

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In how many cases Communists have been successful?

SHRI M. R. SHERVANI: May I know, Sir, if the Government is aware of the fact that the model constitution of the co-operatives needs drastic changes inasmuch as the members and the boards of directors of the cooperative societies have no powers to manage their affairs properly and are almost ineffective? Is the Government contemplating revision of the model constitution to decentralise the individual societies and give more power to the board of directors to manage their affairs?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Yes it is under consideration.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: For how long will it continue to be under consideration? It is very important. I am told that it has been under consideration for the last twenty years.

(No reply)

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Is it a fact that when members belonging to the opposition parties try to organise cooperative societies, hurdles are put in their way and the Registrar refuses to register these co-operative societies?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Sir, no such information has been brought to the notice of this Ministry and I shall request the hon. Member to bring such cases to our notice and I assure that full justice will be done.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: In the final recommendation the Committee has suggested that a detailed annual report not only containing the relevant facts and figures regarding the co-operative movement in the State but also bringing out the weaknesses in the movement should be placed before each State Assembly. I would like to know, in view of this recommendation, whether the Minis-

try is prepared to place such a statement before this House also for discussion and approval.

SHRI S. K. DEY: The Ministry is submitting the annual statement to the Parliament on the subjects which it is dealing with. All that this recommendation implies is that the State Governments also should do likewise.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

*6. PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. M. S. Randhawa, Director General, Intensive Agricultural Areas Scheme, Government of India, to the effect that the country's dependence on food imports could be totally wiped out within the next two years, provided the total internal demand for fertilizers for intensifying agricultural activities was met; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put the production of fertilizers on a war footing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Fertilizer use is known to be one of the most potent factors in stepping up agricultural production. In the districts, where the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) is being implemented, increases in fertilizers consumption, in combination with other inputs, have led to appreciable improvement in the crop yields. In this country the intensity of fertilizer use on an acre of land is still very much below the level attained in some of the agriculturally advanced countries and there is considerable scope for stepping up the fertilizers use in order to secure maximum yields from the soil. There is no doubt that if the total demand of fertilizers in the country, which far exceeds the available sup-

ply, is met, the agricultural production can be increased considerably. Moreover promising varieties like Hybrid maize, Formosan paddy and Mexican wheats which can give high yields, in some cases 200-300 per cent, more than existing varieties, are now available, which fed with high doses of fertilizers can enormously add to food production.

(b) In view of the importance of fertilizers use in increasing agricultural production, the programme of manufacture of fertilizer is being given a high priority.

प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार : यह जो व्याख्यान आपने दिया है वह इस प्रश्न के अन्दर नहीं आता है। इस समय देश में जो स्थिति है वह बिल्कुल दुर्भिक्ष जैसी स्थिति है और यह स्थिति एकदम उत्पन्न नहीं हुई बल्कि धीरे धीरे देश इस स्थिति पर आया है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है और आपके श्री रंघावा महोदय का कहना यह है कि जितना खाद हमें चाहिये अगर उतना उपस्थित कर दिया जाए तो दो वर्ष के अन्दर जितना उत्पादन चाहिये उतना उत्पादन हो सकता है और उससे अधिक उत्पादन भी हो सकता है। प्रश्न यह है कि अब तक आपने जितनी योजनाएँ बनाई, उन योजनाओं को बनाने समय इस बात की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया कि खाद का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा किया जाए ताकि देश में अनाज की समस्या का हल हो सके और इसी का यह परिणाम है कि आज देश में दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि हमने पूरी कोशिश कर के किसानों में यह भावना और जज्बा पैदा किया कि वे फर्टिलाइजर्स को ज्यादा मिकदार में इस्तेमाल करें और यह हमारे इस प्रोपेगंडा की कामयाबी की दलील है कि इस देश के किसान बड़ी मिकदार में फर्टिलाइजर्स

को अब इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। फर्टिलाइजर्स की मिकदार को बढ़ाने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन उसके लिये कुछ फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत है और रा मैटीरियल जैसे एक फासफेट और सल्फर जैसी चीजों की जरूरत है, जो कि काफी मिकदार में मुयस्सर नहीं हैं और ये ऐसी चीजें हैं जो हमारे काबू से बाहर हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को पूरा किया जाए।

प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार : यहां के किसान आपसे जान कर के खाद का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, यह मैं नहीं समझता। यहां के किसान काफी बुद्धिमान हैं और वे जानते हैं कि खाद का इस्तेमाल कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये खाद की समस्या हल करेंगे और नये प्लान्ट यहां पर लगायेंगे, तो सहकर्मता, जिसका मतलब है कोलाबोरेशन, उसके बिना आप खाद का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते, और अब तक आपने जो सहकर्मता की, उसमें आपको कामयाबी हुई या नहीं हुई? कोलाबोरेशन में आपको कितनी कामयाबी हुई?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोलाबोरेशन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि हम कोलाबोरेशन जरूर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमें कोई ऐसा कोलाबोरेशन नहीं करना चाहते हैं जो देश के मफाद के खिलाफ हो। इसलिये इसमें कुछ कमी हुई है।

