

Minister, who is ignorant of the position, is allowed to reply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the Hon. Member is entitled to say that the Deputy Minister is ignorant.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He should have got up immediately to correct the Deputy Minister.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Ranga: The Deputy Minister said that there had been no appreciable slowing down.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is nothing to be very much excited about. The Deputy Minister has answered and the Minister has supplemented it. There was slowing down sometime ago, but now it has started arriving.

Shri Ranga: All is well that ends well. But at the same time you are here to direct us as well as to direct them. They behave in this manner and we expect you to take them to task.

Mr. Speaker: If it is justified, I shall do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You always take us to task. But you don't pull them up, Sir. I cannot understand this kind of thing.

Mr. Speaker: If there is need, I shall do it.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that.

श्री बागड़ी : वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन हमको गलत जवाब न दिए जायें।

Production of Manures
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- *301. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedy:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shre Jedhe:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production of manures is lagging behind in the country and when self-sufficiency is likely to be attained; and

(b) the quantum of fertilizers being imported annually and the names of the countries from which these are being imported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Type of bulky organic manure	3rd Plan Target	Likely Achievement in 1955-66
Rural Compost	148.03 Million Tonnes.	128 million tonnes.
Town Compost	4.4 Million Tonnes.	4.00 million tonnes.
Green Manuring	41.0 Million acres.	28.26 Million acres.

Use of bulky organic manures and fertilisers is complementary to each other and both are generally used in conjunction with each other. Efforts are made to develop and utilise the locally available manurial resources to the maximum extent possible.

(b) The import of nitrogenous fertilisers during the current year i.e. 1965-66 is estimated at 3,50,000 tonnes Nitrogen. The countries from which these fertilisers will be imported are U.S.A., U.K., Canada, W. European countries, E. Germany, U.S.S.R. Japan, Rumania, U.A.R. and Iran. As regards the first four years of the current Plan imports were of the following order:—

1961-62	..	138,000 MT(N)
1962-63	..	245,000 MT(N)
1963-64	..	223,000 MT(N)
1964-65	..	235,000 MT(N)

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है : the extent to which the manures are lagging behind production जवाब दिया जाता है कि लाइवली एचीवमेंट इन 1965-66 प्लान टारजेट। जवाब में यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि कितनी एक्सटेंट में लैग बिहाइंड कर रहा है। जब सवाल पूछा जाता है तो सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सीधा जवाब दिया जाय करे।

ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय : जवाब सीधा क्यों नहीं दिया गया, बताया जाए।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : सन् 1965-66 के लिए रिवाइज्ड प्लान टारजेट 800,000 टन था। इंटर्नल प्रोडक्शन 300,000 टन है और इम्पोर्ट्स 350,000 टन होगा।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं दो सवालों को देख चुका हूँ, खाद्य विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर उनका सम्पूर्ण जवाब नहीं देते। अधूरा जवाब

देते हैं और बाद में मंत्री महोदय को जवाब सम्पूर्ण करना पड़ा है। इससे पूरक प्रश्न पूछने में कठिनाई होती है। आप उनको आदेश करें कि यदि उनको पता नहीं है तो जवाब न दें।

ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय : आपने यह नई बात नहीं कही है, पहले भी यह कहा जा चुका है। जब एक मेम्बर साहब एक बात कह दें तो उसको दुहराने की जरूरत नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : इसलिए बार बार कहा जाता है कि उसके बावजूद भी तो जवाब पूरा नहीं आता।

ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय : इस तरह बीच में दखल देने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न यह था।

ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा कि कितना लैग बिहाइंड करते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि टारजेट इतना था और इतना पूरा हुआ। इससे पता लगाया जा सकता है कि कितना लैग बिहाइंड कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने दोनों चीजें बता दीं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कितना लैग बिहाइंड करते हैं, इसका फिगर दिया जाना चाहिए, यह जो सबस्ट्रेशन है इसको भी मिनिस्ट्री को करके सीधा जवाब देना चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की दिक्कत पैदा न हो।

Shri Daji : On a point of order. The import of the question has not been understood. The import of the question is not what the extent of lag in relation to the target is, but what it is in relation to the requirements of the country. The target may itself be less than the requirements. What the hon. Member wants to know is how far we have fallen short of the requirements and not of the targets, because a target may be fixed which

may itself be less than the country's requirements. That is the import of the question, and that should be understood by the hon. Minister.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दूसरी बात मैंने यह पूछी थी कि सेल्फ सफिशेंसी कब तक हो जाएगी, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am sorry I am not doing well, and I have been asked not to speak much. That was why I was not intervening. Anyhow, I shall explain the position.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wish him speedy recovery.

