

India for financial assistance in the matter of preparing and up-dating records of land rights? Apart from this, is there any other modality, and if so, what?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Maintenance and up-dating of land records is primarily a State responsibility. Some States have not been taking it very seriously at all. For example, in Bengal, my information is that the person known as Tehsildar is not a Government servant and gets only Rs. 53 per month. Provision of more funds to the State Government is not the only modality, but we are looking into that also to see whether we are in a position to supply them more funds, and if so what amount because such demands are coming from almost all the States.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि यह जमीनों को इकट्ठा करने वाला कंसालिडेशन का काम क्या दस सालों के बाद अपने आप खत्म हो जाता है क्यों कि वह जर्मन फिर हिस्सेदारों में, लड़कों में, भाइयों में बंट जाती है? क्या सरकार इस बारे में इस स्कीम को अपनाते की कोशिश करेगी कि सिर्फ खेती बाड़ी के लिए जो जमीन इस्तेमाल होती है उसको इकट्ठा करने के लिए अगर आपस में लोग तबादला कर लें तो उस पर स्टैम्प ड्यूटी नहीं लगेगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है और स्टैम्प ड्यूटी का काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ही है। वह भी जो आप ने बताया कि भाइयों में और दूसरों में बंट जाती है।

Our succession laws are such that it goes to different sons and now even daughters. For that probably a law of primo-geniture has to be introduced. That we cannot do for the time being.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The question is regarding Central financial assistance for up-dating land records and consolidation of land holdings, and his reply has brought out the quality of the Janata Party. May I know to what extent the Janata Party in its party resolution and as a Government believes in land reforms and their implementation, and what financial assistance has been given to the various States, particularly Karnataka, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where consolidation is more important? If they have not given any assistance, shall I put it to him that the present Government does not believe in land reforms at all?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Without entering into controversy on this issue, I would only tell my hon. friend that in the Fifth Plan period the target of 14.5 million hectares had been set out for consolidation but probably the last Government forgot about it and out of 14.5 million only 0.5 million hectares was achieved, which is one-third of the target. We are taking up this matter and we have received requests from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments which are under consideration. We have actually provided for this year a crore of rupees for this project.

पशु चारे के लिये मूंगफली विलायक निस्तारण

*367. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या कृषि और सिबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए पशु चारे आदि के लिए मूंगफली विलायक निस्तारण की कितनी मात्रा आरक्षित की गई है ;

(ख) उसका प्रति टन बाजार मूल्य क्या है, उस का स्टॉक रखने का निर्णय कब किया गया था और उस समय उसका विक्रय मूल्य क्या नियत किया गया था ; और

(ग) पशु चारा बनाने वालों ने इस आरक्षित भंडार में से कितनी मात्रा के स्टॉक खरीदे हैं और यदि कोई मात्रा नहीं खरीदी गई है तो राशियों को उसके निर्यात की अनुमति क्यों नहीं दी जाती ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

An offer to reserve 2 lakh tonnes of groundnut extractions for livestock and poultry farmers at the rate of Rs. 1200/- per tonne received in March, 1977 from Groundnut Extractions Exports Development Association (GEEDA) through the Ministry of Commerce was examined and information regarding quality, composition as to protein/oil content, etc. as also the modalities of distribution was sought from the Association. By the time information was received in August, 1977, the market prices had fallen below Rs. 1200/- per tonne and the offer was, therefore, not pursued further. On 23rd November, 1977, while permitting export of 2.5 lakh tonnes of groundnut extractions on ad-hoc basis, the Ministry of Commerce has required the Association to supply 15,000 tonnes of groundnut extractions per month to domestic consumers at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per tonne. Arrangements for distribution etc. are under finalisation.

