

वाली विमान सेवा पर विचार नहीं किया गया; क्योंकि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो शायद काफी सवारियां मिल सकती हैं ?

**श्री एन० कानूनगो :** बहुत कमली ट्राफिक हुआ है, इसलिए इसको बढ़ाकर दिया गया है ।

**श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जबलपुर में एयरोड्रोम है और जबलपुर की जनता ने बार बार यह इच्छा जाहिर की है कि दिल्ली से जबलपुर होते हुए रायपुर, भोपाल अगर जाया जाये तो काफी सवारियां मिल सकेंगी ? ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार ने इसके ऊपर विचार किया और अगर नहीं किया तो कब तक निर्णय ले कर जनता को यह राहत दी जायेगी ?

**श्री एन० कानूनगो :** हमने बतलाया कि यह सर्विस दो दफा ट्रायल की गई है और उसमें ट्राफिक नहीं आया, लेकिन जबलपुर उसमें नहीं था । जबलपुर में क्या हो सकता है, यह कारपोरेशन से पूछा जायेगा ।

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :** क्या श्रीमान् बतलाएंगे कि यह दो बार जो एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गये, ये एक्सपेरिमेंट कितनी अवधि तक किये गये और प्रत्येक अवधि में खर्च क्या पड़ा और उसके मुकाबिले में आमदनी पर मील के हिसाब से, या जो भी आधार आप रखते हैं, उसके हिसाब से क्या खर्चा हुआ ?

**श्री एम० कानूनगो :** पहली दफा तीन साल के लिये किया गया था । उसमें साल में ७ लाख रु० नुकसान आया । दूसरी दफा १९६४ में तीन महीने किया गया । उसमें भी नुकसान आ गया ।

**SHRI BIREN ROY:** In view of the fact that any aircraft, if it is filled up to 40 per cent. will pay its way, why is the IAC using such aircraft on this

route not having a passenger capacity of more than 20 to 25 seats so that it pay its way? After all, the overall thing is fixed and not this one particular factor.

**SHRI N. KANUNGO:** His first assumption is not quite correct for all aircraft. As far as this air service is concerned, the passenger availability was not more than 2.5 per cent. or 2.7 per cent.

#### PRICES OF PLANT NUTRIENTS

\*568. **COL. B. H. ZAIDI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statements in F.A.O's Production Year Book 1963 showing that the prices of various plant nutrients per 100 bagged kilograms were nearly three times as much in India as in Pakistan during 1961—63, as for instance, the price of ammonium sulphate has been shown as Rs. 175 in India as against only Rs. 66.7 in Pakistan; Urea Rs. 159 as against Rs. 52.7 in Pakistan; super-phosphates Rs. 152 as against Rs. 70.5 in Pakistan;

(b) what are the reasons for such high prices of plant nutrients in India; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to bring about a drastic reduction in these prices?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Government are aware that the prices paid by the farmers per 100 kilograms (bagged) of plant

nutrients are higher in India than in Pakistan. The reasons mainly are:—

- (i) As indicated in the foot-notes for the two countries in "Table 176-Fertilizers" of the F.A.O.'s Production Year-book, 1963, the prices shown for Pakistan are net prices, after deducting subsidy, while those for India are without subsidy; and
- (ii) The cost of production of indigenous fertiliser is much higher than the import prices. The supplies from indigenous sources and imports are pooled and sold at a uniform price after adding a margin for unforeseen expenses.

In India, there is no general subsidy on nitrogenous fertilizers except for a transport subsidy to hilly and inaccessible areas. In the case of phosphatic fertilizers, 25 per cent. subsidy is given in certain States, but this is not reflected in the prices indicated in the Year-Book.

(c) After the period to which the Year-Book relates i.e., 1960/61 and 1961/62, prices of nitrogenous fertilisers in India have been reduced. A small reduction in the prices of all the fertilisers was first made in December, 1961. Thereafter, the price of calcium ammonium nitrate was reduced by Rs. 32.00 per tonne in October, 1962 and a reduction of Rs. 100.00 per tonne in the price of urea was made in January, 1964.

