

आरक्षण आदेश लागू नहीं होते हैं ; अन्तिम वर्ग के पदों को धीरे धीरे समाप्त करना है और 1958 के बाद उन पर कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गयी है ।

(ड) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चीनी के निर्यात सम्बन्धी नीति

4469. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किये गये चीनी के निर्यात के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को तथा भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं को कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस हानि को देखते हुए चीनी निर्यात पर पुनः विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) 1966 और 1967 में चीनी के निर्यात पर जो हानि हुई थी वह भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन की गयी थी। वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-1967 और 1967-68 में भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गयी राज सहायता की राशि इस प्रकार थी :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	(रुपये/करोड़)	
	राशि	
1966-67	20.00	
1967-68	7.46	

1968 में सरकार ने निर्यात पर हुई हानि की पूर्ति नहीं की थी। यह हानि चीनी निर्यात संवर्धन अधिनियम, 1958 के उपबन्धों के अधीन चीनी उद्योग द्वारा वहन की गई थी।

देश में खपत की जाने वाली चीनी पर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क में 1-3-1966 से 8.35 रुपये

प्रतिक्वंटल की वृद्धि की गई थी और निर्यात सम्बन्धी हानि को पूरा करने के लिए यह शुल्क 30-9-1967 तक लागू था। 1968 में उपभोक्ताओं ने सीधे कोई हानि नहीं उठाई थी।

(ख) चीनी के निर्यात की नीति निर्धारित करते समय हानि के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाता है। चालू वर्ष की निर्यात नीति की जांच की जा रही है।

Import of Tractors

4470. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) the total number of tractors imported during 1969 ;

(b) the details of these imports in terms of numbers and horse power countrywise ;

(c) the estimated indigenous production of the various categories of tractors in 1969, the total demand and the total availability of the tractors ;

(d) how Government propose to close the gap between the total demand and the total supply ; and

(e) whether Government are aware of high premiums and blackmarket prices paid by needy farmers and if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the concerned State Agro-Industries Corporations

and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(c) and (d). 14632 tractors have been manufactured in the country during 1969 (January-October, 1969). The total demand has been estimated at 1,25,000 nos. for the current financial year 1969-70. It has been decided to import 35,000 tractors against the programme for 1969-70 as against 15,500 tractors for 1968-69. Besides, 20,000 tractors are estimated to be manufactured indigenously. These tractors are in addition to 8,000 tractors likely to be received during this year against the import programme for 1968-69. It is not possible to arrange for still larger imports owing to constraint of foreign exchange. The agricultural wheeled tractor industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (D and R) Act, 1968, in order to induce the present tractor manufacturers to diversify their production in the lower hp. range and also to induce other intending parties to come into the field to produce cheap tractors.

(e) With a view to eliminating possible premiums and blackmarket prices on tractors, the Government is making available a substantially larger number of imported tractors through State-owned Agro-Industries Corporations and intensifying indigenous production. Import of tractors as gift from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed with a view to easing the supply position. Besides, the Government has also under consideration the promulgation of a Control Order on sale and distribution of tractors.

Electricity rates for agriculture

4471. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the urgent need to help the small farmers, whether the

Government have under consideration a proposal to bring electricity rates for agricultural purposes on par with the rates for industrial power ;

(b) whether Government intend to discuss with the State Governments a proposal to resume subsidy to agriculture in order to bridge the margin between the electricity rate for agriculture and the rate for industrial power; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to help the small farmer and make cheap electricity available to him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Power supply for agricultural purposes is generally made at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and distribution at low voltage, whereas power supply for heavy industries is made at high voltage. Voltage of supply, maximum demand, consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers than in the case of agricultural consumers. For these reasons the tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than those for agricultural purposes. However, as compared to the rates of small industries, the rates for agricultural purposes are already lower in most of the States.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to subsidize rates of electric supply for agricultural purposes during the Fourth-Five Year Plan.

(c) Electric pumping of water at the current rates of electric supply for agricultural purposes is very much economical to the farmers as compared to diesel pumping or lifting of water by