

because when they increase the price of fertilizers ultimately the market price of foodgrains is going to go up? I do not know how you justify it on the ground of inflation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I had already explained why the Government of India had to take this very unpleasant decision. In the prevailing circumstances there is no other alternative. Any subsidy in fertilizer would have brought in more problems of distortion in the economy. That is our understanding of the problem.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : सरकार ने पिछली मई में फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत 95 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाई है। क्या यह मंत्री है कि व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियां ने उसमें पहने पुर्त, मस्ती कीमत पर जो खाद खरीद रखी था, अब वे उसकी बड़ी हुई कीमत पर बेचने वाले हैं यदि हा, तो उमका रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है ? क्या सरकार राज्य सरकार का वह आदेश देगी कि जा पिछला जमा किया हुआ मस्त दामका खाद है, उस को भांगे देश में पुरानी कीमत पर बेचा जाये, और नये खाद का बड़ी हुई कीमत पर बेचा जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are some legal difficulties in this because of the judgement of the Supreme Court. Some of the State Governments did sell the previous stock at the lower price. But, because of the legal difficulties I do not think it would be possible to give any positive help.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: It is the big farmer who is making use of fertilizers and huge profits. Not the small peasant. With the price hike, the small peasants will be completely out of the picture. I want to know if the Government can consider that for the small peasants, they will have some type of concession so far as the

price of fertilizer is concerned and that, for big farmers, the position may be as it is.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to the hon. Member, I have already made the observation in regard to query raised by him now.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा सर-सरकारी
व्यापार में प्रबन्ध व्यय

* 106. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का गन तीन वर्षों में, प्रति क्विंटल खाद्यान्न का औसत प्रबन्ध-व्यय (हेडलिग चार्ज) कितना कितना रहा ,

(ख) इसी प्रबन्ध-व्यय की तुलनात्मक गणना खाद्यान्न के सरकारी व्यापार में औसतन कितनी कितनी रही है और इसमें यदि कोई अन्तर है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उपरोक्तको और सरकार पर इस व्यय भार का कम करने के निम्ने क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is difficult to draw any-effective comparison between the charges incurred on handling of foodgrains by the FCI and the private traders as the two work for different objectives. The average charges actually incurred by the private trade are not available. However, based on the figures recently furnished by the Foodgrains Dealers Association, the handling charges incurred by the Food Corporation are lower than those quoted by the private trade.

The Food Corporation of India is constantly endeavouring to reduce its operational costs and is at present engaged in working out the mechanics of implementing the recommendations made by the Committee of Secretaries in April, 1974.

A Statement indicating the handling charges incurred by the FCI during the last three years is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing the handling charges incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years.

	Rs. per quintal	
	Wheat	Rice
1971-72	25 65	22 49
1972-73	22 76	19 15
1973-7 (Prov)	21 09	20 03

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ममा पटल पर जो बकनवा खा हुआ है यह 71-72 और 72-73 का है। किन्तु यह मेरे पास कमेटी ऑन पब्लिक अक्टोकिज्म की रिपोर्ट है 71-72 की उसने उन्हांसे माफ़ कह है।

"Some of the State Governments have also categorically stated in written memoranda that incidental charges of the Corporation are extremely high."

ये बन्द है—एक्सट्रीमली हाई। तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि प्रॉबेबल ट्रेडमेंट ने जो फिगर्स दी हैं उनके मुताबिके कारपोरेशन की यह कम है और कमेटी कहती है कि एक्सट्रीमली हाई है और उसी में नीचे के परिच्छेद में कमेटी कहती है।

"For the last seven years, they have not evolved any norms for regulating the incidental expenses."

यानी फूड कारपोरेशन स्थापित होने के इतने साल बाद भी यह कमेटी का मत है कि उन्होंने कोई नार्म्स सामने रखे नहीं जिसके द्वारा वह अपना खर्चा कम करें तो अभी जो आपने हवाना दिया कि इन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं तो कौन से नार्म्स सामने रखे हैं या कैसे कम करने का प्रायका विचार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

First of all, I would like to dispel the impression of the hon. Member that the charges of the public sector organisation are high. This impression is totally incorrect. We had asked the All-India Foodgrains Dealers' Association to submit to us a statement as to what are their incidental and other charges. They have given the figures—it is under the signature of Shri Bhani Ram Gupta, Secretary of the All-India Foodgrains Dealers' Association. The statement shows that the cost of incidentals and handling charges comes to Rs. 30 80 p. As compared to that, it is a much lower figure in the case of Food Corporation of India. Therefore his impression should not be there.

As far as other part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, whether any norms have been fixed, I am prepared to give the break-up. The close examination of the cost of incidentals and other charges shows that, as far as wheat is concerned, about 70 per cent of the cost is beyond the control of the Food Corporation of India because they are mandi charges, sales tax, gunny bag charges, transport charges, freight, etc. I have got all the details. I did not give the details because I did not want to take much time of the House.