Mr. Speaker: The thing to which objection has been taken is this. The Secretariat that prepares the answer to the question must be careful to see that if two things are asked for, namely the extent of lag, and the time when we would be self-sufficient, then both those questions are answered.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall explain the position.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गार्डर गार्डर । आप इस तरह से नहीं बोल सकते । जब मैंने उनको बुलाया है तो उनको बोलने दीजिए । जब एक सदस्य बोल रहा है तो दूसरा नहीं बोल सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : अब मुझ को इजाजत दी जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, पहले उनको बोलने दीजिए । मैं पहले यह देखना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या बोलते हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Part (a) of the question deals with the farm manure and the other traditional types of manures. There is no question of reaching self-sufficiency with those manures, because the quantity of nitrogen available in those manures is

very much limited, and therefore, there is no question of reaching self-sufficiency with those manures. That will have to be met by inorganic manures, to which part (b) of the main question relates. We are importing to the extent of 3.50 lakhs tonnes, and there is some internal production also. But even what we are importing and what we are producing within the country in terms of inorganic manures are not really enough even to meet the present demands. For the Fourth Plan, therefore, we are laying down a greater target of production and we are also trying to import as much as possible so that even next year, that is, in 1966-67, it should be possible for us to meet almost the entire demand of manures and fertilisers.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been mentioned in the statement that the self-sufficiency is not likely to be reached so soon or in the foreseeable future?

Shri Ranga: No.

Some hon. Members: No. It is not mentioned therein.

Mr. Speaker: That was what I was drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to. When the Secretariat prepares the answers, they should be more careful and they should see that Members get the answers specifically to the questions that they have asked.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as that is concerned, I agree.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Very often what we find is that without going into the answers, they say that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. Is that fair?

Mr. Speaker: The statement should contain answers to the questions that have been asked.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as part (a) of the question is concerned, I can only say that there is no question of reaching self-sufficiency with the traditional manures; we cannot reach self-sufficiency with those manures at any time.

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : बयान में बतलाया गया है कि ग्रीन मैन्योरिंग का टारजेट है 41 मिलियन एकड़ और एबीव द्वारा है 28 मिलियन एकड़, यानी तीन चौथाई से भी कम। सरकार ने यह बतलाया है कि सारे सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेल्फ सफ़ीशेसी और अधिक उत्पादन के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

मेरा एक सवाल धीरे रहता है।

अभ्यस्त महोदय : जरा ठहर जाइये।

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Green manures such as dhaincha and sanai are being distributed by the blocks to farmers and they are being educated and encouraged to go in for these green manures.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The amounts spent on these imports have not been shown. In this context, I would like to know how far the amount spent on imports compares with the value of agricultural production resulting from them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That depends on a number of factors, the efficiency with which the fertiliser is being utilised, the quantity of water available etc. Generally, results vary from giving a produce increase of 30—40 per cent.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there is a shortage of phosphatic fertilisers and whether the recent import restrictions have reduced the quantity that we can import, so that the manufacture of that type of fertiliser has been hampered now and we do not have any chance of reaching the target of production of phosphatic fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a shortage of fertiliser and we are trying to import 350,000 tonnes during

this year, taking into account that we would be producing within the country 400,000 tonnes. Due to various reasons, this target of internal production will be fulfilled only to the extent of 75 per cent, that is, 300,000 tonnes. Therefore, the availability is less. But even if we want to import now, I am afraid fertiliser is not available in the world markets. Therefore, what we are now trying to do is that from next year onward; we enter into long-term contracts even now, for the next three or four years so that we will be in a position to get these fertilisers in sufficient quantities.

