

ber has made. But, this is a State Government matter. I cannot say anything. So far as the first part of his question is concerned, it has given good results.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Jhum' cultivation is entwined with the religious observances. That is why my hon. friend has said that it would anyhow continue for ever and ever. At the same time, have the Government considered this? If not, would they consider the possibility of offering financial incentives to these people, in order to persuade them to give up the individual jhum cultivation, as a kind of compensation being paid to them and, at the same time by inducing them to develop not only social forestry but also the fruitbearing trees and so on in those areas where they have been carrying on the jhum cultivation? Would they also persuade them to have one small area as cultivation area for jhum cultivation so that their Gods and Fairies would be satisfied with their collective observance of jhum cultivation and, at the same time, the rest of the area can be devoted for vegetable cultivation, fruit trees cultivation and various other crops also? In addition to that, would they offer them financial incentives?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I said, we have to put an end to the jhum cultivation. We cannot allow it any more because it has created environmental and conservation problems. The terrace cultivation method has been developed. Many State Governments are introducing it and they are trying to convince the tribals to go for the terrace cultivation. It is a matter of high expenditure. It requires a lot of funds. The State Government is, however, taking it up.

Applications for Expansion of Sugar Factories

*829. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any applications have been received from the existing sugar factories for expansion during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the factories;

(c) the names of the factories which got approval:

(d) what is the criteria adopted for sanctioning approval;

(e) whether any application has been rejected; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) : Yes, Sir. The sugar year 1982-83 commenced on 1st October, 1982 and will end on 30th September, 1983 and during this sugar year so far 12 applications have been received from the existing sugar factories for undertaking expansion of the existing capacity.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the names of the factories from whom the applications for expansions have been received is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The Screening Committee of this Ministry has not so far considered these expansion applications received during the year 1982-83 and as such none of these cases have been approved or rejected.

(d) Licences/Letters of Intent are issued to the existing sugar factories for substantial expansion where adequate sugarcane is available with assured irrigation facilities in compact areas around the factory. As regards newly established factories and factories which have implemented one expansion, further expansion licences are granted after they have consolidated their crushing capacities for 2 to 3 years.

(e) and (f) In view of the position given at (b) and (c) the questions do not arise.

Statement

Statement giving the names of existing sugar factories from whom applications have been received for expansion during 1982-83.

S. No.	Name of the factory	Expansion applied for (Tonnes)	
		From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Walwa Taluka SSK Ltd. Sakharale, Post : Islampur Taluk Walwa, Distt. Sangli, (Maharashtra)	2000	4500
2.	M/s. Terna Shetkari SSK Ltd, Dhoki. Distt. Osmanabad (Maharashtra)	2200	3500
3.	M/s. Batala Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Batala, Distt. Gurdaspur (Punjab)	1000	1500
4.	M/s. Kothari Sugars Ltd., Kattur Railway Station Lalgudi, Distt. Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	1500	2500
5.	M/s. Sakthi Sugars Ltd., (Saktinagar, P.O. Erode), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	4000	5000
6.	M/s. Madura Sugars Ltd., Pandiarajapuram, Distt. Madurai, (Tamil Nadu)	244	1200
7.	M/s. Dharmapuri Distt. Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., Thimmanahalli, Distt. Dharampuri (Tamil Nadu)	1250	2000
8.	M/s. The Shankar Agro. Industries Ltd., Captainganj, Distt. Deorca (U.P.)	2250	4000
9.	M/s. Chhata Sugar Co. Ltd., P.O. Chhata, Distt. Mathura (U.P.)	1250	2000
10.	M/s. The Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd. P.O. Aira Estate, Distt. Kheri (U.P.)	1500	3000
11.	M/s. Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd., Dhampur, Distt. Bijnor (U.P.)	2250	5000
12.	M/s. The Aska Coop. Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska, Distt. Ganjam (Orissa)	1250	2000

