

شری اے - ایم - طارق - ملٹری

جی نے جو فرمایا ہے کہ کچھ کہیں
ابھی ایسے ہیں جو امپلائیمنٹ نہیں
ہوئے ہیں یا کچھ ایسے سبکدوش
ہیں جو امپلائیمنٹ نہیں ہوئے ہیں
تو ان کو کب تک امپلائیمنٹ کیا
جائے گا -

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

श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी : वह ज्यादा कैसे नहीं हैं, जैसे कि 1965 में एक भी कैसे नहीं हुआ है। 1967-68 में 11 डिस्प्यूट्स हैं। उन 11 डिस्प्यूट्स 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.

† [] Hindi transliteration,
M/P(N)72RES-2(a)

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;

(c) 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 (d) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [See appendix LXIII, Annexure No. 59.]

श्री आर० पी० खैतान : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे 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 सप्लाई करते हैं और जब खंडसारी वालों को सप्लाई 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 ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, this naturally depends upon the per-acre yields of 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 प्राइसेज 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 युद्धवीर : श्रीमन्, राशन में जो बीनी 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 हूं 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 ANNASAHEB SHINDE: As far as the profitability ratio of sugar mill, 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. I would again urge upon the States to see that the amounts accruing from these taxes 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 bit 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 ANNASAHEB 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 ANNASAHEB 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 ANNASAHEB 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 श्रीकृष्णदत्त पालीवाल : अभी 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 ANNASAHAB 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 जहाँ गन्ना काफी बोया जाता है, उसमें किसी एक तरह की बीमारी पैदा होन से वहाँ 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 वहाँ पर गन्ने में होती है उसको दूर करने के लिये रिसर्च संस्थाओं और दूसरी संस्थाओं से 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 ANNASAHAB 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.

*750. DR. Z.A. AHMAD:

SHRI A.M. TARIQ:†

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to

†The question was asked on the 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.C. JAMIR): () 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-investment 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 - اب نے

کہا کہ پروویڈنٹ فنڈ میں چل رہا ہے

تو مستحکم - مگر چل رہا ہے تو

کس منزل میں ہے ؟

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

श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी : दो तरह के प्रोसीक्यूशन हैं। एक तो एरियर्स के लिये और दूसरा

† Hindi transliteration