

areas, some price factors will be introduced which might give incentive to the growers to take to growing paddy and other crops. Similarly, in Western UP, in the sugarcane growing areas also, cotton is likely to be encouraged. There also, we shall persuade the farmers to take to cotton-growing by giving them some financial aid also, if need be.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since there is a tendency in India to switch over from cereal crops to cash crops, may I know whether Government are doing anything to bring about a co-ordination between the cash crops and the other types of crops?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. The effort is to coordinate the activities, but not by legislation, as I said in the original reply. The price of jute is generally 2½ times the price of paddy, and, so, the prices will be regulated in such a way that cereal production is not hampered.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Government is convinced that the regulated crop pattern will be useful for the country; and, if so why is Government hesitant to bring in legislation for this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of being hesitant. But, as the hon. Member is aware, it is not possible, in one day, to change the minds of the growers; nor is it possible to reach the home of every person. So, it will take some time; and, our effort will be to persuade them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्राप पैटर्न के साथ साथ जमीन का भी क्लासिफिकेशन जरूरी है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि कौन सी जमीन में कौन सी फसल उपजाई जा सकती है अच्छी तरह से। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस का भी कोई इंतजाम सोचा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसके बारे में एक बहुत बढ़िया व्यवस्था की बात सोची जा रही है। डा० जे० एस० पटेल की अध्यक्षता

में एक क्रापिंग पैटर्न की कमेटी बनाई गई है जो देश भर में देखेगी कि किस जमीन पर कौन सी फसल अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है और क्या क्या प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिये ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : देश में जिन वस्तुओं की जरूरत है, उन वस्तुओं को खेतों में पैकाया जाय, ऐसी कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन सरकार देती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : देश में जितनी चीजों की आवश्यकता है, उन चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है। पर जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हर चीज का उत्पादन जितनी जरूरत है, उस मात्रा में हो सकना हर जगह कठिन है। इसलिये उस में एक बैलेंस रख कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात होगी।

“Deferred Prices” Paid to Cane Growers

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{ **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
*565. { **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
 { **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to abandon the scheme of “deferred prices” to be paid to sugar cane growers by the sugar mills over and above the fixed price of Rs. 1.62 per maund for cane purchased by the latter during each crushing season in accordance with the price-profit linking formula announced in September, 1958 by an amendment of the Sugar Cane Control Order of 1955;

(b) how many sugar mills came under the obligation to pay the said deferred price according to the formula announced in 1958;

(c) how many sugar mills paid any kind of extra price or deferred price **independently** of the price-profit linking formula or the amended Sugar Cane Control Order of September, 1958;

(d) what are the reasons for giving up the policy of ensuring a share of the profits of the sugar mills for the sugar-cane growers in the shape of deferred price in terms of said Order; and

(e) what will happen to the payments to which sugar-cane growers were entitled in accordance with the 1958 Scheme and which could not be realised from the Sugar Mills for one reason or another?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) to (e). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the Resolution No. 8-63/61-SEXP dated the 22nd August, 1962 issued by the Government on the Report of Tariff Commission for Revision of the Price Linking Formula for sharing sugar price between sugar factories and sugarcane growers, and laid on the Table of the House on 22nd August, 1962. The liabilities of the factories for the period 1958-62 will now be determined and Government will take action to have the payments made within a reasonable time. For future years, payments in addition to the then current minimum price for cane will be governed by the recovery of sugar from that cane.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The existing price linking formula came into existence in September, 1958; and the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission in October, 1960. What steps did Government take during the course of these intervening two years, before the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission, to calculate the additional price that has to be paid to the Indian growers and what steps...

Mr. Speaker: The supplementary should not be as long as the original question.

1599 (A) LSD—2.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What steps did they take to realise the additional price for sugarcane?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): As far this is concerned, but for the reference of this formula it would have been settled by this time. And, the question of actual payment did not arise because the entire matter was referred to the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission submitted its report on 9th June, 1961. The Tariff Commission has raised complicated questions which it would take some time for determination and the Government to take some decision. Day before yesterday, the entire report as well as the decision of the Government of India have been placed before the House. I would only request hon. Members to peruse these reports.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The linking formula came into existence in 1958 and it took two years for the Government to refer the matter to the Tariff Commission. For two years people were deprived of the additional price. What is the explanation which the Government has to offer?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this matter there have been complaints both from the industry as well as from the growers with regard to the reasonableness or otherwise of the price linking formula. The Government thought that the best way to decide the Question was to refer it to the Tariff Commission and it is at the request of both the growers as well as millowners that this matter was referred to the Tariff Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the Central Government had discussed this report and the formula given by the Tariff Commission with the representatives of growers, State Governments and the industry before taking a final decision?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of discussing it because we had sufficient discussions in this matter informally and also because the

recommendations of the Tariff Commission could not be placed before the industry or the growers, as such; it could be published only after the Government had taken a decision on the matter. All the same we have had informal consultations with the State Governments, growers as well as the industry regarding this formula and it was after very anxious consideration that we have come to the decision that has been placed on the Table here.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know why the Government has not given the figures in reply to part (b) of the main question? Is the figure before the Government or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that, all the factories should come within the price linking formula except the factories in Gujarat and Maharashtra because there the payment is made; there is no question of deferred payment. Definite amount is made payable and that would be the final payment also.

गोम्रा में डाक तथा तार की सुविधाएँ

*५६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब से गोम्रा, दमन और दीव और भूतपूर्व पुर्तगाली वस्तियों को भारत में सम्मिलित किया गया है तब से वहाँ डाक, तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं में किस प्रकार का विस्तार और सुधार किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन सुविधाओं के बारे में भविष्य के लिये स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख) समा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्धसंख्या ३६]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण को देखन से ज्ञात होता है कि यद्यपि गोम्रा

का विलीनीकरण दिसम्बर में हो गया था यानी आठ महीने हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है । अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में जो तेजी नहीं लाई गई है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Bhagavati: Goa, Daman and Diu were under the Military Governor. Now a civil administration has been set up there. One P.&T. officer has been deputed to assist the local administration and it is proposed to integrate the same with effect from 1-9-1962.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं अपने पहिले प्रश्न के बारे में थोड़ा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि स्वतन्त्रता से पहले गोम्रा में २० डाकखाने थे और अब वहाँ २१ हो गये हैं, यानी केवल एक ही बढ़ा है और ५६ नये डाकखाने खोले जाने वाले हैं । यह एक अच्छी बात है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये डाकखाने कितने समय में खोले जा सकेंगे ।

Shri Bhagavati: Within a year or so.

Dairy Farms

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*567. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. B. Das:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty-five dairy farms will be started on cooperative basis during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether these will be on consumers cooperative or any other cooperative basis?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Provi-