

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० एस० ए० को कितनी शर्कर देने का कमिटमेंट था और कितनी शर्कर सप्लाई की गई। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल यू० एस० ए० को ही चीनी सप्लाई की गई या किसी और कंट्री को भी सप्लाई की गई।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are exporting not only to the USA but to various other countries like Canada, U.K., Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Viet-Nam, Hong Kong, etc.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कितने का कमिटमेंट था और कितना भेजा गया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In 1964, up to 31st August, 1964, we have exported 2,17,277 tonnes.

An Hon. Member: What was the demand and what was actually sent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the other countries, there is no question of any commitment. We are sending to the other countries on the basis of our making our offer and their accepting it.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether before sending this Indian Sugar Mission Government made any estimate of the surplus likely to be available in the coming season, and whether they have fixed any definite export target?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think we have fixed any export target. First of all, we wanted to explore how much USA would be prepared to take because there is price advantage, as far as USA is concerned; then, to that extent, we may cut down the exports to the other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will the hon. Minister furnish those figures, in accordance with your directive on the supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: He may take, I think, two or three days.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The session is concluding next week. That was why I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: I think that he will be able to lay it on the Table of the House within the next two or three days.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes.

Training to Progressive Farmers

*325. **Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the scheme of giving training to progressive farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will come into force and the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Scheme for specialised training of selected Gramsahayaks (Progressive Farmers) sponsored by this Ministry is not proposed to be revised. However, the scheme for short duration training for Gramsahayaks being implemented by the Department of Community Development has been slightly revised.

(b) All State Governments have already been requested to modify the training programme of Gramsahayaks as indicated below:

- (i) The Gram Sahayak Camps to be organised in future, will have progressively greater involvement of young farmers and active members of village Volunteer Force. The camps would focus attention on:

youth work and agriculture production programme.

(ii) The duration of these camps has been raised from three days to five days.

(iii) The participants, particularly young farmers and youth workers, will be enthused and encouraged to come forward for further training under the more intensified training programmes of 12 days' youth leaders' camps, and also for the 15 days' specialised training courses for selected Gram Sahayaks in the field of agriculture sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The modified scheme is expected to be implemented shortly.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: In view of the fact that the per-acre yield or production by the progressive farmers of our country can compare very well with that of any other farmer in other countries, may I know why a programme could not be chalked out by Government to send some progressive farmers to other countries, especially to Japan, where they could study the methods and introduce them to our advantage in our country when they come back?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Government, at their level, study all the improved techniques in agriculture in all the different countries, and through their experts, they disseminate that information to the farmers.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Instead of mixing up the progressive farmers with gramsahayaks by asking them to join the camps run for the use of gramsahayaks, which will not be able to impart the necessary educational knowledge in agricultural farming, do Government propose to revise its old policy of giving a long duration training for progressive farmers in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are various kinds of training. There is a short-term course in which specific programmes are put through. There is a longer course for the younger generation so that they may be there for five or six months and get the training. But this is a short-term training programme.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सदन-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उसमें बताया गया है कि खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय अपनी योजना को संशोधित नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन वह कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट की योजना को संशोधित करना चाहता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये दोनों योजनायें चालू हैं; यदि चालू हैं, तो कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट की योजना पर इस मन्त्रालय का क्या अधिकार है कि वह उसको संशोधित कर रही है। इस मन्त्रालय की अपनी योजना में क्या सुधार किया गया है और उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ : पहले योजनायें कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत चला करती थीं, लेकिन हाल ही में यह तय किया गया है कि ये जितनी योजनायें हैं, इनका ज्यादातर जोर और तवज्जह खेती, कृषि की तरफ होनी चाहिए। इसलिए उसमें इस हद तक यह संशोधन या तरमीम की जा चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट और एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की दोनों योजनायें एक ही जगह चलाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ : एक ही जगह चलाई जा रही हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कहां चलाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ : ब्लाक्स वरीरह में।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has any scheme been drawn up to make progressive farmers share their experience with the weaker section of farmers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the idea. These farmers will impart information to other farmers in the village.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that some sort of training is given to progressive farmers with Danish collaboration in some parts of the country, do Government intend to extend this sort of training with the collaboration of other countries to the whole of the country?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Most of the training to progressive farmers is being given in collaboration mostly with American experts. Certain other specialised programmes like dairy and other things may be done in collaboration with other countries, but the training in agriculture is mainly with the collaboration of American experts and some Russians.

