गुड़ ऋौर खांडसारी के भाव

*282. ∫श्री बागड़ी : श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या खाख तथा कृष्टि मंत्री 15 सितम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृत करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने गुड़ और खांडसारी के भावों तथा उसके उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण लगाने का इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है;
- (ख) क्या चीनी की खपत कम करने के लिए सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को खांडसारी उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में भी इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government have not taken any such general decision. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have, however, fixed maximum prices for sale of khandsari and the States importing khandsari from Uttar Pradesh have been asked to arrange sale of imported khandsari at prices in parity with the controlled prices in U.P. The State Governments have also been empowered to license khandsari units and power crushers and to regulate their working in reserved areas of the sugar factories.

श्री बागड़ी: बड़े उद्योगों के बढ़ावं के वास्ते छेटे उद्योगों पर पाबन्दी लगाने से देश में जो छोटे उद्योगों पर पाबन्दी लगाने से देश में जो छोटे उद्योग है वे टूटते हैं श्रीर समाजवाद के बिलकुल यह विपरीत बात है हालांकि सरकार बात समाजवाद की करती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय के घ्यान में यह बात श्राई है कि खांडसारी के ऊपर लाइसेंस श्रीर पाबन्दी लगाने से किसानों में श्राम बेंचैनी है श्रीर

खांडसारी का उद्योग बिलकुल घटता जा रहा है तो क्या सरकार इस पाबन्दी के ऊपर पुनर्बिचार करने जा रही है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): A₃ far as gur is concerned, we have not placed any restriction either on its movement or on its price. As far as khandsari is concerned, the Uttar Pradesh Government have taken certain measures for the purposes of regulating the production of khandsari That is all. I do not think that any impediments are placed in the development of these industries.

श्री बागड़ी: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंग कि चीनी के कारखाने-दारों को विदेश के अन्दर चीनी भेजने की जहां बदले में एक सहलियत यह है कि अपना मूल्य वह किसी तरीके से बढ़ायें उस के अलावा भी करोड़ों क्यें सरकार को उन को इसलिए देने पड़ते हैं कि उनको घाटा लगा तो वया इस किस्म की इसदाद खंडसारी या गृड़ बनाने वालों को भी देने का विचार है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Khandsari units are small for which high finances are not required. But to the extent necessary, help is being given for the development of gur industry and also khandsari industry.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that the price of gur has fallen after removing the zonal system and de-control and, if so, keeping in view the sugar production near about the target for 1964-65, is the Government going to de-control sugar also?

Shri C. Subramania: No. Sir. It is not under our consideration now.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: उत्तर प्रदेण की सरकार ने जब खांडसारी के भंडारों को ीब किया था उस समय खांडसारी का भाव ४७ रुपये और कुछ ग्राने मन था । ग्रव जब खांडसारी के ऊपर से प्रतिबंध हटना है तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सीज करते समय कहा

था कि इस से भाव नीचे जायेंगे तो गवर्नमेंट ष्ठसे खुद खरीद कर लेगी । ग्रब खांडसारी के भाव २७ रुपये मन ग्रा गये हैं तो उन्होंने खला कर दिया है। मेरे कहने का अभिप्रायः यह है कि एक सरकार जो इतना बड़ा आश्वासन देती है कि भाव इससे नीचे गिरने पर वह खद खरीद कर लेगी लेकिन उस ग्रपने ग्राश्वासन को अमल में नहीं लाती है तो भाव उस से इतने नीचे गिरने का दोष फिर किस के ऊपर रहेगा ? या तो यह करें कि दूसरे राज्यों में जाने की सुविधा करें या फिर उतने भाव में स्वयं सरकार खरीदे । एक ब्राक्श्वासन देने पर यदि इस तरह से उसे पुरा करने से बचा जायेगा भ्रौर राजा स्वयं ही ग्रगर भ्रपनी प्रजा के साथ इस प्रकार का न्याय करने नगे तो ब्राबिर किस तरीक़े से यह काम चलेगा ?

म्रध्यक्ष महोदय: ग्रव इस का वे क्या उत्तर दे सकते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is the U. P. Governments responsibility and I hope the Uttar Pradesh Government will discharge its responsibility. This is not the forum to raise it.

Shri A. P. Jain: Gur and khandsari being substitute products of consumption, may I know whether gur and khandsari come within the ambit of all-India sugar policy and, if so, whether the action taken by the Uttar Pradesh Government is in consonance with the all-India policy or is it otherwise?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as thandsari production and consumption are concerned, the major production takes place in Uttar Pradesh and the major consumption also takes, place in Uttar Pradesh. That is why we have allowed the Uttar Pradesh Government to control it and to the extent surplus is available for export that is allowed to be exported. There is nothing contrary to the national policy.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: What is the estimated amount of sugarcane which is utilised for gur and khandsari production and may I know if the Government is thinking of having some integrated policy regarding the purchase of sugarcane by the sugar factory owners and the khandsari and gur manufacturers? At present there seems to be a large diversity in prices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: About 30 per cent or a little more than that is utilisted for sugar production in the mills. The rest of it is used for the purpose of gur and khandsari manufacture. In certain places, areas are reserved for sugar factories. It is on that basis we also fix the price for sugarcane which would be paid by the sugar factories.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: भाजकल गन्ना पेरा जा रहा है तो उनके यहां से जो गुड़ श्रीर खांड श्राती है तो व्यापारी लोग उसका भाव गिराते हैं तो क्या सरकार गुड़ श्रीर खांड के भाव व्यापारियों द्वारा कम करने से किसानों को बचायेगी ?

notified the minimum price which the farmer should get for his cane. I do not think at any place the price has come down below this level.

