

वह भी टोकियो की मदद से बनाया गया है और उसका प्रोडक्शन क्या है ?

श्री राजबहादुर : जी हां उस के लिए भी यह फैसला किया गया है और कुछ क्रदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। प्रति वर्ष वहां पर ५५,००० जी० आर० टी० के कम से कम ६ जहाज बनाये जायेंगे जबकि आजकल ३ बनते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारखाने के अन्दर कितने लोग काम करेंगे और कितने लोगों को और उस में काम मिलने की सुविधा होगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह मैं अभी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता। यह रिपोर्ट पर एग्जिमेंट होने पर निर्भर करेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government has any Master Plan for building major ports in addition to the second port at Cochin, what that Master Plan is and how long it will take Government to put it into effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member is perhaps referring to shipyards, not to ports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ports.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the question refers to shipyards and not to ports.

Price of Sugar

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Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the price of sugar during the month of May in some of the States;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reason for the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). There has been some rise in the price of sugar in some areas in the second fortnight of May ranging from 2 nP to 15 nP per kilo as result of revision of the ex-factory prices.

(d) Since the increase in prices is due to revision of cost-figures based on duration and recovery figures no such step is called for. If the position regarding duration and recovery improves next year as is expected the costs should come down and consequently the prices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact and whether the hon. Minister is aware that sugar is hardly available in any place in the country at the controlled price whereas sugar in black-market at Rs. 2.30 nP a Kilo is available in abundance. I want to know what steps have been taken to end this black-marketing in sugar.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have answered this question on a previous occasion too. I have made it very clear that a very large proportion of sugar is distributed at the controlled ex-factory prices. Only a very small quantity of sugar is distributed in the black-market, if at all, and that cannot be avoided. As I have indicated previously, most of the sugar is distributed on the strength of identity cards but even persons who are not really entitled to receive it take it and that portion will go to the black market. Even then, the quantity that goes and becomes the subject-matter of such operation is rather very small.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the distributing machinery in various States has miserably failed because of corruption. I want to know, if it is a fact, whether the Centre will take

the entire responsibility of production, procurement, distribution and supply of sugar to the consumer.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is a general allegation of corruption and other things. With regard to the Centre taking over the entire distribution and other things, it has been stated on the floor of this House that we are contemplating to set up the Sugar Marketing Board. The internal distribution also will be done by them. But we may not perhaps disturb the existing wholesalers and existing normal trade channels. But as far as the distribution at present is concerned, in several States, as for instance, in U.P., Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, Goa etc., the distribution is done on the basis of cards, at controlled prices, so that, as far as possible, the States are trying to streamline the administrative set-up and then make the distribution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would submit that the control and distribution machinery in the various States has become absolutely corrupt, and there is no improvement in the control and distribution machinery in the States. In view of this, may I know whether the Centre will depute somebody to see that the machinery functions properly? I can assure you that the existing machinery is not functioning properly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the Centre would take over the distribution and all those things through the sugar marketing board.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : पहले मंत्री महोदय ने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चीनी भेजने के बारे में कहा था। आज जब कि हमारे यहां चीनी कम होने की वजह से उस के रेट बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, तो क्या अब वह विचार स्थगित कर दिया गया है या अभी वह विचार कायम है कि चीनी बाहर भेजी जाये ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पिछले साल के मुकाबले में हम इस साल कम चीनी बाहर भेज सके हैं। माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि पिछले साल पांच लाख टन के करीब चीनी बाहर भेजी गई थी और इस दफा करीब ढाई लाख टन भेजी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में तकलीफ़ जरूर होती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ हमें यह बात भी अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए कि हमें फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की भी जरूरत है। इसलिए चीनी का कुछ हिस्सा हमें बाहर भेजना पड़ रहा है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : लेकिन देश चीनी के लिए मर रहा है।

Shri P. Venkatsubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the steep rise in the price of sugar is due to the misbehaviour of the sugar factories in the private sector, and if so what steps Government propose to progressively take these sugar factories under the co-operative sector?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The ex-factory prices are controlled and, therefore, the sugar factories would not be in a position to manipulate the prices now. As has been stated in the main answer, the ex-factory prices have been revisited, having regard to the duration and the recovery. In fact, the Members had been pleading that the minimum price of sugarcane had to be raised to Rs. 2. Because of the pressure from this House and elsewhere, we raised the sugarcane prices in East UP to the level of Rs. 2, and also in Bihar. Naturally, the ex-factory prices also would have to go up. When the price of sugar goes up, Members are not prepared to consider the other aspect namely that it is mainly because of the increase in sugarcane prices that the price of sugar has gone up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact—which we all experience—that no sugar is available in Delhi, and if so, what measures Government pro-

pose to take to make it available to the citizens of the capital city at least?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the availability of sugar in the capital city is concerned, the quota for Delhi is about 6500 tons per month. Based on any standard, it is more than adequate to meet the requirements of the city. From the 20th of last month, that is, during the last ten or eleven days, we have released about 3000 tons, that is, about 30,000 bags. My information is that about 20,000 bags have already moved, and the rest of the quantity will also quickly move and the position will become normal.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Where has it gone? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : देश में शूगर का संकट है, यह इसी से प्रकट है कि खुद दिल्ली में, जहाँ लोक नभा के सदस्य रहते हैं, चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। क्या सरकार जल्दी से कोई व्यवस्था करेगी, ताकि लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी शूगर मिल सके ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true, and reports also have reached me . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Members of Parliament had constituted a co-operative society. Why should they not try to get sugar through that society?

