

Monday, the 18th December, 1974; the
28th Agrahayana, 1896 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

The House met at eleven of the clock,
Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, one of our ex-Members.

Shri Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, born in 1908, was educated at Ujjain. A well-known journalist and an ardent social worker, Shri Vaidya participated in the freedom movement and was actively associated with several cultural and trade union organisations. He dedicated himself for the upliftment of the backward classes. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1956 and took keen interest in the day-to-day proceedings. Soft spoken and pleasant mannered, Shri Vaidya received admiration from every section of the House. We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya.

I would request members to rise in their places and observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of Shri Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

†उर्वरक सम्बन्धी मांग और उसकी पूर्ति

*526 श्री डी० के० पटेल :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :†

डा० रामकृपाल सिंह :

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

†Transferred from the 9th December, 1974.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri B.S. Shekhawat.

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(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष राज्यशः उर्वरकों की मांग तथा पूर्ति की स्थिति किस प्रकार की रही है ; और!

(ख) ज़रूरतमन्द और गरीब किसानों को समय पर आसानी से उचित दरों पर उर्वरक की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

†[Demand and supply of fertilisers

*526. SHRI D. K. PATEL :

SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT :

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA :

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA :

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

(a) the demand and supply position of fertilisers in the States during the last three years, Statewise and yearwise; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure timely and easy supply of fertilisers at reasonable rates to the needy and poor farmers?]

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे):(क) और (ख)
एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान उर्वरकों की राज्यवार मांग तथा सप्लाई को प्रदर्शित करने वाले विवरण क्रमशः अनुबन्ध 1, 2 तथा 3 संलग्न हैं। [बुद्धि परीक्षण XC, अनुपत्र संख्या 85]

(ख) [कृषकों को सुगमता से तथा समय पर उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कई कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) उर्वरकों की यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक मात्रा आयात करने एवं देशी उर्वरक विनिर्माण एकाकों की उत्पादन

†[] English translation.

क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये कदम उठा कर देश में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिये प्रयास करना।

(2) संचालन में आने वाली कठिनाईयों को दूर करके एवं विनिर्माताओं को सह-कारो संस्थाओं तथा राज्य की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक उर्वरक विक्रय के लिये निर्देश देकर उर्वरकों की वितरण प्रणाली को युक्तिसंगत बनाने तथा सुधारने के लिये कदम उठाना।

(3) कार्बनिक खाद तथा शहरी एवं ग्रामीण कम्पोस्ट का उपयोग करके उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

उर्वरकों की सप्लाई को उचित दरों पर सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(1) सारे आयातित उर्वरकों का (जो देश में उपयोग किये जा रहे कुल उर्वरकों का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत है) वितरण केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्रालय तथा इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालित केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल के माध्यम से किया जाता है और उर्वरकों का मूल्य सरकार निर्धारित करती है।

(2) तीन महत्वपूर्ण उर्वरकों, अर्थात् यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट तथा सी० ए० एन० (जो देश में खपत होने वाले कुल उर्वरकों का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत है) के खुदरा मूल्य सांविधिक रूप से निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

(3) सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट के मूल्य, सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये नियम के अनुसार भारतीय उर्वरक एसोसिएशन द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

(4) राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरकों की चोरबाजारी तथा अन्य कदाचार रोकने के लिए नियमानुसार विभिन्न प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के व्यापक अधिकार भी दिए गए हैं।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Statement showing statewide demand and supply of fertilisers during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is attached at Annexures I, II and III respectively. [See Appendix XC, Annexure No. 85].

(b) A number of steps have been taken to ensure easy and timely availability of fertilisers to the farmers. These include :—

(i) efforts to improve the supply of fertilisers in the country by importing maximum possible quantities of fertilisers and by taking steps to improve the production performance of the indigenous fertiliser manufacturing units.

(ii) steps to rationalise and improve fertiliser distribution system by removing bottlenecks in movement and by asking the manufacturers to sell as much quantity as possible, through cooperatives and state agencies.

(iii) steps are also being taken to supplement the fertiliser availability by using organic manures and urban and rural compost.

In order to ensure fertiliser supply at reasonable rates, Government have taken the following measure :—

(1) All the imported fertilisers, which constitute about 50% of the total fertilisers used in the country are distributed through the Central Fertiliser Pool, operated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Indian Potash Ltd., and the prices of these are fixed by the Government.

