

شہی اے - ایم - طارق - ملتوی

جی نے جو فرمایا ہے کہ کچھ کھسار  
ابھی ایسے ہیں جو اسہولیت نہیں  
ہوئے ہیں یا کچھ ایسے مجسٹریٹس  
ہیں جو اسہولیت نہیں ہوئے ہیں  
تو ان کو کب تک اسہولیت کھا  
جائے گا -

†[**شی ए० एम० तारिक** : मंत्री जी ने जो  
फरमाया है कि कुछ कसेज अभी ऐसे हैं जो  
इम्पलीमेंट नहीं हुए हैं या कुछ ऐसे मजदूर  
हैं जो इम्पलीमेंट नहीं हुए हैं, तो उन को कब  
तक इम्पलीमेंट किया जायेगा ?]

**श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी** : वह ज्यादा कम नहीं  
है, जैसे कि 1965 में एक भी कम नहीं हुआ है।  
1967-68 में 11 डिस्पूट्स हैं। उन 11  
डिस्पूट्स को रेफर कर दिया गया है एडजुडिकेशन  
को।

**SHRI M. V. BHADRAM**: Sir, the  
stevedore workers and the shore workers on  
the port side, on the days when they do not  
get employment, get attendance money. May  
I know whether this interim relief will be  
counted for the purpose of attendance money  
also?

**SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI**: There  
were some disputes on this and as I said, we  
have referred some of these cases for  
adjudication which will settle the issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

SUGAR MILLS IN BIHAR AND U.P.

\*749. **SHRI R. P. KHAITAN**: Will the  
Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Bihar and  
Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how many of them worked during the  
season 1966-67 and what was their ratio of  
production as compared to 1965-66;

(i) the quantity of gur produced in the  
seasons 1965-66 and 1966-67 and what was  
the average sale price; and

(d) the price a cane-grower gets for his  
sugarcane per acre in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh,  
Maharashtra and Madras from the mills and  
the gur and khandsari manufacturers  
respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND  
COOPERATION (**SHRI ANNASAHEB  
SHINDE**): (a) to (1) The required  
information is given in the Statement laid out  
on the Table of the House. [See appendix LXIII,  
Annexure No. 59.]

**SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE**: Sir, this  
naturally depends upon the per-acre yields of

**श्री आर० पी० खैतान** : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतला-  
येंगे कि यू० पी० में 760 रु० प्रति एकड़, बिहार  
में 695 रु० प्रति एकड़, मद्रास में 1,785 रु०  
प्रति एकड़ और महाराष्ट्र में 1,580 रु० प्रति  
एकड़ के हिसाब से दाम देते हैं जब शुगर मिल्स  
को सप्लाय करते हैं और जब खंडसारी वालों को  
सप्लाय करते हैं तो क्रमशः 1,080 रु०, 1,070  
रु०, 2,750 रु०, 2,260 रु० प्रति एकड़ दाम देते  
हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० और  
बिहार में इतना कम प्रति एकड़ पाने का क्या  
कारण है ?

cane that are obtained in the

various parts of the country. As is well known, the peracre yields differ from region to region, especially, they are very low in Bihar and U.P. as compared to Madras, Maharashtra and the South.

**श्री आर.पी. खेतान :** क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि इसके कारण क्या हैं ? यह कारण तो आपने बतलाया, लेकिन इसके लिये क्या चेष्टा की जा रही है सरकार की तरफ से, जिससे कि यहां का 'पर एकड़' यील्ड बढ़े और उनको भी ज्यादा प्राप्ति मिले ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: The hon. Member has rightly suggested that Government should pay more attention to the developmental activities. And Government has been paying attention to these developmental activities, as far as cane is concerned, in U.P. and Bihar.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, from the information given, it seems that the problem is of low yield in U.P. and Bihar. And as rightly pointed out by the hon. Minister, attention has to be given. This is a long-term ill of U.P. and Bihar factories—the yield is lower and the factories are not working properly. Huge investments have been made in the industries there. May I know what the positive steps are to increase the yield in U.P. and Bihar and to increase the loyalty of the agriculturists to the factories so that the agriculturists and the factories both will get reasonable rates and the consumer also will get a reasonable rate?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, the main reason of low yields in U.P. and Bihar is that, the sugarcane crop is not adequately irrigated. A crop like sugarcane can be sustained only by irrigation. Take the case of Bihar. Sixty-five per cent of the cane is non-irrigated. That means adequate irrigation facilities are not available to cane. So, we are trying to emphasise and convince the State Governments that adequate irrigation facilities should be

made available to sugarcane so that the cane yield would go up. The other aspect is making good seed available. We have set up research stations in U.P. and Bihar and with the help of the Coimbatore research station, we are trying to introduce new varieties which can come up well in these regions.

Then there are other aspects also, providing credit, fertilisers, etc. Those aspects are also there. This year specially we have taken care to see that adequate fertiliser is made available for sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar.

