

रूप से नष्ट नहीं होंगे हम इस को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये मच्छरों के उन्मूलन के लिये आप क्या ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मच्छरों के साथ हमारी बिलकुल सहानुभूति नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यथा शीघ्र मच्छर इस देश से निकल जायें हमेशा के लिये और हम डी० डी० टी० आदि जो तैयार कर रहे हैं वह इस लिये कि कहीं-कहीं पर मच्छरों में रिजिस्टेंस आया है लेकिन सारे स्थान ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जहाँ उन में रिजिस्टेंस पैदा हुआ हो। इस लिये हम को डी० डी० टी०, मालाथिया और बी० एच० सी०, इन तीनों का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा और हम इस से सहमत हैं कि मच्छर जब तक इस देश में एक भी रहेगा, तब तक हम खतरे में हैं। आप ने किसी औषधि का भी जिक्र किया। यह औषधि गालिवन आयुर्वेद की है या यूनानी की है, लेकिन हम इस को भी देख रहे हैं कि आयुर्वेदिक या यूनानी या होम्योपैथी में अगर कोई दवाई है कि जिससे मलेरिया का कष्ट निवारण हो सके तो हम उस को भी अपनाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: All over the city there are open sewers which are breeding grounds for these mosquitoes. The hon. Minister said that it is for the Urban Development Ministry to take up this thing. Has he taken any positive steps about it? It is not as if the Urban Development Ministry is such a department with which you cannot have any coordination. What are the steps he is taking to ensure that this angle also is taken care of and also to see that the pesticide and other drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers are made alert to go on a crash programme for producing these medicines which are needed? After all, these are not complicated medicines and we can produce them in India. What are the difficulties in implementing this crash programme?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Lack of proper sewerage is a very serious problem in this country and in a way, it is a reflection and index of the general lack of development and also of overcrowding and urbanisation. We are constantly impressing upon the local bodies and upon the Ministries concerned that these constitute health hazards not only for malaria but also for many other water-borne diseases. Cholera and gastro-enteritis are existing as a result of polluted water supply. Therefore it is our constant effort in the Ministry of Health to impress upon all other organisations, whether it is the Ministries of the Government of India or local bodies or municipal corporations the prime necessity of improving the water supply. As far as the drugs are concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that we do have an excellent capacity for drug manufacture in this country. And as I said in reply to an earlier question, we are in close touch with the Ministry of Chemicals and we hope very soon to move into the production of these drugs.

*64. [The questioners (Shri Indradeep Sihha and Dr. Z. A. Ahmad) were absent. For answer vide Col. 34 infra.]

Fall in the prices of Groundnut in Gujarat

*65. PROF. N. M. KAMBLE:†
SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI;
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G.
KULKARNI;
PROF. K. MATHEW KURIAN;
SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of groundnut in Gujarat have crashed; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to help the farmers in this regard?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Prof. N. M. Kamble.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) In recent months, prices of groundnut have declined throughout the country including Gujarat because of reported substantial increase in the production of kharif groundnut during 1975-76 and the various anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government specially since the proclamation of Emergency.

(b) The price position of the entire range of oilseeds and oils is under continual review of the Government of Gujarat have announced market purchase of groundnut-in-shell, through the cooperative agencies at Rs. 150 per quintal.

PROF. N. M. KAMBLE: Sir, just now we have seen the concern of various Members at the fall of prices in the open market of paddy. I would like to know whether there is any general policy of the Government to have some incentive prices for these agricultural products, including groundnut.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, the policy of the Government is to fix a minimum support price below which we will not allow the prices to fall. That is the support that the Government is giving to maintain proper production. Above the support price, the farmers can realise any price they like.

PROF. N. M. KAMBLE: Taking into account the experience of the last two years in regard to the fluctuation in the prices of groundnut oil, I would like to know whether the Government is having any policy to build a buffer-stock of groundnut oil and, if so, how much they have purchased up till now.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, the Government has not yet decided on building up any buffer-stock of oil because the main difficulty is one of storage of oil because it goes rancid during storage and the shell life is not very long. Apart from that, we are prepared to give any price support that is necessary to groundnut.

