

[بتلائے کہ کون سے مسلمان ہیں
جو مسلمانوں کی مذہبی نمائندگی
کرتے ہیں۔]

Mr. Speaker: No second question now.

Shri Shoo Narain: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order during question hour.

Shri Shankaranand: Now that the Government have set up a Committee for the protection of cows, what is the main consideration for constituting such a Committee? Is it religious, political, social or economic? If it is religious, are Government going to set up such a Committee for the protection of other animals? If it is economic, will Government constitute Committee for the protection of sheep which is economically a most important animal?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any answer is needed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: As the State of Kerala is deficit in foodgrains and as a vast majority of the people there eat beef, may I know whether representation is given to that State on the Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Particulars cannot be asked about every State.

Shri Shankaranand: My question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: There is no answer necessary for such a distant question.

बाजार में बाजारों का जाना

+

- * 1204. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप
- श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय :
- श्री बुलेश्वर शीमा :
- श्री हीरबी भाई :
- श्री ज० प्रयागी :
- श्री प्रकाशवीर शारदा :
- श्री विश्वनाथ पाठक :

क्या बाजार तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन महीनों में पर्वाना बाजार में बाजारों बाजार में आ गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विद्यमान मूल्यों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annambih Shinde): (a) Market arrivals of wheat during the three months ended June 1967 in the selected markets of the country were lower while those of rice and gram were marginally higher as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) During the same period, prices of these grains have been generally higher than last year.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात नहीं है कि कृषि सरकार की कृषि नीति और मूल्य नीति के कारण किसानों में बड़ा असन्तोष है इस लिये बाजारों में अपनाव नहीं आ रहा है और यद्यपि इस साल रबी की फसल कई प्रांतों में अच्छी हुई है लेकिन कृषि सरकारों की नीतिया ऐसी हैं जिन में किसानों को असन्तोष है इसलिये अपनाव बाजारों में नहीं आ रहा है। यदि यह सही है तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बाजार तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जनकीचम राव) : इस में कृषि नीति वा मूल्य नीति के प्रति असन्तोष का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। बाजार यह है कि सरकार की नीति अभी तक यह रही है कि किसान अपना अपनाव देर तक अपने पास रख लें ऐसी अवस्था उन में पैदा हो, और यह अवस्था पैदा हो गई है। अभी तक बाजार में जो अपनाव आया है वह उन किसानों का आया है जिन के पास अधिक अवस्था नहीं है। जिन के पास अवस्था है वह इस अवस्था में ही कि बाजार और पैदा हो जायें बाजार यह अपनाव को बाजार में लायें। यह अवस्था है और अच्छी नीति नहीं है।

इस लिये ज्यादा बचत भी यह होना चाहिये कि जब देश में अनाज की इतनी कमी है तो जिन के पास अन्न से ज्यादा अनाज है वह उसे बाजार में लायें।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया कि इस साल धान की फसल अच्छी हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाजार में धान की आपूर्ति बहुत कम क्यों है? धान का मूल्य भी बहुत ज्यादा क्यों हो गया है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: On the contrary, this year the production of gram was much lower than that of last year. I have not mentioned anywhere in my statement like that.

श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले साल की बनिबस्त इस साल पिछले तीन महीनों में बाजार में किन्ने प्रतिशत अनाज कम आया है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already said that the arrivals of rice and gram were marginally higher and the arrivals of wheat were slightly lower. May I quote the figures? Out of 262 selected markets, arrival from April to June this year has been 3,187,000 quintals as compared to 2,323,000 quintals; wheat: in 315 markets the arrival between April and June, 1967 has been 4,468,000 quintals as compared to 4,348,000 quintals; gram in 209 markets it has been 1,735,000 quintals as compared to 1,700,000 quintals.

श्री प्रकाशचौर साहनी : दिल्ली में बहुत दिनों से यह चर्चा चल रही है कि दिल्ली के बाजारों में देशी वेहुँ मिलने लगेगा। लेकिन यह अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी कि राजधानी के निवासियों को भी अन्ना की वेहुँ पर ज्यादा धेर तक प्रवृत्त न रहना चक्रे और देशी वेहुँ मिलने लगे। यदि हाँ तो कब से ?

