

of this aspect. And as I said when there are different factors like natural calamities, drought, etc., it is the policy that the short-term loan should be converted into medium or long term loan.

DR. BHAI MAHADEV : The picture the hon. Minister has painted of the co-operative sector is really something to worry about. I would like to know from him if he agrees that the co-operative sector has been a victim of wrong type of people entering in and exploiting than having any threat defect in itself. What I am saying is whether the Government is in agreement that wrong type of people have got into it and that is why at the time of the last survey also quite a large number of co-operative societies were reported to be in trouble. Some of the institutions themselves were nowhere in existence. If that is a fact I would like to know whether the Government has thought about remedying this aspect. The remedy does not lie in providing a new loan or a new fund or creating a new agency, the remedy lies in having proper type of persons. If the Government agrees, I would like to know what precaution is being taken. Now the nationalised banks are going to enter the field of agricultural finance. Are we going to learn some lessons from our experience in the cooperative sector and how are those lessons being used for making the nationalised banks run in a better way and protect themselves from the pitfalls which the co-operative sector has suffered from?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE : These problems are considered from time to time in the conference of Ministers of States who are in charge of the Department of Co-operation. On the problem which the hon. Member has raised, naturally I would like to submit that cooperation is a voluntary movement and unless good people like my hon. friend came forward and help the co-operative movement to get on right lines ...

DR. BHAI MAHADEV : I do not want any compliment from you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE : Let me complete.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Men like Shri Kulkarni are good.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : You do not want to come in because you are a private sector man. You do not want the cooperative movement and social movements to grow in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. Let him go on.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : He has provoked me. They have got vested interests...

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I am here to provoke all of you and not to please you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE : I would like the hon. Member to appreciate one more difficulty. Co-operation again is a State subject. State Assemblies necessarily have to see that appropriate laws which govern the co-operative sector are passed. We have from time to time suggested to the State Governments the need to make necessary amendments in their co-operative laws so that the cooperative movement is really democratic and is not dominated by vested interests and effort is made to have viable units in the villages. If these steps are taken by the State Governments, there is a possibility of the co-operative movement making some progress. But in some areas the co-operative movement is not making progress as per our expectation.

DR. BHAI MAHADEV : I want your opinion directly whether too little of Government control is responsible for this or too much of Government control...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your next question :

SUGAR PRODUCTION BY A FARMER in BIHAR

♦271. DR. BHAI MAHADEV : If SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the "Searchlight"

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Bhai Mahavir.

Patna dated 14 March, 1970 relating to the record yield of 2000 maunds of sugar cane per acre produced by one Shri Sat, u-ghna Prasad, Advocate in his erstwhile barren plot of 10 acres ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on analysis the Director, Sugar Cane Research Bihar found the sucrose recovery of the cane price to be 16-44% against the maximum of 12% recorded hitherto •

(c) whether it is also a fact that all this was achieved without cv-en an ounce of chemical fertiliser ;

(d) whether Shri Prasad has repeatedly written to the Prime Minister (apart from the Agriculture Department) about his experiments and achievements ; and

(e) the reasons for not adopting the methods of this progressive farmer for the country's good ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir, but 2000 maunds of sugar cane per acre is not a record yield.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) Yes, only one reference has been received.

(e) No detail of the methods were given by this farmer who has been requested to give the details.

डा० भाई महावीर : श्रीमन्, जो इन सज्जन ने, इस प्रगतिशील किसान ने, पत्र भेजा है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वह कृषि विभाग को और प्रधान मंत्री को अत्यंत बार लिख चुके हैं। मेरे पास उनके पत्र की एक प्रति है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है—

Time-; without number I have written to the State Government.

श्री सभापति : पत्र न पढ़िये ।

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR. : I am only referring to this.

