

में पैदा होता है, उस में से कितनी मिक्कदार ऐसी है जो कोल्हू के जरिये से तेल निकालने में काम आती है ?

साज तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किदवाई) :
हर चीज कोल्हू से निकलती है ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if, with regard to neem oil, Government are aware that there is a company in Calcutta called the Calcutta Chemical Company that manufactures soap and other articles from neem oil for the last quarter of a century? Is that knowledge available to the workers in the Harcourt Butler Institute?

Shri Kidwai: I think we should all be thankful to the hon. Member for the information he has given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Heda: I want to put one question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough of neem oil.

SUGARCANE (YIELD)

*544. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be please to state:

(a) the highest yield of sugar-cane per acre;

(b) what areas give an average yield of above 30 tons per acre;

(c) what measures Government propose to take for the intensive cultivation of sugarcane;

(d) the best breed of sugarcane developed by the Breeding Institute, Coimbatore; and

(e) what are its special features?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) 128 tons per acre in Bombay.

(b) Peninsular India, especially the States of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad

(c) Intensive cultivation is already in progress in the main sugarcane growing States under the development schemes financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 18.]

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that sugarcane variety No. 419 that is grown in Hyderabad and Kolhapur have given the best recovery, do Government contemplate making some research about this variety and improving it further?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is that cane which has given the maximum yield of 128 tons per acre, and it is being cultivated in peninsular India.

Shri Heda: But its research is being done in a place where it is not grown.

Shri Gadgil: That is the usual way!

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): How does it matter where the particular research is being made?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the acreage under sugarcane cultivation in which artificially improved strains of sugarcane are being used?

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member shall have to give notice for this vast information.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Vast information? It is only a small information.

Shri Gopala Rao: Are Government aware that the policies adopted by them have been discouraging and detrimental to both extensive and intensive cultivation of sugarcane?

Shri Kidwai: That may be the opinion of the hon. Member.

Shri Nambiar: What is your opinion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Apart from opinion, has it had any deleterious effect?

Shri Kidwai: If the Government had suspected that their policy will

have a bad effect, they would have changed it.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the latest figures of percentage increase in cane yields in the development areas of various States?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A tabular statement for 27 States? I will not allow such a question.

Shri Kidwai rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can we go on with a statement for 27 States as if there is no other work?

Shri Kidwai: I can give the experience of a particular farmer. I have the figures about a particular farmer. In 1949 he had an acreage of 86 under cane cultivation, and the production was 18,049 maunds. Next year, the acreage was 90, but the production was 22,657 maunds. Next year, the acreage decreased to 87 and the production increased to 25,923 maunds. And the next year, i.e., 1952-53, although the acreage was below 90, the production was 32,903. That has shown that, as the Tariff Commission has anticipated, the yield per acre will steadily increase, and therefore, the price of cane can be decreased.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where is this farmer from?

Shri Kidwai: He hails from the Punjab where the recovery in sugar is the lowest.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether this particular farmer has been recommended for the award of the title of Krishi Pandit?

Shri Kidwai: No, because others are doing still better. As I have stated, in the case of one cultivation in South India, the production was 120 maunds per acre.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government are going to decrease the price of sugarcane, on the basis of the production by this particular farmer?

Shri Kidwai: I think people are relying on the report or the recommendation made by the Tariff Board. The Tariff Board had recommended that as the years advance, the yield per acre will increase, and therefore the price should be decreased. If we had accepted the Board's recommendation *in toto*, then the price today should have been Rs. 1-2-0, but still we are paying Rs. 1-5-0.

Sardar Lal Singh: Are the figures given by the hon. Minister in regard to Punjab supported in the case of the other provinces? Is it not a fact the cane experts of many provinces have stated that because of the low price of sugarcane, the cane growers are not lifting insecticides, fungicides, fertilisers etc., because it does not pay them to use these things?

Shri Kidwai: As I have stated, in one year we were paying at the rate of Rs. 2/- per maund. I shall again take the example of this particular farmer. In one year, the price was fixed at Rs. 2/- per maund. The next year, I find that the production had decreased very much. It had come down from 21,000 maunds to 8,000 maunds, because other comparable commodities were getting higher prices in blackmarket.

Sardar Lal Singh: May I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that his statement that sugarcane production had decreased, is not correct, because in 1947-48.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: On a point of order.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member may be knowing very much, but it is not the question hour where they ought to give information to the hon. Minister. There should be no cross-examination here. I would not allow any question in the nature of a cross-examination. The only point is this—where there has been any difficulty in obtaining any figures or any information from any published books, or documents or literature or administration reports, they can

put a question to the hon. Minister to get that information or those figures. But this is not the time for correcting an hon. Minister. He may be corrected later on.

Sardar Lal Singh: I am putting this question, for the sake of information only. I want to inquire whether, in case the answer given by the hon. Minister may not be quite correct, it is open to an hon. Member to say that the information given is misleading or wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it then that the hon. Member says that such and such a report gives such and such a figure? The hon. Member knows how to put a question.

Shri Namdhari: On a point of order, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given my ruling on the point of order already.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Have the Government taken any steps to recognise the great scientific work of Sir T. S. Venkataraman, to whose researches these improved varieties of sugarcane are due, and as a result of whose researches, the Indian sugarcane industry has been saved from a collapse?

Shri Kidwai: I think the mere fact that his name has been mentioned here is a recognition of his services.

DERAILMENT OF KUMAON EXPRESS

*545. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on or about the 25th May, 1953, an attempt was made to derail the Kumaon Express on the Kathgodam-Bareilly Section on the North-Eastern Railway?

(b) How was it detected?

(c) Was there patrolling of the site which is in a belt of dense forest near the Kichar bridge?

(d) Have any investigations started?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and

(b). At about 19-03 hours on 25th May 1953, while No. 212 Down Kumaon Express was on the run between Kichha and Baheri Stations on the Kasganj-Kathgodam Section of the North-Eastern Railway, the Driver felt a severe jerk and stopped the train. On examination of the track, it was found that a dogspike was inserted in the rail joint.

(c) No, but subsequent to this incident partial patrolling was introduced.

(d) The case is under investigation by the Government Railway Police.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government consider the advisability of strengthening the patrolling arrangements in such belts as fall in dense forest regions?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Government are always giving very deep consideration to matters concerning the safety of the railway lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. A. M. Thomas.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: After this incident, will the Government strengthen the patrolling.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I have called Mr. A. M. Thomas.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether investigations have been made into this accident, and if so whether they have disclosed that this was part of a general subversive plan, or only a stray incident?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No regular inquiry into this incident was held. But from the report of our district officer there, it appears to be a case of sabotage.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether in such cases, patrolling is done by the railwaymen themselves, or by the police and the railwaymen together?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The patrolling is done by the railwaymen on trolleys, and sometimes also by the local civil police.