श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो सपोर्ट प्राइस का जिक्र उन्होंने किया उस सपोर्ट प्राइस के ऊपर खाद्य मंत्रालय ने किन-किन माध्यमों से, किन-किन राज्यों में कितने-कितने टन मूंगफली की खरीद की है ? और क्या उन्होंने इस कार्य के लिये जो एपैक्स मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीया है राज्यों की उनको भी विश्वास में लिया है ? साथ ही यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि कहां-कहां पर उनके केंद्र हैं, जहां पर उनके द्वारा निर्धारित सपोर्ट प्राइस पर सरकार को किसान मूंगफली बेच सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मूंगफली के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है ।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : सपोर्ट प्राइस पर पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मूंगफली के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है वह सारे देश में खुले तौर पर जा सकती है। जब मिनिमम प्राइस से नीचे कीमतें जाने लगती हैं उस वक्त सपोर्ट प्राइस दी जाती है। मैंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस 150 रुपये पर क्विंटल है। यह गुजरात सरकार ने एलान किया है।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether the Government of India has made any purchases at this support price in any part of the country.

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा गुजरात सरकार ने एलान किया कि हम 150 रुपये पर क्विंटल खरीदेंगे उसी दिन 24 घंटे में कीमत ऊपर छलांग मार कर चली गई।

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Sir, this question has two aspects. One is that for the past four years, Gujarat has been passing through such a severe drought that the

capacity of the farmer is absolutely at the lowest. Fortunately this year they produced good crop. But now the prices have fallen. It is true that the Gujarat Government has supported the price. The current price for groundnut in the market is Rs. 120 per quintal. This is absolutely wiping out farmer after farmer and family after family in Gujarat, particularly in Saurashtra areas. My submission to the Government is that it is not enough to leave this to the Gujarat Government. Will the hon. Minister take care and see that the Central Government steps into the field and the Food Corporation makes purchases? This is one aspect.

The second aspect is that the price of oil has gone down. The current price is Rs. 4 per kg. This has been so from December. But the prices of vegetable ghee which is made out of groundnut oil are soaring high and reigning high. How is it that you have allowed this disparity? Undue and undeserved profit is made by the vegetable ghee producers as against the groundnut producers of Gujarat. What are the steps taken by the Government under the Essential Commodities Act? Why is it not being controlled?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: We would like to see the result of the Gujarat State entering the market for purchasing groundnut. They have just made the announcement. It is yet too early for the Food Corporation...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. You have no patience to hear his reply?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: I know the hon. Lady Member is always very patient.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Thank you, for the compliment.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: We would see the effect of the intervention by the State Government. If

that has the desired effect, then there would be no need for the Central Government to step in. If we find that the State Government is not able to cope with the situation, then it will be for us to do something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second supplementary is: How are you going to control the price?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: The House would be glad to know that the production of Vanaspati has reached all almost an-time record. We are now producing 50,000 tonnes of Vanaspati. The House would also be happy to know that the price of Vanaspati has also come down very considerably. For a tin of 16½ kg. the price has come down to Rs. 102 and some odd paise. It has come down very considerably. The hon. lady Member knows what was the price last year as she must have purchased it last year.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: It is a tragedy that whenever an agricultural crop is produced in larger quantities by the farmers, the prices crash and their incomes fall. The hon. Minister has said that there is a support price of Rs. 150 per quintal. I would like to know whether the farmers actually get the support price and whether the traders and middlemen in between are not fleecing the farmers and preventing them from getting the minimum price they hope to get. What concrete steps the Government of India has taken, apart from advising the State Government, to ensure that the support price is realised by the farmers?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: The hon. Member knows that the Government of India has not hesitated to act in the case of foodgrains and make purchases direct from the farmers to eliminate the middlemen and to see that the farmers are not exploited. We hope that the State Government of Gujarat will take sufficient precaution to see that that they are not exploited.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Will the Central Government directly purchase? That was the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You be patient.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Why should he evade the question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has replied that if necessary Government of India will enter the market and make purchases.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE: Questions 61 and 65 are, by and large, integrated questions. They are with regard to the pricing of agricultural products—whether it is paddy, groundnut, jute, cotton or whatever it is. Really speaking, the whole thing is an integrated question. What shall be the pricing policy of the Government, how the Government will give support and incentives to the producers, that is, primary producers and what would be the procedures or processes or complex arrangements which the Government would recommend by which the produced materials could be brought to the Government godowns—all these are major questions and the Minister, I hope, will agree with me when I say that the question of price of paddy, wheat, groundnut, jute, cotton, etc. has been discussed quite often and the Government has taken the view that minimum support should be given. Now, there is higher expenditure on account of the increased cost of living and higher expenditure means expenditure on inputs required for higher production like fertilizers, power, irrigation facilities, maintenance of labour, etc. Taking all these factors into consideration, is the Government reviewing the entire policy with a view to giving a higher incentive price or minimum price and bringing about a system of procurement from the farmers so that production can be increased and the primary producers get proper incentives and they are also encouraged to produce more in the future?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion is very good.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, I am very grateful to the honourable Member for making such valuable suggestions. But, Sir, I would like to tell him that what he has suggested is

