

be encouraged to go in for more sugar-cane production. That will reduce our dependence on imported sugar and we will be able to conserve foreign exchange. Therefore this pricing is not done arbitrarily. This is done in consultation with the BICP and CACP by the Ministry of Agriculture, by the Ministry of Finance and by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Keeping the interests of the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer in view, this skilful management has to be done.

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे पूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। मैंने जो सरकार के लिए दिए हुए आंकड़े हैं, इसी के आधार पर बताया है कि मिल-मालिकों को इतना बड़ा लाभ हुआ है, 285 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ चीनी मिल-मालिकों को हो गया है। लगभग 369 चीनी-मिलें व्यक्तिगत देश के अंदर चल रही हैं। जो कीमत का अन्तर है, वह लगभग 20-25 प्रतिशत का अन्तर दिखाई दे रहा है। मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ, किसान को गन्ने की जो कीमत मिल रही है, इस चीनी की मूल्य वृद्धि से किसानों को कितना लाभ हुआ है,। गोलमाल उत्तर देने के बजाय अगर आंकड़े में उत्तर दिया जाय, तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered every one of the points which you raised. He gave you the reasons why the price has been increased. You are now asking the same question. Mr. Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसान जब अपनी पैदावार बाजार में बेचता है उस समय बाजार भाव का रहते हैं और जो उसी सामान को किसान खरीदने जाता है तो उसकी कीमत बाजार में दुगुनी तिगुनी हो जाती है और सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है उसको देखकर मंत्री महोदय कृपा करें कि जो गेहूँ है, चावल है, मूँग है, अरहर है या चावल जो किसान के खेत से पैदा होते हैं उसकी कीमत में उस तरह की

बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है जितनी कि चीनी में हो गई है, क्या सरकार एक ऐसी मूल्य नीति बनाएगी या कोई मूल्य आयोग को गठित करेगी कि खेती की पैदावार जब किसान बेचने आए और जब किसान बाजार में खरीदे तो उसमें एक रुपए पर एक आने से ज्यादा का अन्तर न होने पाए ? इसी तरह से कारखाने में माल में डेढ़ गुने से ज्यादा का अन्तर न हो। उसकी कीमत बढ़ती जाती है और हमारी पैदावार की कीमत बढ़ती नहीं है जिसके कारण किसान मारा जाता है। सभापति महोदय, एक ही उदाहरण मैं सरकार को दूंगा कि 45 रुपया में एक बोरी यूरिया 67 में हम खरीदते थे और आज वही यूरिया 120 रुपए में खरीदते हैं। उसकी इतनी कीमत बढ़ गई है जबकि चावल का दाम तब 100 रुपये मन था और अब 125 रुपये मन है। क्या सरकार इस तरह का मूल्य निर्धारित करने की व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे किसान का शोषण न हो और कारखानेवाले भी न लूटें ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The first one is a suggestion for action, Sir. About the second one, I would like to say that replying to the Calling-Attention debate of Shri Kalpnath Rai I had given the figures. Sir, with 1970 as the base, the relationship between the industrial goods and the agricultural commodities was 89 per cent. And if the base is taken as 1980, it is 99 per cent. So, the question asked by the hon. Member is met by this. Government has a policy in which the correlation of the industrial goods and the agricultural commodities is kept in view.

Review of Policy Import Fertilisers

*463. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:†

SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the warehouses of the fertilizer plants in

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. E. Balaram.

the country are choked with both imported and indigenous fertilizers as the supply is more than the consumption;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to encourage greater consumption of fertilizers; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the policy to import fertilizers in view of growing indigenous production and that consumption is not upto expectations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While the fertilizer supply position in the country is satisfactory, it is not correct to say that the warehouses of the fertilisers plants in the country are choked with both imported and indigenous fertilisers.

(b) In order to encourage consumption of fertilisers, these are being sold at subsidised rates. Availability of adequate fertilisers is being ensured. Farmers are being educated about the benefits of using fertilisers.

