

देशों से इस संबंध में आपने छानबीन की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I do not appreciate the feeling of the Hon'ble Member in this regard. We may have differences with USA on other issues, about which we have taken a firm position even countries like China and Russia purchase foodgrains from USA in their National interest. But as far as the national interest is concerned, we purchase from all countries, including USA. This should not come in our dealings with USA or any country.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : श्रीर देशों से कितनी जगहों से चावल की सप्लाई के लिये वार्ता की थी और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We are exploring the possibilities from Burma, Thailand and Egypt. Still the picture is not very clear because the prices of international markets are very high and, therefore, we are having some difficulties. Even the availability picture is not clear.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सरकारने सोचा है कि जैसा गेहू के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में किया है वैसा ही चावल के उत्पादन में तरक्की के लिये भी कुछ किया जाये जिससे देश में ही चावल प्राप्त हो सके, बाहर से न मंगाना पड़े ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : We are attending to the production programme and, in fact, rice production is going up. This year, the difficulties are there as important rice growing areas in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamilnadu are having a severe drought. That is why there was a set-back in rice production.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister as he has stated that there are serious drought conditions in the rice producing States like Orissa and other regions, whether the Government has assessed the actual requirements of rice for the year 1975-76 and, if so, what would be the real shortage, so that, at last from May onwards, if there is a demand from rice growing States for rice, the Government can know whether it is in a position to meet the demand from States like Orissa which are suffering from drought?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : This question is regarding import of rice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I wanted to know whether the Government has assessed the requirements so that we may import rice.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't ask far-fetched questions which have no relevance to the main question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I ask how much rice the Government wants to import— if not from USA, from different countries?

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down it is not essential to make out another question. This is a very categorical question whether the U. S. Government have rejected the proposal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the Government whether a deduction can be drawn from the policy of import of foodgrains from foreign countries in regard to wheat and rice from the figures it will be seen that, during the last ten years, the import of rice is gradually coming to nil; last year it was almost nil.

MR. SPEAKER : The main Question seeks factual information whether the U.S. Government have rejected the proposal to give rice to India under PL-480. Why should the other matters be brought here?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Allright, Sir. I have my call-attention motion when I will raise it.

Take-over of Rice Trade

*717. **SHRI C. K. GHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose soon to take over rice trade, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The question of take-over of wholesale trade in rice was discussed with the State Chief Ministers/Governors and the leaders of the Opposition Parties in 1973 and

ti was considered advisable to leave it to the States to adopt the system of procurement best suited to them in the light of the prevailing local conditions. The State Governments who were willing to take over wholesale trade in rice from 1973-74 Kharif season were allowed to do so. Accordingly, Assam State Government took over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from 1st November, 1973.

The question was again considered in the Conference of Chief Ministers/Food Ministers at the beginning of the 1974-75 Kharif season and it was decided to continue the same policy.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : In the statement the hon. Minister says that the Union Government has left the question of take-over of wholesale trade in rice to the States, that the Assam Government has taken over and that the Government still wants to pursue the same policy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that, due to shortage of rice in the Central pool, the Government have failed to fulfil the demands for rice made by the various States in the last two years, and if so, whether the Government would reconsider its present stand in regard to this—that is, leaving the matter to the States—and whether the Government will take a Central policy in regard to this.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We have consulted the Chief Ministers and we have found that the Chief Ministers coming from different areas have different views on this. Taking into consideration the position of the rice economy, shortage, organisational set-up, etc., we come to the conclusion that it would be most appropriate if we gave the discretion to the State Governments to adopt any particular mode of procurement, including take-over of rice trade.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister has cleverly evaded the first part of my question. I would like to draw your attention, Sir, to another statement made by the same Minister in reply to Question No. 720, where the Government admits its colossal failure to supply rice to various States. I have gone through the statement and I can say that they have failed to meet the demands of all the States, without exception. In view of this, how can the Government justify that there are organisational di-

fficulties, there are differences of views, there are so many other problems and therefore, they have left it to the States? In view of the magnitude of the problem, I would like to ask the Government what exactly is standing in the way of their taking a bold step so that the people will not starve and die.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I do not think, that take-over or not taken over has really anything to do with the food procurement. The point is that, this year, the rice shortage is mainly because of the fact that very important rice-growing areas in the country have suffered a set-back, as I mentioned earlier, in rice production because of drought. It has nothing to do with take-over or no take-over. Despite that, I must say, this year's procurement is fairly close to last year's procurement because of the very positive efforts made by the State Governments and the Government of India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know whether, in view of the drought conditions in the various States and the serious shortages—if we look to the statement which Mr. Chandrappan has referred, we will find that almost every State's demand for rice has not been met by the Centre—and also in view of the fact that the problem will be more acute from the beginning of May, Government has really made an assessment of the rice requirements of the rice-growing States and if so, how they are going to meet the demands.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are constantly in touch with the State Governments and we have broad assessment of their requirements. Where there is shortage of rice, we are meeting the reasonable requirements of the State Governments by replacing wheat with rice. As far as reasonable requirements are concerned, we are not cutting down the demands of the State Governments very much, whether it is Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa or Tamil Nadu. We have been supplying very substantial quantities of rice to these State Governments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Minister has replied that even though they have not adopted from the Central the system of take-over of the rice trade, there is no chance of non-availability of