श्री धर्म सिंह पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में इस वर्ष 1977-78 में 55 लाख टन मूंगफली की पैदावार होने-

का अंदाज़ है जिसमें 22 लाख टन खली होगी। खली दो प्रकार की होती है— एक साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन या डी-आयलड केक और दूसरी एक्सपेलर की सादी खली। डी-आयलड केक 12 लाख टन होगी और एक्सपेलर की सादी खली 10 लाख टन होगी। पशु, कुक्कुट, मुर्गे बतखों के लिए इस वर्ष 1977-78 में सरकार कितने टन साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन मूंगफली की खली रिजर्व रखना चाहती है या सप्लाई करना चाहती है ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The total need is about 18 lakh tonnes.

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बाजार में एक टन मूंगफली की खली का भाव 1200 से 1300 रुपये है तो पशु, कुक्कुट, मुर्गे बतखों के लिए एक हजार रुपये प्रति टन के भाव से रिजर्व रख कर 1978 में मूंगफली की कितने टन खली निर्यात (एम्पपोर्ट) करने के लिए वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को तैफारिश करेंगे ? यदि हां, तो कब और कितने टन के लिए करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : आज के भाव जो मेरे पास आये हैं उनके मुताबिक यह जो ग्राउण्डनट केक एक्सट्रैक्शन है 45 परसेन्ट उसके लिए 1150 रुपए टन और ग्राउण्डनट केक एक्सपेलर के लिए 14 सौ रुपये टन है। इसी लिए हमने कहा है और 15 हजार टन हर महीने की जरूरत है।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The last part of the question is about the stock purchased by the cattle feeders from the reserved stock. May I know what has been the carry over of such stock for the last year, 1976-77? Are there any figures available about this?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
We do not have information about the carry over stock.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:
Why should the Government not stop this 'dog in the manger' policy by not allowing export and not forcing the cattle feeders to lift the oil-cake? The industry has made commitments to the foreign countries. By keeping the stock which is necessary for our requirements aside, will the Government allow export of oil-cake? Otherwise the creditability of the nation and particularly the industry would be jeopardised by this action of the Government. So, export, in the interest of farmers should be allowed.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
We cannot allow export indiscriminately. For example, last year, indiscriminate export was allowed and groundnut cake was exported to the extent of 12.4 lakh tonnes which resulted in the abnormal rise in prices. The price of groundnut cake had in fact, touched Rs. 2000/- a ton. That is why, we have placed restrictions on the export of this. The prices of oil cake have to be contained for consumption within the country by the dairy farmers and poultry farmers.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Even after making reservation for internal consumption of the feed for livestock and poultry etc. the prices of the feed have risen by 20 per cent. What steps government have taken to reduce these prices and see that these prices are brought down to a reasonable extent?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
My friend has put the question regarding feed prices. I will be able to answer questions regarding groundnut cake. Regarding groundnut cake, I may tell my hon. friend that in September last year, the price was Rs. 125 and this year it was Rs. 110; similarly, in October, last year it was Rs. 125 and this year it was Rs. 105. In Nov-

ember last year it was Rs. 134 and this year, it was Rs. 111. These are the prevailing prices of the groundnut cake.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The Government of India has adopted a policy regarding wheat and rice to have the free market operations only with support prices. The same has been now adopted for oil. The Gujarat Government has been asked to follow the same although the Gujarat Government wanted to purchase oil at lower prices than the market prices. Now, any interference by the Government either through ban on export of groundnut oil cake or asking the oil mills to reserve a particular stock for Government distribution at the prices lower than the market prices is an interference with the main policy adopted by the Government of India. It is not against the interest of the farmers? Then why should Government not allow the Gujarat Government to purchase oil at lower prices? Therefore, May I know whether any guidelines have been prepared by the Government of India for interfering with the market operations in regard to oil and oil cake?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
We have to take into consideration the interest of the farmers as well as the consumers within the country particularly, and taking into consideration the interest of the farmers as well as the consumers within the country, this policy was adopted which is beneficial to both—farmers as well as the consumers within the country.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: What are the guidelines?

MR. SPEAKER: The interest of the consumers and the interest of the farmers is the guideline.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: They must fix some price.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; you have put this question.