

श्री हाथी : जहां तक बंगाल जूट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, मैं बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के साथ सम्पर्क में रहा हूँ। कल भी टेलिफोन किया था और आज भी किया है। आज 9-10 बजे वेस्ट बंगाल मिनिस्टर वहां के एम्प्लायीज को बुलाने वाले हैं। जहां तक स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात है, एक स्कीम दी जायेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस लिये बुलाने वाले हैं।

श्री हाथी : बातचीत करने के लिये वेस्ट बंगाल के मिनिस्टर साहब बुलायेंगे, और किस लिये बुलायेंगे ? यह मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि छोटे कामों के बारे में एक स्कीम हम देंगे और उनको स्टेट बैंक और दूसरे बैंक्स लोन भी देंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In reply to a question the hon. Minister stated that there is no scheme to give unemployment allowance to even those who are registered in employment exchanges. I am really sorry that it is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy that they are unable to pay anything to the unemployed but, at the same time, a Bill has been introduced in this House raising the allowances of hon. Members from Rs. 31 to 51 per day...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: He can forgo the allowance if he wants. He need not draw the increased allowance when the Bill is passed,

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Sir, he should give an assurance to this House that he will not take the increased allowances. If he is sincere and honest let him give that assurance. We want to test his honesty...(interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Member to complete the question without bringing in any extraneous issue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not extraneous. If the hon. Minister, if this Government, is unable to concede this demand for the payment of unemployment allowance to those who are registered with the employ-

ment exchanges, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the youth, the frustrated youth, the agitated youth...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more commentary. Otherwise, I will not permit him to proceed. There will also be no reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you are so unreasonable, I do not want to ask the question.

(Shri S. M. Banerjee left the House at this stage)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. No reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Scheme to help Small Farmers

*96. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Conference of the States' Agricultural Production Commissioners held in New Delhi in May this year, it had been decided to formulate a special scheme to help small farmers who are not credit-worthy in the strict sense of the terms but were otherwise economically viable;

(b) whether such a scheme has since been formulated, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme would be put into operation in certain limited districts in the different parts of the country; if so, how many and on what basis the districts would be selected and if any such selection of Districts has been made; if so, the names of the districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT &
OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) Such a scheme had already been formulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and was placed before the Agricultural Production Commissioners' Conference for the information and adoption of the States.

(b) The scheme has been formulated but is yet to be finalised. The details are given in the annexure.

(c) Yes Sir, the scheme is to be put into operation in certain selected (20/21) districts in different parts of the country. The basis for selection of the district would be (1) availability of significant number of small farmers who are at present not credit-worthy but are potentially viable and can become credit-worthy with some investment, intensive cultivation and help with services and inputs (2) existence of surface water irrigation or groundwater potential, which can be exploited (3) presence of infra-structure for disbursing credit in the area such as LDBL/CCBS. Selection of the districts would be made in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Annexure

A Scheme for the Small Farmers

It has been seen that the small farmers have not benefited proportionately from the Agricultural Development Programmes undertaken in the country. With a view to helping this class of farmers specifically, the Department has drawn out a scheme called the Small Farmers Scheme. This is at present being finalised.

Among the small farmers, there is a particular category of marginally viable farmers. This consists of small farmers who are not viable and economic today but can easily become credit-worthy if certain improvements are made to their lands and they take to intensive cultivation of high yielding varieties with improved inputs and technology. It is proposed to aid these potentially viable small farmers to become credit-worthy with the help of this scheme.

The scheme will be tried as pilot projects in nearly twenty-one districts in the country, each covering about 50,000 farmers over a period of 5 years. It

is proposed to create a separate agency in each of these districts to identify the potentially viable small farmers and their specific economic problems taking into account the economic and agricultural conditions prevailing in the respective districts; and to study their needs with relation to irrigation, land improvement, requirements of dairying, poultry and mechanical aids. The agency will then ensure credit and inputs such as fertilizers and improved seeds besides wells and pumps for irrigation and custom service with machines for these farmers. It will also undertake special animal husbandry and poultry programmes which may add to the income of the small farmers.

Normally the existing credit institutions are reluctant to finance this class of farmers. The agency will support credit extended by them for this purpose by providing out-right grants at certain percentages of the amounts advanced. This would cover their loaning risk and provide them with an incentive. The Agency will also own some machines such as tractors, sprayers and drilling rigs to provide custom service. Although it will use the existing staff of the various extension and agriculture Deptts. of the State, it will also have some staff of its own to supplement the work done by the existing organisations and to discharge its own special functions of identifying and studying the problems of the small farmers. The choice of districts would be made in consultation with the States and will depend upon the availability of irrigation and ground water potentialities. The various Deptts. of the State Govt. connected with Agriculture as also the cooperative agencies would be represented on the Board of Directors of the agency. The major voice in its running will be of the State Government although the scheme itself will be in the Central sector of the plan. Tentatively Rs. 30 crores have been provided for it. It is proposed to spend Rs. 1.6 crores for per district for 5 years out of which roughly Rs. 90 lakhs may go towards the outgrants to the credit institutions, about Rs. 25 lakhs would go towards the cost of staff for the agency as well as the credit institutions, Rs. 25 lakhs would go for purchasing and maintaining equipment and machines and another Rs. 25 lakhs for animal husbandry and poultry activities.

No rigid patterns have been laid down for the activities that the agency would take up in any particular district. This will depend on the special needs of the district and whereas more money may be spent on custom services in one project, larger amounts may go to animal husbandry programmes in another project. There would be wide scope for such adjustments and variations from project to project.

ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

*97. श्री राम चरण :

श्री प० मु० सईद :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार किसानों की ट्रैक्टरों की वर्तमान मांग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप ट्रैक्टरों की कीमतें चोर बाजार में बढ़ रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में इस समय कितने ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है और सरकार कब तक इस मांग को पूरा कर सकेगी तथा चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख). ट्रैक्टरों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये संभाव्य अधिकाधिक सीमा तक सभी संभव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सन 1968-69 में 60,000 ट्रैक्टरों की मांग की तुलना में, 15,000 ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का प्रबंध किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त 15,466 ट्रैक्टर देश में ही निर्मित किये गये थे। विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के फलस्वरूप, अधिक संख्या में आयात की व्यवस्था करना संभव न था। पिछले वर्षों में मांग की पूर्ति न होने के कारण, चालू वर्ष 1969-70 में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग लगभग 83,000 ट्रैक्टर आंकी गयी है

इसकी तुलना में, देशीय उत्पादन का अनुमान 20,000 ट्रैक्टरों का है। वर्ष 1969-70 में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का पर्याप्त दीर्घ कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

देश में ही निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण पर कोई वैधानिक नियंत्रण नहीं है, किन्तु आयात किये गये ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा स्थापित कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि सरकारी कम्पनियाँ हैं। इसके साथ ही चालू वर्षों में ट्रैक्टरों की बढ़ी हुई उपलब्धि के कारण आशा की जाती है कि इससे ट्रैक्टरों की चोर बाजारी को दूर करने में काफी सफलता मिलेगी।

Employment Position

*98. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest employment review by the Director General of Employment and Training, Employment opportunities in the country at least in the organised sector dwindled further in 1967-68; and

(b) if so, whether he has made a special probe into the causes of decline in view of the terrific unemployment problem prevailing in the country so as to find out a solution and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) As already mentioned in the Review referred to in part (a) of the question some of the more important among the reasons for the slow growth of employment were —

(i) reduced investments during the last few years;

(ii) recessionary trend in the economy which became noticeable since 1966.