rice to the places where there is demand from the State Governments. My point is that it does not depend only on the production. The availability of rice to the common people depends on the stock position. Now in West Bengal, five lakhs tonnes was taken as the target for procurement by the Government this year, and until now not even two lakhs of rice has been procured. As a result, there is a chance of breakdown of rationing system in the statutory rationing areas, what to speak of the modified rationing system in the rural areas.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The question is not very much relevant but I would like to say that the conclusion of the hon. Member that the rationing system in West Bengal and Calcutta is on the stage of breakdown is not correct. We have been supplying very large quantities of wheat to West Bengal. Today, I examined the price position. Because of very good record production of foodgrains in West Bengal, the position is much better there as compared to many other States.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Shri Chandrappan has already quoted the reply of the hon. Minister to Question No. 720. With your permission, I would like to draw the attention to what is mentioned in reply to Question No. 720. It is mentioned that the requirements of wheat or rice or of foodgrains as a whole are elastic. I do not want to enter into a discussion, but an elementary student of Economics is told right in the very beginning of the first year that the requirements of foodgrains all over the world under all circumstances are in-elastic. If there is a greater supply, it is not going to result in a greater demand. If you are formulating your policy on such absolutely faulty premises, I do not know what question to put.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : May I request the hon. Member to put this question when Question No. 720 comes?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Speaker will not permit me then. Therefore, kindly answer it now.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you always presume that I would not permit you?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : The Minister has claimed that the procurement seems to be good. I would like to know, what is the target that he

wants to reach? Which are the States which have fulfilled the target? and is there any other State like Assam which has taken over the trade in rice?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Assam is the only State where rice trade has been taken over. Even there the procurement is much lower as compared to last year. It justifies my point that the level of procurement does not really depend on what mode of procurement is adopted.

As far as the other question is concerned I am sorry that does not come within the purview of this question.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : You are discouraging a State which is making sincere efforts to unimplement the national policy of Public distribution through take-over of the food grain trade. May I ask the minister ..

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : He is the Chairman of the Procurement Co-operative.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : In Assam apart from the agency, Assam Apex Co-op. Marketing Society set up by the State Govt. the Central Govt. Agency-FCI is also operating. May I ask the Minister whether the FCI has fulfilled its target of procurement?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : I have not got the information with me as to how much rice the State agency has procured and how much the Food Corporation has been able to procure. The procurement does not depend upon the efforts of the FCI alone. My information is that FCI has not been given substantially surplus districts. I do not want to attribute any motive. But it is the State Government on which procurement depends.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS : Assam is the only State which has taken over the rice trade. The centre should have given all necessary help for its success. But there the FCI is lagging far behind the Assam Apex Marketing Society in procurement of paddy. They are following a dog-in-the-manger policy. I want to know what steps you have taken to make the FCI fulfil its targets.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTH-AMMA : Will the State Government ...

MR. SPEAKER : What has gone wrong with you, Madam? On every question you want to interrupt? Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

प्रश्न के गत तीन बर्षों से वर्षवार, कितनी किलन, अनुदान राशि प्राप्त हो रही है ?

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

* 718. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपया करेंगे कि इस समय देश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को कितनी किलन है और उनमें से

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : There are at present seven Central Universities. A statement showing the grants given to these universities by the University Grants Commission during the last three years is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Name of the University	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	(Rupees in Crores)					
Aligarh Muslim University	1.21	2.42	0.86	2.66	1.07	4.18
Banaras Hindu University (excluding affiliated colleges)	2.13	3.10	2.29	3.39	1.77	5.29
Delhi University including colleges	3.48	4.06	3.43	4.25	1.32	9.42
University of Hyderabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.10	..
Jawaharlal Nehru University	1.61	0.19	1.85	0.21	1.75	1.30
North Eastern Hill University (excluding affiliated colleges)	Nil	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.50	..
Visva-Bharati	0.13	0.72	0.18	0.83	0.20	1.13

NOTES : (1) The figures of grants for 1974-75 are provisional as the accounts for that year are yet to be finalized.

- (2) The grants paid to the University of Hyderabad, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the North Eastern Hill University include funds needed for the establishment of these universities, whereas for the other four Central Universities, the grants paid are for maintenance and development.
- (3) In the case of Central Universities the grants also include the contribution of the University Grants Commission on items for which State Governments are expected to provide a matching share in the case of State Universities.
- (4) The non-plan grants paid during 1974-75 also include grants to cover the expenditure incurred consequent upon the revision of pay scales of teaching and non-teaching staff and for additional dearness allowance.

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि देश में करीब 90 विश्वविद्यालय हैं और 7 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। तीन साल की ग्रांट्स की फिगर को देखने से पता चलता है कि जहां सरकार दूसरे 90 विश्वविद्यालयों को जो अनुदान दे रही है वो कुछ लाख रुपए तक सीमित है वहां केन्द्रीय

विश्वविद्यालयों को वह करोड़ों रुपयों का अनुदान दे रही है, जब कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का हल यह हो रहा है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और विश्वभारती आदि सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुदान-हिलता, गुटबन्दी और एक तरह से राष्ट्रीय बजट का अभाव उभर रहा है, जो देश के