Some Hon. Members: There is no sugar there.

Mr. Speaker: If that society is prepared to take over the distribution . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am prepared to supply. I shall be only too happy to supply to that society.

In Delhi, there are as many as 5000 retailers and about 243 wholesalers. In fact, I would like that number to be reduced. If such societies are

coming forward, I shall only be too happy to have these agencies used for distribution. With regard to the scarcity felt, in Delhi, I may point out that in answer to the main question, I had stated that the ex-factory prices had been revised. In anticipation of that rise, and in anticipation of the higher price that would be realised, many among the 5000 retailers had been holding back the stocks that had been released to them, and some stock also went underground. It is because of that that there has been inspection and vigilance have also been exercised by the Delhi Administration, and the licences of many retailers have been cancelled. But I also feel that, the distribution machinery has not been working satisfactorily in this matter.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the lesser production of sugar and at the same time the need to earn foreign exchange by exporting sugar to foreign countries, may I know whether the Ministry has formulated any scheme to discourage the consumption or eating of more sugar in the country?

Shri Daji: Are Government aware of the fact that in spite of the black-marketing which exists, and which has been admitted by the hon. Minister also, in most of the States, powers under the Defence of India Rules and other Acts have not been given to the district authorities to seize the sugar in the blackmarket and to check black-marketing, and if so, how is black-marketing going to be stopped at all?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The powers under the Defence of India Rules have been exercised to check black-marketing and also to seize the stocks, and cases of that nature have been reported to the Centre. But it is quite another thing to say that the powers have not been utilised in as many cases as they should have been used.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government propose to

review, revise and augment the quota as allocated to different States in order to prevent the present shortages from becoming a chronic muddle, and whether Government propose to investigate how these shortages have arisen, and whether they were not anticipated or whether they could have been anticipated?

Shri Swaran Singh: Revision of the quotas can take place only when there is additional production. With the present level of production, I do not see any possibility of their being revised upwards. So, up till the end of the current sugar season, that is, till October, we shall have to be content with whatever we have been able to produce this year. If, from October onwards, that is, during the next sugar season, the production increases, I shall be only too happy to revise upwards the allocations that have already been made to the various States.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली और एम० पी० की जरूरियात के बीच में इस तरह गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में मुनाफ़ाख़ोरों ने चीनी के भाव ३५ रुपये तक बढ़ा दिये हैं, यदि हां, तो देहात को रिलीफ़ देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता कि देहात में चीनी का भाव शहरों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा होगा। मुझे इसकी वाकफ़ियत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग है, तो शहरों में भी कीमतेँ ऊँची होंगी और देहात में भी ऊँची होंगी। अगर चीनी कंट्रोल रेट पर मिलती है, तो वह तो सब जगह एक ही है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का काम है कि जो चीनी उन को दी जाती है, वे उस को देहातियों और शहरियों में किस तरह बाँटें।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जब इस तरह का जवाब मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में दे दिया करते हैं कि देहात और शहरों में कोई फ़र्क

नहीं है और देहात में चीनी बड़ी अच्छी तरह से मिल रही है, तो मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार खुद ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करवाती है। सरकार इस तरह का आर्डर पास करती है कि चीनी मार्केट से गायब हो जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह का आर्डर क्यों पास करती है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कोई सवाल तो पूछा नहीं है।

श्री धर्मशक्त महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने कोई सवाल नहीं पूछा है। वह बैठ जायें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सवाल यह है कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करती है।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether any representation has been made to the Ministry that more than 30,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation under the Tungabhadra reservoir irrigation system, but the question of giving licences to co-operative societies for starting sugar factories there liberally has not been thought of yet with a view to increase the production, and if so, why licences have not been given to the co-operative sugar factories, though more than 25,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation there?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already informed the House that licences have been given to a number of co-operative sugar factories to be established, and I think I gave the figure also. It is more than, I think, 20 factories or so. This information I gave to the House only a few days ago. Let us not forget at the same time that the present shortage is due not primarily to the lack of sugar factories, but lack of utilisation of the capacity of sugar factories that have already been established, and it is mainly due to the short supply of sugarcane to the existing factories that we are facing the present shortage of sugar.