

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Sir, I am prepared to lay a copy of the circular on the Table. It explains the position.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Read out that circular.

Mr. Speaker: It can be laid on the Table.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I may assure the House that wherever the Chief Ministers of Union Territories will be invited, Delhi will also be invited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि पहले दिल्ली के चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौन्सिलर को जो कि कांसेस पाटों के थे, हमेंगा इन तरह की कांफरेंस में बुलाया जाता था, लेकिन चूंकि इन वक्त कोई कांसेस चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौन्सिलर नहीं है, इस लिये यह भेदभाव बरता गया ? क्या इन चीजों को साफ किया जायेगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह बिन्दुल नहीं मान नहीं है ।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I would like to know whether the status of the Chief Executive Councillor is equal to the status of the Chief Minister.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly it is not equal to that of the Chief Minister.

श्री बदल सिंह ही बाजपेयी : गदन पटल पर रख दे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर वह चीफ मिनिस्टर के बराबर नहीं है तो फिर किस के बराबर है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौन्सिलर के बराबर है ।

Shri Shinde: May I submit that I have already explained the position fully? Even then, in order to clarify the position I think it will be better if I lay the circular on the Table of the House.

Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-525/67].

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा कि जब यूनिन इंरोटरोड के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाया जायेगा तब उन का भा बुलाया जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Now the next question.

Organic Manure

*302. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken so far to explore the possibility of manufacturing organic manure from dung and sewage on a commercial scale in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Erling): A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

In our country organic manure (compost) from dung, sewage and other wastes is prepared manually. In rural areas, compost from dung and other wastes is prepared by farmers themselves for manuring their fields. Large quantities of dung for composting on a commercial scale will not be available in rural areas after meeting the requirements of individual farmers, who generally prepare their own requirements of compost. The slurry from cow-dung gas plants is also used as organic manure. The scope for setting up a number of such gas plants on commercial scale in rural areas is limited.

Compost from sewage and other wastes is prepared by local bodies for sale to cultivators. Compost production on a commercial basis is undertaken by local bodies only as part of their programme of disposal of sewage and other city wastes.

In some of the foreign countries various types of mechanical compost plants to manufacture compost from city wastes have been set up. The economics and the suitability of such plants under Indian conditions is being studied.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This is another glaring instance of political conspiracy. We have resources in this country and we are not using them. Now, Sir, if you kindly look at the Government Publication—Development of Local Manurial Resources—Published by the Government of India which, by looking at the face of the hon. Minister I am quite sure he has never seen, it says that from big cities alone by using human excreta we could raise about 80 million tons of organic manure. For the whole of the country if we have development planning and if we use them properly without selling ourselves to the American capitalists and paying their price for fertilizer etc.. we could produce at least....

Mr. Speaker: This is the question hour. You are explaining the whole situation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I will ask the question. During the Third Plan was there any specific pattern of assistance prescribed for the scheme for larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources for compost production in NES blocks and towns.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): During the First and Second Plan there was a provision for assisting States for encouraging rural compost production, with 80 per cent of the cost of the staff and training being provided by the Centre. As far as the Third Plan is concerned, provision was made for city areas for urban compost and we have extended substantial assistance. Grants are given to the States to enable the State Governments to take up these schemes in urban areas on an extended scale.

and an additional amount of Rs. 2.08 crores over the State plan ceiling was sanctioned by the Ministry during 1964-65 and 1965-66. As against that, the expenditure incurred by the State during the last three years was of the order of Rs. 1.96 crores.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: How many compost development officers have been established and with what results? Have you also tried to study the Japanese system of using human excreta and other organic manures?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is the direct responsibility of the State Government. We come in by way of co-ordinating the activities and watching the results. I may give the information to the House that by the end of the Third Plan it was 119 lakh tonnes as far as rural compost is concerned....

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That was not my question. I wanted to know how many compost development officers have been established and with what results and whether you have studied the Japanese system closely. He is evading the question because they have done nothing.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have indicated to the State Governments that they should appoint at the State level compost development officers and also persons dealing with the subject at the lower level. As far as Japanese system is concerned, not only Japan but a number of other countries, U.S.A., U.K., and West European countries, have made some advance in this. The Planning Commission, recently, set up a committee to go into this problem. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture also is very actively considering some plans, the mechanical composting plant and the sewage utilisation in urban areas.

श्री बृटा सिंह : ग्रामी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में 2 करोड़ से अधिक रुपये इन स्कीमों के ऊपर खर्च किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस

इसमें मैं से गांधी में कितना पैसा लगाया गया ।

श्री अन्नसाहब शिंदे (बी जगज्जिवन राव) : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहिये ।

Shri Annasahb Shinde: That is for the State Governments.