श्री ए० ए० तिवारी : प्रेस रिपोर्ट में है कि जो नयी बैराइटीज के राइस और व्हीट के सीइस आने हैं तो करीब 20 लाख टन से ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर मंगाने की जरूरत होगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि उसी के साथ में जो मैन्योर की कमी होगी इम्पोर्ट करने में उसमें जो इम्पोर्ट के लिए किया गया है "फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्रवेलेविजिटी की कमी हो गयी थी तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो फर्टिलाइजर आपको इम्पोर्ट करना है उस के लिए फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्रवेलेविजिटी होगा इस बात के लिए क्या कृषि विभाग ने फार्मर्स डिपार्टमेंट से तय कर लिया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. We are trying to take care of that. We are making a calculation as to what would be a realistic estimate of production within the country annually. Then we are making a calculation as to what would be the minimum requirement with regard to fertilisers annually, the gap being met by imports. For that purpose, we are also trying to see that sufficient foreign exchange is available during the fourth plan.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: What measures are taken to see that farmers do not use cow dung as fuel?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I have explained before, farmers are

being asked to go in for more composting and other alternative forms of fuel like farm forestry and quick growing trees. We are also encouraging farmers to use cow-dung gas plant.

Shri Jedhe: What are the figures of foreign exchange involved in imports in 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The foreign exchange required for about 350,000 tonnes of Nitrogen fertiliser will be round about Rs. 50 crores.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Is it the policy of the Government to start as many fertiliser factories as possible in the Fourth Plan to make fertiliser available in sufficient quantities?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That is our objective, and that is in charge of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

श्री बागड़ी : देश के घनदर घाज जो खाद्यान्न की कमी है उसका मुख्य कारण उत्पादन में कमी होता है और उत्पादन की कमी का कारण खाद की कमी है। प्राये साल कृषि मंत्रालय के सामने यह खाद की कमी का सवाल घाता है और फिर घाखिरी वक्त में यह जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि चूंकि विदेशी मूद्रा की कमी थी इसलिए उसे मंगाने में देरी हुई तो क्या सरकार इस बात के ऊपर कोई इनकवायरी बैठायेंगी या तहकीकात करेंगी कि खाद जोकि इतनी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु कृषि उत्पादन के लिए थी उस को बाहर से मंगाने के लिए विदेशी मूद्रा का प्रवन्ध क्यों नहीं हुआ ? कीन व्यक्ति उनके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और उन जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को पंड देने के लिए क्या इनकवायरी कमिटी बिठाई जायगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सन् 1965-66 में 3 लाख 50,000 टन के इम्पोर्ट का इंतजाम किया गया है और उसके लिए 48 करोड़ और 67 (?) लाख रुपये के फोरेन एक्सचेंज का ऐन्वैटमेंट हुआ है और उसमें जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कोई

फेल्सोर हुआ है तो ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है।

Shri Daji: Has the scheme of setting up fertiliser plants in collaboration with Bechtel been finally given up, dead and buried; if so, is the Government having any alternative scheme for producing fertilisers in collaboration with any other country or any other firm.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Perhaps the hon. Member will be happy to hear that it is dead and buried. It is not dead and buried. If any alternative proposals come from Bechtels which are more reasonable, we will be prepared to consider them, and I am told there are alternative proposals.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have considered the question of using more cow-dung instead of fertilisers by saving it from wastage?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Every effort is being made to increase the quantum of compost from the rural areas and also from the urban areas. Comprehensive schemes have been launched to increase the urban compost, and also use of sewage water. We are doing everything.

Shri P. R. Patel: We are short of foreign exchange; at the same, production of fertilisers in the world is much less, and so we cannot get them. In the circumstances, I want to know whether the Government is thinking of supplying natural gas to the cultivators of Gujarat at a cheap rate, so that they may not use cow-dung.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I really cannot answer this question. It is in the charge of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब के बारे में मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ।

सध्यल महोदय : रहने दीजिये, बनेरचन में ऐसा नहीं होता है। श्री एम० एन० चतुर्वेदी।

Shri Kapur Singh: We also are interested in fertilisers.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Has Government assured itself that the figures of compost manure in the rural areas are genuine? Or is it the case that wherever cow dung or buffalo dung is used for manuring, it is reported as compost manure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I admit that these cannot be very exact figures, these are as best as we can get them.

