

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 22, 1981/ Pausa 1,  
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mool Chand Daga is not here. Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik is not here.

(उपस्थान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Lal Patel.

(उपस्थान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. It is all off the record. We have called Question 438. Regarding Question 437, Mr. Bag has written to me that he will not be here. So, we have called Question 438.

### Distribution of Molasses and Alcohol

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\*438. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI  
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of distribution of sugar

molasses and alcohol to industries is not functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if so, what are the main defects of the distribution system;

(c) whether Government are considering to bring some changes in the system so that the distribution could be more effective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The allocation of molasses and alcohol available within a State to individual industrial units in the same State is made by the State Government concerned. Inter-State allocations of molasses/alcohol from surplus States to deficit States are being made on a non-statutory basis by the Government of India. The Government are now playing the role, on a non-statutory basis, of a co-ordinating authority to ensure equitable distribution of available alcohol and molasses amongst all the States and Union Territories for all uses. In discharging this role the Government are assisted by a consultative body, the Central Molasses Board, on which all the States and Union Territories are represented. For effectively discharging this role, the Government would require the unstinted cooperation of all the States surplus in molasses and alcohol. At the meeting of the Central Molasses Board held on 28th November, 1981, all the surplus States

\*\*Not recorded.

expressed their willingness, in general, to release surplus molasses and alcohol as per the Inter-State allocations made by the Government of India. The Government have been making, and will continue to make, efforts to see that the States having a surplus in molasses/alcohol make available the maximum quantities of molasses/alcohol to deficit States. No changes in this system are under contemplation.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि नान स्टेट्यूटरी बेमिस पर वितरण व्यवस्था का कार्य केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह नान-स्टेट्यूटरी बेमिस पर वितरण व्यवस्था कब से शुरू हुई और क्या उसके मुनाफ़िक काम चल रहा है? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या स्टेट्यूटरी बेमिस पर वितरण व्यवस्था का कार्य सम्भालने की बात केन्द्रीय सरकार सोच रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्ध्वक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र मेठी) : इसके लिए एक मोलैसिस कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड है जिसकी प्रति वर्ष मीटिंग होती है। उस मीटिंग में सभी स्टेट्स के प्रतिनिधि बुलाए जाते हैं, कम्पन्ड मिनिस्टर्स वहाँ आते हैं और उस में तय किया जाता है कि टोटल एवलेबिलिटी कितनी है, कितनी उसमें सरप्लस स्टेट्स हैं और कितनी डेफिसिट स्टेट्स हैं, और उसके बाद उसकी वितरण व्यवस्था की जाती है। यह जो सभी वितरण व्यवस्था है इसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक कोऑर्डिनेटिंग एथारिटी के रूप में काम करती है, कोई स्टेट्यूटरी कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। नास्ट ईयर, जो कि शार्टेज का साल था, उसमें जरूर कठिनाई हुई थी, इसको पूरी तरह से पालन करवाने में, लेकिन इस वर्ष मौजूदा स्थिति जो मोलैसिस और एल्कोहल की है उसमें हमें उम्मीद है कि डेफिसिट की रिक्वायरमेंट्स सरप्लस स्टेट्स के द्वारा पूरी कर ली जायेगी। 1964 से यह मोलैसिस कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड काम कर रहा है।

