

boring in the lands of small, marginal and tribal farmers provided the cost of an individual bore-well falls within the limit of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 respectively. The additional cost exceeding the prescribed limits will be borne by the individual beneficiary.

Survey for new sugar mills

2196. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing sugar mills in the country and the total quantity of sugar produced per annum from the said mills;

(b) whether Government had made any survey in the recent past for the establishment of new sugar mills in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are 376 installed sugar factories in the country with an annual sugar production capacity of 76.92 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c) The Central Government do not conduct any survey for the establishment of new sugar mills in the country. The entrepreneurs desirous of setting up new sugar mills are required to follow certain guidelines while submitting their proposals. A copy of the guidelines issued for the Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard is attached.

Copy of the Guidelines

Government of India

Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development

PRESS NOTE NO. 1

(1987 Series)

Sub:—Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year plan.

Government have decided to grant Industrial Licences under the Industry (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment and expansion of sugar factories in areas of assured sugar cane availability with potential for further development of sugarcane.

2. The broad guidelines that will be followed in this regard are as under:—

(1) The policy followed during the Sixth Plan period viz. grant of licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector followed by the Public Sector, will continue in the Seventh Plan. However, in areas where proposals from these two sectors are not received, the proposals from the private sector would be considered.

(2) The basic criterion for establishment of a new sugar unit would be the adequate availability of sugarcane in a compact area around the proposed factory site. The potential for cane cultivation would be only an additional factor.

(3) Where there are a large number of sugar factories located in one district, State Governments should make proper zoning of sugarcane areas for each existing sugar factory before a request for expanding the capacity of any existing factory or installation of any new sugar factory in that district is considered. State Governments have been delegated with powers to regulate reservation of such areas under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.

(4) To ensure supply of adequate availability of sugar cane for existing capacity as well as for future expansion, no licence would normally be granted for the establishment of new sugar factories within a radius of 40 kilometres of an existing unit.

(5) In regard to the initial licensed capacity of new sugar units and expansion of existing units to be licensed

during the Seventh Plan Period, the new units would be licensed for an initial capacity of 2500 T.C.D. and expansion of existing units would be allowed upto 3500 T.C.D. subject, however, to the availability of adequate sugarcane.

Expansion of capacity of existing units would be permitted upto a maximum 5000 T.C.D. provided that the additional requirements of sugarcane above 3500 T.C.D. accrue through increased productivity and not by expansion of area under sugarcane.

(6) Licensing of new sugar units in backward area will be given priority subject to adequate availability of sugarcane and techno-economic viability.

(7) Industrial licence applications for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted to the State Government for onward transmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development. The State Government, while forwarding the applications should give their specific recommendations alongwith clear and comprehensive details of sugarcane availability position in the proposed factory area.

Sd/-

(P. K. S. IYER)

Director

F. No. 10/133/86 New Delhi, 2-1-1987.

Press Information Bureau is requested kindly to give wide publicity to the above Press Note.

Press Information Bureau,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Budni, M.P.

2197. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions of the Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute situated at Budni in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is imperative for every manufacturer of farm machinery to get his product tested and certified by the aforesaid Institute;

(c) whether it has come to Government's notice that Eicher Tractor M-244 had faired badly some time back and the farmer who purchased the same against bank loans had sustained losses;

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter to help such farmers; and

(e) whether Government propose to go into the question of inferior machinery being sold to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Budni (M.P.) imparts on the job training in the selection operation, repair and maintenance of tractors and other agricultural machinery and conducts performance tests of the same with a view to assessing their suitability.

(b) According to the licencing conditions it is incumbent on tractor manufacturers to get the proto-types of each model of its tractor tested at the Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Budni. Only after satisfactory test, he can undertake commercial production of the same.

(c) and (d) Complaints were received against mal-functioning of Eicher Tractor M-244 in February, 1984. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Industry. They informed that the Company did not hold any industrial licence for manufacture of tractors. They had applied for a C.O.B. licence after the tractor manufacturing industry was brought under the licencing fold with effect from 30-3-1984. They also informed that it was proposed to include a condition in the Industrial Licence to the effect that