

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
Kachhavaia:
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:

*526.

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 foodgrain 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.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some of the countries from whom we imported last year have informed us that they will not be able to keep any commitment?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is not correct.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार कोई तारीख ऐसी बतला सकती है भले ही वह साल भर बाद की हो या दो साल बाद की हो कि उस तारीख के बाद से देश खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा और उसके लिये हमें दूसरे देशों का मुंह ताकना नहीं पड़ेगा ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : यह कहना अभी मुश्किल है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : रबी की फसल आने वाली है सरकार ने अभी तक उसका कोई भाव नियत नहीं किया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फसल के लिए क्या भाव तय किया जायगा ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : रबी की फसल के वास्ते प्रोड्यूसर्स प्राइसेज तो फिक्स कर दी गई हैं और हर एक राज्य को कह दिया है कि वह उन्हें एनाउन्स कर दें । प्राइसेज जो फिक्स की गई हैं वह रैंड वैराइटी 45.50 है, व्हाइट वैराइटी 49.50 है और सुपीरियर वैराइटी 53.50 है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पिछले वर्ष पंजाब से गेहूँ लेकर बम्बई कलकत्ते आदि स्थानों पर भेजा गया, पंजाब में जब गेहूँ की कमी पड़ी तो विदेशी गेहूँ पंजाब भेजा गया तो क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि जहाँ पर जितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है उतना वहाँ पर छोड़ कर बाहर भेजा जाय, उससे अधिक न भेजा जाय क्योंकि ऐसा न करने से उस स्थान पर महंगाई अधिक बढ़ जाती है इसलिए वहाँ की आवश्यकता को वहीं के अनाज से पूरा किया जाय, क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी ?

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : सरकार इसको भी ध्यान में रखेगी ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the bumper crop this year, may I know to what extent the estimate for imports has been reduced, to what extent the reduction will take place, or is it that because some agreement had been entered into earlier that there is no possibility of decreasing the quantum of imports in spite of the fact that there is the bumper crop this year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): As a matter of fact, we have not entered into the agreement for the coming year. Only in future we will be entering into the agreement. There is no proposal to cut down the imports because we want to build a buffer stock.

Shri Bade: The main reply to part (d) of the question says that there is no fool-proof system of distribution. I want to know what is the hitch in evolving a proper system of distribution of foodgrains to each State. The Minister has not invented any scheme yet. What is the hitch?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been only said. There can be no fool-proof distribution system. We try to evolve the best system under the circumstances possible. We have evolved the system for various States.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : आयातित गेहूँ के आने से देशी गेहूँ का भाव बढ़ गया है तो फसल के आने पर यह जो आयात किया हुआ गेहूँ है उसका भाव क्या घटाने का विचार है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no proposal to reduce the price of imported wheat.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know to what extent the distributio

is proposed to be done through co-operatives?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The distribution is made through fair price shops.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government are in a position to say whether any of these food imports are paid for in terms of foreign exchange or whether they are always on the basis of payment in rupees? May I know the basis on which the PL-480 funds are sought to be repaid?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That agreement has been already laid on the Table of the House and the hon. Member can refer to it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether any of the food imports are paid for in foreign exchange or whether all the imports are paid for in rupees.

Mr. Speaker: The agreement has been laid on the Table of the House and the hon. Member may look into it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether all the food imports from various countries are paid for in rupees.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The imports from the other countries are made either on a barter basis or on the basis of payment in foreign exchange.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में अनाज की कमी है और प्रोड्यूसर्स काश्तकार हैं लेकिन जो अनाज का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होता है वह शहरों में अधिक होता है और देहातों में कम होता है तो जो प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं उनको कम देकर देश में अनाज का उत्पादन अधिक कैसे किया जा सकेगा ? आखिर उनको कम क्यों दिया जाता है और क्या सरकार अपनी इस डिफेक्टिव डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्रणाली को दुरुस्त करेगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Distribution is the responsibility of the State Gov-

ernment and they arrange the distribution between the rural and the urban areas according to their own light.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This also will have to be taken into consideration. Production takes place in the rural areas and the grain is available in the rural areas. The urban areas will have to depend upon what comes from the rural areas and what Government supply. That is why in the urban areas we may have to distribute a little more than in the rural areas.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह गलत बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । गलत बात भी हो तो भी यह ऐसे झगड़ा करने से दुरुस्त नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : ठीक बात क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खामोशी की ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई दूसरा आदमी बोल रहा है उसको मैं ने कहा है लेकिन आप समझ बैठे कि मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ । मैं ने आप से कब कहा कि आप बोल रहे हैं ? जो बोल रहा था और मैं ने उससे जो कहा वह समझ भी गया । आप को यू ही खटक गया कि आपको कहा गया है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Government are aware that the prices of cattle-feed are more than the price of imported wheat and imported wheat is used in the country as cattle-feed, and if so, for how long Government will be importing wheat for cattle-feed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that wheat is being used for cattle-feed, and I am 'old that wheat

cannot be used generally as cattle-feed.

Shri P. R. Patel: Who told my hon. friend like that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what I have been told.

Mr. Speaker: During the Question Hour, we cannot enter into arguments or start rebutting one another.

Land Revenue in Kind

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- *527. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether any State Government has decided to collect land revenue and other forms of loans from peasants in the form of grain;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the result of the experiment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन स्टेट्स ने ऐसे प्रपोजल्स भेजे थे क्या उनसे यह पूछा गया है कि उससे किसानों को राहत मिलेगी या किसानों की दिक्कत बढ़ेगी ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mysore alone agreed to do this, and we have permitted them to experiment upon it. But even they are finding it difficult to arrange the collection of land revenue in the form of grains.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब किसान के यहां अनाज तैयार होता है, तीन, तीन महीने तक वह उठाते नहीं हैं उस वक्त किसान के ऊपर

लगान का तकाजा रक्खा जाय यह उचित नहीं है बल्कि लगान उससे तब लिया जाय जब कि उसकी फसल बिक चुके । उससे लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई स्कीम बनाई है कि जब तक उसका अनाज बिक न जाय तब तक उसके ऊपर लगान का तकाजा न किया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a matter for the State Government to decide. We cannot interfere in this matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the exact difficulties felt by the Mysore Government? May I also know whether the Centre is helping them in implementing this scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point is that we will have to have a purchasing agency with reference to each farmer and we have to decide the quality of the grain also and on that basis, fix the price. It will be an almost impossible task for a governmental agency to undertake this operation of collection from the farmers.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : किसानों पर सरकारी ऋण बहुत सा छाया हुआ है और वे उसको अनाज के रूप में वापस करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन सरकार की ओर से अनाज न लिये जाने से उनको घाटा होता है, क्योंकि वे व्यापारियों को अनाज बेचते हैं और उनसे रुपया लेकर सरकार को देते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सीधा अनाज क्यों नहीं लेती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, that is why we are now fixing support prices so that the prices will not go below a certain level. In addition, it is the intention of Government to have the Food Corporation organisation spread out throughout the country so that no trader will be able to exploit the producer, particularly during the post-harvest season.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती : प्राचीन समय में न केवल अनाज, बल्कि जितने भी