(c) Indigenous production of fertilisers being less than the requirements, import of fertiliser is unavoidable. The quantum of imports is decided keeping in view the trends of consumption and indigenous production. The requirement of imports is reviewed periodically by the Government.

SHRI N.E. BALARAM: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has already stated that the import of fertilizer is unavoidable. But I think this year the import has created some problems. According to the paper reports—I do not know how far it is true—the fertilizer industry is claiming that the inventory is very high and that the offtake is very low. According to them they held a seminar in which both the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Fertilizers have also participated. They have stated that this year the import was much more higher than what is needed in the country. According to the paper reports, one of the factories has already been closed down due to excess production. If that is the position, will the Government rethink about

stopping the import of fertilizers till the situation is improved?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As I said in the beginning, it is not correct to say that there is a glut. As I said, the quantity of the fertilizer is not adequate to meet the total requirement of the country, and, therefore, the import has to be made. So far as the stock position is concerned, this question arose because of the Fertilizer Association of India. In a meeting the Chairman expressed this concern about the stock position, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture gave the stock position also that the stock at the beginning of the rabi season was 1.8 million tonnes of nitrogen, and the stock required for the rabi season of 1985-86 is 5.5 million tonnes. So, certainly, two-thirds of the stock is always consumed during the first three months of the season.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Because the farmers use these inputs for the first three months. So this stock is adequate for the farmers and it is not in excess.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, the estimate made by the Government during the last Kharif season, the growth rate of fertilizer could have been 15 per cent. But actually it was only 10 per cent. So I think there is some gap and some mischief in the estimate made by the Government. That is why the stock has been accumulated. How to overcome it?

Anyway, my second question is that the Government has already stated in its reply that the fertilizers are being sold at subsidised rates for the peasants. But I can say very well that large number of marginal and poor peasants are not able to purchase the fertilizer according to the present price. What steps the Government is going to take in order to ease the situation both for marginal and poor peasants?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the Government is giving subsidy on fertilizer. Over and above for the small and marginal farmers mini-kits are being given free of charge. Also there is a scheme of Rs. 5 lakhs per block in each State and it is being implemented. At present there is also a component of three mini-kits for the small and marginal farmers.

श्री राम चन्द्र भारद्वाज : मान्यवर, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे पास स्टॉक पुरा है। उसको यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हमारे गोदाम भरे हुए हैं और वह बेकार पड़ा है। मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि बेकार नहीं पड़ा है, मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर जो उन्होंने बताया कि पिछले 3 महीने में इतना कंजप्शन हो चुका है और इतना अभी हमारे पास स्टॉक है तो मैं आपके द्वारा उन में जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आयातित उर्वरक रास्ते में कितना है, पोर्ट पर कितना पड़ा है और ओपेन में कितना पड़ा है, बाहर कितना पड़ा है और उसकी क्या स्थिति है और उनके गोदामों में आकर जब किसान के पास जायगा तो उस किसान का क्या हाल होगा ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : जो स्टॉक पोজিশन आज की है—

In the year 1984-85 the total import is 36.24 lakh tonnes, production is 51.80 lakh tonnes and the total consumption in that was 82.11 lakh tonnes. The target fixed for consumption in 1985-86 is 95.50 lakh tonnes. The targeted production is 55.23 lakh tonnes. The gap will be filled in by importing the fertilisers.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर आप जो खाद देते हैं तो खाद का कितना प्रतिशत सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर दिया जाता है और दूसरे खाद की देश को कितनी आवश्यकता है और उस में से कितना हम इंडिजिनसली पैदा कर लेते हैं और कितने प्रतिशत बाहर से मंगाने हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे सवाल का संबंध है मैं ने अभी अभी बताया है। जहाँ तक सब्सिडी का सवाल है...

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : क्या बताया है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : प्रोक्जेशन, कंजप्शन और इंपोर्ट कितना होना है यह मैंने अभी बताया है...

