

फीएट की गई है, वह प्रापरी यूटिलाइज की गई है या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड की क्या राय है कि अब तक जो पोटेगेलिटी फीएट हुई है, उस में से कितनी प्रापरी यूटिलाइज हुई है और कितनी बेस्ट होती है और उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : बर्ड फ़ाइव-यीयर प्लान के दौरान में लगभग 82 फ़ीटशे वाटर पोटेगेलिटी का सही इस्तेमाल, यूटिलाइजेशन, हो रहा है।

चीनी का उत्पादन

+

- * 303. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
 श्री प्रकाशशोर शास्त्री :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री किन्दर लाल :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 में चीनी उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है;

(ख) गन्ने की अच्छी फसल के बावजूद चीनी उत्पादन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में असफलता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अगले वर्ष के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और क्या चालू वर्ष में इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये

क्या और कोई निर्णय किये गये हैं जिनमें नया मूल्य सम्बन्धी निर्णय भी शामिल है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No target of sugar production was fixed for 1964-65 but the production during this year is estimated to be around 32 lakh tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No target as such has been fixed for the next year but the target fixed for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan was 35.6 lakh tonnes. No decision regarding price of sugarcane or other measures has yet been taken.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : त्रि मूल्य त्रि।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise a point of order. Just now, the hon. Member, Shri Siddhanti, when calling the question, said "three shunya three". I want to know whether it is the future link language of the country or he is simply putting it like that. (Inter-ruption).

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : माननीय सदस्य को प्रमत्त होना चाहिये कि मैं ने जो "त्रि" कहा है, वह संख्या के तबदीक है। वह इस को क्यों प्रभाव करते हैं ?

Shri Kapur Singh: If that is the intention, I withdraw my point of order.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : सरकार को यह बात अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि चीनी का पर्याप्त उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता है और जब राष्ट्र की जनसंख्या का 75 प्रतिशत भाग गुड़ बनकर और खांड को खाता है, तो सरकार उन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यत्न क्यों नहीं करती है और वह चीनी के पीछे क्यों पड़ी हुई है।

Shri D. R. Chavan: Gur and khand-sari are also being produced. In the State from which the hon. Member comes, nearly 33 per cent is going for the production of white sugar and the rest is meant for gur and khand-sari.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अभी मैंने जो निवेदन किया था उस बात का यह उत्तर नहीं है जो दिया गया है। फिर भी मैं आपकी बात को मान कर चलता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीनी का पूरा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है, क्या उसका कारण यह नहीं है कि आप गन्ना उत्पादक जो किसान हैं, उनको गन्ने का थोड़ा दाम देते हैं ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not correct for the hon. Member to say that the production has not gone up. From last year's production of 26.5 lakh tonnes, this year we are going up to 32 lakh tonnes. I do agree that even this increase perhaps is not adequate to meet the demand in the country. As far as gur and khand-sari are concerned, there is no ban on the production of those items. When there is larger production of sugarcane, there is larger production of gur and khand-sari also. These three things—white sugar, gur and khand-sari—combined meet the demand of the entire country.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why the targets of sugar production could not be fixed this year? Is it a fact that production of sugarcane could not be increased because of the low price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The price has been quite attractive. We have not been able to fix the target yet, because we want to know the prospects of sugarcane production. Because of the erratic behaviour of the monsoon, it has not yet been possible to make a realistic estimate of sugarcane production.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि चीनी का उत्पादन 26 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 32 लाख टन हो गया है अर्थात् 6 लाख टन की वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि चीनी का कोटा शहरों को तो एक बड़े किलो प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से मिलता है और देहात के लोगों के लिए एक तोला भी आप नहीं बढ़ा पाये हैं और न उनको मिलता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनके लिये भी चीनी मुहैया करने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the villages, there is more use of gur and khand-sari. In addition, we have increased the quota to the various State Governments. The State Governments plan the distribution in urban and rural areas.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is the government aware that price of jaggery has fallen and there may be surplus cane next year when the old mills will not be in a position to crush all the cane? What steps has the Government taken so that all the sugarcane may be consumed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I said, it is too early to predict the production of sugarcane and how much surplus will be there, apart from what is crushed. We shall take a view as soon as a forecast is made about the production.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know which region or part of the country showed the highest increase in sugar production during the last crushing season, and what were the main factors responsible for the increase?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The main factors responsible for the increased in sugar production are the incentive price given to the growers, the incentive given to the industry and certain other regulatory measures which were asked to be undertaken by the State Governments.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I asked, which part of the country has shown the highest increase. I do not want an answer in general terms.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Particularly eastern and western U.P. have shown increase in production by about 1.40 lakh tonnes. The increase shown by Maharashtra is about 94,000 tonnes.

