

answer on an earlier question. Very recently, we have purchased what is called an estuary dredger, a very big and powerful dredger at a cost of Rs. 2 crores; we acquired this last October, and we are now trying to gain experience after operating it over a period of time. We have another proposal to acquire a few more dredgers of this capacity which should be able to give us definite advantage in the work of dredging.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that due to the fact that the navigability of the river Hooghly is decreasing and all efforts made by Government to improve the situation have not succeeded, Government propose to have a subsidiary port for Calcutta at Haldia? If this is so, at what stage is the progress of the work so far as this subsidiary port is concerned?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I think on an earlier question in this very House I have answered this question. The Haldia port programme has been approved. We have spent nearly Rs. 5 crores so far. The oil jetty is under construction. The manual excavation of basin is in progress. Land acquisition has been completed. Road systems are now being laid.

Shri Hem Barua: Only the port is not there.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The only thing to be settled is the World Bank assistance which is sought. Those discussions are going on and we hope to have a solution evolved out of the current discussions we are having.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Next year we will have it.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा फरक्का बैरेज बनने के बाद बक्सर से लेकर कलकत्ता तक नैविगबिलिटी बढ़ जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने वर्षों से ब्रह्मपुत्र गंगा बोर्ड काम कर रहा है और वह गंगा को इलाहाबाद से लेकर कलकत्ता तक नैविगबिल बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर

रहा है, किन्तु आज तक कितना और क्या काम हुआ है? यदि काम हुआ तो वह क्या है और नहीं काम कुछ हुआ है तो उस बोर्ड का और क्या काम हुआ है।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There is a separate question coming up immediately after this, connected with the Ganga-Brahmaputra Board. If both are taken up together, I can answer now.

Mr. Speakers He says he will answer then.

Shri Hem Barua: Brahamaputra is the only masculine river in India.

Shri Kapur Singh: No; *Sindhu* is another.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Sindhu* is feminine.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am speaking Punjabi.

Sugar Production

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*1190. **Shri Bagri:**

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed target for sugar for the year 1965-66 is less as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reach the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). No target of sugar production for 1964-65 and 1965-66 was fixed. The target for the end of the Third Five Year Plan was, however, 35.6 lakh tonnes. This target may be nearly achieved in the sugar season 1965-66.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो निशाना है इसके पूरा होने के बाद जो गांव और शहर के अन्दर आज चीनी के बटवारे में एक नाजायज तरीका है कि गांव वालों को बहुत ही कम 100 ग्राम, 200 ग्राम और शहरों में 1 किलो से 10 किलो तक, क्या इस फर्क को इस साल के आखिर तक जब यह निशाना पूरा हो जायगा मिटा सकेगे ?

Shri Shinde: The position about production and availability has been explained. The point is that we are now releasing, from the current month, about 2.49 lakh tonnes of sugar. That should, in fact, be sufficient to meet adequately the demand of the larger section of the population. As far as distribution in various States in urban and rural areas is concerned, that is, of course, the responsibility of the States. But I may explain that after the decision of the Government of India to allow additional releases, practically the quantity which is being distributed now is more than was distributed in the last few years and compares favourably with the position in the period when there was complete decontrol.

Shri Ranga: Why don't they have decontrol?

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस चीनी के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय से यह फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो इसका बटवारा है वह राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर आपने बताया है लेकिन राज्य सरकारें आप से लेती हैं और जनता की ज़रूरत के मुताबिक लेती हैं तो क्या केन्द्र की इसके ऊपर वॉर्ड जिम्मेवारी नहीं आती है कि अगर यह चीनी सारी एक ही जगह ले जाकर थराब कर दी जाय या इसके वितरण का एक गलत तरीका बने तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह तरीका जो राज्य सरकारों का है कि गांव और शहरों के अन्दर जो ऊंच नीच की जमात बना दी गई है कि गांव वालों को 100 ग्राम या 200

ग्राम और शहर के लोगों को ऊंचा समझ कर बरिष्ठ समझ कर एक किलो और दस किलो तक, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको जायज समझती है या गलत समझती है और गलत समझती है तो क्या इसको दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

Shri Shinde: If we closely examine it, we find that the pattern is that consumption is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Not only that. It differs from State to State. Perhaps the disparity is inevitable or inherent in the situation itself because of the purchasing capacity and various other factors. In addition to sugar, there are other sweetening agents like jaggery and khandsari which are available in the rural areas. But if, as a result of more availability of sugar, the State Governments try to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas, we shall welcome it, but it will not be possible to completely reduce the gap between the urban and rural areas.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक सवाल था उसका जवाब नहीं दिया । मैंने पूछा था कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को जायज समझती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब जब यज्यादा पैदावार हो जायगी तो स्टेट्स उन को पूरा देना चाहें तो दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को जायज समझती है कि गांव वालों को 100 ग्राम 200 ग्राम और शहर वालों को 1 किलो और 10 किलो राज्य सरकार इम तरह से वितरण कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कहना था कह दिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी: बड़े मन्त्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं .

