

to-mouth. That explains the difficulty. There are certain varieties of rice in Andhra and also in Madras which are mostly consumed in Kerala. Madras being just marginally surplus or just self-sufficient, whatever rice is supplied from Madras to Kerala has to be made good from supplies from Andhra to Madras. Therefore, that does not increase the availability of rice for supplying to Kerala.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: What steps have been taken by the Government to make other foodgrains more palatable and attractive for the people of rice-eating areas?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As a matter of fact, the House will remember what I had said that due to factors beyond our control there is a short supply of rice to Kerala, but we have an adequate stock of wheat maintained in Kerala itself for being released to the ration shops.

*128. [Transferred to the 7th June, 1967.]

NATIONALISATION OF TRACTOR INDUSTRY

*129. **SHRI NARINDAR SINGH BRAR:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for the nationalisation of Tractor industry in order to give tractors to the farmers on no-profit, no-loss basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to make mobile tractor workshops, district-wise or block-wise through the State Governments to help the farmer under Grow More Food Scheme; and

(d) if so, what is the response of the State Governments in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This scheme has not yet been finalised and sent to States for their opinion.

شری نریندر سنگھ برار : آپ
ٹریکٹرس کے مہنگے پکچر کم نیشنلائز
نہیں کرنا چاہتے اس کی سیل کو
اپنے ہاتھ میں لینا نہیں چاہتے تو
آپ کے پاس کونسی تدبیر تجویز ہے
جس سے زمیندار کو سستا ٹریکٹر
میں سکے اور وہ زمین کے تھوڑے سے
ٹکڑے میں اپنا کام چلا سکے - اس
کے اوپر بوجھ نہ پڑے ایسا کوئی طریقہ
ہے آپ کے پاس -

†[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बरार : आप ट्रैक्टरों के
मैनुफैक्चर को नेशनलाइज नहीं करना
चाहते इसकी सेल को अपने हाथ में लेना
नहीं चाहते तो आपके पास कौन सी तदबीर
तजवीज है जिससे जमींदार को सस्ता
ट्रेक्टर मिल सके और वह जमीन के थोड़े
से टुकड़े में अपना काम चला सके। इसके
ऊपर बोझा न पड़े ऐसा कोई तरीका
है आप के पास ?]

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: The tractor industry is in a very infant state. I do not think the stage has arrived when we can think of nationalising the tractor industry. As far as the other part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, viz., how to make more tractors available to farmers, we are trying to see that mostly their requirement is met from indigenous production. We have at the

†[] Hindi translation.

moment five firms taking to the manufacture of tractors and we expect that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan their annual production is likely to reach about 30,000 pieces. Meanwhile, there is no availability of horse-power in the range of 12 and 18 and we are trying to import tractors from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Moreover, we have also plans to manufacture power tillers, but I agree that there is not enough speed shown. This will have to be looked into.

شری نریندر سنگھ برار : مہری

کہنے سے مراد یہ ہے کہ جب تک، آپ اس طرف توجہ نہیں دینگے کام تھیک طرح سے چل نہیں سکتا۔ آپ کو وہ گائیڈ کرتے ہیں جو دفاتروں میں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ میں نے ایک کوپیسٹن پہلے ہی کیا تھا کہ آئی۔ اے۔ ایس۔ کے آدمی جو کارپوریشن میں کام کر رہے ہیں انہیں ایگریکلچر کی پریکٹیکل نالج نہیں ہے۔ اس کا برا نہ مانیں۔ میں پریکٹیکل ذمہ دار ہونے کے ناطے اس کی مصیبتیں جانتا ہوں۔ اتنا پیسہ دینا پڑتا ہے اس کے بعد ایک چھوٹی سی مصیبت آ جاتی ہے تو ان کی ملوہیلی ہوتی ہے کسی بابت کی ضرورت پڑ جائے ہم کو سیلائی نہیں کریں گے جو چھڑ سو روپیہ کی ہے وہ چار سو روپے میں بھی نہیں مل سکتی۔ کسی نے مویشی چ ڈالے مشینری فیل ہو گئی تو پھر کیا کرے۔ بڑے ٹریکٹر کی آپ بات کرتے ہیں۔ میں کہونگا کہ آپ ان کی سہل کو ریکولرائز کریں ان کے

اوپر کسی پرکار کا پرتیبندھ لگائیں کہ وہ خاص خاص چیزیں رکھیں۔ موبائل ٹریکٹر ورکشاپ ہونا چاہئے۔ میں جگجگہوں رام جی کو دکھا سکتا ہوں کہ کس طرح سے چھوٹی چھوٹی چیزوں کے لئے ہم کو دس دس گنا دام دینا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ موبائل ورکشاپ کی انتہائی ضرورت ہے۔ ہر چھڑ کے پیسے زیادہ دینے پڑتے ہیں۔ کمزیورمر اپنی جگہ چھینکتا ہے اور دوسرا اپنی جگہ۔

