

को दी जाने वाली बैंक पेशगियों की राशि का अधिकांश भाग गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान करने के लिये प्रयुक्त किया जाए।

(ग) गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 में पहले ही यह सांविधिक उपबन्ध है कि चीनी कारखाने गन्ने की सुपुर्दगी की तारीख से 14 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान कर दें बशर्ते कि पार्टियों के बीच कोई विपरीत करार न हुआ हो और भारत सरकार इस उपबन्ध को सख्ती से लागू कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करती है।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the State wise position of cane price due, price paid and balance due for the cane purchased during 1971-72 season, as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons, as on 15-4-72 is attached. (See Appendix LXXX Annexure No. 28)]

(b) The following steps have been taken to get the arrears cleared :

(1) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to arrange for expeditious payment of cane dues by factories and to take stringent measures against the defaulting factories including their prosecution.

(2) Such of the State Governments as have no provision in their enactments for recovering arrears of sugarcane price as arrears of land revenue, have been advised to consider making such provision to be able to take effective measures against the defaulting factories. This would enable the State Governments concerned to institute criminal and certificate proceedings against the defaulting mills.

(3) The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to commercial banks to ensure that a substantial portion of bank advance given to sugar factories against sugar stocks is utilised for payment of sugarcane price to the cane growers.

(c) There is already a statutory provision in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966,

requiring sugar factories to pay cane price within 14 days of the date of delivery of sugarcane, unless there is an agreement to the contrary between the parties, and the Government of India depend on the State Governments to enforce this provision rigorously.]

गंगा नदी पर पुल

327. श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या संसदीय-कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिद्वार में गंगा पर एक पुल बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

†[BRIDGE OVER RIVER GANGA

327. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to construct a bridge over Ganga at Hardwar; and

(b) if so, by when the bridge is likely to be constructed ?]

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, जो कि परियोजना से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित है, 430 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पुल की स्वीकृति दी है। चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान इस पुल पर, खर्च का पचास प्रतिशत, 450 करोड़ रुपये के कुल गैर-योजना ऋण में से पूरा किया जायेगा, जो कि भारत सरकार ने राज्य में कुछ चुने गये गंगा पुलों के निर्माण पर होने वाले खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत पूरा करने के लिये मंजूर किया है। राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग, निर्माण कार्य का विस्तृत अनुमान तैयार कर रहा है और इस समय पुल के पूरा होने की सम्भाव्य तारीख बताना कुछ असामयिक होगा।

†[THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a)
and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh,
who are primarily concerned with the project,
have sanctioned the bridge at an estimated
cost of Rs. 430.00 lakhs. Fifty per cent of
the expenditure on this bridge during the
Fourth Plan will be met out of the total non-
plan loan of Rs. 4.50 crores agreed to by the
Government of India for 50% of the expendi-
ture on selected Ganga Bridges in the State.
Detailed estimates for the work are being
prepared by the State Public Works Depart-
ment, and it is somewhat premature to indicate
the probable date of completion of this bridge
at this stage.]

PRICING POLICY FOR MILK

328. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering
the question of evolving a pricing policy for
milk ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.
SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A committee
is looking into the various aspects of Pricing
of Milk.

(b) A statement giving the main features
being looked into is laid on the Table of the
Sabha.

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Committee
on pricing of milk are :

(1) To examine the trends in milk and
milk products prices vis-a-vis the change
in cost of living index and cost of impor-
tant food crops/cattle feed, during the last
five years in different regions of the coun-
try typifying special conditions.

(2) To examine the price of milk as
related to the price of important milk
products like ghee and khoa.

(3) To examine the returns derived by
the producers from different systems of

procurement of milk, and from sale as
milk and as milk products

(4) To suggest methods for fixing the
purchase price of milk in relation to its
quality in different regions.

(5) To suggest methods of pricing milk
to be used for liquid milk market, and for
manufacture of milk products.

(6) To suggest methods for projecting
in advance purchase price of milk.

(7) To suggest rationale of fixing sel-
ling price for different categories of milk
and important milk products handled by
organised sector.

PROPOSALS TO SUBSIDISE THE PRICES OF FERTILISERS

329. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to helping small
and marginal farmers, Government propose
to subsidise the prices of fertilisers ; if so, the
details of the scheme ; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB SHINDE) : (a) and (b)
Government propose to help small and margi-
nal farmers to use fertilisers within the frame-
work of the schemes for small and marginal
farmers. The agencies for small Farmers
Development can subsidise cost of inputs
including fertilisers upto Rs. 20 per demons-
tration and not exceeding Rs. one lakh per
agency. This is to enable small and marginal
farmers to take up new cropping patterns,
high yielding varieties of seeds and improved
package of practices.

In the scheme for marginal farmers, the
agencies can extend subsidies for fertilisers
upto 33-1/3% and subject to the ceiling of
Rs. 100 per participant for two cropping
seasons, in order to encourage them to under-
take cultivation of high-yielding varieties.
In some agencies, subsidy on transport of
inputs has also been provided where the
transport cost was heavy.