

Shri Ranga: I did not put any question in regard to the Chief Commissioner.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, because he has not answered the question and he tried to mislead the House and you also.....

Mr. Speaker: I also tried to mislead the House?

Shri Hem Barua: Not you, Sir. He tried to mislead the House and also he tried to mislead you.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua must realize that the Minister would never acknowledge, even if it is a fact, that some pressure is brought to transfer the Chief Commissioner. What is the use?

Shri Hem Barua: Let us have the reply from him.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Export of Sugar

*1123. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire the entire stock of sugar produced in the country and handle its distribution inside the country and its export;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what would be the price at which sugar shall be purchased and sold?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The proposed Sugar Corporation will handle internal distribution and export of sugar produced in the country.

(c) The sale price of sugar would be a matter for the Corporation to decide when it comes into being. As regards purchase price this would be at ex-factory prices fixed by Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have laid down any policy for procurement of sugar from the factories, and whether there is any difference in the procurement price of sugar and also the price at which it is exported?

Shri Shinde: As far as procurement from the factories is concerned, it is well known that Government act on the cost schedules prepared by the Tariff Commission. As far as sales in the international market are concerned, they are covered by the prevailing international market rates and mainly the London price.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the margin of profit given to the mill-owners?

Shri Shinde: Generally, the Tariff Commission's recommendation is that 12 per cent return is to be given to the millowners on the capital employed, and Government act on that basis.

Shri Ranga: Not very long ago, the hon. Minister, I think, had said that he had read in the papers that the U.P. Government had recommended that Rs. 2 per maund should be paid to the cane-growers. May I know what the latest position is, whether the Government of India have received their representation and they have agreed to accept that recommendation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): This question has nothing to do with the main question which relates to the constitution of the Sugar Marketing Board, and not to sugarcane prices.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the proposed corporation or board would distribute sugar through its own shops or through co-operative societies or through private dealers?

Shri Shinde: As far as the retail sales are concerned, the corporation does not intend to undertake retail trade, but it is intended that the

various co-operative agencies and perhaps the existing small retail agencies might be utilised.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: In view of the fact that the existing system of distribution, both wholesale and retail, is different in different States, may I know whether Government want to implement through this policy a common and uniform pattern of distribution through co-operatives in all States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There need not be a uniform distribution machinery. In fact, the board will appoint wholesalers who will deal with it, and wherever possible, we shall attempt to give preference to co-operative organisations. Our attempt also is to have, as far as possible, a uniform price over as large an area as possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know the character and composition of the sugar marketing board, and whether the representatives of the co-operative sugar mills will be represented on it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To start with, it will be a board consisting of only officers representing the various Ministries. It will have a whole-time chairman-cum-managing director, and it will also have a chief executive officer.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the favourable international price of sugar, may I know whether Government are trying to increase the quantity of sugar to be exported, and if so, the actual quantity which would be exported in 1964-65?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been given out in this House that our original idea was to export 3 lakhs tons, but at present we would be exporting only about 2½ lakhs tons.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government have worked out the administrative charges, and if so, the charges at the level of the Central distribution organisation and

at the lower levels? What will be the percentage?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The administrative charges are being worked out. In fact, the constitution of the board has also been taken up. Our idea is to meet the expenses of this board by levying a commission on the sale of sugar by factories.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: By creating a new intermediary, will not the prices of sugar go up? When it is admitted by the Ministry that they will not follow a uniform policy of distribution or a uniform policy of having fixed prices all over, what is the object in having a new intermediary? Is it to raise prices or only to get more profits for Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There will not be a new intermediary at all. We want to set up this Corporation to deal with internal distribution as well as exports. A semi-autonomous body would have flexibility in its dealings.

Shri Heda: Have Government by now the final picture of the total production in the country? If so, are they contemplating to influence the internal prices, if so, how?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our estimate is that we may be having a production of round about 26 lakh tonnes.

Shri K. C. Pant: If the Board makes a profit on the export trade, will it be used to bring down the internal cost of sugar to the consumers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir.

Shri Ranga: What is meant by this flexibility which they want to give by the creation of an additional body which is called a semi-autonomous body? Just as the Tariff Commission has already fixed a particular percentage of maximum profit to be allowed to the millowners, do Government take care to see that the semi-autonomous body does not make profit by taking advantage of the so-called flexibility but offers sugar to all these

wholesalers on a no-profit-no-loss basis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will not be on a no-profit-no-loss basis. As I have already indicated, a commission will be charged on the sales. Apart from that, in all sugar producing countries of the world, there are similar marketing organisations. Australia, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain and Mexico have all got such organisations. It is also necessary. In fact, there has been a section of opinion voiced on the floor of this House, that as far as possible, there should be uniformity in the price paid by the consumers all over the country. In fact, our attempt is to have such a uniform price over as large an area as possible.

गेहूँ को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने, ले जाने पर रोक

*१२५. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गेहूँ तथा गेहूँ की वस्तुओं को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने, ले जाने पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार स्वयं आवश्यक इन्तजाम करेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में गेहूँ और गेहूँ के पदार्थों को लाने, ले जाने पर रोक लगाने के लिए २३ मार्च, १९६४ को अन्तर्देशीय गेहूँ और गेहूँ के पदार्थ (संचलन नियन्त्रण) आदेश, १९६४ जारी किया ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अपने अपने राज्यों में

वितरण करने के लिये आयातित गेहूँ की अपेक्षित मात्रा की सप्लाई कर रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्टॉक से आयातित गेहूँ के सम्भरणों द्वारा देश में सभी बेलन आटा मिलों की आवश्यकता भी पूरी की जा रही है ।

[(a) The Government of India promulgated on the 23rd March, 1964, the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964, prohibiting the movement of wheat and wheat products from one zone to another.

(b) and (c). Government of India are supplying the quantities of imported wheat required by the State Governments for distribution within their respective States. In addition, the requirement of all the roller flour mills in the country is also being met by supplies of imported wheat from Central Government's stocks.]

श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के अन्दर जिन एरियाज़ में अकाल पड़ा है, क्या सरकार ने उनका सर्वे करा लिया है कि उनमें कितना अनाज लगेगा और कितने व्यापारियों को कितना अनाज लाने का उन्होंने लाइसेंस दिया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With regard to Rajasthan, there has been a demand even from Rajasthan that export of wheat from Rajasthan should be banned. In fact, there has been a request from the State Government also, apart from the general consideration that we have kept in view in forming the zones.

As far as the supply of imported wheat to Rajasthan is concerned, the entire quantity of distribution in 1963 was 26,000 tonnes, but in the last three months, we have given 119,000 tonnes to Rajasthan. So that we are meeting whatever their demand is.