†[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बरार: मेरी कहने से मुराद यह है कि जब तक आप इस तरफ तबज्जो नहीं देंगे काम ठीक तरह से चल नहीं सकता। आपको वह गाइड करते हैं जो दफतरों में बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने एक क्वैश्चन पहले भी किया था कि आई० ए० एस० के आदमी जो कारपोरेशन में काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें एग्रीकल्चर की प्रैक्टिकल नोलिज नहीं है। इसका बुरा न मानें। मैं प्रैक्टिकल जमींदार होने के नाते इसकी मुसीबतें जानता हूं। इतना पैसा देना पड़ता है इसके बाद एक छोटी सी मुसीबत आ जाती है तो उनकी मोनोपली होती है, किसी पार्ट की जरूरत पड़ जाए हमको सप्लाई नहीं करेंगे। जो चीज सौ रुपये की है वह चार सौ रुपये में भी नहीं मिल सकती। किसी ने मोवेशी बेच डाले मशीनरी फेल हो गई तो फिर क्या करें। बड़े ट्रैक्टर की आप बात करते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि आप उनकी सेल को रेगुलराइज करें उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबंध लगाएं कि वह खास खास चीजें रखें मोबाइल ट्रैक्टर वर्कशॉप होना चाहिए। मैं जगजीवन राम जी को दिखा सकता हूं

†[] Hindi translation.

कि किस तरह से छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिए हमको दस दस गुना दाम देना पड़ता है । इसलिए मैं आपकी तबज्जों इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मोबाइल वर्कशाप की इन्तहाई जरूरत है । हर चीज के पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं । कन्जूमर अपनी जगह चीखता है और और दूसरा अपनी जगह ।]

श्री जगजीवन राम: माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी सारी मुसीबतों का बयान किया है । उन मुसीबतों की जानकारी मुझको भी थोड़ी सी है । उसकी दवा करने का मैं सोच रहा हूँ । एक तो यह है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े जो काश्तकार हैं उनको ही ट्रैक्टर की जरूरत होती है । उनको ट्रैक्टर मिल जाय और बेचने वाले बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी न करें इसके लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं, कीमतेँ फिक्स की गई हैं ।

जहाँ तक बाहर से आने वाले ट्रैक्टर हैं, उनके बारे में मैंने यह फैसला किया कि— कुछ एजेंट तो पहले हैं — अब जो ट्रैक्टर बाहर से मंगाए जाएंगे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के मातहत वे किसी प्राइवेट एजेंसी को नहीं दिए जाएंगे, वे सरकार की एजेंसी से दिए जाएंगे ।

तीसरी बात यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि छोटे छोटे जो किसान हैं वे अपना ट्रैक्टर नहीं रख सकते । इसलिए कुछ ट्रैक्टर यूनिट्स रखे जायें या तो सरकार के द्वारा या कोई प्राइवेट एन्टरप्रायुनर हो उसके द्वारा या कोऑपरेटिव के द्वारा या कहीं बड़े बड़े किसानों के द्वारा जिस से छोटे किसानों को भी ट्रैक्टर से फायदा पहुंच सके ।

सब से बड़ी मुसीबत आती है ट्रैक्टर की अप-क्रोप में और छोटे पुर्जें वगैरह खराब हो जायें उनकी मरम्मत कराने में । इन दो बातों के लिए जरूरी है कि जितने फारमर ट्रैक्टर रखते हैं उनको मैनटेनेन्स के बारे में ट्रेनिंग दे दी जाय, छोटी सी खराबी आये तो उसके लिये उन्हें दूसरों के पास दौड़ाना न पड़े, वे

खुद उनको दुरुस्त कर सकें । इसके साथ ही साथ खास खास जगहों पर जहाँ ट्रैक्टर काफी चल रहे हैं कुछ मैनटेनेन्स सेन्टर्स कायम किए जायें जहाँ मरम्मत का काम अच्छी तरह से किया जा सके और जिससे किसान का ट्रैक्टर ज्यादा देर तक बेकार न रहे, जल्दी से मरम्मत होकर खेती में काम कर सकें इसके अलावा मोबाइल भी कुछ इन्तजाम करने के लिए मैं विचार कर रहा हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल किया जाय ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Am I to understand from the Government that the tractors at present available in the country as manufactured indigenously are not adequate or surplus? Similarly has the Government made any co-ordinated study of the tractors required for various crops and various soils in the country? Is the Government aware that the majority of the tractors imported, by the Government are lying idle for want of spares, and in this respect whether the scheme of mobile workshops and developing the indigenous industry for manufacturing of tractors of various ranges is being actively pursued instead of being piously hoped for?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: A tentative study about the probable requirements of tractors in the country has been made, and we think that about 40,000 tractors per year would be required by the end of the Fourth Plan. Of course the requirement of the various categories of tractors also has been examined, tractors having horse power range 12-18, 20-35 and 35-50. Tractors of higher h.p. which are called crawler tractors, their requirements have also been looked into. Though methodical study has not been undertaken, tentative estimates are available. As far as this year's requirement is concerned we expect that 25,000 tractors would be made available, 15,000 of them through indigenous production and 10,000 by import. As far as the main-

tenance part is concerned, the hon. Minister has stated in his answer that there are certain difficulties in maintenance, and we often receive complaints that tractors are lying idle for want of spares. But at the moment the position is that established importers are allowed quota licences up to 40 per cent of the best year's imports. Actual users are also entitled to licences. Considering the inadequacy of the allocation and the procedural difficulties, we have asked for an increase in the allocation under, *ad-hoc* licences from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: How will the established importers be able to import sufficient spares when in the previous period there was no sufficient number of tractors employed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

