

(c) At this stage it is not possible to give the exact figure of expenditure. Different Departments of Government are making arrangements for the Conference.

(d) and (e) On the basis of the precedent of the previous Conferences the leader of the delegation (including the accompanying spouse) and five additional delegates from each member delegation and two additional delegates from each observer and guest delegations would be treated as our guests. Other members of the foreign delegations pay for their board and lodging.

Expenditure only in respect of Conference Secretariat arrangements can be partially shared by the participants.

ड्राई लैंड फार्मिंग

532. श्री जगवंशी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने 29 जनवरी, 1983 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के पृष्ठ 4 पर "3000 विलेज अडाप्टिड फार ड्राई लैंड फार्मिंग" (ड्राईलैंड फार्मिंग के लिए 300 गांव अपनाये गए) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित केन्द्रीय कृषि सचिव के कथित वक्तव्य को देखा था ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उपरोक्त कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या ड्राईलैंड फार्मिंग योजना इसलिए बनाई गई है कि असिंचित भूमि में कमी की जा सके जो कि 92 प्रतिशत है ;

(घ) देश में ड्राईलैंड फार्मिंग के विस्तार के लिए क्या तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं तथा बिहार को इसके अन्तर्गत न लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) कृषि के लिए वर्षा पर निर्भर न रहने की दृष्टि से क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वारानी खेती के अन्तर्गत इष्टतम उत्पादन के लिये अन्य उपायों के अतिरिक्त नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम और उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982 के संदर्भ में 26-27 फरवरी, 1982 को नई दिल्ली में हुई कृषि विकास संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला में गांवों को अपनाने के कार्यक्रम पर बल दिया गया था । अभी तक लगभग 3000 गांवों को अपनाया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) देश में वारानी खेती का विकास करने के लिए दोहरी नीति अपनाई गई है :—(1) विस्तार संबंधी दृष्टिकोण—उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि विकास के चालू कार्यक्रमों के तहत वर्तमान संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग और (2) सघन दृष्टिकोण—समेकित तथा वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों द्वारा विकास के माध्यम से वारानी क्षेत्रों की उत्पादकता तथा उत्पादन में स्थायी तथा दीघकालीन सुधार ।

बिहार को इससे अलग नहीं रखा गया है ।

(ङ) कृषि वर्षा से पूर्णरूपेण मुक्त नहीं रह सकती है । तथापि, "वारानी कृषि क्षेत्रों के लिए जल संरक्षण/उपयोग प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार की मार्गदर्शी परियोजना" नामक एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना बिहार सहित 15 राज्यों में वारानी खेती की स्थितियों के तहत अधिकतम तथा स्थायी उत्पादन के लिए वर्षा के पानी के वैज्ञानिक उपयोग के

माध्यम से प्रनियमित वर्षा के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए शुरू की गई है।

Reported Adulteration in Fertilizers

533. SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news paper report which appeared in the "Indian Express" of the 28th December, 1982 regarding wide-spread adulteration in fertilisers; if so, what steps have been taken in the matter; and

(b) whether Government propose to organise sale of fertilisers through public distribution system or through cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is monitoring the supply of sound fertilisers through periodic reports being obtained from State Governments and the State Governments are being advised to have a strict watch on the quality of fertilisers being distributed to the farmers. The State Governments have been given adequate powers for ensuring quality control measures. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been declared a 'Special Order' for the purpose of summary trials of offenders. The Order is periodically being reviewed to make it more and more comprehensive so as to update the various provisions and to make the law more stringent. Recently, the Central Government has also assumed some powers for appointment of its own quality control inspectors to monitor the position. To make the state enforcement staff well acquainted with the various aspects of the Fertilisers (Control) Order, 1957, regular training programmes are organised for them at the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad.

(b) A major portion of the fertilisers is already being distributed

through Institutional Agencies, Co-operatives, Agro-Industries Corporations, State Departments of Agriculture and a part through well established network of private traders.

Benefits of Agricultural Technology

534. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-RAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the benefits of agricultural technology to the common cultivator during the year 1982-83;

(b) whether the agricultural production increased or decreased during the year; and

(c) if agricultural production has decreased, in what way technology has succeeded to sustain the natural calamities like famine and flood in affected areas in rural agricultural life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) The agricultural technology has played a significant role in imparting latest technical know-how to farmers on various aspects of crop production for varied agro-climatic conditions and to providing contingency plans in case of adverse situations like flood, drought etc.

(b) Late onset of monsoon, uneven and inadequate precipitation and flood in some parts of the country have affected kharif crops. According to the latest estimates, the production may fall by 8 to 10 million tonnes (69 to 71 million tonnes as against 79 million tonnes achieved last year) of foodgrains. However, Rabi production may reach a record level of 56 to 57 million tonnes as against 54 million tonnes achieved last year.

(c) The losses in production would have been much more had agricultural technology not been available to the farmers. The timely action in preparing crop plans and recommendation of specific agricultural technology is likely to produce favourable results in Rabi production.