

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.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के अन्दर किन किन राज्यों से गेहूँ लाने के लिए कितने व्यापारियों को परमिट या लाइसेंस दिया है और वह कब तक उसे लाना शुरू कर देंगे ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): So far as the State of Rajasthan is concerned, it has been constituted into a separate zone at the request and suggestion of the State Government of Rajasthan. The expectation is that the wheat that is produced there will be enough for their requirements. Notwithstanding this, we are continuing to supply imported wheat to the roller flour mills, and also for distribution through the fair price shops. There is no question of granting any permit to any individual trader for bringing wheat from another State into Rajasthan.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I want to know why this control order and other similar control orders like the Gur Control Order are promulgated when the cultivator is about to bring his crop to the market. Why are they not promulgated when the stock is with the stockist? That is the most unfortunate part of it. This means that the price will be brought down at the time when the cultivator is about to bring his crop to the market.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept the implication of the question. The Gur Control Order was introduced at a time when gur was about to be produced, and it is continuing, although production has ceased now, and our intention is to continue it. We have to make a beginning somewhere, and we did make a beginning at the appropriate time with regard to gur.

With regard to wheat also, any imposition of control on movement at a time when the prices were very high and stocks were very low, would not have meant anything. So, we continue to supply imported wheat to

the surplus areas to meet their requirements, and this was the only appropriate time when we could think of enforcing the movement control order.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that through regulatory measures, the Government seek to prevent the Punjabis from consuming indigenous wheat and make them consume imported wheat?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think it is the other way round. By constituting Punjab into a separate zone, Punjabis can now consume their own wheat.

Shri Kapur Singh: Wholly?

Shri Swaran Singh: No. In addition, to meet the requirements of roller flour mills, we also continue to supply imported wheat.

श्री बड़े : जिस प्रकार से एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को गेहूँ लाने, ले जाने के लिए सरकार ने पाबन्दी लगाई है क्या उसी प्रकार से वह एक जिले से दूसरे जिले को गेहूँ लाने, ले जाने पर भी कोई पाबन्दी करने जा रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अब एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य के लिए गेहूँ के मूवमेंट पर रैस्ट्रिक्शन आर्डर लगाया गया है, जिले जिले के बीच इस तरह कोई पाबन्दी लगाने का विचार अभी नहीं है लेकिन अगर उसके लिए खास मौका हुआ तो उस पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाने में काफी पैसा खर्च कर डालते हैं लेकिन अपने देश में काश्तकार जो गेहूँ उगाते हैं उनका माल जब बाजार में आता है तो इस पर तरह तरह के रैस्ट्रिक्शन डालते हैं तो बजाय बाहर से गेहूँ मंगाने में पैसा खर्च करने के सरकार काश्तकार को उसकी उपज की मुनासिब कीमत अदा करे और साथ ही सबसिडी देकर कंज्यूमर्स को सरकार गल्ला क्यों नहीं देती जिससे कि किसानों

को देश में गल्ला अधिक उपजाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन व उत्तेजन मिले ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह तो एक सजेशन है । एक आम बहस की बात है जिस पर पहले ही काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Government has been constituting these wheat zones or rice zones only at the suggestions made by the State Governments, and I find there is no rationale behind the constitution of the zones, with the result....

Mr. Speaker: He should ask, he should not find.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government consider the desirability of constituting the zones with surplus and deficit areas so as to keep down the prices?

Shri Swaram Singh: The rice zones have been constituted with that object in view, and the House is no doubt aware that in the southern zone, we have Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala. Kerala is highly deficit, Andhra Pradesh is highly surplus, Madras is marginally surplus, Mysore is marginally deficit. Even in the eastern zone, Orissa and West Bengal are in one zone, Orissa being surplus and West Bengal being somewhat deficit. So, this is always kept in view in forming the zones.

So far as wheat is concerned, the estimate is that the total production even in these wheat-producing areas is not likely to throw up any large surpluses. Even then, Delhi, being a big consuming centre, has been tagged on to Punjab which is surplus. Similarly, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have been added on to Punjab. So, even in carving out the zones for wheat, the element of the surplus areas and the consumption areas has been kept in view.

12.00 hrs.

Re: Time-Limit for Question

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: While the Question Hour is over?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Regarding this Question Hour. For asking questions in this House a time limit has been laid down and very often we find that when we put questions, the answers are not satisfactory. I have asked a question in the month of December...

Mr. Speaker: If he has complaint about a particular question, he can come to me and point that out. I will call for that file. How can I answer that orally now? Short Notice Question.

Short Notice Question

Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

S.N.Q. 20. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cracks have appeared in the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps, if any have been taken by the Government of India to remedy and rectify the defects; and

(d) whether any effort has been made to fix responsibility in the matter and if so, the details and results thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Masonry dams are built in blocks, of widths varying from 50 ft. to 100 ft. Rana Pratap Sagar dam consists of 50 blocks of about 70 feet width each. In Block No. 7 where the masonry was built up only to a height of 8 ft. above foundation, a transverse crack about one to two millimeter in width