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, in the answer of the hon. Minister it has been stated that 12 sugar factories applied for expansion. They are at present producing 21,000 tonnes of sugar annually. They have applied for expansion by which their production will go up from 30,000 tonnes to 37,000 tonnes if expansions are allowed. But the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the screening committee of his Ministry has not so far considered these expansions. May I know from the hon. Minister when these applications were received by his Ministry and the probable date by which the Government will take a decision on this issue so that increase in production of sugar may not suffer. Sir, increase in production of sugar will also enable the country to earn more foreign exchange because the price of sugar in the world market has appreciably increased.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, our difficulty has been that requests for expansion and licences for new factories are coming from areas which are already developed and, therefore, keeping in mind the lop-sided development in the country it is necessary that the guidelines which had been issued in the past should be looked afresh. However, Sir, we are trying to have the screening committee examine these cases as quickly as possible. So far as the export loss is concerned there is no concern on that account because we have got enough stock and there will be no problem for that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : What was the target fixed for production of sugar in the sixth plan period unless these expansions of sugar factories materialise how can we meet the target fixed for Sixth Plan? The hon. Minister has stated that we have fulfilled the export quantity but my information is that STC could not fulfil the targeted quantity fixed for export in 1982. In face of 6.5 lakh tonnes targeted to be exported in 1982 they could only export 5 lakh tonnes by December,

1982. The profit in 1980-81 from exported sugar was Rs. 9 crores. May I know from the Government the action taken by them so that production and export of sugar may not be hampered due to delay in taking the decision on expansions?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I want to make it clear that the export of sugar was not less for want of availability of sugar. As it is known, for export that we are making, we have to pay heavily for it. We earn foreign exchange but at a cost which is not approximately what the price of production in the country is. Therefore, on that account I would like to remove the fear of the hon. Member that it is not due to that fact. About the target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan in the year 1984-85 the requirement of sugar would be 76.40 lakh tonnes for which the installed capacity required is 80.42 lakh tonnes. In the year 1982-83 the requirement of sugar is 67.70 lakh tonnes and the installed capacity required is 73.37 lakh tonnes. The licensed capacity, therefore, required is 85.26 lakh tonnes and the capacity already existing is 80 lakh tonnes. The additional capacity that we would be licensing at the end year of the Sixth Plan would be 5 lakh tonnes.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : In view of the Government has already issued new guidelines for the new licences, how much, weightage, will the backward areas be given? When is the Screening Committed likely to meet? In view of the fact that the sugar industry is rural based and is becoming the instrument of the rural development, is there any proposal before the Government which would allow expansion of the existing sugar mills or giving new licences to benefit the new areas, in the co-operative sector, in particular.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have said in reply to the first supplementary of the hon. Member that there has been in the country lop-sided deve-

lopment, therefore it is necessary that the guidelines should be looked at afresh. There are areas in this country which have got large number of sugar factories and more applications for licences are coming from such areas. It is exactly to meet the point—as the hon. Member, has said that to meet the requirements of the backward areas and that the sugar factories in rural areas become the centre of rural growth—that we have to look afresh that it should be so regulated, whether coming up of new sugar mills or the expansion of the existing ones, that we should meet these objectives of developing the backward areas and to remove the inter-regional imbalances. The Screening Committee will be meeting soon and we are trying to get over some of these guideline problems and we will be able to do that. So far as the expansion of the existing ones and the new sugar mills are concerned, they are on the basis of 40 : 60 in the plan period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to ask a supplementary in continuation of what my colleague Mr. Patil has just now put. Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that the lopsided development of the country will have to be taken into account while giving licences for the new factories. As a general principle, it is all right. But would you accept that the question of expansion of the existing capacity is also linked up with the licences for the new factories because if only we concentrate on giving expansion to the factories which are already there in the developed regions, that is, in the same area, in that case the backward regions will not get any benefit? You have pointed out that you are re-examining the problem. I will concretise the situation and ask you that Konkan region of Maharashtra is accepted by all norms as the backward region of Maharashtra State. There are Member of Parliament belonging to both the sides—ruling party and the Opposition—who have given a joint communication to the Minister for Agriculture requesting him that since Konkan is a backward region, the co-operative factory which is sought to be star-