precisely the policy of the Government of India and it is being followed. He knows that there is the Agricultural Prices Commission which is a body of economic experts and it takes advice of farmers and others. They work out the cost of production of the various crops and, keeping in view the need for a reasonable margin of profit to the farmer, they recommend the minimum support price and we generally go by the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Sir, the honourable Minister has, in his various replies, indicated clearly that so far not an ounce or kilo of groundnut has been purchased by the Central Government though he has given some hopes. The only suggestion that I would like to make is with regard to the question of crops. Delayed action is no good because the farmers are already unloading produce. I would like to know whether the honourable Minister has seen the letter which I wrote to the Agriculture Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, on the 3rd February, and whether he is aware of the fact that the Gujarat Government announced the support price on the 1st of February and yet the prices have not come up. Therefore, would the honourable Minister let us know (a) whether the Government would buy at the support price and (b) whether it would remove the restrictions on the use of groundnut oil in the manufacture of vanaspati so that the prices may come up?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, the Government is fully aware of and alive to the fall in the prices of groundnut and the Government is taking all possible steps to give price support to the farmers. With regard to the credit squeeze or credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India, we have requested them to see that these are relaxed. Apart from this, if anything becomes surplus in this country, it can also be exported. So, we can export it. . .

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Sir, he is totally avoiding my question.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, the gentleman was accusing somebody else of being impatient. But he is impatient.

Sir, he talked about the use of groundnut oil in the manufacture of vanaspati. There is a restriction on the use of groundnut oil in the manufacture of vanaspati to the extent of about 25 per cent. But during the season the mills are permitted to use a higher percentage. They can level it up during the course of the whole year. That is also there. And if it is found that it is necessary to relax restrictions on the use of groundnut in 'vanaspati' we will consider that. But then there are many people who are using the refined oil of groundnut and we do not wish that the price of that should go up very much.

श्री श्रीमत्प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि जब आप गेहूँ और चावल की खरीद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से सपोर्ट प्रोग्राम पर करते हैं और किसानों को यह सुरक्षा आपने तमाम देश भर में दी है, तो क्या आप यह आश्वासन देंगे कि गेहूँ और पैडी के अनुसार ही आप मूंगफली को भी सम्मिलित करेंगे और सपोर्ट प्राइस पर सर्वत्र देश में जहाँ पर मूंगफली का उत्पादन होता है उसकी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से आपका फूड कारपोरेशन खरीद करेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय किया हुआ है, यह गवर्नमेंट की तयशुदा पालिसी है कि एक जो मिनिमम प्राइस है उससे नीचे भाव नहीं जाने देंगे, 140 रु० विवण्टल से नीचे हमारा यह इरादा है . . .

श्री श्रीमत्प्रकाश त्यागी : महोदय, सवाल क्या है, जवाब क्या दे रहे हैं। मैं पूछ रहा था कि फूड कारपोरेशन की तरफ से आपने खरीदारी क्यों नहीं की ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। प्राइस सपोर्ट का मन्शा यह है कि कीमतों को एक रीजनेबल लेबल पर रखना है और यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि सिर्फ

फूड कारपोरेशन ही खरीदेगा तो प्राइसेज उस लेबल पर रहेंगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी फूडग्रेन्स की तरह प्रोक्योर करती है, यह नहीं है कि सिर्फ फूड कारपोरेशन ही प्रोक्योर करता है। फूडग्रेन्स के इलावा व्हीट, पैडी, वगैरह पंजाब, हरियाणा और बाकरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट प्रोक्योर करती है . . .

श्री श्रीमत्प्रकाश त्यागी : घी करती हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह भी करती हैं।

श्री श्रीमत्प्रकाश त्यागी : आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कर रही हैं। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो हो सकता है कि . . .

