

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Three (Bangalore, Hubli and Mangalore).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. Mysore automatic exchange is under installation. Plans have been drawn up for another 12 main automatic exchanges, in a phased manner.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODGRAINS

246. SHRI PARTHASARATHY :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister at a London News conference on the 8th September, 1967 stated that India might be self-sustaining in Food production by 1975 or 1976; and

(b) whether it is the latest time schedule for our attaining self-sufficiency in Food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. What the Finance Minister said was he hoped that India would be economically self-supporting by 1975 or 1976, provided that the trade and aid climate is favourable.

TRAINING CENTRE FOR FISHERIES

247. SHRI PARTHASARATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a training Centre for fisheries to meet the shortage of trained personnel in the fishing industry with the help of Japan, which has highly mechanised fishing industry; and

(b) if so, the places chosen to locate the training Centre for fisheries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No. To meet the shortage of trained manpower for fisheries development the Government of India has established a training centre for fisheries officers in Bombay called the Central Insti-

tute of Fisheries Education, with a branch for junior officers in Calcutta (Barrackpore). Various inland States have their own training centres for field staff, and 2 institutes for inland operatives have been recently opened by the Government of India at Agra and Hyderabad. For marine training the Government of India has set up the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives at Ernakulam and another unit is being established in Madras. Maritime States have also set up training centres for marine operatives. The Government of Mysore has a training centre for fish processing at Mangalore in collaboration with Japan. The Indo-Norewegian Project also provides training in fish processing.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN BIHAR

249. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to invite a survey team from U.S.A. and Japan to visit India to enlighten the Bihar farmers on how to increase food production by overcoming drought and flood through the measures they had adopted when faced with similar conditions in their countries 30 years ago;

(b) if so, when the team is likely to come;

(c) what will be its composition; and

(d) how the expenditure on the team is to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

250. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Agriculture has submitted to the Government of Kashmir a scheme for manufacturing new and improved agricultural implements; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No scheme for manufacturing new and improved agricultural implements has been submitted to the Government of Kashmir by the (Directorate of Extension) Department of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

गन्ने के मूल्य

251. श्री भुगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1947-48 में गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य और चीनी का नियंत्रित मूल्य क्या-क्या था ;

(ख) गन्ने और चीनी के आज के मूल्यों के मुकाबले में 1947-48, 1948-49 और 1949-50 में गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य और चीनी के नियंत्रित मूल्य में क्या अन्तर था और यदि कोई अन्तर था, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन मूल्यों को उसी अनुपात पर लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : 1947-48 में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य 5.36 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। उस वर्ष अथवा 1948-49 में चीनी के मूल्य पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं था। 1949-50 में उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य 4.34 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और बिहार में 4.47 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था और डी-29 ग्रेड की चीनी का निकासी मूल्य 77.46 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। 1949-50 और 1966-67 में चीनी के मूल्य के तत्वों का अनुपात इस प्रकार है :—

	1949-50	1966-67
	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
गन्ने का मूल्य	56.2	41.2
गन्ने पर अतिरिक्त खर्च	2.6	2.3
कर	16.0	29.9
लगाई गयी पूंजी पर लाभ सहित निर्माण सम्बन्धी खर्च	25.0	29.6
	100.0	100.0

इन दोनों वर्षों के आंकड़ों में अन्तर अधिकतर करों में वृद्धि और चीनी के लागत ढांचे में परिवर्तन के कारण है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने 1967-68 में गन्ने का मूल्य न्यूनतम मूल्य बढ़ाकर 7.37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया है और उत्पादिन चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क 8.35 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कम कर दिये हैं। इसका प्रभाव यह होगा कि चीनी के मूल्य में गन्ने के मूल्य के अनुपात की लगभग 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

PESTICIDE PROMOTION BOARD

252. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of the Applied Economic Research has recommended the formation of a public sector Pesticide Promotion Board and also a Fertiliser Promotion Board; and

(b) if so, the reaction and decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The National Coun-