ted in Sawantwadi taluq in Sindhu Durg District of Maharashtra should be given the priority and unanimously both the sides of this House sent representations to the Agriculture Minister. Could I know from the hon. Minister whether this will be only under the active consideration or whether it will be under active implementation?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I am happy that the hon. Member has supported my contention that the backward areas like Konkan or for that matter I am also getting representation from the Vidharba region and other parts also, which are not getting it. It is precisely for this purpose that we have to see that the guidelines should be revised. The active implementation would only come when after active consideration, the guidelines are properly framed and nobody has got the right to do it in the name of active implementation. Therefore, I want to concretise the guidelines very quickly and then get on to the implementation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have asked for a concrete step about which a lot of Members of Parliament from both sides have represented.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have said that it is precisely for helping such cases, which you have mentioned, that we are trying to do this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It has been recently reported in the newspapers that the official installed capacity of sugar production is something around 6.5 million tonnes, whereas the actual installed capacity is something around 8.5 million tonnes. In fact, this has been shown by sugar production of around 7.5 million tonnes this year, which would not be other-wise permissible, if official figures are to be believed. Our actual requirements do not exceed 7 or 7.5 million tonnes per year. Therefore, we already have an excess installed capacity. What is the Government going to do about this? Those who have got the licensed capacity have somehow or

the other exceeded their capacity without the knowledge or permission of the Government.

Secondly, the sugar consumption in our country is very low. The reason obviously is that the sugar is beyond the purchasing power of the vast majority of the people. What is being done to bring down the price of sugar? In this context, I would like to ask another question. The cheaper form of sugar may be obtainable, as far as I could gather, not from sugarcane, but from sugar beet. What has the Government done in this regard? Has the Government got any proposal about extraction of sugar from sugar beet, and encouraging and promoting cultivation of enough sugar beets with a view to bring down the price of sugar?

MR. SPEAKER : You could have better put a new question. He has to prepare his answer for this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He can at least answer the first part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : You put a separate question and, then get full answer.

विदेशी सहायता से वन विकास

*830. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वनों के विकास के लिए किन-किन देशों के साथ समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गए हैं; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन देशों से प्राप्त हुई आर्थिक सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह सहायता राज्यों को किस प्रकार आवंटित की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) In relation to the on-going bilateral projects for the development of forests in the country, agreements have been signed with Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United States of America.

(b) A statement showing the details of the financial assistance received during the last three years, and how this assistance has been allocated to the States, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement				
Name of the Projects	Country	Date of Agreement	Financial assistance received during the last 3 years.	Recipient Government
1. Development of Seed Procurement & Tree Improvement	Denmark	25.8.1976	1.7 million DKr. (Danish Kroner)	A Central Sector Project.
2. Support to Indian Logging Training Centres Project	Sweden	4.10.1977	4.5 million SeK- (Swedish Kroner)	A Central Sector Project
3. High Level Conifer Research Centre, Simla.	Federal Republic of Germany	6.2.1980	90448DM (Deutsch Mark)	A Central Sector Project
4. Indo-German Dhauladhar Range Project.	Federal Republic of Germany	13.5.1980	Rs. 5.32 million	Himachal Pradesh.
5. Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project.	Sweden	11.2.1982	Rs. 68.75 million	Tamil Nadu
6. Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project.	United States of America	30.9.1981	US \$ 0.87 million	Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra Social Forestry Project.	United States of America	31.8.1982	No disbursement as yet	Maharashtra

For projects being implemented by the States, 70% of the external financial assistance is disbursed to the States as additional central assistance. In case of Serial No. 4, the entire amount has been passed on to Himachal Pradesh.