श्री श्रीमत्प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप सैटिस्फाइड हैं जवाब से ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया कि जहाँ तक गेहूँ और चावल का सवाल है न्यूनतम मूल्य तय करना केन्द्रीय सरकार निश्चित करती है। अनाज के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसका वसूली मूल्य तय करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं कि कृषि जन्य पदार्थों की कीमत बाजार में हानि की सीमा तक गिर रही हैं, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको वसूली मूल्य पर भी खरीदने को तैयार नहीं। इसके सिलसिले में ग्राउण्डनट का उदाहरण दिया गया कि वसूली मूल्य 140 रु० है, लेकिन 120 रु० पर भी लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं, गेहूँ का मूल्य 105 रु० किया है लेकिन 90 रु० पर भी लेने को तैयार नहीं। इस तरह के कई उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं। तो क्या वसूली मूल्य जो निश्चित किया है वह किसानों को मिल सके वैसे कोई व्यवस्था सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से हुई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : माननीय सदस्य सीड कारपोरेशन के भी चेयरमैन रह चुके हैं ;

वे जानते हैं कीमते किस तरह से फिक्स की जाती हैं? गेहूं की कीमत 105 रु० है, जिम्को फेयर एवरेज क्वालिटी कहते हैं उसकी। अगर गेहूं में सारा व्हीवल है या सड़ा हुआ है... (Interruption)... तो दाम में फर्क होगा, लेकिन अगर फेयर एवरेज क्वालिटी का गेहूं है तो हम उस कीमत पर जरूर खरीदते हैं। यह गलत है कि हम उसे नहीं खरीदते हैं। जरूर खरीदते हैं।

Supply of foodgrains to U. P.

*66. SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains supplied to Uttar Pradesh during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 and the quantum proposed to be supplied during 1976-77; and

(b) what are the reasons for the variations in supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The quantities of foodgrains supplied to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during these years are given below:—

(In lakh tonnes)

| Year (1st April to end of March) | Quantity |
|--|----------|
| 1972-73 | 5.33 |
| 1973-74 | 4.89 |
| 1974-75 | 4.41 |
| 1975-76 | 2.89 |

(Up to January, 1976)

Allocations of foodgrains are made to each State on a monthly basis keeping in view the overall availability in the Central pool, the relative needs of the States, market availabilities and other relevant factors so as to meet

the reasonable requirements of its public distribution system. Foodgrains will be allocated to Uttar Pradesh on this basis during 1976-77 as well and as such the quantum of foodgrains, which would be given, cannot be precisely indicated at this stage.

Since January, 1976 the Uttar Pradesh Government have themselves considerably reduced their demand of wheat.

श्री सयद अहमद हाशमी : اس

میں اتر پردیش کو جو فوڈ گریٹس، غلہ کی سپلائی کا ڈاٹا دیا گیا ہے اس میں سال بے سال کی کمی ہوتی رہی ہے اس کی دو ہی شکلوں ہو سکتی ہیں - یا تو یہ کہ اتر پردیش اتنا سیلف سفیسیینٹ ہو گیا کہ اس کو کوئی ضرورت نہیں رہی یا یہ کہ اس کی واقعی انڈی ڈیمانڈ تھی اس کے مطابق سپلائی نہیں کیا گیا - ان شکلوں میں سے کونسی شکل ہے - یا دونوں شکلوں میں -

† [श्री सयद अहमद हाशमी : इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश को जो फूड ग्रेन्स, गले, की सप्लाई का डेटा दिया गया है इसमें साल-ब-साल कमी होती रही है इसकी दो ही शकलें हो सकती हैं— या तो यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश इतना सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट हो गया, खुद कफैल हो गया कि उसको कोई जरूरत नहीं रही या यह कि उसकी वाकई इतनी डिमाण्ड थी उसके मुताबिक सप्लाई नहीं किया गया। उन शकलों में से कौनसी शकल है? या दोनों शकलें हैं।]

श्री शाह नवाज खां : शकल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश फूड ग्रेन्स के सिलसिले में सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट है। हमने उनसे मार्च के महीने में पूछा था कि आपको कितना गेहूं चाहिये? उन्होंने हमको जवाब दिया कि हमें एक दाना भी गेहूं का नहीं चाहिये?

† [] Hindi transliteration.