श्री जनजीवन राव : पहली अगस्त से।

श्री शशि रंजन : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बाजार में जो अनाज आया है वह छोटे किसानों का ही आया है। जिन के पास रोक कर रखने की ताकत है उनका अनाज नहीं आया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय से इस बात की जांच करने की कोशिश की है कि उनका अनाज क्यों नहीं आया है। हालाँकि ऐसे बचत में जब कि जीवनीयोगी दूसरे मामला जेम्स सीमेंट है, मोहा है, वह अपने ऊँचे दामों पर बिक रहे हैं जो कारखानों में बनी चीजें हैं वह उन्हे उचित दामों पर नहीं मिल रही हैं। इस लिये वह गल्ले को रोक कर बैठा हुआ है। जब उनको ममान नहीं मिलता तब वह रुपये का उचित इन्वैमान नहीं कर सकता इस लिये वह अपने गल्ले को नहीं बेच रहा है। क्या मंत्र: महोदय ने कोई इस तरह की मरकीव मांगी है जिन से किसान को जीवनीयोगी ममान मिले उनके धाँप बंद अपना अनाज बेच कर उन रुपये का इन्वैमान करने कामों के लिये कर सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As has already been mentioned by the hon. Minister, small farmers mostly have no holding capacity, and they are more or less compelled to make distress sales. As far as the bigger farmers are concerned, I think they look forward to market prices.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Why this tendency?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is altogether a separate question.

श्री नरज्ज वाग्देव : सभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि किसानों की हाना ऐसी हो गई है जिस से वह अनाज बरों के रख सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सबबचोरी को रोकने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय पूरे देश में दामों का निश्चित करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि किसानों को

सस्ता बनाया जिस तक कीर उस के एवज में वह लोगों को मिला दे सके ?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: The other hon. Members also put this question, to make the various inputs available to the farmer. I think, this position was explained at length when the debate on the demands took place in the House. As far as the other problem is concerned about anti-boarding measures etc., sufficient powers have been delegated to the State Governments, and we wish that the State Governments take active measures, vigorous measures, against these hoarders etc., to procure the maximum quantity possible.

श्री सरजू पाखेय: मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं ने पूछा था कि पूरे देश में दाम तय करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

Mr. Speaker: He has clearly given

श्री तुलसीदास बाबब बाब महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपली प्रोक्विमेंट है। इस से बाजार में बिल तरह से धनाज धाना चाहिये उस तरह से नहीं पाता है। इस दुष्टा ने जिन के पास धाज स्टॉक है वह गवर्नमेंट को बताने कि उन के पास इतना स्टॉक है। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं है ? एनर्ज हो मो एफ धावमी के पास बिना कनाज उपलब्ध है और कितना उसको रखना चाहिये उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त क्यों नहीं रखते है ? ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते है कि वह हमको सरकार की इंटिमेंट करे।

Shri Anasahib Shinde: It is true that in Maharashtra, monopoly procurement and monopoly purchase are prevalent in regard to paddy and jowar, but it is not prevalent all over the country. We have given full discretion to the State Governments as to what mode of procurement they should pursue in their own States.

श्री बलराज सिंह : एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट को उनको भी जवाब करने की इजाजत है।

श्री बालवीरेंद्र दे रड़े हैं उनकी भी जवाब करने की इजाजत चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Yes, yes. Everybody is an agriculturist. **Shri Hem Barua**

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that out of the total deficit of foodgrains in this country, at present, America has informed our Government that they are prepared to give 50 per cent of the foodgrains that is deficit in this country at present and have asked the Government to find out matching contribution from other sources and if so, may I know what is the total deficit of foodgrains in this country and whether Government have been able to arrange matching contribution from other sources?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise? Unless it comes from the market—

Shri Hem Barua: I will show you how. There can be arrivals of foodgrains in the market provided foodgrains come from outside.

श्री जेयचन्द वर्मा: अभी एक सप्ताह के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हर स्टेट को कितना कितना धनाज मिलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर स्टेट को कितना कितना कोटा जुलाई महीने में एनाट किया गया है उतना उतना कोटा धनस्त महीने में भी मिल जायेगा या नहीं ?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: This question does not arise out of this main question.

Shri Jyotirmoy Das: Since the arrival of foodgrains in the market, how much has been procured by the Food Corporation during the last three months and what directive have the Government issued to the Food Corporation to procure more food in the open market?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: I have no figures about the procurement in open-

grains by the Food Corporation. I have the total figure for the foodgrains procured up to June; it is as follows: rice, 2.11 million tonnes; wheat, 0.39 million tonnes; jowar, 0.58 million tonnes and gram, 47 thousand tonnes

Coastal Shipping

+

*1956, Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri H. F. Chatterjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Coastal Conference has approached the Central Government for the release of foreign exchange immediately to help it out of its difficult plight;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Shipping Board has also recommended to Government to help the Coastal Shipping with foreign exchange especially after devaluation, and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). Representations from the Indian National Steamship Owners Association and a recommendation from the National Shipping Board relating to release of foreign exchange for the acquisition of additional/replacement tonnage for coastal shipping operations have been received by Government.

(c) It has not been possible in view of the difficult foreign exchange situation to agree to a block allocation of foreign exchange for coastal shipping. Specific applications for the release of foreign exchange for the purchase of coastal ships however are examined on merits with reference to the urgency of the demand, the source from which the ship is proposed to be purchased, the availability of credit, the capacity for manufacture indigenously etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether small ships are under construction at Mazagon dock and other docks also for use in coastal shipping and the Indian islands also and, if so, whether the Government is going to allow some foreign exchange which will be required by the manufacturers?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not have information on this particular subject, whether Mazagon dock or the Garden Reach Workshop is constructing vessels for coastal shipping. Regarding the question of foreign exchange, if they have given any orders then foreign exchange will be supplied to them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that the Indian Overseas Shipping is earning some foreign exchange for India and may I know whether the Indian National Shipping Board has recommended the issue of foreign exchange for use in the coastal shipping and if so, whether that will be taken into consideration?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The Indian National Shipping Board has recommended that foreign exchange should be found for 10 coastal vessels totaling 55 GRT, the question has been referred to the Government in the Ministry concerned, and they have said they will consider each case on its own merits. I think credits are available from Bulgaria which is in a position to construct ships which will be useful for coastal shipping.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या नहीं बला है कि सरकार कितना देना चाहती है और बोर्ड कितना मांग रहा है? क्या सरकार बिनाकूत नहीं देना चाहती है? ऐसी व्यवस्था में किसे तरह से वे लोग प्राय की दिक्कत में से निकल सकेंगे।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would not say that the Government is not willing to give anything. I think that the

answer that I gave was that the Government is willing to consider each demand on its own merits. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that some foreign exchange will have to be found for coastal shipping even if coastal shipping does not earn foreign exchange itself.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : सरकार विभिन्न प्रायोरिटी इन्स्टीज को प्रायात में छूट देती है, इम्पोर्ट करने की उनका इजाजत देती है, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने कास्टल शिपिंग को इन्फे रजिन रखा हुआ है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am following up that question.

Shri Bal Raj Madhek: Freight costs a lot of foreign exchange and it is a fact that at the moment much of our trade is carried in foreign bottoms because we do not have enough shipping. Until recently the coastal shipping also was monopolised by foreign shipping. Even now some foreign ships take part in coastal shipping because it is a foreign exchange saving project. May I know whether Government will take it in its own hands and build ships for the coastal shipping, so that we may be able to spare as many big ships as possible which are now engaged in coastal shipping for overseas shipping?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think the hon. Member is perhaps under a misapprehension. The ships are now using on the coastal lines are not generally so big as to be useful for overseas shipping. Regarding construction of ships, our Vishakhapatnam shipyard is fully occupied and so are Garden Reach and Mazgaon workshops. We want additions to our ship-building capacity to satisfy the very legitimate suggestion made by hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिवडे : इन कास्टल शिपिंग में प्रदत्तान पूर्व में और विनीकाय डीपों के साथ

व्यापारी सम्बन्ध और दूसरे सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जाती है, उसका समावेश होता है। क्या यह बात सही है कि विनीकाय डीपों पर पाकिस्तान की घाँसे पकी है और वहाँ की जनता को उफताया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान से जहाज आने लगे तो उसका विरोध कीजिये। प्रदत्तान और विनीकाय के बारे में बताइये कि इनके साथ व्यापारिक बढ़ाने के इत्तजम इसमें आते हैं ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not know about the extensive range of Pakistan eyes. As far as Minicoy and Andaman are concerned, recently we had specially summoned the Chief Commissioners and Administrators of both the islands to discuss the subject of providing transport facilities both from the mainland to those islands as well as inter-island transport. I think I will be able to give an assurance to the hon. Member that this problem is being looked into very systematically.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The agencies engaged in the distribution of coal and food to various States have often felt that they cannot depend on rail transport because it costs more and also it is not available whenever they want it. On the basis of this, may I know whether at any time either the Planning Commission or the Transport Minister has examined this question and come to a conclusion about the actual requirement of ships for coastal shipping?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: We have been actually pressing this particular point made by the hon. Member that much more of coal traffic should be taken by coastal shipping because coastal shipping is cheaper than railways so far as coal transport is concerned. The whole subject of coastal shipping needs a very thorough examination and the Ministry is proposing very shortly to take up the whole question and draw up a plan for the purpose of

rehabilitation of coastal shipping in the country.

Shri S. Kandappan: Considering the immense possibilities for the promotion of internal trade by coastal shipping, apart from international trade, I am afraid the Government has not even made a beginning. In spite of the creation of the Shipping Corporation long ago, why has the Government not made a comprehensive survey of its potentialities? I want to know what steps the Government are going to take in the shortest possible time to promote coastal trade?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think some survey has been made. Apart from the report made by a sub-committee of the National Shipping Board, the Transport Committee appointed by the Planning Commission has also gone into this subject. Actually, the tonnage of coastal shipping has increased from 1.2 lakh GRT in 1947 to 3.5 lakh GRT in 1967. It is not that there has not been any progress. What we need is to modernise coastal shipping. Therefore, the whole subject of operation, the economics of it, the foreign exchange etc. is also under investigation.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is less than what it was during Imperial Choles' time.

Shri K. K. Nayanar: Instead of our building our own shipyard may I know whether the Government is going to sign an agreement with Poland and Yugoslavia for getting ships? Secondly, my information is that the Mitsubishi authorities of Japan have stopped work in the Cochin shipyard. Is it correct; if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think we have entered into an agreement—the Shipping Corporation of India—with Yugoslavia for the purchase of two big tankers for the purpose of carrying oil to the Madras refinery when it comes into existence. Regarding the Cochin Shipyard—I do not know

how it arises out of this question—I am sure the hon. Member would not like the Cochin shipyard to become a shipyard only for small ships. (interruption).

Subsidy on Foodgrains

+

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently withdrawn the subsidy on food;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will further increase the prices of foodgrains and adversely affect the consumers; and

(d) the steps taken in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बनायेंगे कि सरकार किलनी सबसिडी देती है और उस से कितने लोगों का लाभ पहुंचना है ?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: The amount of subsidy is fairly well known. Last year it was about Rs. 130 crores and this year we expect that it may be Rs. 119 crores. As is well known, in the rationed areas and also in the semi-rationed areas more than 21 crores of people are covered. They might be getting the benefit of this subsidy.

