वह सीड बनने के कविल नहीं रहा। स्वयं मैंने 10 एकड़ पर सीड उत्पन्न किया है और तराई डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन से मेरा बीज रिजेक्ट हुआ है।

इस लिए यह कहना गलत है कि सीड कारपोरेशन खराब बीज का भी प्रमाणीकरण कर देता है। मेरा बीज रिजेक्ट हुआ है, यह उस का प्रमाण है। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस वर्ष वर्षा के कारण जो कमी उत्पन्न होगी उस को कैसे पूरा किया जायगा ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—बहुत सी प्राइवेट एजेंसीज स्टेट कारपोरेशन या राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन से बिना प्रमाणीकरण करा ये

हुए बिज बाजार में बचती है और भोले किसान उस से ठगे जाते हैं, इस को रोकने के लिए आप को कोई उपाय करना ही चाहिए, वरना चालाक व्यापारी इस तरह का खिलवाड़ करते रहेंगे और उन्हें अशुद्ध बीज देते रहेंगे।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question raised by the hon. Member is, in fact, a certificate to the seed certification agency: the seed produced by a Member of Parliament in his own 10-acre field was rejected by the certification agency; this shows that there are no favours for anybody, even for Members of Parliament; and he had to suffer for it.

There has been, as I have stated earlier, reduction in production in some areas, but there has been also increase in production in other areas from which seeds can be provided.

**Memorandum from Kerala Kera
Karshaka Sangam**

*709. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum dated the 22nd July, 1977 from the Kerala Kera Karshaka Sangam and addressed to the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation signed by its President and forwarded by a large number of M.Ps. from Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Andamans and Goa and Maharashtra;

(b) the demands put forward in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken to meet those demands?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.