

Dandeker's minute of dissent, and on that basis it was modified.

So also the unanimous interim recommendation of the Electricity Wage Board was modified by Government in favour of the employers. When this has been done by Government earlier, what stands in their way in taking a decision on the basis of the workers' unanimous recommendation ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** The report was received by us in January, 1969. As I said earlier, in March we called a meeting of the representatives of the Central workers' unions, the employers' association and also the different State Governments. In that meeting, the State Governments wanted time to bring the two parties together. Therefore in the tripartite meeting when a demand was made for more time to give them a chance to come to a settlement, we have agreed to it. In this case, we have no majority decision or minority decision. There are four reports of the Engineering Wage Board. The State Governments wanted time to settle this matter and that has been agreed to. At this stage, we cannot take a decision.

**SHRI UMANATH :** When in all other cases the Union Government took a decision based on the recommendations of a minority, why is it that in this case they cannot take a decision ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has already explained.

#### High Prices of Vegetable Oils

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\*544. **SHRI RABI RAY :**

✓**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :**

**SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :**

**SHRI GADILINGANA**

**GOWD :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of vegetable oils have been ruling very high in recent months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) in view of the shortage of oils and prevailing high prices, what is the import programme for soyabean oil under PL 480 for the current year ;

(d) whether Government propose to import mutton tallow for soap manufacture in view of oil shortage ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) There has been a rather steep rise in vegetable oil prices in recent months, particularly since March.

(b) The increase is being attributed mainly to a fall in the production of groundnut during 1968-69 to the extent of nearly 22 per cent compared to the previous year.

(c) 66,947 tonnes of soyabean oil have been imported during 1969 (upto July) and another 14,672 tonnes are due to arrive by the end of this month. The possibility of obtaining a further quantity of soyabean oil from the U. S. A. and of same quantity of sunflower oil from the U. S. S. R. is being explored.

(d) and (e). About 55,000 tonnes of tallow have been imported during 1969 upto the end of July and another 23,500 tonnes are due to arrive by the end of September.

**श्री रवि राय :** मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पिछले मार्च से वैजोटेबल आयल की कीमतें बढ़नी शुरू हुई हैं और इसका कारण यह है कि ग्राउंड नट का उत्पादन कम हुआ है। वैजोटेबल आयल की कंज्यूमर प्राइस क्या मन्त्री महोदय ब्यौरेवार बतायेंगे ? कस्टमर्ज को जो प्राइस देनी पड़ती है अभी, क्या वह उसका ब्योरा देंगे ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The consumer price is based on the weighted average price of raw oil available in the market. Every fortnight, the cost accountants go into it and they work out the cost. But since a number of times, the question was raised on the floor of the House about costing, we have referred it to the Tariff Commission for examination of the cost structure and report. Very shortly it is likely to be available.

**श्री रवि राय :** टैरिफ कमिश्न की रिपोर्ट

कितने महीने के अंदर आपको मिल जाने की आशा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think within the next two months.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : वनस्पति तेल की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने सर्वे कराया है कि 1969-70 में कितनी वनस्पति तेल की जरूरत होगी और कितना देश में उपलब्ध होगा ? जो कमी रह जाएगी उसको किस प्रकार से पूरा किया जाएगा ? क्या आपने इसका अनुमान भी लगाया है कि अगले तीन सालों में कितनी कमी तेल की होगी ?

आपके मन्त्रालय के सीड्स कारपोरेशन ने और फूड कारपोरेशन ने ऐसे कोई कदम उठाये हैं जिससे हिमाचल, पंजाब हरियाणा आदि में सोयाबीन की पैदावार बढ़ सके ? वहाँ के किसानों को मदद देने के लिए, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या कोई कदम उठाये हैं ताकि वहाँ पैदावार इसकी बढ़ सके ? अगर उठाये हैं तो वे कौन से कदम हैं और नहीं उठाये हैं तो क्या सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाने पर विचार करेगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से कदम उठाये हैं जिन से वनस्पति तेलों की कमी कम हो सकती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Government have gone into the problem of what is the likely requirement of vegetable oils in the country during the next few years. That is why sometime back Government have taken some positive step. The vanaspati industry has been delicensed upto 100 tonnes. Anybody is free to set up a vanaspati factory or expand the existing factory. One restriction is there so that monopoly interest should not develop in these factories and common managements are not allowed to have more than 200 tonnes capacity.

Government are also taking steps to encourage the production of soyabeans in the country so that production may increase.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The country is

facing an acute shortage of vegetable oils and even soyabean seeds are imported. The South Indian States are growing groundnuts. What steps have the Government taken to increase the production of groundnuts in the Southern States so that more vegetable oil could be produced ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that some South Indian States are important from the point of view of growing groundnut. As I explained earlier in my statement, last year due to poor rains, groundnut crop was not upto expectation and that is why there is this difficulty. As far as production programmes are concerned, we are taking care of them, and research work is also being carried on ; all steps are taken in consultation with the State Governments to increase the production of groundnuts.

श्री भीठा लाल भीना : एक तरफ सरकार इन मूल्यों को कम करने की बात सोच रही है और दूसरी तरफ राज्य सरकारें मूंगफली आदि तिलहन की पैदावारों को बढ़ाने के रास्ते में भारी रुकावटें पैदा कर रही है। मैं राजस्थान की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर मूंगफली आदि तिलहन की पैदावार पर भारी लगाना लगा दिया गया है, इसको अब बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया है अन्य पैदावारों के मुकाबले में। इसके अलावा तेलों पर राज्य सरकारें भारी टैक्स लगा रही हैं, सेंट्रल टैक्स उन पर प्रलग है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लगा संबंधी जो रुकावट पैदा कर दी गई है, लगान जो बढ़ा दिया गया है, इसको कम करने के लिए या इस हटाने के लिए भी आप कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

राजस्थान में भारी मात्रा में मूंगफली की फसल होती है। लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से किसानों को सेती के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है, समय पर खाद नहीं दिया जाता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी क्या सरकार कुछ कर रही है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I am sorry that the hon. Member does not know about the easy availability of fertilisers throughout the country, including Rajasthan. If he was any difficulty I am prepared to attend to it.

