*261. [*The questioner (Shri Lila Dhar Barooah) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 1711 infra.]

*262. [*The questioner (Shri Bhupesh Gupta) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 1711-12 infra.]

*263. [*The questioner (Shri Ram Sahai) was absent. For answer,* vide *col.* 1712–13 infra.]

*264. [*The questioner (Shri P. L. Kureel Urf Talib) was absent. For* vide *col.* 1713-14 infra.]

SUGAR ALLOTMENT TO STATES

*265. DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to each State and Union territory during the months of July August, September and October, 1963; and

(b) what is the basis of the determination of the quota of sugar to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Monthly sugar quotas of States have been fixed having regard to quantities of sugar actually lifted by them during the last six months of the previous control which lasted from July 1958 to September 1961 and availability of sugar.

STATEMENT

Statement showing quota of sugar allotted to each State and Union Territory during the months of July, August, September and October, 1963

(Figures in tonnes)

	States	Quotas Allotted				
		17-7-63	29-7-63	30-8-63	1-10-63	2-10-63
1.	Bihar	4,720	9,541	11,880	7,421	5,300
2.	Uttar Pradesh	11,440	19,082	23,760	14,842	10,601
3.	Punjab	8,008	13,357	16,630	10,389	7,421
4.	West Bengal	9,912	20,036	24,948	15,584	11,131
5.	Assam	2,832	5,725	7,128	4,453	3,180
6.	Rajasthan	3,432	5,725	7,128	4,453	3,180
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6,864	11,450	14,256	8,905	6,361
8.	Orissa	1,888	3,816	4,350	2,968	2,120
9.	Gujarat	12,012	20,036	24,948	15,584	11,131
10.	Maharashtra	17,161	28,623	35,640	22,263	15,902
11.	Andhra Pradesh	3,776	7,638	8,704	5,937	4,240
12.	Mysore	4,249	8,587	9,792	6,678	4,771
13.	Madras	5,192	10,496	11,968	8,162	5,831
14.	Kerala	2,832	5,725	6,528	4,453	3,180
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	708	1,431	1,632	1,113	795
16.	Delhi	3,718	6,202	7,722	4,824	3,445
17.	Himachal Pradesh	236	478	594	23 371	23 265

(Figure in tonnes)

	Quotas allotted				
	17-7-63	29-7-63	30-8-63	11-10-63	22-10-63
18. Manipur. . . .	71	145	183	111	80
19. Tripura . . .	123	249	314	194	138
20. Pondicherry . . .	192	382	433	297	215
21. Goa, Daman and Diu .	379	764	873	596	426
22. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	22	25	17	12
23. N.E.F.A. . . .	142	286	325	223	159
24. Nagaland . . .	60	125	143	97	69
25. Andaman and Nicobar .	36	72	82	56	40
26. Laccadive Islands . .	6	12	14	9	7
TOTAL . . .	1,00,000	1,80,000	2,20,000	1,40,023	1,00,023

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: May I know whether population was ever taken into consideration in fixing this quota? The Minister would find that Delhi with a very small population as compared to Kerala is given more sugar, and Uttar Pradesh which has got a still greater population is given, in proportion, still less. May I know the reason why rationing is being introduced?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: As I said in the main body of the answer, what has been taken into consideration is the off-take during the previous control period. We cannot go on the basis of population alone. In the urban areas the consumption is more and also in places like Calcutta and Bombay. We have to take all these into consideration and not proceed on the basis of population alone.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: If rationing is to be introduced in a certain State, shall the quantum of sugar be based on the off-take by individuals or shall it be the average consumption of the population?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, if it is a question of rationing, every individual has to be assured of a minimum quantity because that is the very basis of rationing. Apart from that, there are other considerations which have to be taken into account, namely, the fact that the higher income group usually consume more sugar, the fact that in the urban areas the quantity of sugar consumed is more. These factors would certainly be kept in view, Sir.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: In view of this statement, am I to understand that a person in the higher income group will be given more sugar as compared to a person in a slightly lower income group when rationing is introduced?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: As I said earlier, a minimum quantity would have to be assured to every individual but with regard to the question raised by the hon. Member, I might mention that certain pilot surveys conducted show that in the free market itself people with higher incomes have consumed more sugar. Perhaps the hon. Member has the policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government in mind, but that question was gone into by the Uttar Pradesh Government and this decision was taken for the time being.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR: Is it not a fact that Uttar Pradesh gets less quantity of sugar than what it used to get in 1959 and whether it is also not a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have made a representation to

the Union Government that the present quota was proving inadequate to meet the demands?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: In fact, every State Government has made a representation that the quota should be increased but we have to proceed on the basis of the present availability. As far as the quota for Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I have said that as in the case of every State, Uttar Pradesh has also been given the same quantity of sugar based on the off-take in the last six months of the previous control period ending September, 1961.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR: Is it not less than what was given to Uttar Pradesh during the last control period?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is not less, Sir.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR: Sir, I challenge the statement of the Minister, and I shall give him the figure.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: Is it not a fact, Sir, that in cities one kilo of sugar per individual is supplied whereas in the villages or rural areas it is one-fourth kilo only?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I have already said, Sir, that in urban areas the consumption is more. Apart from all these things, we have to leave these things to the discretion of the State Governments.

SHRI NAFISUL HASAN: Is the Government aware that in villages and small towns the consumption of sugar has materially increased during the last four, five or six years? In view of this, does the Government think that it is justified to base the present distribution on the conditions that obtained in 1958?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It is true that consumption under decontrol conditions has gone up very high. In fact, from 1961 to 1962, there was a difference of about four to five lakh tons and every year there is an increase of two lakh tons. There has been that increase after the decontrol but, Sir, we have to adjust within the present availability and we have to proceed on some basis and I think the best basis would be what was given under the previous control period which ended two years before.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know whether the Government is aware that sugar was not available even during Diwali and Dusshera holidays in certain regions? May I also know whether additional allotment was made to certain regions for Diwali and Dussehra?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Every State was given additional quota. In fact, we distributed about a lakh ton more for the festival season throughout the country, over and above the normal quota. There have been some complaints from certain regions that adequate sugar was not made available to meet the increased demands of these festivals.

COMMITTEE ON ADDITIONAL SUGAR CAPACITY

*266. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to screen the applications received for grant of additional capacity for sugar manufacture;

(b) if so, what is the personnel of the Committee; and

(c) by what time the Committee will have completed its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Screening Committee consist of the following personnel:—

1. Joint Secretary (Sugar), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), *Chairman.*