

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: I am putting it. Is it not necessary that we should have from the Government side a positive assurance that these urgent matters will be most carefully attended to?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: These matters are carefully attended to. At every stage we discuss the matter with the various State Governments and then we advise them to start as many fair price shops as are warranted and that is why, having regard to the figures that I have given, during the last three months the number of fair price shops has gone up by 28 per cent, and I think that more than 77,000 fair price shops are functioning throughout the country now. It is not a small figure and I think the inference that has been drawn by the hon. Member is not correct.

میں مہمانوں کی : کہا وزیر صاحب  
فرمائیں کہ انہیں پوائس شاپ  
سے کب تک جنگ کو نجات مل  
جائے گی اور گورنمنٹ اس قابل ہو  
جائے گی کہ لوگوں کو آسانی سے خوراک  
مل سکے۔ اپنے راج میں کہا یہ  
گورنمنٹ ایسا کر سکے گی یا نہیں  
کر سکے گی۔

†[شی عبدالغنی : کیا وزیر صاحب  
فرمائیے گی انفریئر پرائس شاپس کب  
تک जनता को नजान मिल जायगी  
और गवर्नमेंट इस काबिल हो जायगी कि  
लोگوں کو آسانی سے خوراک मिल سکے—  
अपने राज में क्या यह गवर्नमेंट ऐसा कर  
सकेगी या नहीं कर सकेगी ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जहर कर मंत्री  
और हमारे ही राज में होगा क्योंकि आपका  
राज तो आने वाला नहीं है ।

श्री اے۔ اہم۔ طارق : میں  
وزیر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں

کہ کیا اس کے علم میں یہ بات آئی  
ہے کہ ہندوستان ہاؤسنگ فیکٹری  
میں کام کرنے والے آدمیوں نے اس  
جات کی فیملی کو بھی کہ ان کو  
وہاں ایک دوکان کھولنے کی اجازت  
دی جائے لیکن سرکار کی ڈائریکشن  
کے باوجود وہاں نے جو حاکم ہوں  
وہ یہ دوکان کھولنے کی اجازت نہیں  
دیتے۔ اس سلسلہ میں گورنمنٹ کیا  
کارروائی کر رہی ہے۔

†[شی اے۔ اے۔ تارک : میں وزیر  
ساحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ان  
کے علم میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ ہندوستان  
ہاؤسنگ فیکٹری میں کام کرنے والے آدمیوں  
نے اس بات کی ڈیمانڈ کی تھی کہ انکو  
وہاں ایک دوکان کھولنے کی اجازت دی جائے  
لیکن سرکار کی ڈائریکشن کے باوجود  
وہاں کے جو حاکم ہیں یہ دوکان کھولنے  
کی اجازت نہیں دیتے—اس سلسلہ  
میں گورنمنٹ کیا کارروائی کر رہی ہے ؟]

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग  
फॅक्टरी वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिसٹ्री के नीचे  
काम करती हैं । उसका मालिक एक तरह  
से कारपोरेशन है जो नीम सरकारी है ।  
आपने जो यह बताया है मैं उनकी नोटिस में  
ला दूंगा ।

चीनी کا उत्पादन

{ شی विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी  
बीरिया :  
\*६१. { شی रामे शचन्द्र शंकरलालराव  
सांडेकर :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६३-६४ के मौसम के  
लिए चीनी के उत्पादन का मूलतः कितना  
लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ;

† The question was actually asked  
on the floor of the House by Shri

[ ] Hindi transliteration, handekar.

(ख) वास्तव में अब तक कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ तथा कितना अभी शेष रहता है; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य से कम है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

f[ SUGAR PRODUCTION

f SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: \ SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what target was fixed originally for the year 1963-64 season for the production of sugar;

(b) how much sugar has actually been produced so far and how much remains to be produced; and

(c) whether the production is short of the target and if so, what are the reasons therefor?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) The target based on requirements was 33 lakh tonnes.

(b) The production up to 15th April, 1964 has been 24.04 lakhs tonnes. It is not possible to give any definite figure of production for the remaining period of the season.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is mainly due to large-scale diversion of sugar-cane to gur and khandasari manufacture despite regulatory measures taken to reduce such diversion; continued high prices of gur and damage done to the crop by the cold spell also heloed to reduce sugar production.

†[खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थामस) : (क) आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर ३३ लाख मीट्रिक टन का लक्ष्य था ।

† [ ] English translation.

‡[ ] Hindi translation.

(ख) १५ अप्रैल, १९६४ तक २४.०४ लाख मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हुआ है । फसल की शेष अवधि के उत्पादन के निश्चित आंकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) जी हाँ । यह मुख्यतः गुड़ और खण्डसारी में कम गन्ना लगने के लिये नियामक उपाय अपनाये जाने पर भी इनमें बड़े पैमाने पर गन्ना खपने और गुड़ के भाव निरन्तर ऊँचे रहने के कारण हुआ । शीत लहर से फसल को शीत पहुँचने से भी शर्करा का उत्पादन कम हुआ ।]