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : परसेंट कितना है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : परसेंट तो नहीं निकाला। परसेंट आप कैलकुलेट कर लीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should bring a calculator. I used to do when I was the Finance Minister.

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : जहाँ तक सब्सिडी वाल है—

1200 crores subsidy was given on indigenous fertilizers and 700 crores subsidy was given on imported fertilizers during the year 1984-85 and there is a transport subsidy up to the block level for carrying the fertilizers by rail, road or even if it is carried by steamer. The fertilizer is carried upto the block level and the subsidy is given on the transport also.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि हम कितना परसेंट खाद सब्सिडाइज करके देते हैं। जितना आप सब्सिडाइज करके डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं वह कुल का कितना परसेंट है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा : सब खाद को सब्सिडाइज किया जाता है। उसमें कोई परसेंटेज नहीं है। कितना परसेंट को करें, कितना न करें, ऐसा नहीं है।

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has replied that over 35 lakh tonnes of fertilizers was imported. I would like to point out to the Hon'ble Minister that when the Ministry of Agriculture places orders for the import of fertilizer, it comes by ship and these ships are sent to specified ports. The ports are specified for off-loading... by the Ministry of Agriculture and Sir, many a time, there is no coordination between the ports and the Ministry of Agriculture. The ships arrive at ports where there are no proper

facilities and the ships are not off-loaded for many months and huge amount of demurrages are paid by the country in foreign exchange because of this lapse of the Ministry of Agriculture. I would like to know from the Minister—what is the amount of demurrage which has been paid on fertilizers which was imported in the current financial year and what is the percentage of amount in terms of the actual amount spent on importing fertilizers?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, the Hon'ble House will be happy to know that this gap has been bridged by bringing both the Ministries under one Agriculture Ministry. So, therefore, this inter-action between the Fertilizer Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry will be unified. At the moment, it will be difficult for me to give the figures of demurrage paid. I will require a notice for this but in future, I can assure this House that this kind of over-lapping between the importing, distribution and picking up from the ports will not be experienced by our people in our country.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : श्रीमन्, मैं कृषि मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से आए हुए खाद, देश में पैदा हुई खाद और किसानों को दी जाने वाली खाद की मात्रा ज्यादा मालूम पड़ती है, मगर मौके पर यह देखा जाता है कि किसानों को यह दुख है कि उनको खाद समय पर नहीं मिलती, जितनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं मिलती। आप किसानों को आवश्यकतानुसार खाद समय पर दे दी जाए, इसके लिए क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जी हाँ, उसके बारे में काफी व्यवस्था की गई है। मैंने कहा कि ब्लाक लेवल पर हम प्रबंध करते हैं। किसानों को ट्रेंड करने के लिए फार्मर्स मीले करते हैं। फर्टिलाइजर मही समय पर, सही दाम पर और सही मात्रा में मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। अब तो सबाल उठ रहा है कि खाद ज्यादा हो गई है।

SHRI NARAYAN SAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has stated

about 36.24 lakh tonnes of fertilizer has been imported for this year. I would like to know whether the Government has any package programme to reduce the import of fertilizer from foreign country? Further, Sir, whether the Government has any proposal to start fertilizer industry for the local consumption through public sector?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I have said it is only in the year 1984-85, not in all years. There is a substantial reduction in the import of fertilizers.

The Government is quite aware of it. There are plants in the cooperative sector, and there are plants in the public sector also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we go to the previous question, Q. 462-B, which I overlooked. I thought there was only Q. 462-A.

Schemes for welfare of children

*462-B. **SHRI JAGADISH JANI:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any Centrally sponsored scheme in the States for welfare of children;

(b) if so, what are the names of the States where such schemes have been launched;

(c) whether such scheme have been launched in Orissa; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the Central assistance for welfare measures taken in Orissa during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Central assistance to Orissa under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection was Rs. 3,67,429 in 1982-83 Rs. 4,35,258 in 1983-84 and Rs. 4,84,464 in 1984-85.