

to suit the needs of work and that when work did not warrant their continuance in the higher grades, they were fixed according to actual requirements.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in the Golden Rock workshops there were about five hundred reversioners from skilled to semi-skilled artisans during this period?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, it is in regard to the Marine Workshops at Mandapam and the Car Shed at Tambaram that I have the information; I do not have the information regarding the Golden Rock workshop.

Shri Nambiar: My question pertained to Golden Rock workshop also.

Shri Alagesan: There has been no reversioners there.

Shri Nambiar: In regard to those who were reverted, may I know whether they will be promoted as and when vacancies arise or whether there are provisions at present?

Shri Alagesan: There are no provisions at present.

Shri Nambiar: May I know to what extent the nature of the work has been reduced to enable those reversioners?

Shri Alagesan: They have been reverted because the necessity of those posts has ceased. As I said already, nine of these workmen have been promoted.

Shri Nambiar: Has it in any way reflected in production also?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

CENTRAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE

*714. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed by the "Central Board for Wild Life" for the preservation of fauna; and

(b) the steps so far taken by the Government of India for the preservation of the birds and animals of India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement containing the Resolutions adopted by the Indian Board for Wild Life at its first session and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V. annexure No. 23]

For the information of the House, I may mention briefly the steps taken to ensure preservation of wild life. They include the following:

- (i) setting up Central and State Board;
- (ii) setting up an executive committee and regional Committees;
- (iii) controls of the export of animals and wild life;
- (iv) setting up of national parks and sanctuaries; and
- (v) legislation by States.

Shri L. J. Singh: Out of the measures recommended by the Central Board for Wild Life may I know how many have been accepted by the Government of India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Almost all of them are going to be implemented.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether the boards envisaged by Government will be full-fledged Government boards or private boards?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will be a board appointed by Government.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know in which States the national parks will be situated?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is only a recommendation. We are trying to set up national parks. No place has been specifically kept in view.

Shri Pataskar: Is Government aware that the Kanheri National Park near Bombay is being closed for want of funds?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have no information so far; when the Board is actually constituted probably we will have the information.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any species of wild animals of India are now on the border of extinction; if, so, what are those animals?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as I know the lion from the Gujerat areas is on the verge of extinction and so also the hippopotamus in Assam.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it under contemplation of Government to legislate on the regulation and establishment of game sanctuaries in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, that is one of the recommendations of the Board.

Shri L. J. Singh: I find from the statement that one of the recommendations of the Central Board is

the declaration of Brow-antlered deer called Sangai found in Manipur State and pigmy-hog found on the foot-hills of Bhutan both of which have now become almost extinct as protected animals. May I know whether the local Governments have been consulted in regard to the preservation of these species and what are their recommendations.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got their recommendations with me. I am sure, if they deserve to be protected, the Board will certainly take necessary steps.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR-CANE

*715. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made by Government to calculate the cost of production of sugar-cane in India;

(b) the policy in regard to allowing of profit over the cost of production of sugar-cane and sugar to the producer and manufacturer respectively; and

(c) the causes of the disparity, if any, between the margins of profits so allowed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research financed an elaborate scheme during 1933-36 to ascertain the cost of production of cane, but on analysis, it was found that the data were of doubtful validity. In 1949 again, a Technical Committee was appointed to enquire into the cost of production of sugar-cane and this committee also came to the conclusion that the factors influencing cost varied so widely from year to year, from place to place and from cultivator to cultivator that an average could not be validly worked out. There was also the difficulty that reliable data of costs were not available because cultivators did not maintain accounts. In the light of the difficulties attached to ascertaining the cost of production from data furnished by cultivators, Government have based their price policy on wider considerations. For example, if under a particular minimum price the area under cane tended to increase, that would be evidence of the price being above the cost of production. Diversion between the cane area and alternative crops would be another factor throwing light on the appropriate minimum price for cane.

As regards the price allowed to the manufacturer of sugar, the policy has been to take into account the known

average costs of the raw material, labour charges, other over-heads and then to allow a profit of 10 per cent. on block capital to cover the risks and the profit element of the industrialists. Since most of the sugar factories were put up several years ago, calculation of 10 per cent on the original block capital in effect means a smaller percentage on its present value. The policy of Government is not to allow undue profit, at the expense of the consumer, to either the producer of sugar-cane or to the manufacturer of sugar but to fix such prices as will allow fair margins to all the parties concerned.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know to what extent cost of production of sugar-cane itself is taken into consideration in assessing the price of the raw material?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is difficult to say to what extent, because, as I have already stated in my answer, the cost of production of sugar-cane is very difficult to determine. But every effort is made to determine what must be the approximate cost of production, and then various factors which I have mentioned are taken into account. I have deliberately given a long reply in order to explain Government's position.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: In view of the answer given, may I know what is the basis for ascertaining the approximate cost of production of cane; what is the machinery?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The basis is very uncertain. We cannot get the data from the cultivators because they do not keep accounts, and from other sources also it is difficult to get them. But here we try to have as close an approximation as possible, and, after fixing it, we allow 10 per cent by way of profit margin and then fix the price.

सेट गोविन्द दास: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि सारा खर्चा गन्ने को पैदा करने का वैसे ही रहते हुए भी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत एक रुपये बारह आने मन से एक रुपया मन कर भी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किदवई): मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट की कोई गलती नहीं है, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने किया है ?