प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार : क्या यह बात सही है कि बैकटल कारपोरेशन के साथ आपने कोलाबोरेशन किया और आपके 5 प्लान्ट फेल हो गये?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The, Bechtal Corporation came forward for putting up five units in the country. We negotiated with them and found

that their terms were not acceptable to us because we considered them unreasonable. That is why that could not go through. But I can inform the honourable House that the existing capacity is to the extent of 3-85 lakh tons of nitrogen under implementation. We have various projects which should give us 6-26 lakh tons. Then, we have other projects under consideration which would make up to 76 lakh tons. All told we have in view, both the capacity which exists under implementation and under consideration, the capacity to the extent of 1-7 million tons of nitrogen. Even this will not be sufficient. We have already at least 2-5 million tons capacity with a production of 2-2 million tons. We are taking this as a coordinated project for the Fourth Plan to build up fertiliser projects. Till we are able to build up our fertiliser projects for indigenous production we will have an import programme of fertilisers so that the entire demand will be met and the food production and other productions would go up.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: May I know, Sir, if the Government fully accept the implication of what Dr. Randhawa has said, namely, that, if we have enough chemical fertilisers we can solve the problem in two years; and if the Government accept that, how many more fertiliser factories they will require and within what time all these factories can go into production to give us what we need? And since, I believe that will take some time, is it not the only solution just now to get adequate supplies of fertilisers from outside? And how much do we need and what are the steps being taken to get it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In fact, as I explained, our target for the Fourth Plan should be to have a capacity of at least 2-5 million tons of nitrogen as against which we have in sight about 1-7 million tons capacity to be taken up for implementation. So we have to get another about 0-8 million tons capacity. We are trying to find out various other sources to take this

up. Till the production goes up inside the country, our intention is to meet the demand by import. So we are making an assessment now of our requirement for the first, second and the third year of the Fourth Plan and making a realistic assessment of what we would be producing within the country. We want to import the balance. Therefore, that is under active consideration now and negotiations will have to be undertaken, because apart from foreign exchange, fertiliser is in short supply throughout the world. Particularly, China and Russia go into the market anywhere. Wherever it is available they are prepared to take it. Therefore, we have to enter into a long-term arrangement. So that is under our consideration. We hope that it should be possible to get some priority even in the world market to get the supply. This is actually the position.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: The hon. Minister has just now given the production programme regarding nitrogen of about 2-5 million tons. May I know, Sir, what is the installed capacity of fertiliser plants in terms of P205 and the potassic K20 in terms of nitrogenous fertilisers, and apart from this installed capacity, what is going to be the further programme?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: The present capacity of phosphatic fertilisers is 1,59,330 tons. Under implementation it is 359,490 tons and approved 1,84,000 tons.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरेडिया :

क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि इस योजना के युग में कितनी योजनाएं और करने के पश्चात् हम अपने देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाने की योजना बना सकेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह तो एक ऐसी

समस्या है जो चलती रहेगी । जैसे जैसे हम आगे तरक्की करते रहेंगे, हमारी जो फर्टि- लाइजर्स की मांग है, वह बढ़ती जायेगी ।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में अर्ज किया था कि फर्टि-
लाइजर्स का इस्तेमाल जो हमारे देश में होता
है, वह बनियत उन दूसरे देशों के जहां
बहुत अच्छी पैदावार है बहुत कम है। तो
अभी हमको बहुत दूर जाना है।

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, if the negotiations which the Government was carrying on with the Bechtals Corporation of America have finally broken down and the deal has turned out to be a bad tale or whether the negotiations are still on? If they have broken, has the Government sought further opportunities of collaboration in setting up fertiliser plants from other countries?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This was a business transaction of which the terms were not agreeable to us. Therefore, there is no question of bad tale or good tale. It is a question of acceptability to us. If they offer us better terms, we are prepared to negotiate with them. It is not a question of saying well, it is Bechtal and we would not touch it. It is a question of terms being acceptable to us. If they offer us better terms, certainly we will again negotiate with them. If the terms are acceptable, we will ask them to put up plants. Not only Bechtal but various other concerns also are coming forward for collaboration. Recently we have sanctioned a few schemes outside Bechtal.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: The Third Five Year Plan could not produce as much fertilisers as we wanted. The Fourth Five Year Plan has a programme for further expansion. It takes very long to put up a fertiliser plant. I would like to know whether the Government have got any time-table for coming to some arrangement with some countries for putting up these factories, whether they have investigated the possibilities of having fertiliser plants with the collaboration and assistance of the socialist countries? Particularly I would like to know whether any offers

have come or the Government have made any attempt to get the know-how and assistance of the socialist countries. I was just there in those countries and I found that they were anxious to help India to manufacture fertilisers.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, Russia has offered to assist us in putting up a fertiliser factory. But that would come only towards the end of the Fourth Plan. But, as I already stated, socialist countries themselves are trying to purchase fertilisers from other countries. They are in such a state of affairs. As a matter of fact, even Russia which is perhaps much, better developed than the other socialist countries is not in a position to help us immediately to put up fertiliser factories. In this connection we have to find out whether immediately it is possible for us to get collaboration from other countries.

PURCHASE OF GRAMS BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

/SHRI ABDUL GHANI: 7- \ SHRI JAGAT NARAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are purchasing grams for the Central Government;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has made any purchases on behalf of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the quantity purchased and price paid therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Abdul Ghani.