

some other States by reputed Institutions besides the studies currently taken up by Programme Evaluation Organisation in nine States.

Capacity Utilisation of Sugar Industry and Profit Earned Therefrom

4230. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar factories have recorded a capacity utilisation till June in the 1982-83 season; and

(b) if so, the total production of sugar during the period and the net profit earned by the sugar companies, State-wise, including West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The total sugar produced by the sugar industry up to the end of June, 1983 during the season 1982-83 was 81.80 lakh tonnes against the annual installed sugar production capacity of 65 67 lakh tonnes on that date. Therefore, the percentage capacity utilisation as on 30th June, 1983 was 124.56%. The sugar season 1982-83 has just ended. It will take some time for the factories to have their accounts finalised, audited and approved by the share-holders. Only, thereafter the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the factories will become available.

Neglect of Agriculture near Industrial Units

4231. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation that in the vicinity of existing and up-coming industrial units, where there is potential employment opportunity, agriculture is being neglected, primarily because agriculture does not present a paying proposition; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is not always necessary that agriculture in the vicinity of industrial units, old or new, would get neglected. Rather in the vicinity of industries or industrial concentrations the conditions are favourable for more-intensive farming. Under such conditions many farmers shift from low income yielding cereal or commercial crops to high income yielding more intensive production like vegetables, fruits and fodder and subsidiary occupations-dairying and poultry. Under their Plans, many of the State Governments are encouraging these activities. In terms of employment also there is not always a conflict between availability of labour for industrial employment and agricultural needs because there is a large degree of under-employment in farm households.

Industrial Undertakings in Metropolitan Region

4232. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Central Government not to permit industrial undertakings in the metropolitan region in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the instructions issued and since when the policy is in force;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a meat processing unit near Bhivandi in the Thane District of Maharashtra, which falls in the Bombay Metropolitan Region was registered by the DGTD in 1981; and

(d) if so, the reasons as to why the unit was allowed in the region and whether the clearance of the BMRD was obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the information provided by

the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development the dispersal of industries and correction of regional imbalances are two of the prime objective of the industrial policy and licensing of industrial undertakings. With a view to achieving the above objectives, Government are following a specific policy on location of industrial undertakings. Under the existing locational policy, setting up of new units or expansion of existing units is not permitted within the standard urban area limit of a large metropolitan city having a population of more than one million and within Municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs. This is to enable industrialisation of less developed areas and to prevent concentration of industries in already developed areas. While the above policy is being followed with a view to synthesize the twin objectives of optimum utilisation of installed capacities and preservation of environment and the ecological balance in the country, Government have been permitting certain relaxations which include shifting of capacity within the same metropolitan area without any change in the essential nature and volume of production, manufacture new items in the same category and within the licensed capacity without any additional investment or requirement of power, formulation activity of bulk drug manufacturers within the norms prescribed in the Drug Policy, utilisation of existing machinery to fuller extent by operating two or three shifts without any additional capacity and without causing environmental pollution, setting up of industrial undertakings in industrial areas developed by the State Governments prior to December, 1977 etc.

The above locational policy can also be relaxed in the case of approved diversification schemes and in respect of 100 percent export oriented units.

Even in the case of industrial undertakings which are exempt from the licensing provisions and are required to be registered with the technical authorities, the location should confirm to the locational policy of the Government from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sri,

(d) The State Director of Industries, Maharashtra Government recommended the case for registration and also certified that the proposed location was outside the Standard Urban area of Bombay City.

Increase in Production of Milk

4233. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by putting in Operation Flood I and II the production of milk in the country has increased;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of it the availability of milk in urban areas has increased and it has tended to control the prices of milk and milk products as well as boost the development of ranching and have economically benefited farmers whereas the milk producing primary societies as well as the milk producers union have stabilised and established; and

(c) whether the help the cooperative dairies under Operation Flood Schemes have prevented the exploitation of ranchers and farmers by private traders in milk and milk products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The estimated milk production in the country has increased since 1971-72 due to the impact of various Central, Centrally Sponsored and the State Plan Schemes which also includes Operation Flood Programme.

(b) and (c) The combined throughput of the metropolitan dairies in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras has increased. The emergence of National Milk Grid has also made an impact on stabilising the prices of milk and milk products. The Operation Flood programme envisages creation of dairy cooperatives to be owned and operated by the milk producers themselves. This has provided a remunerative market for the rurally produced milk and