In October, 1964 the Government appointed a Committee to examine the long term and short term problems connected with use of chemical fertilisers, including the pricing policy thereof.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI: The reply is not very clear. Earlier in the reply it is stated that the prices shown for Pakistan are net prices, after deducting subsidy, while those for India are without subsidy. Later on, the

reply states that no general subsidy is given in India for nitrogenous fertilisers, except for a transport subsidy to hilly and inaccessible areas. Does it mean that apart from hilly and inaccessible areas, Indian cultivators have to pay for fertilisers thrice as much as cultivators in Pakistan?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Indian cultivators have to pay more for fertilisers than people in Pakistan because in Pakistan a subsidy up to the extent of 50 per cent. on fertilisers is being given by the Pakistan Government.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI: Apart from the question that higher subsidies may be given in India also, considering the shortage of food, it is also stated in para (ii):—

"The cost of production of indigenous fertiliser is much higher than the import prices. The supplies from indigenous sources and imports are pooled and sold at a uniform price after adding a margin for unforeseen expenses."

Is it meant to state that Pakistan produces no fertilisers and that they do not pool their indigenous production with the imported stuff and then fix one uniform price?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Pakistan produces much less fertilisers than we do. They are importing larger quantities. For instance, in respect of superphosphates we are meeting one hundred per cent. requirements of our people from our indigenous resources, whereas 90 per cent. of their superphosphates are imported.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: In view of the fact that Pakistan imports every grain of fertiliser and we produce almost the entire production in the country—even then our prices are three times more than that of Pakistan because as the hon. Minister has said they subsidise it—is it not necessary for our Government also to

subsidise it, because this is a very important factor for increasing the production of foodgrains?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM. Today it is not a question of price, it is a question of availability. Even now at this price it is being purchased and there is blackmarketing. So far as the economic price to the farmer is concerned, it is even of a higher level. We will have to consider the question of price when we produce more of these fertilisers within the country, which we are going to do. That is why a Committee has been appointed to go into this and evolve a policy with regard to subsidy for fertilisers.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI: It has been stated in the final para that a Committee has been appointed in October. I take it that in view of the urgency of this question, the report has already been submitted by this Committee.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. It will take another three months more for their report to be submitted.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI: Has the Committee started working?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :**  
क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब हम भारतवर्ष में किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव देकर राहत देना चाहते हैं, इसके बावजूद हम दुगने से अधिक दाम पर खाद दे रहे हैं और जब कि पाकिस्तान हम से कम दाम पर खाद दे रहा है और जैसा कि श्रीमान् ने बात कही कि इसी वक्त सभ्यत चार लाख टन के करीब विदेशों में खाद मगाने वाले हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में कृषकों को इन्सेन्टिव देने की दृष्टि से भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में और सस्ते दामों पर खाद देने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** जैसा कि माननीय मन्त्रिस्टर साहब ने बताया है, यहाँ यह मामला

मबसिडी का नहीं है, यह पेचीदा मसला है। इस वक्त फर्टिलाइजर काफी मिक्चर में नहीं मिल रहा है और जिस कीमन पैर मिल रहा है उस पर बहुत ज्यादा दाम आता है। इसलिये इसकी मिक्चर को बढ़ाने के लिये नयी फैक्ट्रियों को लगाने का इतजाम किया जा रहा है और तलाश जारी है जिससे कि दूसरे मुक्तों से जहाँ जहाँ से मिल सकता है, वहाँ से मगाया जाये।

SHRI A. D. MANI. The statement mentions that the price of calcium ammonium nitrate has been reduced and also in the case of urea. I should like to ask the hon. Minister how far he has reduced these prices compared to imported prices.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM. I will not be able to give it immediately. Even after this reduction of Rs 100 per tonne, it is still higher than the imported price.

### जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से पार्लियामेंट के लिये प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव

\*५६६ श्री राम सहाय : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि भविष्य में वहाँ भी देश के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह ही पार्लियामेंटरी सीटों के लिये प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव किये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

†[DIRECT ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT FROM JAMMU AND KASHMIR

\*569 SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have suggested to the Central Government for the introduction of direct

†[ ] English translation.