

Sugar Quota to Orissa

**3594. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had asked the Centre to increase the sugar quota of the State; and

(b) how much sugar was allotted to Orissa during 1973-74, upto November, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following quantities of levy sugar were allotted to Orissa Government during the period October, 1973 to November, 1974.

Month	Quantity allotted (in tonnes)
October, 1973	5468
November, 1973	4947
December, 1973	4947
January, 1974	5214
February, 1974	5214
March, 1974	5214
April, 1974	5214
May, 1974	5214
June, 1974	4945
July, 1974	4676
August, 1974	4676
September, 1974	4676
October, 1974	4676
November 1974	4676

Conference in Human Settlement

**3595. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Secretary General of the proposed U.N. Conference on Human Settlement that in India a city catering to the needs of one million would be needed every month and therefore the Government must have a clear national policy on human settlement; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are aware of the problems as a result of the growth of population and are tackling these problems through the various measures taken under the Five Year Plan.

Reasons for decline in Production of Vanaspati

3596. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 11th November, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the decline in production of Vanaspati from 6.02 lakh tonnes in 1972 to 2.91 lakh tonnes in 1974 (upto October) was because of the non-availability of raw oils

(b) if so, the reasons for this decline in raw oils; and

(c) what is the quantum of indigenous production raw oils in 1972 and 1974 and the steps being taken to improve the indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) It was because of the non-availability of raw oils at economic prices.

(b) This was mainly due to the lower production of oilseeds during the crop year 1973-74 compared to that in 1971-72, coupled with virtually no carry-over or even pipeline stocks at the commencement of 1973-74.

(c) Firm estimates of indigenous production of vegetable oils are not available, as the oil-crushing industry is functioning mostly in the un-organised sector. Besides, the entire production of oilseeds is not crushed, as sizable but indeterminate quantities are utilised as seed, for direct human consumption or even as cattle-feed (in the case of cottonseed). The quantity crushed could also be significantly affected by the size of the carry-over stocks at the commencement and close of each year, in respect of which precise data are not available.

The production of groundnut, cottonseed and sesame seed during the crop year 1971-72 and 1973-74, which formed the main sources of raw oils used in the production of vanaspati during 1972 and 1974 respectively is, however, given below:—

(Lakh tonnes)

	Groundnut	Cottonseed	Sesamseed
1971-72	61.80	23.64	4.50
1973-74	57.98	20.97	4.86

Steps being taken to improve the indigenous production of raw oils include the following:—

1. Raising the production of the five major oilseeds (groundnut,

rape/mustard, sesame, linseed and castor) to 125 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan period, mainly through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, comprised as under:—

(i) Intensive Oilseed Development programme: Extending the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop, in selected States, covering a total area of 23.56 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

(ii) Extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas: Cultivation of oilseeds in the major irrigation project areas and popularising improved techniques of cultivation.

(iii) Development of non-traditional oilseeds; Extending the area under sunflower to 10.60 lakh hectares and under soybean to 4.30 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

2. Fuller exploitation of available resources like cotton seed and rice bran through:

(i) efforts at improving the quality of rice bran oil so as to facilitate larger utilisation of this oil in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(ii) enforcing compulsory usage of cottonseed oil in vanaspati at a minimum level of 15 per cent, and encouraging usage at higher levels through fiscal incentives. Similar incentives have also been provided for encouraging the usage of rice bran oil in vanaspati.