

thing, and a very interesting note has been prepared. It says:

"Wages paid at the relief works were the normal wages except on the Soil Conservation works where the piece-rate was given. It is necessary to put all labour on piece rate in such a way that the average daily wage does not exceed 75% of the normal wage in order to get maximum benefit out of the scarcity labour."

May I ask the hon. Minister: Firstly, does he not feel that soil conservation by itself is a good thing for the future? Secondly, to fix that no one will be paid more than 75 per cent. of the normal wage is trying to make them starve completely so that neither the work gets completed nor the man survives.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The point for consideration is this. We are already suffering under scarcity. The idea is that they should not be allowed to overwork and thus strain themselves. Particularly, the piece-rate labourers are people who work for more than eight or ten hours to earn a little more. That will affect their health. That is why a limit has been fixed that they should not overwork but should stick to the normal period.

राज्यों के लिये चीनी के कोटे

* 644 श्री रामकुमार भुवालका : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश के लिये चीनी का मासिक कोटा क्या है;

(ख) यह कोटा किन नियमों के अधीन निर्धारित किया जाता है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित राज्यों में प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति वर्ष व्यक्ति चीनी की खपत कितने किलोग्राम है ?

†[SUGAR QUOTAS FOR STATES

*644. **SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA :** Will the Minister of FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of sugar for Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the rules under which this quota is determined; and

(c) the annual per capita consumption of sugar in kilograms in each of the States referred to in part (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

At the time of imposition of controls in April 1963 the monthly quotas of sugar for various States were fixed after taking into consideration the availability of sugar and the despatches of sugar to individual States during the last six months of the previous control which ended in September, 1961. Since then some *ad-hoc* increases in quotas of States were made from time to time on receipt of representations from the concerned State Governments which reported shortage of sugar. A general increase of 10 per cent in quotas was given from January, 1966. The present monthly quotas of sugar for the various States mentioned and the annual per capita consumption of sugar in each of these States on the basis of their present monthly quotas are given below:—

Name of the State	Present monthly quota of sugar	Annual Per capita consumption
	(Tonnes)	(Kilograms)
Delhi	7,150	25 18
Gujarat	23,650	12 01
Maharashtra	34,100	9 11
Punjab	16,500	8 37
West Bengal	23,925	7 19
Bihar	14,025	3 23
Uttar Pradesh	26,400	3 85
Andhra Pradesh	12,100	3 67

†[] English translation.

†[खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

अप्रैल, 1963 में जब नियन्त्रण लागू किया गया था तब शर्करा की उपलब्धि और पिछले नियन्त्रण के जो कि सितम्बर 1961 में समाप्त हुआ था, गत 6 महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य को दी गयी शर्करा पर विचार करने के बाद विभिन्न राज्यों के शर्करा के मासिक कोटे निर्धारित किये गये थे। तब से जिन राज्य सरकारों से शर्करा की कमी के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये उन राज्यों के मासिक कोटों में समय-समय पर कुछ तदर्थ वृद्धि की गयी। इन कोटों में जनवरी 1966 से 10 प्रतिशत की एक सामान्य वृद्धि की गयी है। विभिन्न राज्यों का शर्करा का मौजूदा मासिक कोटा और उनके मासिक कोटे के आधार पर इन राज्यों में प्रतिव्यक्ति शर्करा की वार्षिक खपत नीचे दी जाती है :—

राज्य का नाम	शर्करा का मौजूदा मासिक कोटा मीटरी टन	प्रति व्यक्ति खपत किलोग्राम
1 दिल्ली	7150	25.18
2 गुजरात	23,650	12.01
3 महाराष्ट्र	34,100	9.11
4 पंजाब	16,500	8.37
5 पश्चिमी बंगाल	23,925	7.19
6 बिहार	14,025	3.23
7 उत्तर प्रदेश	26,400	3.85
8 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	12,100	3.67

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका : स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि दिल्ली में 25.18 किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की खपत है, गुजरात में 12.01

है, महाराष्ट्र में 9.11 है, पंजाब में 8.37 है और बंगाल में 7.19 है। इसका क्या कारण है? क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि क्या वहां कोटा पूरा नहीं दिया गया?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of the hon. Member. In fact the scheme of distribution of quotas among the various States was based on some rational considerations. Some statistics of the period when there was no control of sugar were obtained and on their basis the State-wise allocations are being made. Now, the normal pattern of consumption all over India differs from State to State. The previous statistics also indicate that there is a wide disparity in the consumption patterns all over the country. The present distribution arrangement, allocation, quota, etc. are based on the consumption pattern statistics about which are available with the Government of India.

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका : 32 लाख टन का प्रोडक्शन हुआ, 26 लाख टन का खर्च हुआ, 2 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। साढ़े 4 लाख टन हमारे पास स्टॉक में रहा। क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि क्या कारण है कि फिर भी सारी स्टेट्स में चीनी ऊंचे दाम पर बिकती है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: At present sugar distribution, as is well known, is under control conditions and the ex-factory prices are fixed, even the retail prices are fixed. Of course, there is a slight variation in the retail prices because the ex-factory prices differ in certain regions.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Shri Bhawalika, while reading the figures of supplies to his State, omitted to mention the last three States—Bihar: 3.3, Uttar Pradesh: 3.85 and Andhra Pradesh: 3.67. The hon. Minister has replied that these figures are based on the consumption pattern before the control was introduced. If that is so, may I know whether he has also taken care to see that even within a State the same principle will apply? But within a State the distribution is made on the basis of the equal

quota to every consumer. The result is that as between a man earning Rs. 100 per month in Delhi and a man having the same income in Meerut, one gets three or four times more sugar here than the man at Meerut or Ghaziabad. How far is this compatible if you have the principle of consumption pattern applied equally? There are some States which consume more and some States which consume less. In the same manner, even within a State, the same principle should be introduced that those who can afford more should be given more and those who cannot afford should be given less. Otherwise if it is equal, it should be equal for the whole country.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Particularly, the hon. Member is concerned with U.P. In addition to these 26,400 tonnes which we have given them monthly, they have got a large production of khandsari which is under control and it is only under a permit that it goes out. They are consuming a large quantity of khandsari and are taking comparatively less of sugar. And in addition in the urban areas generally there is a smaller consumption of sugar than in the rural areas, as the consumption of gur is also there to some extent.

SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE : Is it a fact that the hon. Finance Minister said in his speech in Bombay that the Government is thinking of decontrolling sugar? May I know what the reasons are that made the Government think in this way? Does the Government feel that the supply is more than the demand and so, if it is decontrolled, the price will come down?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, no final decision has been taken. He was only making a loud thinking. As a matter of fact, he casually mentioned it to me one day. We are yet to discuss it. Particularly taking into account the sowing position during this year which has been greatly affected due to drought conditions, next year the cane availability may be very much less. That will have to be taken into consideration before we take a decision in regard to decontrol.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : May I request the hon. Food Minister to recollect

the reply given to a supplementary question in this House only last week when the hon. Deputy Minister made a categorical statement that there was no proposal for the decontrol of sugar? On the next day itself the hon. Finance Minister made a statement in the other House that he was in consultation with the hon. Food Minister in order to have decontrol of sugar. So, what is the fact about it? When the hon. Deputy Minister made a categorical statement that there was no proposal to decontrol sugar, what prompted the hon. Finance Minister to say so, and may I know whether the hon. Finance Minister consulted the hon. Food Minister before making such a statement?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I just now mentioned that he casually mentioned to me about it. It arose out of this situation—now we have got large stocks in factories. As against it, the bank advances are not adequate and therefore the cane-growers are not being paid. And there are large arrears, to the extent of Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 crores. I was approaching the Finance Minister for more provision from the banks for the purpose of meeting this. He then suggested, why not we decontrol to a certain extent at least so that there may not be this burden upon the banks? It was in that connection that he mentioned it. But as I have already told this House, this was only a casual suggestion. We have not yet considered any proposal with regard to that.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : My question is this and I shall like your guidance. Here is a question of policy of the Government. One Minister makes a categorical statement about the policy of the Government. And within 24 hours only in another House the other Minister makes just the opposite statement. So I shall like your protection whether Ministers are free to make such contradictory statements on a vital matter of policy and whether the hon. Food Minister of the country can exonerate himself only by saying that because they have to pay the cultivators, they could device other means. Why should, on policy matters, two Ministers give two statements in two Houses and outside?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I wish the hon. Member goes through the text of the speech. He has not made any positive statement. He says, "I have thrown a hint to the Food Minister which will be considered later on".

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :
क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि स्टेटमेंट में जहां पर कैपिटा 25.18 किलोग्राम दिल्ली के लिये है वहां आंध्र प्रदेश के लिये 3.67 किलोग्राम है, तो क्या उन प्रान्तों से और चीनी की डिमांड आई अथवा नहीं या उनकी डिमांड आने के बावजूद भी केवल उतना ही देते हैं, तो क्या यह समाजवादी समाज रचना के सिद्धान्त के अनुकूल है या प्रतिकूल है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As a matter of fact, the State Governments made periodical demands. Andhra Pradesh has only recently increased it from 10,000 to 12,000 maunds. Before the additional allotment was made, the *per capita* availability was much less. Therefore, we keep in mind the availability of sugar. Certainly we cannot cut down the allotment which has already been made to one State. But as far as possible we do not make fresh allotments to those who are already getting a higher quota. We try to make up by making further allotments to States.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: There is not only disparity in distribution of sugar from State to State but there is disparity in prices also. The prices differ from State to State. In some States in retail sugar is sold at Rs. 1.20 per kg. while in Delhi it is being sold at Rs. 1.45. When there are so many mills situated around Delhi, may I know, Sir, why the rate is the highest in Delhi and so different from other States?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even in regard to factories nearby in Uttar Pradesh, there are three or four regions with different prices. Once we go in for control, we have to take into account what is the cost of production in each mill or each region and fix the various prices. Delhi alone cannot get the low-cost sugar which is to be distributed to everybody.

*645. [The questioner (Shri Surjit Singh Atwal) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3842 infra.]

*646. [The questioner (Shri D. L. Sen Gupta) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3843 infra.]

I. A. C. FLIGHTS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA

*647. { SHRI M. M. DHARIA:
SHRIMATI TARA RAM-
CHANDRA SATHE:†

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT; AVIATION, SHIPPING AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) since when I.A.C. flights between Bombay and Poona have been suspended; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to resume the said flights and if so, by when they are likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION (SHRI C. M. POONACHA):

(a) The Bombay-Poona service was suspended with effect from the 14th September, 1965.

(b) Initially the Corporation were planning to resume the service as soon as the Indian Air Force agreed to the use of the airfield at Poona by the I.A.C. However, with the crash of one Caravelle and one of the two Fokkers on charter and the withdrawal by Air India of their Boeing on charter on the Bombay-Calcutta service, the aircraft position of the Corporation has become very difficult. The question of resuming the service between Bombay and Poona will be considered by the Corporation after their aircraft position improves.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, regarding this cancellation of services, may I ask the hon. Minister if it has been brought to his notice that six services of the I.A.C. were cancelled in Calcutta yesterday because

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Tara Ramchandra Sathe.