(2) The retail prices of three important fertilisers which constitute about 60% of the total fertiliser consumed in the country viz uréa, Ammonium Sulphate and CAN are statutorily fixed.

†[] English translation.

(3) The prices of Single Super-phosphate are fixed, by the Fertiliser Association of India according to a formula approved by the Government.

(4) The State Government have also been given wide powers to enforce various regulatory checks pertaining to prevention of black-marketing and other malpractices.]

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I would like to add one sentence. As far as small farmers below one hectare are concerned, they are eligible for a subsidy on fertilisers to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent.

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : क्या यह सही है कि फिफ्थ फाइव इयर प्लान के लास्ट इयर में जिस प्रकार की रेक्वायर्समेंट्स एन्टीसेपेट की गई हैं उसके अनुरूप भारत में उतना उत्पादन नहीं हो सकेगा ? उस उत्पादन को उस सीमा तक ले जाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I can make only a general statement that every effort is being made to see that indigenous production is encouraged, but this question about production can be appropriately put to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अन-इकोनोमिक होडिंग फार्मर्स की संख्या 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है और क्या यह बात भी सही है कि पिछले वर्षों फर्टीलाइजर की कोमत बढ़ने के कारण अन-इकोनोमिक होडिंग वाले फार्मर्स फर्टीलाइजर को न परचेज कर सकते हैं और न उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में अन-इकोनोमिक होडिंग वाले मारजिनल फार्मर्स, छोटे मफार्स फर्टीलाइजर का उपयोग कर सकें, क्या भारत सरकार उनको रियायत दर पर फर्टीलाइजर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए किसी प्रकार का विचार कर रही है ? यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I am doubtful whether the number of farmers, whose holdings are uneconomic,

is more than sixty per cent, as the hon. Member has mentioned. I can understand very well that the number of small farmers can be more than 70 per cent or so, but even in the case of a small farmer, if it is irrigated land, a holding of one acre can be economic. It is a debatable point and I would not like to enter into a controversy with the hon. Member. As far as specific assistance to marginal farmers is concerned, I would repeat that they are eligible. Farmers having a holding of less than one hectare, i.e., below 2½ acres roughly, are eligible for a subsidy on fertilisers to the tune of 33-1/3 per cent. It means for fertiliser worth Rs. 100, his supplies are subsidised to the extent of Rs. 33.

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि आपने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि इस क्षेत्र में ब्लैकमार्किट को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के अन्दर लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपयों के मिलावट के मामले पर सी० बी० आई० की जो इन्क्वायरी चल रही थी और महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर ब्लैकमार्किट के संबंध में श्री एस० के० मुकर्जी, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर की जी रिपोर्ट थी, वे दोनों ही रिपोर्ट्स भारत सरकार के पास आ गई हैं, इन दोनों रिपोर्टों पर भारत सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I have no specific information at the moment on this case. If I had got notice I would have really dealt with it. But I can say that the parties were identified and the CBI was proposing to launch prosecution. I will ascertain from them what is the latest position. But they were dead serious about it. And I think, after identifying the parties and after acquiring very substantial evidence, it should not be difficult to bring to book the culprits involved in this case.

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : श्री मुकर्जी की रिपोर्ट संबंधी फाइल तो बहुत दिनों से आपके पास पड़ी हुई है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I will have to find it out.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत भाग हमारे देश में फटिलाइजर का इंपोर्ट किया जाता है और जैसा कि कहा गया है कि फटिलाइजर की कीमत काफी अधिक बढ़ जाने के कारण काफी बड़ी संख्या में काश्तकार इस वर्ष फटिलाइजर का उपयोग करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, परचज नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं स्वयं एक बैक का अध्यक्ष हूँ। जहाँ पहले सैकड़ों टन खाद का उपयोग होता था वहाँ इस वर्ष सिर्फ 120 टन खाद का उपयोग हो पाया है। . . .

