

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि आजकल मिल तीस रुपये के भाव पर तेजी से चीनी बेच रहे हैं ?

श्री किडवाई : आजकल जब कि शुगर कम है तो यह कुदरती बात है कि लोग तेजी से बेच रहे हैं। लेकिन तीस रुपये के भाव तो कलकत्ते में बिक रही है, तो एक्स मिल प्राइस उतनी नहीं हो सकती।

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know who are handling this imported sugar, the Government themselves or any private agencies?

Shri Kidwai: Government themselves.

Shri Raghavajah: Is this sugar released in the market within the purchasing capacity of the common man? If not, will the Government make any efforts to see that it is within his purchasing capacity?

Shri Kidwai: According to our figures, sugar consumption has increased by 50 per cent. which means that the consumers find it better or easier to purchase sugar rather than gur.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that some months ago, the Government, in order to reduce the price of sugar in the Bombay market, sent certain wagons to Meerut, but the mill-owners refused to load them, and so the wagons returned empty?

Shri Kidwai: That may be correct, because the mill-owners were prepared to send sugar only to those persons for whom it was sold. And so they could not send sugar to Bombay.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the Government wanted to take action against the defaulters, since they refused to load the wagons, which returned empty, and Government had to suffer loss?

Shri Kidwai: No, Sir. Government have not suffered any loss. Under the scheme, 2.04 lakhs of tons of sugar

have been released, but could not be despatched. If they are to be despatched, then they will be despatched only to those places where it has been purchased.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will the Government give the landed cost of imported sugar? How does it compare with the ex-factory price of sugar in the country?

Shri Kidwai: The landed cost of the sugar, excluding duty will be roundabout Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 21-8-0.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: What will it be, including duty?

Shri Kidwai: Rs. 5-2-0 has to be added on to the price of every variety of sugar that is imported.

रासायनिक खाद

*८९७. डा० राम भुमन सिंह : (क)

क्या खाद तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि रासायनिक खाद खरीदने के लिये भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को ऋण दिये हैं?

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष १९५३-५४ में अब तक कितनी कितनी धन राशि ऋण स्वरूप विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को दी गयी है ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Short-term loans given to various States for purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers during 1953-54.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Amount of loan given
Assam	7.98
Bihar	48.48
Madhya Pradesh	63.80
Punjab	17.53

Name of State	Amount of loan given
U. P.	116.00
West Bengal	101.42
Hyderabad	63.34
Madhya Bharat	9.77
Mysore	16.75
PEPSU	6.76
Rajasthan	18.79
Ajmer	0.34
Bhopal	3.27
Coorg	3.46
Vindhya Pradesh	3.18
TOTAL	480.87

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is the hon. Minister in a position to state the total amount so far utilised by the State Governments?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have loaned about Rs. 4.80 crores, already; and there is a provision of Rs. 8 crores in the budget.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What amount out of that loan has already been utilised by the State Governments?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): We cannot say anything, unless we receive the accounts from them. If they demand more than the amount loaned, they will have to spend first all that has been advanced already.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the statement, I find that only some States find a place in the list. For instance, Travancore-Cochin is missing. May I know whether these States have not applied to the Central Government for loan, and so they have not been granted or whether there is any other reason?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Some of these States had some carry-over of fertilisers from last year.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Am I to understand that the Madras State has not availed of this loan, because their ways and means position is satisfactory?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Even in the State of Madras, they had a carry-over of nearly a lakh of tons. They were supplied 40,000 tons this year also.

Shri N. M. Lingam: From the statement I find that no loan has been sanctioned this year.

Shri Kidwai: I will require notice about that, as to why the Madras Government has not taken any loan this year. But Madras was the only State which was given a loan last year and the year before that.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: From the statement I find that the largest amount of loan has been given to West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Have the Government any information about the principal crops for which these fertilisers were used? Is it a fact that the major part of these fertilisers given to U. P. and West Bengal were principally employed in sugar-cane and tea plantations?

Shri Kidwai: I do not think it is correct. The Bengal Government have this year arranged to supply them specially to rice-growing areas.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the different State Governments are supplying these fertilisers at subsidised rates to the ryots?

Shri Kidwai: They have given the fertilisers on credit, and will realise the price at the time of cutting the crops.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether there is any condition that the State Government should purchase chemical fertilisers from the Central Government sources or from anybody else?

Shri Kidwai: The only source is the Central Government. There is nobody else trading in this commodity.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: May I know the channels through which fertilisers are distributed in the Madras State?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Through co-operative societies and private agencies.

जहाज

*८९८. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या परि-बहन मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५२-५३ में कितने भारतीय जहाज तटवर्ती व्यापार में संलग्न हैं ?

(ख) कितने जहाज वैदेशिक व्यापार में संलग्न हैं ?

(ग) कितने जहाज भारतीय नौ-सेना में अंगीभूत हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The number of Indian ships engaged in the coastal and foreign trades varied at different times during 1952-53, but according to the latest available information, there are at present 89 and 24 Indian-owned ships in the coastal and foreign trade respectively. Besides these, there are also 10 ships chartered by the Indian Shipping companies which are all plying in the coastal trade.

(c) The hon. Member evidently wants to know the number of merchant ships attached to the Indian Navy. The answer is nil.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इन जहाजों का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक १९५०-५१ और १९५१-५२ में इन की जो आवश्यकता थी उस ओर से १९५२-५३ में यह संख्या बढ़ी है या घटी है ?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to follow the figures mentioned by the hon. Member.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो जहाज इस वक्त चल रहे हैं इन में से हमारे देश में बने हुए जहाज ज्यादा हैं या बाहर से जो हम खरीदते हैं वे ज्यादा हैं ?

श्री अलगेशन : बाहर से जो हम खरीदते हैं वे ज्यादा हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या और कुछ जहाज हिन्दुस्तान में बन रहे हैं और क्या और भी कुछ जहाज बाहर से खरीदने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री अलगेशन : हमारे विभाग की याद में हम बना रहे हैं और बाहर से भी हम खरीदते हैं ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, what is the percentage of cargo handled in the coastal trade to the total cargo handled in India's entire sea-borne trade by Indian shipping?

Shri Alagesan: As far as the coastal trade is concerned, the hon. House is aware that it has been reserved completely for Indian shipping.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the question. What is the percentage of cargo handled by Indian shipping in India's entire sea-borne trade?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice for that.

Shri Punnoose: The number of Indian ships engaged in coastal trade as well as foreign trade has been given in the Statement. May I know the corresponding foreign ships engaged in these?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, in the coastal trade there are no foreign ships, except chartered ships by Indian shipping companies. In the foreign trade, I do not know the number. I cannot give the number exactly now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that over 95 per cent. of India's foreign trade is handled by foreign shipping?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, most of it is handled by foreign shipping.

SUGAR PRICE

*899. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the formulae for fixing the price of sugar at present;

(b) the period for which it has been in force;