

Shri Bade: I want to know whether the Government is going to revise the price in order to have more procurement from Madhya Pradesh.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not intend revising the price now. With regard to the next season we shall follow the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission.

Shri Daji: Now the basis is the distance from the place of procurement to the neighbouring State. Does not the Government consider the basis to be one which affects the farmers because the farmers have nothing to do with where you sell it once you have purchased the goods? If so, does the Government consider it desirable to change the whole basis and put it on the basis of farm economics?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be the basis on which perhaps the Agricultural Commission would look at this.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if any quantity out of the procured rice has been sold or is likely to be sold; if so, what is the maximum price at which it will be sold?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The procured rice is already being transported to the various consuming areas; for example, the rice procured in Andhra is being sent to Kerala. We have fixed the prices in Kerala taking into account the transport charges and other incidental charges. It is on that basis that the prices have been fixed at the various consuming areas and purchasing points.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the price at which it is sold at Kerala and other places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What is the difference between the procurement price and the selling price?

Shri Ranga: Is there an element of profit?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no element of profit in it; as a matter of fact, we have to incur a loss.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question and the Minister is answering the old one.

Advance Bonding of Sugarcane

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*525. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt a procedure of advance bonding of sugarcane in order to ensure the cane supplies; and

(b) if so, the further action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Supply of sugarcane to sugar factories is looked after by the State Governments. According to information received from them, only Andhra Pradesh have adopted a procedure of advance bonding at the time of sowing under the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase), Act, 1961. Other State Governments have either not considered it necessary or have found it difficult to introduce this procedure.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the benefits that would be given to the farmers by this new scheme? May I know whether U.P. and Bihar, where many mills had to close down because of irregular supplies, have been asked to start this scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir. The U.P. Government have no scheme for this purpose. But they have controlled the utilisation of sugarcane in the factory areas by regulating the production of gur and khandsari in that area.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the details of this scheme which has been introduced in Andhra? Are the farmers going to be benefited by this scheme or will it benefit only the mill-owners?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is for their mutual benefit. In fact, they had entered into an agreement even before, saying that they would be supplying certain quantities of cane which they would be producing to the factories. Thereby they are assured of a minimum price. In many cases, they also get advances from the factories for the purpose of getting seeds and fertilizers. So, generally it has been found to be beneficial to both in Andhra.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any idea to demarcate the sugarcane areas into reserved, assigned and free areas on the lines of U.P. and Bihar?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, there is a scheme for assigning various areas to the various sugar factories. It is on that basis that sugarcane supply is made.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने ग्रन्दाजा बगया है कि खंडसारी की कीमत में बहुत बढ़ोतरी हुई है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बन्ने की कीमत में भी बढ़ोतरी करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is a different question which does not arise out of this. As a matter of fact, the khandsari prices are declining.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस स्कीम के मातहत किसान की दिक्कत दूर हो जाएगी । अभी प्रबन्धा यह है कि एक साल बाद तक उसको पैमेंट नहीं होता है । अगर पहले से बांड किया जाएगा तो क्या किसान को पहले से एडवांस दे दिया जाएगा या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In some cases advance payments are also

made for the purpose of ensuring that they make prompt supplies.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether Government propose to evolve a model proforma agreement so that the contractual obligation between the management and the cane-growers will be bilateral?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, such an agreement has been evolved in Andhra. It is on the basis of that arrangement that this agreement has been entered into.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो मिल्स हैं उनके यहां पर किसानों का पैसा बाकी है और गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि मिल एरिया फिक्स कर दें । किसान का माल तो गवर्नमेंट ले लेती है लेकिन उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता । उसके लिए सरकार क्या इन्तिजाम कर रही है ? मैं खास तौर से मुंदरवा मिल के बारे में यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware of any default in the payment by any sugar factory. If there is any default, it can be taken up with the State Government.

Shri Reddiar: May I know whether it is a fact that in Madras they have been following this system?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In certain areas of Madras they have been following it but not in the State as a whole.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How much rice has been procured from the Chhattisgarh area and how much of it was sent for consumption to the neighbouring State of Vidharba?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now we are dealing with sugarcane: This relates to the previous question.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government propose to persuade the State Governments of Bihar and

U.P. to adopt the Andhra system which is mutually beneficial? The peasants are getting credit in advance of production and the mills are also ensured of a minimum supply of sugarcane.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This scheme has been brought to the notice of all State Governments. If it is proved beneficial to both, we shall try to persuade the other State Governments also to adopt it.

Import of Foodgrains

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Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. Malachami:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Koya:

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Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the estimated requirement of imports of various types of foodgrains during the next financial year 1965-66 was framed;

(b) the estimated figures of production of foodgrains during the above year and the estimated shortfall in production in comparison to the requirement of the country;

(c) the names of the countries from which foodgrains will be imported together with the quantities thereof; and

(d) whether a fool-proof method of distribution of foodgrains at cheap rates has been devised by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The import programme of foodgrains for 1965-66 is being framed in the light of (1) the estimated distribution requirements from Government stocks, (2) the requirements for building the buffer stock, and (3) the limitations of foreign exchange and availabilities in the foreign markets.

(b) It is too early as yet to give any estimate of the figures of production of foodgrains during 1965-66 as the Kharif crops have not even been sown at present. It is also difficult to make a precise estimate of the food-grain requirements of the country, as the demand depends on a number of factors, many of which are not capable of being accurately assessed.

(c) Wheat will be imported largely from U.S.A., Australia and Canada and rice from U.S.A., South-East Asian countries and U.A.R. It is difficult at this stage to give precise estimate of the quantities of foodgrains that may be imported from each country.

(d) No system of distribution can be fool-proof. The present system aims at arranging distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices in as equitable a manner as possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much amount of foodgrains we have been able as yet to have for the buffer stock?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is aimed to build up a buffer stock of 4 million tons of wheat and 2 million tons of rice over a number of years.