Instead of giving money to the foreign cultivators and subsidising the import of food, will you subsidise the fertiliser cost and provide it to our cultivators at a cheaper rate so that they can make use of it?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE :

It is true that the fertiliser prices has to be increased very steeply because of factors beyond the control of the Government, and we are aware of some of the problems which have come up as a result of steep increase in prices. But my impression is, even now there is a demand from many of the State Governments for more and more fertilisers. But as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I am not very clear whether the off-take is less because of drought conditions, etc. The behaviour of the monsoon in Madhya Pradesh this year was erratic; the normal rainfall was not there, and this is the broad aspect to which the hon. Member has drawn our attention; we are very much seized of the question. We are trying to make a study in depth whether really the price increase has affected the off-take.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : आपका जो सप्लीमेन्टरी बजट है उसमें आप इम्पोर्टेड फूडग्रेन्स को सबसीडाईज कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि Instead of putting money into subsidising the food imports, will you put that money here in fertilisers?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I missed that point. I am sorry. The

Government of India did examine this point. We found that if we did not increase the price of fertiliser, the subsidy involved would have been to the tune of Rs. 450 crores and this would have added to deficit financing, creating unmanageable problems for the economy of the country as a whole. Therefore, the Government of India did not think it feasible to subsidise so heavily the fertilisers. The broad proposition of the hon. Member is acceptable to us that it is always preferable to stop the import of foodgrains and ensure fertiliser production but it is not that simple, because we import, fertilisers, therefore that much production is ensured there to meet our requirements—that does not happen mechanically. The hon. Member himself is aware of the problem; it is a complex problem, it is not so simple or amenable to an early solution.

श्री नत्थी सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इस वर्ष काश्तकार फटिलाइजर उठा नहीं रहे हैं? अगर यह सही है तो क्या इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि सन् 1965 से लेकर अब तक जो मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्राइस थी वह चौगुनी तक बढ़ गई है लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मार्जिन वही है जो 1965 में था? अपने अपने उत्तर में यह भी कहा है कि को-ऑपरेटिव के जरिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम करायेंगे किंतु उन्होंने कम मार्जिन के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान खींचा है, उसके संबंध में नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की और कुरेशी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी यही है तथा एग्री-कल्चर कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि यूरिया का मार्जिन जो सन् 1965 में 80 रुपये था। लेकिन आज उसका हंडलिंग व्यय ही 212 रु० के करीब आता है। और इस पर साल भर से रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी भारत सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है, इसलिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसी खाद उठा नहीं रही है और किसान तक खाद पहुंच नहीं रहा है। इस पर क्या आप कोई जल्दी फैसला करने वाले हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Sir, I would again submit that my Ministry is fully seized of the problem. A number of State Governments have drawn our attention to this. The NCDC and the co-operative organisations have brought this to our notice. The difficulty now is, we increase the margin—though we accept that the margin needs to be increased—the fertiliser price will have to be increased. We are really in a dilemma as to whether, in the present price spiral, when the price of fertiliser has already been very steeply increased, we should again increase fertiliser prices for the sake of increasing the margin. We are really finding it difficult. We are considering the matter. It is under active consideration.

श्री नत्थो सिंह : यह जो स्टेट्युटरी प्राइस है इस पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा, मैनूफेक्चरर का जो प्राफिट है वह कम होगा, किसान पर कोई जोर नहीं पड़ेगा, उसको कुछ फायदा देना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has said he is going to consider all these aspects. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि इस तरह के खादों की खरीद और उपयोग देश में बहुत अधिक बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन संभवतः आपकी जानकारी में ये बातें भी आई हों कि दुनिया के वह देश जिनको इस प्रकार के खादों का प्रयोग करते करते आधी शताब्दी या उससे भी अधिक समय व्यतीत हो गया है, उनका इस प्रकार का अनुभव है कि निरंतर इस प्रकार के खाद के उपयोग से भूमि बंझा भी होने लगती है। कुछ देशों में इस प्रकार का अनुभव देखकर कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने कहा कि भारत में जो कच्चे खाद की या घरेलू खाद की सुविधा है उसको अपनी धरतियों पर भी लाया जाए। यदि ऐसी स्थिति है तो हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय, जिससे कि किसानों को सस्ता खाद उपलब्ध हो और घरेलू खाद का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन किया जा सके, क्या इस दिशा में भी कोई योजना बना रहा है ? अगर है तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Sir, the hon. Member is right that in our country, the organic material and the wastes that are already there can be profitably used for improving the soil structure of our country. And for the first time, we have taken up a programme of gobar gas plants, use of city sullage and urban compost. Though there has been some progress during the last 20 years, for the first time from this year onwards we have taken up a very ambitious programme. As a matter of fact, I had explained to the House the details of the programme. If the hon. Member is interested, I will send him a note on the specific programme that has been taken up. But I do not agree with the hon. Member on another point. His contention is that in countries where inorganic fertiliser is being used for the last 50 years, there has been a deterioration as far as the quality of the soil is concerned and it has affected the crops. World experience, at least to my knowledge, does not indicate that. On the contrary, either in Japan or in America, productivity is going up increasingly.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : Sir, there has been a continuous short supply of fertiliser to West Bengal. If I may quote figures from the statement, in 1971-72 in the case of West Bengal, the requirement was 104,000 tonnes and the supply was 67,000 tonnes. In 1972-73, the requirement was 131,000 tonnes and the supply was 93,000 tonnes. In 1973-74, the requirement was 138,000 tonnes and the supply was 101,000 tonnes. It is thus seen that for the last three years, roughly the supply has been only 60 per cent of the requirement in the case of West Bengal. May I know from the hon. Minister what progress has been made in the setting up of a fertiliser industry in Haldia and what happened to the projects of coal-based fertiliser plants in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : These are questions which may be put to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. But I can tell the hon. Member that the Haldia project is coming up