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I visited recently a few States, and I made enquiries about the availability of sugar. I was assured by almost all the Chief Ministers that with this increased quota, they are able to meet the demands. As a matter of fact, in some States they are not able to give the entire quota because the demand is not that much. Therefore, whatever might be the demand in the rural areas is almost being fully met.

डा० राम मनोहरलोहिया : क्या चीनी की पैदावार और उस की खपत पर भी अमर पड़ा है यदि हा, तो एक किलो चीनी का उत्पादन खर्च और होने का खर्च कितने आने होता है और उस पर भुंगां कर और मुनाफा वगैरह लेकर कितने आने होता है और अगर अनुपात ज्यादा है तो सरकार इस को कहां तक घटाने की सोच रही है ?

Shri Shinde: We are not thinking of reducing production of sugar. As far as cost of production of sugar and the ex-factory price are concerned, they are worked on the schedule prepared by the Sugar Enquiry Commission, and they are based on data which are available. As far as the ex-factory prices are concerned, the price of sugarcane plus the various salaries and manufacturing costs and local taxes, all these factors taken together constitute the ex-factory price. Some little margin is allowed to the distributors, but that is not much, taking into consideration the whole structure of sugar price. So, I do not think that....

Shri Ranga: He asks one thing, you go on giving a story. What is the percentage?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him.

Shri Ranga: He is taking a long time and wasting our time also.

Shri Shinde: The main constituent of sugar price....

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the actual cost and the ex-factory price?

Shri Shinde: I cannot give.

Shri Ranga: Then, why give all the story?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुन नहीं पाया क्या जवाब उन्होंने दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इस वक्त इन्जैक्ट फीस नहीं दे सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं थोड़ी सी मदद कर दूं मन्त्री महोदय का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आप रहने दीजिये। श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीनी के ऊपर सरकार कितना सैस लेती है और क्या यह सही है कि सरकार के सैस की वजह से चीनी के दाम इतने ज्यादा हैं ?

Shri Shinde: There are two types of duties. First of all is the Central excise duty which comes to about Rs. 37 per quintal, and there are other local taxes. They are known as purchase tax. They are the State levies, and they differ from State to State, but normally the pattern is that they are between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 per ton of sugarcane.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार ने इस बात के ऊपर गौर किया है कि खंडसारी के ऊपर से रैस्ट्रिक्शन्स हटा दिये जायं तो देहात सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो सकते हैं ? एक तरफ तो सरकार वहां चीनी नहीं पहुंचाने देती दूसरे उन को खंडसारी बनाने नहीं देती तो दोनों में से केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने को तैयार है क्योंकि हालत यह है कि ५० पी० के कई सी क्वॉटर्स इसलिए बन्द पड़े हुए हैं कि सरकार ने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी है ?

Shri Shinde: Khandsari is mainly manufactured and consumed in U. P. There was some demand from the U. P. State government saying that representations were received from

the manufacturers that they may be allowed additional quota for export to other states. That has been allowed. That should satisfy the requirements of U. P.

Regarding Starred Question No. 1191

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री मधु लिमये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रश्न नम्बर 1191 ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे प्राय के दफ्तर ने इत्तिला दी है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: दफ्तर के इत्तिला देने के बाद भी ऐस नहीं आ सकता है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I point out that the hon. Minister a little while ago answering a question relating to Brahmputra said that it was covered by Q. No. 1191 of Shri Madhu Limaye?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him if he wants to answer it.

Delimitation of Constituencies

*1193. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draft proposals regarding the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in general and specially of Bihar State by the Delimitation Commission were not published in any of the local newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that copies of these proposals which were published in the Gazette of India or State Gazette dated the 29th November, 1965 could not actually reach their destination before the 20th December, 1965, leaving much less time for submitting objections and suggestions to the Commission for its consideration; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under Section 9(2) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 the delimitation proposals are required to be published in the Gazette of India and in the official Gazettes of the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit. In the present case, however, in view of the voluminous nature of the publication it was not feasible to publish them in the local newspapers.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that copies of the State Gazette could not reach their destination before the 20th December, 1965. Copies of the State Gazette containing the Delimitation Commission's proposals relating to the State of Bihar were distributed by the Chief Electoral Officer on the 4th December, 1965. Normal distribution of the State Gazette was done by the Bihar Government Press on the 8th December, 1965.

There was, however, some delay in publishing in the Gazette of India the delimitation proposals for the State of Bihar due to the rush of printing jobs in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, and correction of clerical errors in the Notification containing the proposals. The copies of the Gazette of India Extraordinary containing the Commission's delimitation proposals for Bihar intended for sale to the public were despatched from the Government of India Press on the 15th December, 1965, and may not have been available for sale upto 20th December, 1965. The Delimitation Commission has mitigated the inconvenience so caused by considering the objections and suggestions received even after the 30th December, 1965 which was the date fixed for the receipt of such objections and suggestions.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: When the delimitation bill was being discussed in this House, Members raised the question that the proposals of the