

COUNCIL OF STATES

Tuesday, 2nd March 1954

The Council met at two of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SUGARCANE YIELD AND SCHEMES FINANCED BY THE INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

*152. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the highest and average yield of sugarcane per acre in (i) India, (ii) Indonesia, and (iii) Cuba; and

(b) the amount spent by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee on development schemes in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) The average and highest yield of sugarcane per acre for:

	Average	Highest
1. India	12.00 tons	128 tons
2. Indonesia	35-50 „	Nor available
3. Cuba	1607 „	Not available

(b) The amount financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in the year 1952-53 and in the year 1953-54:

State	1952-53	1953-54(1953-54)	
	(Grant) Rs.	(Grant) Rs.	Loan Rs.
U.P.	6,00,000	1,79,000	12,50,000
Bihar	89,764	1,78,000	
Bombay	77,219	88,800	
Madras	1,17,820	1,70,300	
Punjab	68,835	56,900	
West Bengal	1,08,205	53,600	
Orissa	6,453	—	
TOTAL	10,68,296	7,26,600	12,50,000

140 C.S.D.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know the places in India that give a greater yield per acre in respect of sugarcane?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: The greater yield is found in Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Saurashtra. In 1950-51 there was an average of 3-20 tons in terms of gur in Saurashtra.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: It is said that the highest in India is 128 tons per acre. May I know in which State?

SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: It was on an experimental farm in Bombay.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is it the sugarcane of variety No. 419?

SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: I am not an expert to give that information.

SHRI B. P. AGARWAL: May I know the improvement that has taken place since the establishment of the Central Sugarcane Committee yield in India?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Sir, I am sorry to say that improvement in all the places is not appreciable, but so far as those places where intensive work is being done are concerned, there has been an improvement.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it a fact, Sir, that the U.P. and Bihar Governments levy a special cess in order to have a fund for the development of sugarcane research? They have collected Rs. 7 crores and have spent only Rs. 1 crore. Under these circumstances why have the Government of India found it necessary to lend Rs. 10 lakhs to the U.P. Government?

SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: I think if the hon. Member looks into the Constitution, he will find that there is no such thing as a cess. They are collecting a tax when a commodity is taken in a particular area.

PROF. G. RANGA: I am told that they are collecting a special tax. Is it for any definite purpose or only as a part of their general revenues?

SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: The Constitution allowed them to collect a j tax. Therefore they are collecting it although they are treating it as a cess and spending some part of it, but under ; the Constitution they are not forced i to do it.

PROF. G. RANGA: When they are collecting so much money from the sugarcane growers in those areas where there are sugar mills, why was it necessary for the Government of India to go to their rescue and lend Rs. 10 Lakhs more?

SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: The Government of India starts its own research institute and uses money for that purpose. But the hon. Member wants to know why the State Governments are collecting the money when they are not spending it on research. That question can be put in the State Assembly there.

PROF. G. RANGA: My point is not answered. When they are collecting so much money from the sugarcane growers, why was it necessary for the Government of India to give them a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for sugarcane research?

SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: They are collecting a tax and that is

PROF. G. RANGA: You are wrongly informed.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I do not think this is a loan to the Government as such. It is a loan for the purpose of research, so far as the Sugarcane Committee research is concerned.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: The hon. Minister, I think, said that it was a tax. But when it was first applied to the sugarcane growers, was it not a cess to be exclusively set apart for the development of sugarcane?

. SHRI RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI: That was the provision in the last Constitution. But if the hon. Member reads

the provision in the present Constitution, he will find that it has been completely changed. And therefore, the tax collected under that particular article of the Constitution can be used for general purposes.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL FEDERATION

*153. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a member of the International Hospital Federation;

(b) if so, since when, and what is the annual subscription paid by India;

(c) what are the places where the International Hospital Congress Conferences have been held since the year 1951 and who represented India in those Conferences;

(d) whether the Federation has published any report of the Conferences held; and

(e) which is the latest report and what are the main' recommendations contained in that report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-"SEKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1951; the annual membership subscription paid ai present is £34.

(c) The Seventh International Hospital Congress was held in Brussels in July 1951, and the Eighth International Hospital Congress was held in London in May 1953, Lt.-Col. C. L. Pasricha, Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London represented the Government of India at the Eighth International Hospital Congress held in London in May 1953. Owing to financial stringency no representative of the Government of Indiu was deputed to attend the Seventh International Hospital Congress held *Hu* Brussels in July 1951.

(d) Yes.