

ments and the State Governments manage their distribution. Which particular State the Member is referring to, I do not know.

श्री हलजीत सिंह : जब पंजाब स्टेट ग्रसेम्बलो में यह सबाल उठता है तो वह कहते हैं कि यह सेंटर का मामला है और जब यहां सेंटर में सबाल उठाया जाता है तो यहां जबाब दे दिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट का मामला है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राबिअर इस बात का फैसला कौन करेगा ?

श्री अशोक महोदय : घाईर, घाईर ।

श्री पी० आर० पटेल ।

Shri P. R. Patel: It seems that this year the monsoon is not very promising. May I know whether that will affect the sugarcane cultivation and thereby the production of sugar, and if so, what reserves have been set apart by Government instead of trying to export?

Shri D. E. Chavan: It is too early to make any forecast about the rainfall and whether it would affect the prospect of the 1965-66 crop.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that our export price of sugar is Rs. 11 a maund f.o.b. which comes to about Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 to the sugar factories, in place of the Rs. 80 a maund which they were getting previously?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The international price has come down. About fifteen months back, it was round about £100, and now it has come down to £19 to £20. Therefore, there has been a considerable fall in the world market prices.

Shri Ranga: In view of the speculative character of international trade and the Government's policy of confining the issue of new licences only to the co-operative sugar factories or their own State-managed sugar factories, why is it that Government are thinking in terms of establishing these huge factories with the idea of

achieving so-called economies of scale thus making it impossible for any co-operative factory to be established in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They would not compete with the co-operative factories which would be producing for internal consumption. They will produce exclusively for export purposes.

Shri Ranga: Even then, it is so speculative in character.

घरनाज को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना तथा उसके मूल्य

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* 3f. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिबारी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों का संशोधन करके राज्य सरकारों के लिये यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि वे खाद्यपदार्थों के जिनमें मुगन्धित तेल तथा तिलहन भी शामिल है, भावों का नियन्त्रण और उनके एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने को विनियमित करने का कोई प्रादेश जारी करने से पहले वे केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त करें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में खाद्य पदार्थों तथा तेलों की उपलब्धता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The amendment in question requires the State Governments to obtain prior concurrence of the Central Government before making an order under sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules for regu-

lating the movement or transport of any foodstuffs including edible oil-seeds and oils and for controlling the prices of any such foodstuffs.

(b) This has been done to prevent the State Governments from acting unilaterally in disregard of the agreed All-India policy. This will help to reduce disparity in prices in the different States and makes for an equitable distribution of foodstuffs.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Can Q. No. 56 be linked with this?

An hon. Member: Can Q. 49 also be linked with this?

Mr. Speaker: Can Q. Nos. 49 and 56 be linked with this? Is the hon. Minister prepared to answer them together?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Q. No. 56 has nothing to do with Q. No. 36. It is not connected with Q. 36 at all.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बिहार में चावल की मार्केट में 50 रुपये से 60 रुपये मन बिकता है और बिहार की डेफिसिट 11 लाख टन की है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो कहा कि उन्होंने डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स को प्रमोंड किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राय सेंटर से बिहार को कितना खाद्यान्न देते हैं और दूसरी कोन सी स्टेट्स देती हैं ताकि बिहार की यह 11 लाख टन की जो डेफिसिट है वह पूरी हो सके।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The main question relates to the amendment of the Defence of India Rules. The question put by the hon. Member is a completely different question. Perhaps, a question is coming up later in connection with that.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मूल जबाब में बतलाया है कि खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों को कंट्रोल करने के खातिर डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स को प्रमोंड किया गया

है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में यह जो 11 लाख टन की डेफिसिट है और चावल 60 रुपये मन बिक रहा है उस के लिए जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्याप्त गन्ना नहीं देगी तब तक भनाज के दामों को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जा सकेगा ? इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is for the purpose of preventing, for example, rice from Bihar flowing into other States creating further scarcity in Bihar. It is only for that purpose that the Defence of India Rules have been used. As far as the supply is concerned, we try to supply as much as possible within the limits of availability to Bihar. But this is the first time that I am hearing this figure of 11 million tonnes as deficit.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It is 11 lakh tonnes.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: 11 lakh tonnes, not 11 million tonnes.

