

प्राप्त करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में श्रमिक वर्ग को कानूनी अधिकार तथा वित्तीय लाभ देने की कोई आदर्श योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) :

(क) श्रमिकों का सहयोग विभिन्न स्तरों पर उनके संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा विभिन्न त्रिपक्षीय तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के माध्यम से लिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). यद्यपि कोई विशेष आदर्श योजना नहीं बनाई गई है तथापि विभिन्न श्रम-कानूनों द्वारा श्रमिकों को उनके विभिन्न कानूनी अधिकार और लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं।

**National Labour Commission's
Observation on Real Wage
and Productivity**

1030. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Labour Commission in its report observed that though the real wage of the worker of today as compared to 1939 has gone down, the productivity per hour has increased;

(b) whether Government have decided finally to fix up certain norms for need-based wages; and

(c) whether he is aware that with better wages more production is possible ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :
(a) The Commission has not made any observation in these terms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) More production is possible with better wages if they lead to increased productivity.

**Measures for Stabilising
Prices of Vanaspati**

*1031. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times in 1969 and uptil now the prices of Vanaspati have been increased;

(b) whether this rise is mainly due to the levy of excise duty on tin containers;

(c) whether in view of this fluctuating prices of the Vanaspati, Government are considering a permanent measure where the price of Vanaspati is stabilised in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Since January, 1969 prices of vanaspati have been revised ten times; eight times upwards and twice downwards.

(b) Only the latest increase in the price of vanaspati effected on the 18th March, 1970 included a small element on account of the new levy of excise duty on tin containers.

(c) and (d). The question of stabilising prices of vanaspati was considered recently and it was decided that price changes may be effected at intervals of two months instead of fortnightly unless a substantial rise in the prices of raw oils occurs in any fortnight. Cheaper imported oils are also used in the manufacture of vanaspati to neutralise to the extent possible the variations in prices of indigenous raw oils used by the industry. As vanaspati prices depend on the prices of edible raw oils used in its manufacture, efforts are also being made to increase their production with a view to improve their supplies and stabilise the prices.

Green Revolution in States

*1032. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Green Revolution has been uniformly successful in production of all the crops during the year 1969;

(b) if so, the details of the crops in which the Revolution has been successful more than expectation;

(c) whether there is any crop in which success was not expected; if so, the names of such crops;

(d) whether the Green Revolution has been successful in all the States;

(e) if not, the names of the States where it was not successful and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the programme for the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (f). Government does not consider that production of all crops has been satisfactory. Introduction of High Yielding Varieties is one of the important part of the new strategy of agriculture development.

Full information regarding the coverage under the High Yielding Programme for the year 1969-70 is yet to become available. However, the available reports for Kharif, 1969 season indicate that there has been good progress both under paddy and bajra in almost all the States. Similarly, the preliminary reports for Rabi 1969-70 season indicate that very good progress has been made under wheat in all the major wheat growing States. The achievement under Hybrid maize and Hybrid jowar has remained below expectation generally in all the States. This is due to uncertain weather conditions.

A tentative target of 34.00 million acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme has been planned for 1970-71. The details would be finalised by the Central Teams visiting the States shortly.

Import of Fertilisers during 1968-59 and 1968-70 and their Distribution

*1033. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of fertilisers imported during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the State-wise distribution of imported fertilisers during the above two years;

(c) the agencies through which imported fertilisers were distributed;

(d) the names of State Warehousing Corporations that were appointed as agencies for distribution of imported fertilisers; and

(e) the reasons for leaving out some State Warehousing Corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The quantities of fertilisers imported during 1968-69 and 1969-70 in terms of N.P. & K. and value thereof are as under:—

	1968-69 (Tonnes)	Value
Nitrogen	8,41,833	} Rs. 162.92 Crores
P ₂ O ₅	1,37,505	
K ₂ O	2,13,000	
	1969-70 (Tonnes)	
Nitrogen	6,67,188	} Rs. 166.77 Crores
P ₂ O ₅	93,510	
K ₂ O	1,20,231	

(b) A statement showing the distribution of imported fertilisers Statewise in terms of Nitrogen and P₂O₅ and K₂O is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3202/170]

(c) and (d). Allotments of the Pool fertiliser were made by the Government of India to State Governments/Union Territories etc. after which further distribution of fertilisers within the States, being the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned, was done by them primarily through co-operatives. In case of stocks not required by State Governments etc. the handling agents of the Government of India at any particular storage godown i.e. the Food Corporation of India or the State Warehousing Corporation/Central Warehousing Corporation as the case may be, were authorised to sell the stock direct to private licensed/registered distributors in response to any such requests. The Government of India, therefore, did not appoint any State Warehousing Corporation as distributing agents.

(e) Does not arise.