and even in regard to coal-based plants, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is taking active steps.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : What about the short supply to West Bengal for the last three years? It has been only 60 per cent of the requirement. That question has not been answered.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We are in touch with the West Bengal Government. Now because of less off-take from some other States, it should be possible to help the West Bengal Government.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Sir, whatever the reasons, the fact remains that fertiliser is in short supply. Taking that into consideration, I would like to know from the Agriculture Minister what will be the shortfall so far as the Kharif and Rabi production of agricultural crops is concerned in 1974-75.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Unfortunately in this country, the total level of production does not depend only on fertiliser. In 1970-71 we achieved the production level of 108 or 109 million tonnes while the fertiliser consumption level was much less. In 1974-75 in the last two days because of very favourable rains in the rabi growing areas, irrespective of fertiliser supply position, the production possibilities are very bright. I think now that the fertiliser position is much better now with the State Governments. I do not know whether it is due to the fact that there is less black-marketing or it is due to some other factors. We are studying the matter. We have ensured adequate supply of fertiliser to the State Governments in time. In fact some State Governments are even refusing to take delivery of fertiliser now. I do not know whether it is because of price factor or some other factors. As I said, we are studying the position. Actually, availability of fertiliser is not presenting any problem now as in the earlier years.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : When the fertiliser is in short supply and farmers are using less of fertiliser, what is like-

ly to happen so far as production is concerned? Or, has it no relation to fertiliser at all?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : In the long run, yes. . .

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : By that time all of us will be dead.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Why is the hon. Member so impatient? A very senior Member has put me a question. Let me answer that.

In the long run it will affect production. Government of India has gone into all these aspects as to what are the likely demands and what is the production potential. My reply should not create a wrong impression. Fertiliser is the key input as far as our production programmes are concerned. Government of India have planned the production and on that basis imports are made.

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने जीवन पर्यन्त अपने गांवों को कूड़ा करकट इकट्ठा करके कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाने पर जोर दिया और इस तरह की जो खाद बनती है वह ओरगनिक मैन्योर कहलाई जाती है। इस तरह की खाद हमारी जरूरत को तो पूरा नहीं कर सकती है, लेकिन काफी हद तक इसके द्वारा हमें मदद मिल सकती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम तो नहीं लिया, लेकिन यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उन्होंने ओरगनिक कम्पोस्ट बनाने की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। इस तरह की जो खाद बनती है वह सिटी सलेज से बनाई जाती है। मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि चीन में सारे शंघाई शहर का सिटी सलेज इकट्ठा करके लाखों रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर बनाया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिटी सलेज, शहरों की जो गन्दगी है, उसको इकट्ठा करके उसके द्वारा खाद बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या आपकी कोई योजना है? यदि इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं है, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तार पूर्वक अध्ययन करके आप कोई योजना बनायेंगे

क्योंकि इस औरगणिक खाद से हमारी खाद के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़ी जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : City sullage programme has been taken up in all important cities in the country. Government of India is encouraging Corporations and Municipalities to take up this programme. As far as capital expenditure of this programme is concerned, we propose to help them substantially and we have also tied up this programme with commercial banks. City sullage contains a lot of soil nutrients and the programme is part of our larger programme which I have mentioned earlier.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : The hon. Member in a statement said that increase in fertiliser price was beyond the control of the Government and it was because of certain circumstances. I would like to know in this connection whether, because of the fact that the Green Revolution policy of the Government helped the landlords and rich peasants to amass wealth during the last so many years, he will consider a policy of differential price so far as fertiliser is concerned so that the small and medium farmers are given fertiliser at a subsidised rate while that subsidy is recovered from landlords and rich peasants who are able to pay a higher price because of the Green Revolution policy of the Government.