Shri Samar Guha: In view of the huge requirement and demand for fertiliser and lack of funds for providing sufficient quantity of nitrogenous and phosphorous type of chemical fertiliser, may I know (a) why the Government have not taken proper measures to train the cultivators in the method of making compost manures from cow-dung, human excretions, plant ashes and other organic waste as advocated by Gandhiji; (b) will the Government take steps to ban using of cow dung for the purpose of using it as fuel and adopt a scheme for educating the cultivators as to how to prepare compost manure out of cow dung; and (c)....

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri Samar Guha: These are all connected questions.

Mr. Speaker: I know, hundred questions can be connected. But that does not mean you should put hundred questions.

Shri Samar Guha: Whether the Government will ban exporting of waste, animal bone to foreign countries and make a plant to prepare super phosphate out of bone waste that can be collected in large quantities in our country, and whether the Government have any plan....

Mr. Speaker: That is all; there should be a limit. Let the Minister reply to any of the questions he likes.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: He has a catalogue of questions—he was reading from there—and it is very difficult to answer all the questions. May I humbly submit to the House that agriculture is primarily a State subject. We, from here, can indicate the line for

compost making, for utilising organic manure, for utilising human excretions and for utilising cow dung and all that. For detailed working of the scheme, the State Governments will have to take action. We will certainly point out again to the State Governments the necessity of utilising organic manure to the maximum possible capacity. We have done that. As soon as I came, I got circulars issued that we should not neglect the organic manure in whatever form it is available.

Shri Yajnik: In view of the fact that the production of what was called golden manure from human and animal waste was exhorted by Gandhiji himself many years ago, I want to know from the Minister if all the figures that they have given about production of compost include any compost that has been made in the rural areas. We know that the cities produce a certain quantity of compost which is used by the cultivators. But I want to know how many tonnes or millions of tonnes have been prepared in the villages and have been used by the cultivators at their own place. This is a very important question because up till now all the attention has been concentrated only on urban areas.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: The figures of compost of rural areas have been given. It is a very important aspect for compost making. But at the same time the House and the hon. members should not forget the social practices that are prevalent in the society, the prejudices that are against night soil being touched among many people in this country, and where a section of the society has been condemned only for touching night soil and the others regard it as below their dignity to touch it. In such a system of society, to put this question to the Government....

Shri Samar Guha: But not cow dung.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: I am not answering about cow dung; I am answering about night soil. Why should the House forget about the social prejudices that we have in this country where we have condemned a section of the society for dealing in this thing and then put the question why the night soil is not used. I would like the leaders of public opinion to educate the people to use that and to remove the prejudices that are existing in this country against night soil.

श्री गा० सं० बिन्धु : काउं प्रेजुडिस नही हूँ । किसान लाग नाइट सायन का उपयोग करते हूँ ।

श्री जयजीवन राम : कृषि मंत्रियों की बात है ।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Having regard to the progress of civilisation, will not the compost scheme involve an infructuous expenditure because there are better methods of disposal of human excreta and as civilisation progresses, it will have a decreasing value?

Shri Jagjwan Ram: As civilisation advances, certainly a stage may come in India where the man who removes the night soil will not have to be paid, but the man to whom the night soil belongs will have to be paid by the man who removes it.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I thank the Minister for saying that he has issued circulars for the use of organic manure to different States. But in actual practice we find that all our attention is on inorganic manure. The agriculturists do not even know the proper utilisation of organic manure....

Mr. Speaker: Put the question.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I am putting the question. The agriculturists do not know even the proper utilisation of organic manure. May I expect from the Minister that he would open some stations in the villages or in some blocks to acquaint, to teach....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question there.

Mr. Anbazhagan.

Shri Anbazhagan: May I know from the hon. Minister apart from an indication on which lines the compost plants can be installed in cities, whether the Government is coming forward to grant the necessary expenses or a portion of the expenditure or whether the Government is willing to satisfy the conditions that are necessary for foreign exchange in order to import such machineries?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the use of composts is concerned, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Centre is supposed to extend assistance to the extent of 30 per cent by way of loan and 20 per cent by way of grant.

As regards the foreign exchange component, some of the concerns in India have indicated to us that it is possible for them to manufacture modern plants for mechanical compost-making in India.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up Questions Nos. 303 to 307 which are all on the same subject. I shall call two or three Members from the list on each question to ask supplementary questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Q. No. 306 should be taken up separately, because it relates to 40,000 workers who were laid off.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give the hon. Member a chance to ask supplementary questions later.

Reduction of Sugar Quota of States

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*303. **Shri Mohan Swarup:**

Dr. Ramon Sen:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Ramamurti:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Seshyan:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: