

दायित्व हमने लिया है। सस्ते दूध के लिये दुग्ध चूर्ण की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। किन्तु हमारी बहुत सी डेरियों को दूध वितरण के स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिए दुग्ध-चूर्ण की जरूरत रहती है। 'यूनिसेफ' से दुग्ध-चूर्ण या दूध के संयंत्र की मशीनें प्राप्त करने का हम पर कोई दायित्व नहीं है।

(ख) 'यूनिसेफ' का सदस्य-देश होने के नाते भारत ने दुग्ध प्रायोजनाओं के लिए डेरी उपकरणों की आयात योग्य मदों के रूप में सहायता ग्रहण की है।

(ग) डेरी उद्योग लगभग आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है और होमोजनाइजर आदि कुछेक मदों को छोड़कर बहुत से अपेक्षित उपकरण भारत में ही तैयार हो रहे हैं।

#### Abolition of Food Zones

\*1467. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:  
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:

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

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association has submitted a Memorandum demanding the abolition of food Zones;

(b) whether the Memorandum has alleged that all is not well with the working of the Food Corporation of India and cultivators are being forced to sell grains to its agents below the fixed prices; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

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

(b) That Memorandum does not make any reference to the working of the Food

Corporation. However, the Federation had separately circulated a booklet under the caption "The Food Corporation of India has no place in India Economy".

(c) The Food Corporation of India, which was set up to work as a sole public sector agency for procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the country and to bring in the much needed discipline in the trade, has by and large been able to achieve this objective. For the first time during the past many years the prices of foodgrains in most parts of the country have shown a stable tendency. The Corporation has been able to give incentive prices to the producers and at the same time has ensured regular supplies to the consumers at reasonable prices. The Government has a pragmatic approach to the question of zones. The question of zones is periodically reviewed before each harvest. Whenever availability of a particular grain has improved, movement restrictions have been relaxed.

#### New Sugar Factories in Gujarat

\*1469. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for the grant of licences for establishing Sugar Factories in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Seven applications have been received for the grant of licences to establish new sugar factories (all cooperatives) at the following places in Gujarat :—

1. Chalthan, District Surat.
2. Talala, District Sorath (Junagarh).
3. Talaja, District Bhavnagar.
4. Gavadka, District Amreli.
5. Supedi, District Rajkot.
6. Gariadhar, District Bhavnagar.
7. Matra, District Kaira.

These applications are under active consideration and a decision is expected soon.

1968-69 for the State Plan Minor Irrigation schemes :

### Decontrol of Sugar

\*1470. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of marked increase in sugar production during the current year, Government propose to scrap the sugar control ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). The present policy of partial decontrol of sugar has enabled the sugar factories to pay higher prices for sugarcane than the minimum prescribed by the Government and enabled the domestic consumers to meet a reasonable part of their needs at controlled price. The production of sugar has gone up and thereby the quotas of the States for distribution to domestic consumers have been increased. Thus the policy has met the need of the situation. It is premature to consider revision of this policy at this stage.

### Central Assistance for Minor Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

8234. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the central assistance in the form of loans and grants given during the Third Five Year Plan and during 1968-69 for minor irrigation projects located in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The following loans and grants were sanctioned to the Govt. of Gujarat during the Third Plan period and during

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Assistance sanctioned	
	Loans	Grants
1961-62	163.81	33.43
1962-63	138.19	38.95
1963-64	129.80	35.46
1964-65	281.52	6.78
1965-66	332.79	39.62
1968-69	239.50	87.15

Note 1. Assistance for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was released under the combined Head "Agricultural Production including Minor Irrigation". Separate figures for Minor Irrigation are not available.

Note 2. Assistance for 1965-66 and 1968-69 was released on provisional basis and is thus subject to final adjustment on the basis of audited figures of expenditure to be received from the State Government for the above period.

In addition to the above assistance, 100% grant was given by the Government of India for the scheme of 'Research and Training on Minor Irrigation and water Use' during the Third Plan and during 1968-69. The amount of such grants are indicated below :—

Year	(Amount released for)	
	Rs.	Rs.
	Research Scheme	Training Scheme
1962-63	4,000	3,000
1963-64	61,618	Nil
1964-65	20,000	Nil
*1965-66	18,000	50,000
*1968-69	10,000	42,500

\*Provisional subject to adjustment on the basis of actual audited expenditure figures.