Shri Ranga: Just now the Minister said that the distribution of sugar between the rural and urban areas is the special responsibility of the State Governments. Are we to understand that the Union Government is not taking any interest in seeing to it that the rural people are not starved for sugar and there is some relationship between the availability of sugar for urban areas and for rural areas, so that the rural areas do not suffer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are making every effort. We had discussions with the Chief Ministers about sugar distribution when they came here. But the ultimate responsibility will have to be taken by the State Governments.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What percentage of the available capacity will these 32 lakhs tonnes be and what is the increase in the licensed capacity during the last two years and how is its distribution?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The capacity at present is about 32.5 lakh tonnes, but the effective capacity is 30 lakh tonnes. The production is about 32 lakh tonnes. So far as the licensed capacity is concerned, it is a separate question. But if the hon. Member wants the information, I can give it.

Mr. Speaker: It need not be given if it is a separate question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It is not a separate question.

श्री चं. ना. चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ बिहार और साउथ बिहार के प्रन्दर कितनी मूलर
1854 (A1) LSD—2.

केंद्रीड हें और उनके प्रन्दर कितना चीनी का उत्पादन होता है ? प्रापन सभी प्रभी बताया है कि उत्तर के पूर्वी इलाकों में ध. दूसरे हिस्सों में ज्यादा मन्ना पैदा हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ बिहार में कितना पैदा हुआ है और साउथ बिहार में कितना पैदा हुआ है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: In North Bihar the increase is about 1.40 lakh tonnes. In South Bihar it is 14,000 tonnes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, mine was not a separate question. You also did not say that it is a separate question. You only said that if it is a separate question, it need not be answered.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even today there is a separate question on licensing.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, there is a separate question in the list.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that the consumption in the country is increasing almost every year, may I know whether the Government is thinking of giving incentive to the sugar factories in those parts of the country where sugarcane production has increased considerably?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: When this question was raised in the last session the hon. Minister stated that de-control of sugar will be considered after creating a buffer stock. Have the Government been able to procure that buffer stock? What is the present position?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Government is contemplating building a buffer stock of 20 per cent. of the consumption requirements of the country. Until that is done the question of de-control of sugar does not arise.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: How much has been built up till now?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The carry-over at the end of the sugar year was of the order of 48 lakh tonnes.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बार-बार फरमाया है कि प्रदेश सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी कितरण की है। जबकि कंट्रोल की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है और जब भी अरबों कामों में भी भारत सरकार दखल देती है, इन वास्तु सारे देशों में भी एक प्रकार का कितरण हो, इसके लिये प्रदेश सरकारों को वह सरकार क्यों नहीं मना सकी है अभी तक ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप धार्मिक कर रहे हैं।

श्री त्रिदत्त सिंह : कंट्रोल डी कंट्रोल की चर्चा अभी नहीं थी। यह मालूम हुआ है कि सरकार पांच लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक बनाना चाहती है। उत्पादन 25 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 32 लाख टन हो गया है। पांच लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक बना लेने के पश्चात् भी आपके पास 27 लाख टन बच रहती है। क्या आप फोशिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसको लोगों में बांटने की ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As the hon. Minister has stated just now, liberal release have been made. The quotas of the various States have been increased by 16,000 tonnes per month.

Aerial Spraying of Pesticides

+

*394. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to introduce a regular system of aerial spraying of pesticides;

(b) whether any experiments of aerial spraying have been conducted and if so, where; and

(c) whether services of any expert from U.S.A. have been procured to advise in the matter?

The Deputy Min's'er in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. In Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

(c) Yes.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the fact that in this country no one crop is sown in one large and compact area like in the USSR and USA etc. and during any season of the year there are always two or three crops standing on a farmer's holding, which require different treatments. Under such conditions is it possible to carry out aerial spraying effectively and successfully?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There are certain areas where we have compact blocks for paddy or cotton cultivation. We are carrying on aerial spraying on such compact blocks.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has the cost per acre been worked out? If so, who will bear the cost—the farmer or the Government?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We levy a nominal charge of Re. 1 per acre from the farmer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that in some scientifically advanced countries, such as the U.S.A., U.K. and Germany, research and experience have shown that most pesticides contain D.D.T. or some other chemical which is a slow but sure poison, as much so to man and animal as it is to pests and, if so, has the Government taken into consideration the fact that this poison is also tenaciously retained in the plants which may thus get into the human organism through the food?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Some committees were set up in more advanced countries like the United States and England where they had carried out very detailed research with this. But in this country the use of insecticides is not to that extent which may do