श्री बड़े: क्या यह सच है कि जो एक्स-पर्ट जापानी पद्धति से धान लगाने की ट्रेनिंग लेकर आए हैं, उनमें से एक को कृषि कालेज का प्रोफ़ेसर बना दिया गया है और एक को एम० पी० बना दिया गया है और इस पद्धति से धान लगाना बन्द कर दिया गया है और किसानों को यह पद्धति नहीं सिखाई जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : यह सही नहीं है । जापानी तरीके से खेती करने के ढंग को ग्राम तौर पर मुल्क में फैलाया जा रहा है ।

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : प्रगतिशील किसानों को नये तरीकों से खेती करने के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा देने के लिए जो केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं, उन पर कितना खर्च केन्द्र की तरफ से और कितना राज्यों की तरफ से होगा और आपस में समन्वय कैसे होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : करीब करीब पचास-पचास होता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जितने भी प्राइज़ विनर्स हैं, उन्होंने टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग नहीं ली है, बल्कि उन्होंने प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग हासिल की है ? डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब उन्हीं प्राइज़-विनर्स में से हैं । जो प्रगतिशील किसान हैं, व खुद ही प्रगति कर रहे हैं । तो फिर अघोगतिशील लोगों को ट्रेनिंग क्यों दी जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : हम चाहते हैं कि जो प्रगतिशील हैं, वे और भी ज्यादा प्रगति करें ।

Shri P. K. Deo: The Bharat Krishak Samaj is sending some farmers to the States for further training? Is it part of this scheme? Also, how do they manage to get the foreign exchange for that?

Mr. Speaker: The question related to training inside the country.

Shri P. K. Deo: Some farmers are being sent outside. I asked whether it is part of the scheme.

Mr. Speaker: That may be asked by tabling another question, not under this.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Minister was going to reply. He can throw some light.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But the Speaker should permit.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose to examine the basic question as to whether our low land ceilings are at all compatible with scientific and progressive farming, before proceeding further? This is a basic question.

Mr. Speaker: Basic it might be, but not relevant to the question that we are dealing with here.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the ceilings are such...

Mr. Speaker: It deals with training to progressive farmers in the country.

श्री पारधी : मेरा नाम भोला राम पारधी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज से मैं याद रखूंगा, आगे चलिये ।

श्री पारधी : मैं मध्य प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ और बालाघाट से चुन कर आया हूँ । अनाज की फसल बढ़ाने के बारे में जो चर्चा चल रही है, इसके बारे में दो चार शब्द मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, इस वक्त आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether Government has any scheme for utilising agricultural universities for imparting training to farmers; if so, what will be the role of the universities?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, we have a programme to utilize the universities. They also organise courses for a week, for a fortnight, to get the progressive farmers and give them training.

Prices of Edible Oils

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*326. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the concrete steps Government have taken to bring down the soaring prices of edible oils and pulses during the last two months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): In order to arrest the rise in the prices of edible oils, the Government of India banned forward trading in edible oilseeds and

oils in June 1964, restricted their exports, tightened credit facilities and allowed some imports of soya bean oil and of a limited quantity of mustard seed. Forward trading has, however, been allowed to be resumed recently in view of good prospects of groundnut crop of 1964-65.

Some State Governments, under Defence of India Rules, have restricted or stopped movement of edible oils and oilseeds outside their territories.

In the case of pulses, credit facilities have been tightened and in some States wholesalers have been licensed, profit margins have been fixed and display of prices has been attempted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct that since the time of decontrol, the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association, who used to fix the prices on a voluntary basis, have increased the prices four times in a month, and how far this is correct that Government is totally responsible for the abnormal increase in the price of these edible oils?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Vanaspati price is linked to ground nut oil price, and even when there was control, it was a voluntary control, and the price used to be fixed on the basis of the ground nut oil price, but for this fixation, they used to get the concurrence of Government. This decontrol was to the extent that they themselves could fix the price without reference to Government. It is true they have increased the price four times within a month, but their excuse is that it was with reference to the increase in the ground nut oil price, which is the raw material for vanaspati.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct that these monopolists who deal in vanaspati had made purchases worth Rs. 125 lakhs of ground nut oil in order to increase the price, and they have in-