श्री भ्रॅकार लाल बेरवा : इस वक्त पिंडलक सेक्टर में गुड़ भ्रीर खांडसारी के कितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं ? क्या इसकी खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नये कारखाने लगाने का विचार है ; ग्रगर हां, तो कां है

Shri C. Subramaniam: To my knowledge, there is no public sector factory for the manufacture of gur and khandsari. There might be cooperative sector units on this. There is no proposal to start any unit in the public sector.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that there is shortage of sugar and that shortage is met with khandsari as substitute, may I know what steps Government propose to take to give more incentive to the khandsari manufacturers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a question of utilising the available cane for the purpose of manufacture of Sugar, Khandsari and Gur. What is the most economical way of utilising the cane has to be decided. and technical opinion **s**cientific the that sugar manufacture best way of utilising the cane because of the various by-products coming out of it. That is why we try to give first priority to the manufacture of sugar. As far as the utilisation of cane for the purpose of manufacturing gur and khandsari also is concerned, pecause we are not utilising the entire cane for the purpose of manufacturing sugar, we are allowing that and we are giving encouragement to that also.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that Government have fixed minimum price for the cane to be surplied to the sugar factory? Have they directed the UP Government to fix a minimum price for the cane which is supplied to khandsari manufacturers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Till now the prices obtained by the farmers from the khandsari industry is more than the minimum price which has been fixed. Therefore, if such a situation arises, then at will be considered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछ गय : उत्तर प्रदेश में खंदसारी 27 रुपये मन विकती है, यह रूस बना है श्रीर यही खंडसारी राजस्थान, गुजरात श्रीर श्रन्य प्रान्तों में साठ, सत्तर रुपये मन के हिसाब से विक रही है। भावों में इस श्रन्तर का एक कारण यह है कि जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया यया है, उसके कारण भाव बढ़े हुए हैं। क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रतिबन्ध को तोड़ने का है, क्योंकि इसी कारण काफी ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The restriction is placed for the purpose of making khar sail sugar available for U.P. consumption. As a matter of fact, the allotment of factory sugar is limited to the extent, because they have got khandsail sugar. It is only that quantity which is available at meeting the consumption needs of U.P. are met which is allowed to be moved out. That is why perhaps because of the scarcity in other areas, it fetches a higher price.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आज गुड़ 27 रुपये मन बिक रहा है तो गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं खरीदती है ? पिछले साल गुजरात में गुड़ अस्सी रुपये मन क्यों बिका है ? गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं उसको अपने कब्जे में करती, जिससे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न ह ? इसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को क्या आवजेक्शन है ? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट करती है कि यह यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की रेस्पांसीबिलटी है। तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की रेस्पांसीबिलटी क्या है ?

श्री हुतम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य जिस गुस्से से सवाल पूछते हैं, उससे डर लगता है ।

श्रष्टियक्त महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को डर क्यों लगता है ? डर तो मुझे लगना चािर । सब तरफ की नाराजगी मुझ पर कन्सेन्ट्रेट होती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have stated already that the production of khandsari is mainly consumed within U.P. That is why UP requirements are given first priority and that is why UP Government is allowed to control its production and distribution.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the demand of brown sugar in various foreign countries and also the crashing prices of gur and khandsari which it make it difficult for the farmers in the long run, may I know if Government intend to purchase khandsari for export purposes?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; there is no such proposal.

श्री काओ राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय बार बार यह फरमाते हैं कि यू० पी० के लोगों को मुहैया करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह नीति ग्रपनाई है और भारत सरकार भी सम्भवतः उस से स्मृत है । मैं यह जानना चाह्ता हूं कि जिस नीति से वहां के किसानों का भाव इतना गिर जायें, उस नीति का पालन करने में भारत सरकार क्यों सहायता दे रही है और क्यों नहीं उसको रोकती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, even now the producers of gur and khandsari are in a position to pay higher prices than what the sugar factories pay. Therefore, so far as the farmers are concerned there has been no distress in this respect. As a matter of fact, there is a premium for gur and khandsari. Therefore, there is no question of giving any direction in thisrespect.

ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वैस्टियन---श्री ग्रार० जी० दुवे ।

श्री काशी राम गुन्त: ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था । मेरा प्रश्न तो यह या कि भारत सरकार क्यों

प्राच्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य प्रव बैठ जार्ये । प्रव हम प्रगले सवाल पर बले गये हैं ।

Improved High-Yielding Varieties of Crops

Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

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

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute had developed high-yield hybrid varieties of maize, jowar, cotton and rust-resistant wheat; and

(b) the steps taken to supply these new varieties to the farmers througout the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Excepting cotton, high-yielding varieties and hybrids of the other crops have been produced at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(b) The seeds of hybrid maize and jowar are multiplied by the National Seeds Corporation. The seeds of wheat varieties, bred at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, are multiplied both by the Institute and State Departments of Agriculture. The improved seeds, after multiplication are distributed to the farmers.

Shri B. G. Dubey: May I know what exact amount of increase in the yield in respect of various varities has been found out in the stage of experiment and what is the experiment actually they are distributed and sown in various areas?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It depends on so many factors like irrigation, the fertilizer that you put in, the quality of soil etc. But, generally speaking, as far as hybrid maize is concerned it has secured results between 70 to 80 per cent. The same is the case with sorghum, a variety of jowar. It has also produced very good results.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In view of the fact that in respect of jowar, bajra and other varieties a lot of foodgrain is lost due to rust, may I know whether this institute has been able to devise any rust-resistance element in respect of varieties other than wheat?

Shri Shahnawar Khan: Jowar and bajra do not have rust, They may have some other diseases. Rust is a problem only in the case of wheat.