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त : प्राइमिय बहन लेजी से बढ रही है और इस महंगाई की वजह से फ़िफ्ट इनकम ग्रुप के लिए जिन्दा रहना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। इस देश के लाखों बटोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं, जो ख़र-क़र रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात होगी कि जो सबसिडी बढ देते हैं, उस के बलामा स्टेट बवर्नमेंट के द्वारा और सबसिडी देने की योजना बनाई है, जैसे, एक स्टेट बवर्नमेंट

तीन ही रुपये से कम घाय के लोगों को और ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब्सिडी के जिन इन्फोस करोड़ लोगों को लाभ पहुँचता है, उन के अलावा बाकी जो लोग रह गए हैं, उन के लिए, सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी स्कीम बना रही है, जिस से इन्हे खप को वर्तमान रियायतों से और ज्यादा रियायतें मिलें ?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Our approach to this problem is fairly well known. As I said, last year subsidy to the extent of Rs. 130 crores was given and this year it is expected to be to the tune of Rs. 119 crores. That shows our concern for the vulnerable sections of our society. They mainly get the advantage of this subsidy that is being given. I do not think beyond this it is within the means of the Government of India or the State Government to undertake any further responsibility.

Shrimati Lakshankanthamma: May I know whether there is a proposal to stop subsidy in food except in famine areas so that this money may be spent on completion of irrigation projects so that it will add to the food production of the country?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Suggestions are being received from time to time.

An hon. Member: And not implemented.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the hon. Minister tell the House whether he has given any attention to the necessity for some long-term thinking on this subject, that is, how Government will bridge the gap between the prices which are necessary to encourage production and the sales price which must be kept lower down in order to prevent hyper-inflation in this country?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: We are leasing imported wheat at the price of Rs. 85 per quintal, milo at Rs. 40 per quintal and rice at Rs. 80 per quintal to the State Governments. From the

15th July we are subsidising to the extent of Rs. 18.01 for milo, Rs. 12.25 for wheat and Rs. 16.37 for rice. As I have already indicated, this is a substantial help to the vulnerable section.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मंत्री महाशय ने प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि

Mr. Speaker: He must get up and ask, if he is not satisfied. But Shri Sondhi did not get up.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह पूरे सदन का सामना है। अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं पूछने, तो मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिये। सरकार का विनरज का धर्चें और बीच बानों का मुनाफा बहुत ज्यादा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सदन के सामने कोई प्रश्न आता है, तो उस का उत्तर आना चाहिए। अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं पूछने, तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : यह पूरे सदन को जानकारी देने का प्रश्न है। यह केवल एक सदस्य का प्रश्न नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: He would have got up if he was not satisfied with the answer.

Shri Ranga: Suppose he does not get up, are we to understand that nobody can get up and ask for a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I only said that he must get up and ask. Certainly, anybody can ask for a clarification. You are not prohibited from doing that.

Shri Ranga: It is not as if I put a question and then he puts a question separately. No. In regard to a particular question, if the answer is not satisfactory, it is open to any Member of the House to rise in his seat and say that a full answer to the question has not come.

Mr. Speaker: I am not preventing any Member from asking for a clarification.

की बहुत विषये: बलों का ठीक जबाब धाना चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा वितरण का कार्य और व्यापारी मुनाफ़ा बहुत ज्यादा है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether the Government have realised the implications of their measures of continuing subsidy on imported foodgrains and discontinuing on fertilizers? May I know whether this will further accentuate the food production programme with the result that Government have to pay more subsidy on imported foodgrains, because that will necessitate more foodgrains to be imported from abroad?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Considerable thought was given to the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizer and non-withdrawal of subsidy on foodgrains. I think we came to the conclusion that it will not be feasible at this stage to withdraw subsidy on foodgrains.

Shri Samar Gaha: In view of the diversion of one-fourth of the cultivated land in West Bengal to jute production, the continuous migration of refugees from East Pakistan and also in view of the continuous influx of labour population from outside, may I know whether Government will consider the question of increasing the quantum of subsidy on food to West Bengal?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: I do not think there is any such proposal under consideration at the moment.