Will the honourable Minister agree with me that if there is this differential pricing policy, they need not have to resort to deficit financing and all that?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Sir, I have great respect for Dr. Kurian. But he always uses coloured glasses to look at any problem and without introducing class bias he cannot put any question and I am sorry to say this. Now, Sir...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : But your glasses are completely dark.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Sir, what I can say is this. We are

aware of the problem and of the needs and requirements of the small farmers. I do not know whether Dr. Kurian was here right from the beginning. I have already said that we have adopted a policy and in the case of the small farmers who are holding one hectare, that is, about 2½ acres, we have decided to subsidise them to the extent of 33 per cent. as far as their total fertilizer requirement is concerned in the SFDA areas.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Sir, this is not the correct answer.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Sir, my question was not this. I asked whether the subsidy will be recovered from the landlords who are absentee landlords, whether they are feudal landlords or capitalist landlords. Instead of putting the burden on the exchequer, if this differential pricing policy is adopted, you can recover this from the landlords. That was my question.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Sir, I would only add one sentence that the differential pricing policy is not practicable and administratively feasible and it will create more malpractices and will not serve the purpose which the honourable Member is having in his mind.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : It will be feasible if the Government is not corrupt.

श्री कल्पनाथ : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की बड़ी जनसंख्या और उसके बड़े क्षेत्रफल को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए जो फर्टिलाइजर की सप्लाई की गई है उत्तर प्रदेश को, वह बहुत ही कम है। क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग को अनुकूल वह फर्टिलाइजर की सप्लाई कब तक कर सकगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Sir, recently we have got some reports from the U.P. Government saying that they are satisfied with our supply and, in fact, the stock position with the U.P. Government is very satisfactory at the moment and we are awaiting despatch instructions from them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Rabi Ray.

श्री रबी राय : सभापति महोदय, मैं सवाल के सिलसिले में आपकी व्यवस्था चाहूंगा। मंत्री महोदय से फटिलाइजर के उत्पादन के बारे में पूछा जाता है तो वे कह देते हैं कि पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से पूछिए। सवाल यह है कि जब कलेक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी मानते हैं तो उनको तैयार होकर आना चाहिए उत्पादन के सिलसिले में भी जवाब देने के लिए। उन्होंने खुद अपने बयान में कहा है कि 50 प्रतिशत फटिलाइजर भारत वर्ष को आयात करना पड़ता है। सख्तेबा का सवाल था छोटे किसान को सबसिडी देने के सिलसिले में। उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग है इसलिए हम नहीं करेंगे। छोटे किसान दाम ज्यादा होने के कारण खरीद नहीं पायेंगे, इसलिए वेलफेअर स्टेट होने के नाते क्या छोटे किसानों को सबसिडी देने पर सरकार पुनर्विचार करेगी? दूसरे सरकार को जो 50 प्रतिशत फटिलाइजर आयात करना पड़ता है अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर उसको घटाने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या कार्यक्रम है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, our broad approach is this: Ours is a vast country and our requirements are very great and, so, we will have to see that in the long run our requirements are substantially met from our domestic production. That is our broad approach.

श्री रबी राय : लॉग रन का क्या मतलब है—15-20 साल?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Mr. Rabi Ray, you would appreciate this fact that it is not desirable to stop imports immediately because that would create a number of problems.

श्री रबी राय : अगले साल 30 प्रतिशत आयात आप करेंगे, इस तरह की आपकी योजना है? आप सोच-विचार कर जवाब दीजिए।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What has been planned by the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is progressive reduction in imports. But to what extent it would be feasible is a matter in which a number of things will come in like power shortage, feedstock problems and some other technical problems and so on. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is taking care of them. As far as subsidy is concerned, the Government is not in favour of the general subsidy. Our experience during the last twenty years has been that the subsidies are being misused and a number of malpractices have been found.

Import of poultry stock

*728. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN:†

SHRI G. C. TOTU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that poultry stock is being imported;

(b) if so, the quantity of poultry stock imported during the last three years and the rate at which it was imported; and

(c) whether Government owned Has-sarghatta Poultry Farm is likely to meet the needs of high quality poultry stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Syed Nizam-ud-din.