**श्रीमती सीता मुखर्जी :** श्रीमन् राशन में जो चीनी मिलती है उसका भाव अलग है, बाजार में जो मिलती है, उसका भाव अलग है और इन अलग अलग भावों के कारण जनता में बड़ा असंतोष है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे भविष्य में ऐसा कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं जिससे ये दोनों भाव एक हो जायें और जनता में जो इस समय असंतोष है, वह दूर हो जाए।

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, this is beyond the purview of the question. The question put by the hon. Member does not concern this question.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: In view of the fact that sugarcane has been growing in U.P. and Bihar for thousands of years and the sugarmills, even today, in spite of low yields, have been making a reasonable profit and they are paying a reasonable tax to the Government, whereas in other States though the yield per acre is high and the recovery is much higher than in U.P. and Bihar and the tax paid to the Government is not in that proportion, may I know whether Government will make it possible for the industry in U.P. to give the maximum support to the cane-growers? Even to-day in the present conditions cane is still preferred by the cultivators to other crops. Will the Government, therefore, give some

incentive to the cane-growers in U.P. so that the cane industry may not divert its attention?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: As far as the profitability ratio of sugar mills in the South and the North is concerned, the ratio of profits of the sugar mills obtained in the South is higher and naturally the tax paid by them must be proportionate. But the main point is that of sugarcane development as has been rightly referred to by the hon. Member. The sugarcane cess or purchase tax has been levied by the State Government for sugarcane development. We have been trying repeatedly to draw the attention of the State Government that a substantial portion of the accruals of the purchase tax or cane cess should be provided for cane development in the respective States.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Though the sugarcane price has been raised this season, it still remains to be very unremunerative, and particularly after this high-yielding paddy and wheat, the agriculturist will not be encouraged to have more of sugarcane cultivation. And the latest policy of decontrol only indirectly brings some more money from the market to the industrialists, so that they are paying a little more than what the price has been fixed by the Government. May I know whether in view of these factors and the demand of the agriculturist of Bihar and U.P. to raise the price to Rs. 4, the Government of India is going to reconsider the matter and raise the price to Rs. 4?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, the information of the hon. Member seems to be very much outmoded

because the sugarcane price which the farmers are getting in a number of States is more than Rs. 4 per maund and, therefore, there is adequate incentive now to have more acreage under sugarcane and already we are getting reports that there are more sowings as a result of the new policy adopted by the Government of India.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON:

Considering the fluctuations in the price of sugarcane, will the Government be pleased to supply at least a suitable scheme for sugarcane production, in the shape of State farms? I am not asking for the State sector in sugar mills but only for farms.

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: I do not think that would be a very practical suggestion.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH: Sir, the yield in U.P. and Bihar is low when compared to other States. It is 20 tons per acre in U.P. whereas it is 30 to 40 tons per acre in Andhra Pradesh. In view of the increasing demand of the ryots in Andhra Pradesh, may I know whether the Government will consider having more sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE:

Sir my difficulty is that even the existing sugar mills in Andhra are not getting adequate cane. I wish the hon. Member could use his good offices to see that the existing mills are at least in a position to get adequate cane supplies so that the sugar production in Andhra would help us very much. As far as the general policy of the Government is concerned, we have been trying to encourage the establishment of additional capacity in various parts of the country based on the availability of cane, etc., and Andhra Pradesh comes in that region.

**श्री श्रीकृष्णवत्स पालीवाल :** सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया कि बिहार में 65 प्रतिशत जो गन्ने की खेती होती है वह अनइरिगेटेड एरिया में होती है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का क्या परसेंटेज है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, I have mentioned that almost 65 per cent, of sugarcane in Bihar is non-irrigated. The percentage in U.P. is 55 per cent.

**श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उनको ज्ञात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों पर जहां गन्ना काफी बोया जाता है, उसमें किसी एक तरह की बीमारी पैदा होन से वहां के किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होता है जिसकी वजह से किसानों ने गन्ना बोना कम कर दिया है। क्या आपका इसकी तरफ ध्यान है कि जो बीमारी वहां पर गन्ने में होती है उसको दूर करने के लिये रिसर्च संस्थाओं और दूसरी संस्थाओं में जानकारी लेकर इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि किसानों को गन्ना बोने में प्रोत्साहन मिले और जो उन्हें दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है, वह दूर हो जाये।

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, the Government is aware that new pests which have developed in some parts of Punjab and U.P. have affected the sugarcane crop, and that is why we have advised the State Governments to replace it by new varieties which are released from Lucknow and Coimbatore.

RECOVERY OF THE ARREARS FROM THE LAKSHMI RATTAN COTTON MILLS Co LTD.

\*780.. DR. Z.A. AHMAD:

SHRI A.M. TARIQ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to

fThe qu  
floor of the House by Shri A. M. Tariq

Refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1034 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the amount realised in monthly instalments from the management of the Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur since the withdrawal of recovery proceedings; and

(b) what other steps are proposed to be taken to realise the amount of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S.O. JAMIR): (a) No payment has since been received; it has transpired that the recovery proceedings were not withdrawn but only kept in abeyance,

(b) The land and machinery of the Company have been attached and the State Government has been requested that the assets should be sold. The prosecution already launched against the Company for the non-investraeut of provident fund accumulations is pending in the Court and the State Government has now sanctioned prosecution also for the default in the payment of current contributions.

شری اے ایم - طارق - آپ نے  
کہا کہ پروویڈنٹ فونڈ چل رہا ہے  
تو سمجھا - مگر چل رہا ہے تو  
کس منزل میں ہے ؟

†[श्री ए० एम० तारिक : आपने कहा कि प्रोवीडेंट फंड चल रहा है। इतना तो समझा। मगर चल रहा है तो किस मंजिल में है ?]

**श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी :** दो तरह के प्रोवीडेंट फंड हैं। एक तो एरियर्स के लिये और दूसरा

\* [ Hindi transliteration.