

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(d) if the maximum production capacity is utilized, to what extent the prices of fertilizers would drop for every 100 tons?]

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) देश के समस्त उर्वरक कारखानों की कुल स्थापित क्षमता और उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है —
क्षमता—

नाइट्रोजनपूरक उर्वरक—1.024 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन

फास्फेटिक उर्वरक—4.21 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी₂ओ₅

उत्पादन (अप्रैल '68—फरवरी '69)—

नाइट्रोजनपूरक उर्वरक—4.92 लाख मीट्रिक टन

फास्फेटिक उर्वरक—1.05 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी₂ओ₅

(ख) 10.24 लाख मीट्रिक टन में से लगभग 2.60 लाख मीट्रिक टन केवल प्रचालन के अन्तिम कुछ महीनों में प्राप्त हुआ है और इन संयंत्रों को अभी व्यापारिक उत्पादन स्तर को प्राप्त करना है। उत्पादन में कमी कई कारणों से है और ये कारण प्रत्येक संयंत्र के लिए अलग-अलग हैं। कच्ची सामग्री (जिप्सम, कोक-सल्फर) की कमी, संयंत्र के खराब हो जाने, संभरणकर्ताओं द्वारा दोषपूर्ण नमूने बनाने, बिजली बन्द होने के अतिरिक्त बिजली की सप्लाई में अस्थिरता आदि उत्पादन की कमी के कुछ कारण हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में कमी के कारणों का पता लगाया गया और उन्हें ठीक करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) यह आंकना संभव नहीं है कि अधिकतम क्षमता का उपयोग करने से उर्वरकों

के मूल्यों में ठीक-ठीक कितनी समुचित राशि की कमी होगी।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) The total installed capacity of all the fertilizer factories in the country and the actual production thereof is as under:—

Capacity—

Nitrogenous fertilisers— 1.024 million tonnes Nitrogen.

Phosphatic fertilisers— 0.421 million tonnes P₂ O₅

Production (April '68—Feb. '69)—

Nitrogenous fertilisers— 0.492 million tonnes nitrogen.

Phosphatic fertilisers— 0.105 million tonnes P₂ O₅

(b) Out of 1.024 million tonnes, nearly 0.260 million tonnes came into operation only in the last few months and these plants are yet to reach commercial production. Shortage of production is due to a number of factors and the reasons vary from plant to plant. Shortage of raw materials (gypsum, coke sulphur), break-down of plant, defective designs by suppliers unsteady power supply in addition to power cuts are some of the reasons for shortfall in production.

(c) In every case, the reasons for shortfall have been identified and corrective steps are being taken.

(d) It is not possible to assess with any reasonable amount of accuracy the reduction in the price of fertilisers when the maximum capacity is utilised.]

RICE CROPS PROSPECTS DURING RABI SEASON

1736. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prospects of rice crops during the Rabi season;

† [] English translation.

(b) what would be the likely shortage of rice in the country after the Rabi Crop season; and

(c) the sources from which it is likely to be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of summer rice crop sown during the current rabi season would become available only after the close of the Agricultural Year i.e., some time in July-August, 1969.

(b) and (c) The demand for foodgrains like that for other commodities is elastic. One type of foodgrain can also be substituted by another to a certain extent. It is, therefore, difficult to assess their requirements and shortage of rice in the country after the current rabi crop season. Arrangements have, however, been made to import rice from Burma, Egypt, Thailand and Australia.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS IN DELHI

1737. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Co-operative Societies who have been entrusted with the job of distribution of fertilisers in Delhi have been indulging in malpractices and complaints have been received in this regard;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints received; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government to probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As reported by Delhi Administration complaints of malpractices in distri-

bution of fertilizers have been received against some cooperatives.

(b) Non-maintenance of correct accounts, falsification of accounts in some cases; recording of bogus sales; sale of fertiliser to unauthorised persons outside Delhi area.

(c) The matter is now under enquiry by Sub-divisional Magistrate, Narela after preliminary enquiry by an officer of the Cooperation Department of Delhi Administration.

AREA UNDER DRY FARMING

1738. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the acreage which can be brought under dry farming in the country;

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard during 1967 and 1968; and

(c) to what extent it has helped in augmenting the food production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The net sown area in 1960-61 was 1,33,154 thousand hectares and that in 1965-66 was 1,35,829 thousand hectares, whereas the figures for net irrigated areas were 24,634 thousand hectares in 1960-61 and 26,441 thousand hectares in 1965-66. Efforts have been directed towards putting culturable wastelands to plough, wherever it is feasible, with the result that area under cultivable wasteland has decreased from 19 million hectares in 1960-61 to 17 million hectares in 1965-66. Water development has also taken place so that, though there is a net decrease in the area of culturable wastelands over a period of five years from 60-61 to 65-66 the net area under dry farming has increased only slightly to the extent