

resulting from the failure of a new technique or to meet extra expenditure involved in replacing a traditional technique with a new one.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know what is the difference in the expenditure on traditional methods and the new technique?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That will depend from technique to technique.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether this scheme has been sent to the State Governments to be implemented?

**Shri Raj Bahadur.** Yes, Sir. The Government have created what is known as the Expert Assessment Committee and these techniques have been passed on to certain State Governments and they have been called upon to experiment upon them.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether any rules have been laid down for spending this money? Is it under the existing law or any rules have been framed?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We want to encourage new techniques and new methods to save the cost of construction of roads, to improve the speed of construction and achieve other results which are desirable. In this particular context, and for that matter, I may add that the allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs was made in the third Plan and out of that, Rs. 42 lakhs have been reserved or earmarked to cover the loss, if any, arising from the adoption of new techniques, so that the difference between the cost, conventional cost and the new cost is made up.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether these experiments are made on the national highways or on the city roads only?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** They will be made largely on other roads because we want stabilisation of soil and other methods, which are to be primarily experimented upon.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know the mileage of the roads which have been laid in the Union territories according to the new technique?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** No, Sir. We have made a selection in certain specific areas.

#### Cane Prices

\*619. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when there is a competition between the sugar factories and khandsari manufacturers about the supply of cane, the latter after higher price than the minimum fixed by Government to the cultivators, but when the factories are closed due to short supply of cane, the Khandsari manufacturers give to the cultivators a price much below the minimum price also; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to see that the cultivators get at least the minimum price fixed by Government for the cane to be supplied to the sugar factories?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no control over the price of sugarcane purchased by khandsari manufacturers and cane price paid depends on demand and supply position during different years and even at different times in a year. In times of shortage and high prices of khandsari, khandsari manufacturers pay a higher price for sugarcane and *vice versa*.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** He is narrating facts. I have put this question to enquire as to what steps they have taken to see that at least the cultivators get the minimum price for the supply of cane to the khandsari manufactures.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** At no time has the price gone down below the price fixed by Government even with regard to khandsari manufacture.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Have you ever made any enquiry in this connection, because my information is that they are paid much below the minimum price?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Not to my knowledge.

**Shri Sonavane:** May I know whether representations have been made by the Maharashtra sugarcane growers that they get less price even though the percentage of sucrose content in their cane is higher compared to that in other parts of the country?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have not so far received any complaint.

**Shri Ranga:** However much we many be anxious that gur and khand-sari also should be produced, should not be discouraged, what steps are Government taking to see that these khandsari manufacturers or producers also pay the minimum price to sugarcane producers? Have they got any agency either at the State level or at the Union level?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Till now the complaint is that the khandsari manufacturers pay a much higher price, and therefore they divert the cane from sugar manufacture to khandsari manufacture. Therefore, within the last two years in any event, no case has come to the notice of the Government where a price below the minimum fixed is being obtained by the growers.

**श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :** क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय को यह बात मालूम है कि खंडसारी शक्कर बनाने वाले सीधे-सीधे गन्ना नहीं खरीदते, बल्कि वे रस खरीदते हैं ? इसलिए क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात को और ध्यान दिया है कि रस के भाव भी इस प्रकार से निश्चित किये जायं कि वे गन्ने के दामों के साथ मेल खा सकें ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We cannot fix only at one point. If we fix the price at one point, then we will have to fix the prices at various points of

production also. As far as khand-sari and gur industries are concerned, they are completely uncontrolled, and they are in the small-scale industries sector, and there is no possibility of having any control over them.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** Is it uncontrolled or uncontrollable, what does he say?

**Mr. Speaker:** Uncontrolled.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know whether it is a fact that khandsari producers underweigh the sugarcane of the growers when they sell their cane?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not know about it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From the reply to part (a) of the question, it appears that they have confirmed whatever has been asked in the question by Shri Pande. They have expressed their inability to do anything in the matter, because there is no control over the price. I want to know whether the Government has issued any instructions to their department, the cane inspectors and others, that in case a price below the minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 2 per maund, or whatever it is, is given to the cultivators by the khandsari industry, they can appeal against that.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The minimum price assured is only with reference to the sugar factories. There is no minimum price fixed for the other purchasers and other users of sugarcane. Sugar production in factories is an organised industry, and therefore it is possible to enforce this minimum price at that level. It will not be possible to enforce it at the other levels.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** अभी मंत्री जी ने चीनी के मूल्य से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया है कि गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें निर्णय करती हैं। तो राज्य सरकारों के निर्णय का परिणाम यह है कि आठ चीनी मिल लगभग बन्द होने

को है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की अपनी राय क्या है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** No, Sir; as far as the minimum price is concerned, it is fixed by the Central Government by an order; it is not the State Government but this is only the minimum price. It is open for anybody to pay a higher price than the minimum price.

**श्री कमल नयन बजाज :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता लगा है कि वेस्टर्न यू०पी० में खाम कर ऐसी बहुत फ़ैक्टरियाँ हैं, जो कि मीजन के बीच में इस लिए बन्द हो गई हैं कि केन-ग्रोअर्ज और फ़ैक्टरियों के बीच में केन प्राइस के बारे में समझौता नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिसकी वंदीलत मजदूरों पर भी आफ़त आ रही है, शक्कर का उत्पादन भी कम होगा और कहीं केन भी खड़ा न रह जाये—ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति हो रही है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not know this individual case. If it is brought to my notice. I shall see what can be done.

#### Procurement Prices of Foodgrains

- \*620. { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri D. S. Patil:**  
**Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:**  
**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrivals of foodgrains have declined in the markets due to the declared producer's prices of agricultural commodities;

(b) the names of the State Governments which have requested the Central Government to raise the procurement price; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this behalf?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no procurement price as such. The State Governments have fixed statutory wholesale maximum prices of rice for various Centres in their States. The procurement of rice is being made having regard to these prices. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested for an upward revision in the maximum prices of some varieties of rice which has been agreed to.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार अनाज खरीदने में असफल रही है, इस का कारण यह है कि अनाज उत्पादन करने वालों की ओर से इस का तीव्र विरोध किया गया है ?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Procurement now takes place only in the surplus States; as far as that is concerned, it is going according to Plan. Till now there has been no difficulty.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी महाराष्ट्र सरकार के द्वारा जो ज्वार नहीं खरीदी जा रही है, क्या सरकार के लिए यह पर्याप्त प्रमाण नहीं है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That question should be put to the Maharashtra Government; it is not on behalf of the Central Government.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** इस समय अनाज की जो प्राइस दी जाती है, वह कम होने की वजह से बाज़ार में और सरकार के पास भी अनाज नहीं आता है। इतना ही नहीं, चूँकि बाईर के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ज्यादा दाम मिलता है, इसलिए अनाज की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता कि सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपाय सोचा है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We take into account the prevailing market price and the prevailing price which the