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय; हमारे देश में डिनेचर्ड स्प्रीट और एल्कोहल की कमी है और हम बाहर से इसको मंगवाते हैं। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने अपने उत्तर में 8.5.1981 को बताया था कि 1979-80 में 4 लाख टन मोलैसिस एक्सपोर्ट किया। जब हम मोलैसिस एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तीन सालों में हमें अपने देश में एल्कोहल और डिनेचर्ड स्प्रीट की कितनी जरूरत होगी और क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने यहां इसके उत्पादन के बारे में सोचा है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र मेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोलैसिस और एल्कोहल का उत्पादन गुजरात के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करता है। गुजरात का उत्पादन बरी करना रहा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर गत वर्ष 51.5 लाख टन गुजरात का उत्पादन था और 4309 लाख लीटर एल्कोहल का उत्पादन था। 1981-82 में गुजरात का उत्पादन 67 से लेकर 70 लाख टन होने की आशा है और इसलिए एल्कोहल का उत्पादन 5,762 लाख लीटर होगा। ऐसी सूरत में इस वर्ष कोई कमी मालूम नहीं होती है। हर साल के लिए कोई आंकड़ा निश्चिन करना मुश्किल है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा इनका उत्पादन गुजरात के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करता है।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the statistics that are available, we find that surplus States in the country are Maharashtra and Gujarat. Gujarat is one of the dry States in the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Gujarat which has a surplus of molasses will be allowed to expand their industry based on alcohol and molasses? Have they received any such request or is the Central Government thinking of encouraging such industry in the State of Gujarat?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** It is not a question of any particular State being surplus or not being surplus. As far as industrial licence for production of alcohol is concerned they have to review it in the position of the overall availability of molasses and alcohol; and there are some States which are surplus and some other States which are too much deficit. For example, West Bengal and Kerala suffered a deficit last year, Maharashtra was surplus, Gujarat was slightly surplus. Therefore, if all the alcohol produced is consumed in the State, then the deficit States would definitely suffer much more.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** The Minister has stated that last year deficit States like West Bengal suffered a lot. So far as my information goes, the suffering is still continuing in West Bengal. Will the Minister kindly inform us what steps have been taken to supply industrial alcohol to West Bengal this year?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As far as supply of alcohol to West Bengal this year is concerned... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I thought it was for something else too.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Even last year, in order to improve the availability of alcohol in West Bengal, 100 lakh litres of alcohol was allowed to be imported, of which 42 lakh litres came in the last alcohol year and 58 lakh litres have come now. Apart from this, as far as current allocation for 1981-82 is concerned, we have taken steps to see that the requirement of West Bengal is met fully.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** The hon. Minister is quite aware that over the years the distribution of molasses and alcohol has been causing a lot of problem in the deficit States. The functioning of the Central Molasses Board is also far from satisfactory in so far as they have no power to determine how much is excess in the other States and how much is the actual need. And there-

fore there is a discrimination between industries based on alcohol and molasses in Madhya Pradesh and other deficit States and no equitable distribution of this basic raw material is available. Therefore, may I request the hon. Minister to consider a scheme whereby the entire production of molasses and alcohol is taken over and channelised through a central body and there is equitable distribution to all the States? The State of M.P. has been constantly clamouring for alcohol and molasses and they are not getting it according to their requirements. Because of this some of the industries in M.P. have to work half-time or one shift and they are suffering in a serious manner. Therefore will this Ministry have a correlation with the Industries Ministry so that, while granting licences to those industries which has molasses and alcohol as their base, they also are assured of the raw material required, without which the licences should not be given? Will the Minister make clear all these points?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As far as the Central Government issuing executive orders is concerned, under the present arrangement, we are only a coordinating agency and we cannot issue executive orders unless legislation is passed in this regard. As far as the question of legislation is concerned, although it is receiving attention, it is a delicate matter between the States and the Centre and therefore, most of the State Governments will have to be taken into confidence before we legislate on this subject. As far as short supply to M.P. is concerned, last year we tried to supply it to M.P. from various surplus States, but it did not reach the deficit point. However, this year we are seeing that all the deficit States will get it from the surplus States. As far as the question of having liaison with the Industries Ministry is concerned, we are having liaison with regard to setting up of industries and I have taken note of the hon. member's suggestion.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस के लिए गैस की मरुत जरूरत है, इस लिये मधुरा रिफाइनरी को कब शुरू करेंगे ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने मूल्य की फीचर फिल्में निर्यात की गईं ?

### भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात

\* 439. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना

और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ देशों ने भारतीय फीचर फिल्में खरीदने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of the countries, which have expressed desire to import Indian feature films and with which contracts have been concluded during 1979-80 and 1980-81 together with value of exports have been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	Details for 1979-80		Details for 1980-81	
		No. of Films	Value in Rs.	No. of Films	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Afghanistan . . . . .	28	12,03,573.00	2	1,45,299.00
	<i>Arabian Gulf (2 to 6)</i>				
2	Bahrain . . . . .	16	20,41,950.00	17	18,92,220.00
3	Dubai . . . . .	183	3,07,22,448.00	265	5,03,96,432.65
4	Kuwait . . . . .	29	1,39,000.00	14	5,52,820.00
5	Abudhabi . . . . .	7	5,92,540.00	2	51,000.00
6	Sarajha . . . . .	3	53,551.00	1	7,85,000.00
7	Burma . . . . .	4	2,15,855.00	9	5,95,444.50
	<i>East Africa (8 to 16)</i>				
8	Kenya . . . . .	35	8,88,027.00	35	10,64,846.60
9	Uganda . . . . .	1	16,000.00	..	--
10	Tanzania . . . . .	58	22,18,508.00	52	17,88,679.05
11	Masawi . . . . .	41	14,30,706.00	29	8,71,943.30
12	Ethiopia . . . . .	8	1,75,313.00	..	--
13	Mozambique . . . . .	5	1,72,340.00	..	--
14	Swaziland . . . . .	1	45,575.00	1	44,825.00
15	Botswana . . . . .	3	1,43,140.00	6	2,27,587.00