Secondly, as far as rice is concerned, 79 per cent of the cost of incidentals and other charges is beyond the control of the Food Corporation of India due to certain factors which are beyond their control.

As regards remaining 30 per cent in respect of wheat and 21 per cent

in respect of rice, recently, a study has been made by a Committee and certain recommendations have been made. It has been suggested as to what extent there is a possibility of reducing the cost of incidentals. The main thing that has emerged is that more than Rs. 76 crores are arrears with the State Governments....

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Minister to be brief in his replies? He makes a regular speech; the hon Member makes a regular speech. It is very difficult to dispose of the Question within a reasonable time. You should be brief.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On this I can only say that, if the hon Member wants any details from me, I am prepared to furnish.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोशी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि क्या जेनेरा कमेटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि सरकार जो सहायता देती है सन्मिडी के रूप में उनको विलकुल न दिया जाय तो ऐसी स्थिति में स्ट्रिक्टला घ न दि बेसिस अफ एक्वा,मिक्स हैडालिंग चार्जेंड कितने होंगे और उनको कम करने का सरकार के पामनें उपाय क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The general approach of the Government of India is to charge the consumers the economic costs of foodgrains. Even then we find that there are a very large number of poor consumers in this country, and despite our efforts to charge economic costs, the subsidy involved comes to more than Rs 100 crores, as has happened even this year.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI. Whether it be that the handling charges of FCI are more or less than in the private sector, one of the allegations is that the loss during handling in the case of FCI by way of wastage is much more than in the case of a private agency and if this

is a fact will the Minister tell us whether any study has been made in that direction? Secondly, there is an allegation that with or without the connivance of FCI officials, during procurement, in the case of rice or wheat, many foreign materials like soap-stones are mixed to increase the weight. I want to know whether this is a fact and if so, what steps are Government taking to remedy these things.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as shortages are concerned, the figure which the traders have given comes to one kg. per quintal, and our storage loss during the last three years is broadly the same. There is no difference in that.

As far malpractices and concerned, we are trying to strengthen our enforcement machinery, and vigilant public can also help us in this.

SHRI K GOPAL: The handling charges according to the statement given are somewhere Rs. 25. The procurement price of wheat is Rs 105 per quintal. I am told—and the Minister is aware of the fact—that the selling price of wheat in the south is anywhere between Rs. 350 and Rs. 400 per quintal. I would like to know what is the element of transportation, other incidentals and the profits of middlemen.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our recent information shows that the prices even in non-wheat-growing States in the south are not so high as is being mentioned by the hon Member. But I would like to have specific information on this from the hon Member. As far as government supplies and concerned or even the supplies which are going on trade account, there is a statutory price now and as far as government wheat is concerned, that is being issued at Rs. 125 per quintal to all the State Governments at rail heads. As far as supplies moving on trade account are concerned, the f.o.r.

fixed price is Rs. 150 per quintal and it varies between Rs. 158 and Rs. 180 in the various States at retail and wholesale levels.

श्री झारखण्डे रथ : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की सूचना दे सकते हैं कि इंग्लिश चार्जेज में भारतीय खाद्य निगम कितने लोगों को काम दे पाता है और गैर-सरकारी व्यापारी कितने लोगों को काम देते हैं उसी काम के लिए, इनके कोई तुलनात्मक ढाँड़े बह दे सकते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: No, Sir; it is very difficult for me to give that figure. I can only give the figure of employees of FCI which is about 50,000.

SHRI S. M. BANRJEE: The hon. Minister in reply to the main question has said that the handling charges in respect of foodgrain dealers' Association are more than in the case of FCI. I would like to know, after the reversal of the Government's policy regarding procurement and distribution, whether this job will also be taken out from the hands of the private agencies and will be entrusted to the FCI to avoid high prices and ensure proper procurement.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

White Revolution at Standstill due to use of Foreign Breeds of Cows

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*107. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of some foreign breeds of cows in increasing milk production has brought the promised white revolution to a standstill;

(b) if so, whether these breeds have been found uneconomic in the Indian conditions; and

(c) other steps taken or being taken to accelerate the pace of white revolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Massive cross-breeding programmes during the 5th Five Year Plan would cover areas included in the Intensive Cattle Development Projects and selected key village blocks located in the milk sheds of the milk schemes in the metropolitan cities. Pockets where feeding and management conditions are adequate are being selected for integrated cattle-dam-dairy development project with necessary provision for package of inputs like feed, forage, health cover, storage and marketing facilities to cover a large breedable population of cows and she-buffaloes. It is expected that there will be a substantial increase in milk production during the 5th Five Year Plan from the present 23.20 million tonnes to approximately 28.60 million tonnes by the year 78.79.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Part (a) of my question was:

"Whether the use of some foreign breeds of cows in increasing milk production has brought the promised White revolution to a standstill."

to which the answer is 'No, Sir'.
Then, part (b) of my question is:

"if so, whether these breeds have been found uneconomic in the Indian conditions;"

for which the answer is: 'Does not arise'.

On the 30th June, a former Adviser to the Government of India, Shri C.