**श्री मोठा लाल मीना :** गांवों में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The present problem is how to dispose of the stocks and we have repeatedly requested the State Governments to take them. Taxation measures do not come within the purview of the question but they do not, I think, come in the way of increasing production.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा :** पिछले दिनों राजस्थान के मरुस्थल में एक ऐसी योजना तैयार की गई है जिम्मे अर्धन अग्र पानी और दूसरे माधनों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो हजारों टन मूंगफली पैदा हो सकती है। वह अनुसंधान उस मरुस्थल के लिए किया गया था और वह जो योजना थी वह अब तक कहां पड़ी हुई है और उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Schemes for all these crops could be considered for Rajasthan after the completion of the Rajasthan Canal. That is the only answer that I can give.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** The hon. Minister has attributed the shortfall in the yield of groundnut to drought. I feel that there is another more serious reason for that, namely, with every harvesting season, the price of groundnut goes down and the poor farmers are pressurised so much that they have to sell it in the market for any price that is available, and therefore, they do not have any encouragement to sow groundnuts again. In view of the wide fluctuation in oil prices, the worst-hit section in society are the poor peasants. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to give some kind of support price and to enter into the market in case there is a bumper harvest, when the prices tend to go down.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** It is true that the element of speculation plays a very important role in any decrease or increase in prices of groundnut. The Government is aware of the problem. That is why, sometime back, the Government had appointed a Committee of Secretaries to go into the problem. They are seized of the problem.

As far as the fixation of minimum price is concerned, he had referred this to the Agricultural Prices Commission sometime back, but their view was not very favourable.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सवाल में मेरी तरफ भी नजर की जायेगा ।

**श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर भी ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अग्र में सबकी तरफ देखूँ, तों सब वक्त एक ही सवाल में खत्म हो जायेगा ।

I have been trying to give as much time as possible. If you could co-operate with me, it will be good. But then, you are dividing your question into three parts : first, you are giving information ; then you are explaining the nature of your question, and then, at the end, you are putting a small question. It would be much better if you asked a direct question, which will save not only your time but also the Minister's time.

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो काफी इम्पूरुवमेंट हो रहा है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कहा हो रहा है ? कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** हम इम्पूरुव करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । प्रायः ने कल हाउस आफ कामन्स की बान कही ।

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is no question of the House of the Commons. This is our own House. (*Interruption*.) What happens is, when you ask a question, along with it, you are making a long speech. This happens every day. (*Interruption*.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In other Parliaments, the Speaker does not speak.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not allow the Speaker to speak Give him very rare occasion to speak, but if you go on speaking and the Speaker is speechless, God help this House.

Next question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : In other Parliaments, there is no Banerjee !

### गन्ने का मूल्य

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\*545. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव :

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगले वर्ष के लिए गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय पिछले वर्ष कृषकों को हुई क्षति को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है ; और

(ग) क्या गन्ने का मूल्य राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से निर्धारित किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Central Government fixes only the minimum sugarcane price payable by sugar factories and this for the year 1969-70 has already been announced.

(b) and (c). The minimum price of sugarcane was fixed after taking into consideration the recommendations made by the State Governments, the Sugar Mills Association and of Cane Growers and having regard to the interests of farmers, industry and the consumers.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि गन्ने का मूल्य किसानों, उपभोक्ताओं और दूसरे लोगों से विचार-विमर्श

करके निर्धारित किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अगले वर्ष के लिए गन्ने का क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों की ओर से कितने मूल्य का सुझाव दिया गया था और इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों और उपभोक्ताओं की पृथक पृथक रायें क्या थीं, जिनके आधार पर सरकार ने मूल्य के बारे में निर्णय लिया है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The minimum price which has been announced is Rs. 7.37 a quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent. As far as recommendations by the various interests are concerned, I have a long list. Assam, for instance, recommended a price of Rs. 7.37 linked to a recovery of 9.4 or below ; Uttar Pradesh Rs. 8.71 under conditions of partial decontrol and Rs. 10.72 under conditions of full control ; Maharashtra Rs. 10/- ; Bihar Rs. 9. I can go on reading but it is between Rs. 7.37 and Rs. 10...(Interruption-) I am prepared to place the list on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि हम गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करने के बारे में किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों से भी राय लेते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि किसानों ने गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में क्या राय दी है। कल आधे घंटे की चर्चा के दौरान भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने उस का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया था। आज फिर मैं वही प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार श्री रफी अहमद किदवई के इस फारमूले को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि जितने रुपये मन चीनी उतने आनने मन गन्ना, तो फिर इस फारमूले को मानने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है कि किसान के गन्ने की जो कम से कम कीमत हो, वह तो तभी दे दी जाये, जब किसान गन्ना चीनी मिलों पर ले जायें और बाद में चीनी, बाजार में जिस भाव पर बिके, उसके आधार पर किसान को बाकी कीमत दे दी जाये ? किसानों, मिल मालिकों और उपभोक्ताओं को