DR. ANUP SINGH: Will he be good enough to tell us whether or not it is true that the Soviet Union made an offer to manufacture the smallest tractor, that is, 14 h.p., at the cheapest price, which would be useful for the small farmers, 10,000 a year, and whether or not it is fact that some of the local manufacturers I will not use the word pressure—somehow managed to side track the proposition? Is it true or not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: We have a specific proposal from Czechoslovakia of Messrs Motokov, and they perhaps would undertake the manufacture of tractors between h.p. 12 and 18. The project report is being prepared by them we are expecting it from them. If it is available, then perhaps the Government of India may think of taking over manufacturing tractors in the public sector after the technical feasibility is examined.

SHRIMATI VIMAL PUNJAB DESHMUKH: When there is such a need of tractors in the country, it is really very strange that they are more

worried about the manufacture of small cars. May I know from the Government what steps they are going to take for the manufacture of small tractors or power tillers which are used in Japan and the Soviet Union?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: As far as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is concerned, we are very keen in seeing that really tractors in large numbers of all the h.p. range are made available to be farmers.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH ATWAL: Has it come to the knowledge of the Government that the present manufacturers of tractors in the country, after devaluation, are charging more price and that the manufacturers are charging higher price even for the imported parts?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: As the hon. Minister has already mentioned, the Tractor Price Control Order is in force now. The prices of tractors are controlled as per that order. Of course we are receiving some complaints from States of excessive charges being made by the distributors. The State Trading Corporation is enquiring into certain allegations of this nature.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: May I know whether Czechoslovakia has agreed to set up a tractor plant here and whether the private companies have been able to come up to the targets which we have fixed? If they have not been able to do so, may I know whether the Government will have it under the State sector in the interests of the peasants?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: In the country at present there is no manufacture of tractors of h.p. range 12 to 18. The Czechoslovakia project refers to this h.p. range.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि डिवल्यूएशन के पहले जिस फर्गुसन ट्रैक्टर की कीमत

12-13 हजार रुपये थी आज उसकी कीमत 20-21 हजार रुपये हो गई है। यदि जानकारी है तो इतने मंहगे ट्रैक्टर को किसानों के हित में सस्ता देने की क्या व्यवस्था सरकार के पास है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: As I have already mentioned, the prices are controlled. Moreover, we have also referred this matter to the Tariff Commission so that the entire price structure of tractor manufacture may be examined, and then perhaps after examination the fixation of reasonable prices may be possible.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् यह क्वेश्चन का जवाब तो हुआ नहीं, यह कोई रिप्लाय नहीं है। आन ए वाइंट आफ आर्डर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not understand it. Put the question again.

श्री राजनारायण : आपके पास ट्रान्सलेशन लगा हुआ है न। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि डिबैल्यूएशन के पहले जिस फर्ग्यूसन ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 12-13 हजार रुपये थी डिबैल्यूएशन के बाद उस ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 20-21 हजार रुपये हो गई है, तो इतना मंहगा ट्रैक्टर किसानों से खेती कराने में सहायक हो रहा है या बाधक हो रहा है और यदि बाधक हो रहा है तो सरकार के पास क्या योजना है जिससे कि सस्ते रेट पर किसानों को ट्रैक्टर देने की व्यवस्था चल सके।

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: The position is like this. As is well known to the House because of the backwardness of our economy, there has not been a large-scale manufacture. Perhaps as compared to international prices our prices are slightly higher. But many of these manufacturers are likely to undertake manufacture on a larger scale. With the large-scale manufacture perhaps it may be possible to bring down prices to a certain extent.

श्री राजनारायण : कितना समय लगेगा?

(No reply)

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: "Grow more food" has been the urgent need of our country for a long time and tractors and other implements are imported and distributed, although not in adequate numbers but in large numbers. The hon. Minister of Food has mentioned several types of centres that he is contemplating to establish. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any of these maintenance centres for the tractors where the repairs can take place are in existence in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: There are a few units here and there, but what the hon. Minister has pointed out is we are really thinking of organising a wide network of service stations on an all-India scale so that these service stations may be located in the various places throughout the country.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the prices of indigenous tractors are abnormally high as compared to the imported tractors and, if so, what steps has the Government taken to bring about a parity between the prices, that is, what steps has the Government taken to see that tractors manufactured in this country, particularly tractors manufactured by a firm owned by one Mr. Patel are sold at reasonable prices which would compare favourably with the imported tractors?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: I think I have answered this point. First of all the Price Control Order has been brought into force. Moreover this problem has been referred to the Tariff Commission for examination. These are the steps which have been taken.