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ग्राउंडनट से जो तेल निकाला जाता है उस रा मेट्रियल को गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने बँन कर दिया है जिससे कि तेल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स में जो परिवर्तन किया है उसका कुछ प्रसर होगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been some difficulty with regard to groundnut and groundnut oil in Gujarat. They wanted to have a ban on the movement of groundnut to other States. For regulating the movement of oil and for controlling the price, the State Governments have to obtain the Centre's concurrence, according to this amendment.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that State Governments, especially the Governments of the surplus States are issuing orders to regulate movement of foodstuffs within their States without the previous concurrence of the Central Government, and this has had a great adverse impact

on the availability of foodstuffs? If so, what steps are the Central Government going to take?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why this order has been amended. Before the amendment of this order, any State Government could impose any ban on the movement of foodgrains and edible oils. Now it is incumbent on the State Governments to take the concurrence of the Central Government before they do so. This amendment will serve the purpose which my hon. friend has in view.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in spite of the extensive powers for regulating the movement and price of foodstuffs, over 40 per cent of the foodgrains has not come into the market on account of the fact that it is held up by farmers? If so, what steps are Government going to take to remedy the situation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a different problem altogether. With regard to procurement also, State Governments are considering how best they can procure, if it is necessary to procure, from the producers rather than depend upon the trade.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether after issuing these orders, the Central Government wanted some of the surplus wheat producing states like Punjab and rice-producing States like Madhya Pradesh to reduce the price level? If so, have they refused to do so or have they agreed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware of any such reduction or increase.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: An official spokesman of the Punjab Government made a statement that though the Central Government...

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that he is not aware of it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I wanted a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Has his attention been drawn to a statement of a spokesman of the Punjab Government that though the Central Government wanted them to reduce the price of wheat, they would not be in a position to do so.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not asked them to reduce the price of wheat.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में सहमति प्राप्त हुई है और यह जो नियन्त्रण लगाने के बाद तेल, घनाज वगैरह महंगा हो जाता है उस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और कितने केस अभी तक उस सिलसिले में पकड़े गये हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought that would be going outside the scope of the question. This does not relate to production at all.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : किन किन राज्यों में सहमति प्रकट की है क्या यह इस सवाल में नहीं आता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Which of the States have agreed to this arrangement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no question of agreeing or not agreeing to that. This is a law which we have passed.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection from any State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt, some people raised some objections. But they have agreed to this.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government will enquire whether even the District Collectors are issuing instructions to the railway authorities either to book or not to book rice from various rice-producing areas to consuming areas not only outside the zone but also inside the zone, and whether the Government of India has been consulted before such authority is given even to the District Collector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They had no such authority. Evidently, they were exercising their inherent authority. Now it has been made clear that they should not do any such thing. One main purpose of this amendment is that, so that the State Governments may not take this power and then order the railways either to book or not to book.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the amendment of the Defence of India Rules had the effect of bringing out mustard oil for the eastern States of India? Knowing full well that mustard seeds are not coming from U.P., has the Defence of India Rules amendment helped in any way either to bring mustard oil above ground or to bring down the price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is only for the purpose of eliminating State Governments taking unilateral action, without going through the process of discussion and coming to an agreement. As far as mustard oil is concerned, I do agree that it is becoming more and more difficult in Bengal, and we are trying to solve it as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रश्न नम्बर 56 का जवाब दिलायें, क्योंकि आज देश की खाद्य स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है और चावल नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले पूछा था कि क्या इन सवालों को एक साथ लिया जा सकता है। उस वक्त कहा गया था कि यह अलाहिदा सवाल है। क्वेश्चन प्रारंभ गुजरने के बाद क्लर्क के मुताबिक प्रगर मिनिस्टर कहे कि मैं किसी सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ, तभी वह सवाल आ सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should do it. We tabled adjournment motions and calling attention motions on it.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to answer, I will allow him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Minister answer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Shipyards

*37. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of having more shipyards to meet the country's requirements in shipping has been considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A second Shipyard is being established at Cochin.

Agriculture Bank

*38. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 654 on the 30th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the establishment of an Agricultural Bank; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No final decision has so far been taken regarding the establishment of separate Agricultural Banks to extend credit to the farmers. The proposal to create alternative lines of credit has been discussed at the Centre. It is being circulated to the State Governments for comments in the light of which the matter will be further considered.