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: May I know, Sir, the steps that the Government propose to take to meet this shortage and supply sugar to consumers according to their needs?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, we have to work within our availability. That is why we had reluctantly to reduce the quota of States by 5 per cent. We hope no further reduction would be necessary and that with the 5 per cent, reduction we would be able to manage for the remaining period of the year.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: May I know, Sir, if it is not a fact that the sugar mills do not produce sugar deliberately in order to create shortage so that they may get more advantages?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: That is not correct.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have decided to increase the capacity of sugar production and, if so, by how much, and whether any names of societies have been recommended for issue of licences when they would 'go into production'?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Our idea is to issue further licences for sugar factories to the extent of 5 to 7 lakh tonnes. In fact, the Screening Committee has more or less finalised its work and the recommendations would go to the Licensing Committee.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has considered the advisability of procurement of khandsari sugar and its controlled distribution to fill up the gap?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, after all the production of khandsari sugar comes roughly to 3 lakhs tonnes or so, and it is mainly produced in the State of UP. We have put a ban on the export of khandsari sugar to the other parts of the country. In fact, the supply of sugar per month to UP, comes to below 20,000 tonnes. It is because of the supply of jaggery and khandsari that they are able to manage. We do not propose to put control on the production of khandsari.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: If I have heard the hon. Minister correctly, he said that the target of requirement was 33 lakh tonnes. So far as my knowledge goes—and the entire House will agree with me—it was the target of production and not the target of requirements because targets are always fixed according to production and not according to the requirements of the country. Will the hon. Minister say whether it was the target of production or target of requirements? If it was the target of production, why was the target not achieved?

SARBAR SWARAN SINGH: I do not see any difference. The targets of production and targets of requirements generally are interchangeable and should be interchangeable. Maybe, if we cannot produce enough, to that extent we have to be content with some shortfall. I am not clear as to what the hon. Member is trying to argue. Himself being in the sugar

industry, if the hon. Member knows something more, he should come out clearly rather than putting it in a circuitous way.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: The hon. Minister has just said that since UP produced khandsari and jaggery, the quota of sugar for that State is fixed lower than those of other States. May

I know, Sir, from him if jaggery and khandsari are really substitutes for sugar? Since sugar is given through rationing and control, everybody wants sugar and not khandsari. Khandsari is sold outside UP.

SARBAR SWARAN SINGH: It is correct that part of the khandsari that is made in UP, is also sold outside.

But we thought that UP, being a large State and also surplus both in gur and khandsari, they are also accustomed to take considerable quantity of khandsari and also gur. The quota that has been given to UP, was based upon the off-take during a period when the supply position was rather easy. This is an additional circumstance that my colleague has mentioned that it is a matter of further help for them. Actually the quota of sugar that is given to them is based on rational consideration even outside the availability of khandsari.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: May I know, Sir, the number of sugar factories which have already been closed for want of sugar-cane and if that is so, what action Government is going to take in the matter?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Out of 198 sugar factories, 150 factories have closed down.

Only 43 factories are now working. It depends upon the availability of sugar-cane. By February, March and April, in fact, sugar factories start closing down.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, the hon. Minister said that the production target and the necessity of sugar are interchangeable.

May I know, Sir, if it requires a lot of intelligence to

understand that if the production capacity is less than the requirement, then there is a shortage in the country? Would the Minister kindly reply?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: There is no shortage of production capacity. The capacity comes to more than 28 lakh tonnes. With 26 lakh tonnes installed capacity we produced in the year 1960-61 30 lakh tonnes. There is no question of want of installed capacity.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: May I know, Sir, how are we going to account for the shortage of alcohol which is determined on the availability of molasses which is produced from sugar since the alcohol-based industries are heavily suffering from shortage of molasses?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: There has been a shortage in the supply of molasses but that cannot be helped.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Is the hon. Minister aware that khand-sari is a very important cottage industry in I.P. spread over a large area and that due to the unhelpful policy of the Government recently it has suffered a great deal?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I do not accept that. Our attitude is not at all unhelpful. In fact, if the hon. Member has been seeing the prices at which "khand-sari" is quoted even in U.P., he will be convinced that the prevailing price is pretty reasonable. If anything, it is on the high side. So there is no question of any unhelpful attitude.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, if the Government will examine the advisability of revision of quota of crystal sugar to U.P. and ensure that the citizens of U.P. get at least that amount of sugar *per capita* as is given to other States?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is not possible to revise the quota. As my senior colleague has indicated, Sir, we have allocated these quotas based on the consumption when the sugar

situation was rather easy. So it is not possible to revise the quota now..

### कुसुमी पर बैंगनों का पटरी से उतरना

\*६२. श्री राम साहाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी उत्तर रेलवे के कुसुमी स्टेशन पर हाल में एक माल गाड़ी की दस बैंगनें पटरी से उतर गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पटरी से उतरने का क्या कारण था ; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६४ में अब तक पटरी से उतरने की कुल कितनी घटनायें हुई और वे कौन कौन सी रेलवे पर हुई ?

### t [DERAILMENT OF- WAGONS AT KUSHMT

\*62. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to-  
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten wagons of a goods train got derailed recently at Kushmi Station on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, -what was the cause of derailed; and

(c) the total number of derailments so far occurred in the year 1964 and the names of the Railways on which they occurred?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER in THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) On 26th March 1964, while No. 908 Down Express Goods was entering Kushmi station yard of N. E. Railway, nine wagons derailed.

(b) The accident was due to 'Failure of Mechanical equipment.\*

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

During the period from 1st January, 1964 to 31st March, 1964 there

t [ ] English translation.