उन्होंने यह कहा है कि 1962 ई० से लेकर सरकार को पत्र लिख रहा हूँ और इनके एकनालेजमेंट तक की कर्टसी सरकार की तरफ से नहीं हुई। उन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि इनके जो एक्सपेरिमेंट्स हैं उन एक्सपेरिमेंट्स को कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने देखा है, परखा है। उन्होंने बिना केमिकल फर्टीलाइजर्स के इतना उत्पादन किया है और वह कहते हैं कि केमिकल फर्टीलाइजर्स का इस्तेमाल करने के बाद भी उतना नहीं हुआ। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस दावे में कितनी सच्चाई है और अगर है तो इतनी देर तक इस अनुभव का उपयोग न करने के कारण क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE : It would not be correct to say that this farmer has been in correspondence for quite some time. In fact the Prime Minister received his letter in March 1970, and the Planning Commission on 24th March, 1970. That is only a month and half earlier this reference has been received by us. There was no direct correspondence with us. May I say we would like to encourage all progressive farmers ? There is no intention to discourage anybody who produces more cane or who produces more foodgrains, etc. As far as the per acre yields are concerned, I do not know whether the Member has personally grown sugarcane. May I tell him for his information that it is possible even without using inorganic fertilisers to have a very high yield ? That is the experience all over the country and not unique in this particular case.

डा० भाई महावीर : श्रीमन्, उन्होंने यह भी दावा किया है, जिस पत्र की यह कटिप है, जिस समाचार का मैंने उल्लेख किया है, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि इनके गन्ने के रस की जो सूक्रोस रिकवरी थी वह 16.44 परसेंट है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका यह दावा सच है। गन्ने के रस से जो सूक्रोस रिकवरी मिलती है वह 11 या 12 परसेंट तक मिलती है और यह उनकी रिकवरी बहुत ज्यादा है, अगर ऐसा है तो क्या इसका भी लाभ उठाने

की कोमिश सरकार कर रही है और बिहार सरकार ने इनके इस प्रयोग को इस्तेमाल करने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE : Of course detailed report is not available with me. We have asked the Bihar Government to submit a detailed report, and then only final conclusion can be drawn. But the data which is available and which has been mentioned by the hon. member does not indicate that this is unique—because 16-4 per cent sucrose content in actual terms of sugar comes to 10-5 per cent. In Bihar there are certain regions where recovery is possible up to 11 per cent. These are encouraging results. We are trying to find out details from the Bihar Government to see if there is anything which can be welcome to other farmers.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : The question put by my colleague was in respect of increasing production without the use of fertilisers. I would like to know whether any extensive assessment has been made after the use of chemical fertilisers over the course of several years as to how it has affected the fertility of the soil. This question has aroused considerable debate even in the West and it is said that the use of fertiliser has adversely affected the fertility of the soil. I would like to know from him what is our experience.

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE : If the fertilisers, NP, nitrogenous phosphate and potash, are used on the basis of soil analysis, then our experience is that the fertility increases despite the heavy drain on soil because of cultivation of crops or sugarcane. If balanced doses of fertiliser are not used and also the requirement of the soil in regard to micro-nutrients is not made available, then the fertility deteriorates. But it is a completely wrong impression that the use of inorganic fertiliser leads to the deterioration of the soil. It is really the appropriate use of inorganic fertiliser which is necessary. If that is done, there can be no fear. The hon. Member should dispel from his mind this fear that the use of inorganic fertiliser would in any way lead to the deterioration of the soil.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD : May I know whether it is a fact that in dry land and non-irrigated land when

the fertiliser is being used, it is being said by the farmers that the fertility is lost especially in the coastal area in Kerala and in Mysore where coconut is being grown in plenty. Specially it is being said by the research people that if water is not used, if the land is not irrigated the fertility is lost. Has it come to the knowledge of the Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE : There have been very detailed studies in regard to this matter. Any crop, whether it is horticultural crop, food crop or other type, takes some material every year. What we have to see is that the fertiliser application should be made on the basis of soil analysis. What is happening in our country is, while we are resorting to the use of chemical fertiliser, the scientific methods of soil analysis are not extensively practised. Inorganic manure is always useful. But unless it is combined with soil analysis and other modern methods, the use of chemical fertilisers may present some difficulties. But by itself if scientific methods are followed, then we need not fear.

SAMLA COLLIERIES LTD.

*272. SHRI KALYAN ROY SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that contractors engaged in Stowing Operation by the Samla Collieries Ltd. in Ghatris-ganda, Kenda, Ramnagore and Samla coal mines in West Bengal severely exploit their workers by refusing to make them permanent and deny them proper wages and deprive them of bonus, sick benefit*, leave and Provident Fund benefits ; and

(b) whether Government propose to investigate thoroughly into these matters and take adequate steps to protect the workers ?

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kalyan Roy.