Shri D. J. Naik: The hon. Minister just now said that seeds of sun hemp etc., are being supplied by the blocks for green manuring. May I know how much area has been covered by this in the block areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This year we are likely to cover 28-26 million acres as against the target of 41 million. There is a shortfall.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो गाय का गोबर है उस की कमी दिन पर दिन इस कारण होती जा रही है कि कृषि कार्य के लिए मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा किया जा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस को भी ध्यान में रखेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware of the remarkable phenomenon in this country—the more the fertilisers produced, the more they are imported, the scarcer and costlier they become for small landholders—and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is because the demand is increasing now and more and more people want to use fertilisers. That is why we have a target of more than two million tonnes of nitrogen by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Kapur Singh: The poor farmer simply cannot get it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is because there is scarcity and we are able to supply roughly 45-50 per cent of the demand and we are trying to see that we ensure supplies from the next year onwards and for that we are even now taking steps.

Shri A. P. Sharma: There is a surplus of coal and shortage of fertilisers. Will the Government prepare a scheme of supplying coal to the villagers so that cow dung could be saved from being used as fuel and used as fertiliser?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are schemes for that, but I cannot immediately say how far those schemes have fructified; it should be put to the Mines Ministry.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Many experts have expressed the opinion that there is a lot of indigenous fertiliser in the form of cow dung which is now used as household fuel. May I know how long these gobar gas plants are going to be used on an experimental basis and whether the Government has any scheme to give any subsidy for the establishment of cow-dung plants in the villages?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot immediately answer whether any subsidy is involved in it. There is a programme to popularise cow-dung gas plant and it is no longer in an experimental stage; it has proved to be successful.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How long will it be in experiment?

Mr. Speaker: Let us jump over this cow dung now.

श्री मधु लियये : जहाँ तक मैं मंत्री महोदय का जवाब सुन पाया हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि हम को खाद के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन कलकत्ता में, खाद का काम जिन

मंत्री के महकने में आता है, उन्होंने—श्री हुमायूँ कश्मिर ने बंगाल नेशनल चेम्बर के सामने एक भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि रासायनिक खाद के बारे में हमें पांच साल में आत्म-निर्भरता हासिल होगी। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने कहा था कि दस साल में हम निर्यात करने की क्षमता भी प्राप्त करेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम पांच साल में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायेंगे और खाद मंत्री कहते हैं कि आत्म-निर्भरता कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। मुझे को ऐसा लगता है कि अब सरकारी नीति में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं रही है—एक मंत्री एक बात कहता है और दूसरा मंत्री दूसरी बात कहता है। इन बारे में जरा सफ़ाई होनी चाहिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Is it a question?

श्री मधु लिये : सवाल ही तो पूछा है।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री लोग सवाल को समझते ही नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेता को हर बात में दखन नही देना चाहिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would only say this. We are fixing a target of 2 million tonnes of nitrogen or a little more by the end of the Fourth Plan. Even then our per acre consumption will be about 6 or 7 lbs. against 200 and odd lbs. of nitrogen in highly developed countries. Therefore, this will go on increasing. That is why I said that there is no question of reaching self-sufficiency because the demand will go on increasing as we improve and modernise our agriculture; therefore, we will have to go on building more and more fertiliser factories so that increased production will be available.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने सवाल यह पूछा था कि "नेम्ब्राफ दि कंग्रीज फ़ाम विच दीज आर बिपंग इम्पोर्ट" बताये जाये, लेकिन जवाब यह दिया गया है, "दि कंग्रीज फ़ाम विच दीज फर्टाइजर्स विल बि इम्पोर्ट...।" सवाल दीर, जवाब दीर। क्या खाद मंत्रालय में कोई ऐसा मंत्री नहीं है, जो प्रश्न को देख सके? मैंने सवाल यह पूछा है कि किन देशों से आयात किया जा रहा है और उतर यह दिया जा रहा है कि इन देशों से आयात किया जायेगा। हम लोगों को प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर मिलने चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मैं खुद इस को देखूंगा और मिनिस्ट्रो को फहूंगा।

Agricultural Production Board

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*302. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Production Board has set up a number of teams drawn from the Planning Commission and other Departments to review how far water potentiality created so far has been utilised properly in the different States;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the changes made in the light of the recommendations made by the Board for the proper utilisation of the water potentiality created so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Agricultural Production Board considered how best