श्री डा० वा० तिवारी: क्या यह सही है की इस कुछ मबमिडी के कारण स्टेट्स की मांग घबिक हो गई है और जब जब कुछ पर सबमिडी कम की गई है, तब तब स्टेट्स की मांग कम हो गई है? क्या यह भी सही है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने सबमिडी को हटा देने का सुझाव दिया है; यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: It is true that there is a wide gap between the

prevailing market price and the price at which foodgrains are supplied. The foodgrains like rice, wheat and milo are supplied to the State Governments at a cheaper rate. Now, what was the other question?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I wanted to know whether some State Governments have asked for withdrawal of the subsidy.

Shri Anasahib Shinde: In the recent Chief Ministers' Conference some Chief Ministers did make a suggestion that subsidy on foodgrains should be withdrawn.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know how much subsidy is being given in the matter of foodgrains to Jammu and Kashmir State and whether it is a fact that subsidised food is being sold at a much cheaper rate in Kashmir and at a much higher rate in Jammu as a result of which the people in Jammu are very much discontented? If so, will the Minister ensure that equal subsidy is given to both Jammu and Kashmir and the foodgrains are sold at the same price in both Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, all our supplies of imported foodgrains are issued to them at the same price as to other State. So far as their internal subsidy is concerned, that is subsidised by the State Government and the Food Ministry does not come into the picture.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार जो सबमिडी देती है गन्ने के ऊपर इस का अधिक उपयोग शहर के लोग करते हैं, नील बोवाई उपयोग शहर के लोग करते हैं। इससे अधिक किसानों के हित में है कि फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर सबमिडी दें।

Shri Anasahib Shinde: The distribution system operates in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas. Of course, I have not worked out what is the

quantum that flows in the urban areas and in the rural areas

Shri Anubhagan: Will the Minister tell us, when the Government is giving upto Rs 113 crores as subsidy for wheat products, why they do not think it proper on their part to give some subsidy to rice also so that the people who are taking only rice are also benefited?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think there is some subsidy on rice also and it is, I think, more than Rs 10 to Rs 12 per quintal.

Shri Anubhagan: Will the Minister tell us the total amount of subsidy given for rice?

Shri Anusahib Shinde: As for rice, actually the economic cost to us is Rs 96.37 p a quintal while the price at which we are issuing rice to State Governments is Rs 80 a quintal, that is, Rs 16.37 p per quintal is the subsidy for rice supplied by us to State Governments.

QUESTIONS UNDER RULE 40

Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee

2. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee be pleased to state

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee have prescribed (or recommended to the Speaker) any time-limit for submitting Action Taken Reports on the recommendation made in the Public Accounts Committee or in any other manner;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether these reports and the Public Accounts Committee's review of these Action Taken Reports reveal the recurrence of the same irregularities, the same assurances of Government that they would remove them and the repetition of the same mistakes over again; and

(d) if so, the effective action/steps the Public Accounts Committee propose to take to eliminate the repetition of the same mistakes and recurrence of the same irregularities?

The Chairman, Public Accounts Committee (Shri M. R. Masani): (a) The Public Accounts Committee in para 1 of their 12th Report (Third Lok Sabha) of 6th May, 1963 had recommended that Government should submit statements showing the Action Taken in pursuance of their recommendations within three months of the date of the presentation of the Report to the House,

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes This is so sometimes For example attention may be invited to "Loss of Revenue due to defective planning of works" which has been commented upon in paras 2.24-2.40 of the 52nd Report of the P.A.C. presented to the House on 5th May, 1966

(d) It is for Parliament and Government to take suitable action on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in order to eliminate recurrence of similar mistakes and irregularities

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं बेयरबेन साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह तीन महीने का जो बचन तब किया गया था कि तीन महीने के अन्दर रपट आये, तो कितनी रपट सरकार के द्वारा तीन महीने के अन्दर दी गई ?

Shri M. R. Masani: I think this information will be given in the answer to next Question on the Order Paper put by a colleague of the hon. Member

Some of it will be there. We have not worked out the tabulation of the answers given, whether within three months or not. We shall do so as it might be useful to the House.