

रक्षा करने के लिए उनको एकमत होने का प्रयास करें और भारत उसमें नेतृत्व ले और तीसरा यह कि हमारे देश में, वहां से जाने वाली बौद्धिक संपदा और दूसरी जैव संपदा इस प्रकार की चीजों की लूट के प्रति आगाह करने का काम और उससे सम्बद्ध कानून आदि बनाने का काम करें और कोई ऐसा समझौता न करें जिससे हमारा शोषण आगे वे लोग कर पाएं।

इस संदर्भ में, मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटे-छोटे बहाने ढूंढ कर अमरीका जैसा देश जब से यह यूनी पोलर वर्ल्ड जिसे कहा जाता है, जिसमें एक देश का आधिपत्य हो गया है पूरे विश्व में अब रुस नहीं बचा है, अब कम्युनिस्ट ब्लाक नहीं बचा है, पहले तो राजनीतिक और सामरिक दृष्टि से उनका आधिपत्य था, अब तो आर्थिक मामलों में भी और दूसरे मामलों में भी, यहां तक कि हम क्या कानून बनाएं इसमें भी हमारा दिशा-निर्देश अमरीका करने वाला है। हम पेटेंट कानून क्या रखेंगे, हम ब्रांड पेटेंटस वह जो उसका क्या ट्रेड-मार्क है, उसके बारे में जो कानून बनायेंगे वह क्या होगा, श्रम कानून का क्या होगा...(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: ट्रेड मार्क।

श्री सोमपाल: ट्रेड मार्क्स, ट्रिप्स, ट्रिप्स पता नहीं कितने नाम उन्होंने इसके कोयन किए हैं इन सब में न केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून एक जैसा हो बल्कि हमारे कानून भी उनकी इच्छा के अनुरूप बनें, यह वह डिक्टेट करने वाले हैं। यह डिक्टेसन हमें देने वाले हैं। अमरीका तो अब छोटे-छोटे बहाने ढूंढ कर इराक के ऊपर जिस तरह से दबाव बनाया कोई बहाना करके उनके ऊपर बॉम्बार्डमेंट करेंगे, उनके पास कोई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामरिक सामग्री इस प्रकार की है कि दूर बैठे वह हमें तबाह कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार दबाव डाल कर हमारा शोषण करने की जो प्रयोजना बन रही है उससे हमें आगाह रहना चाहिए और मैं संसद् के सभी पक्षों से अनुरोध करूंगा कि पुराने समय की और मध्य युगीन के राजाओं द्वारा शासित देशों के शासकों द्वारा अपनी अस्मिता, अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के लिए जो संधियां कर ली जाती थीं और राष्ट्र के नागरिकों के हितों की उपेक्षा की जाती थी, उसके अब तिलिक्काली देनी चाहिए। लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली में इस प्रकार के सिर-फिरे इस प्रकार के अहम्पक शासकों को अपने स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से, अपने मन की अभिसृचि की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्र के हित के साथ सम्झौता करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। लोकतंत्र में तो सत्ताधियों के व्यक्तिगत निर्णयों को राष्ट्र के नागरिकों की विवशतापूर्ण नियति न बनाए देने का संकल्प किया जाना चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और सदन की सभी पक्षों और सभी दलों से आग्रह करता हूं कि केबी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव किया है कि यह संवैधानिक व्यवस्था हो इस प्रकार की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों के पुष्टिकरण की, उसके समर्थन दें और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हमारे मित्र जो विधि मंत्री श्रीरामकान्त खलप जी, जो विधि और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि, दोनों के विद्वान हैं, उनसे भी आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस बात का संज्ञान लें और सरकार को इस बात के लिए प्रवृत्त करें कि अगले सत्र में इस प्रकार की संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के लिए विधेयक लाया जाए।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

5.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी): श्री एम०ए० केबी का यह बिल अगले सत्र में जारी रहेगा।

श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा: (कर्नाटक): अगर मंत्री जी एक्सेट कर लें तो अभी खत्म कर सकते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी): अभी तो इस पर डा० दत्त को बोलना है।

Now we have to move to the Government business as listed.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAD): I have to make a statement. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKINATH CHATRUVEDI): I now call Dr. Gopalrao Patil.

THE SUGAR EXPORT PROMOTION (REPEAL) BILL, 1990—Contd.

DR. GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the prices of sugar and how the farmers are exploited. As I had mentioned, there are various prices in India. There are 22 prices of sugar in 22 States. Not only that, in one single sugar factory, there are 3—4 prices. There is a levy price, there is a free sale price, there is a price fixed by the factory. If a factory is run for 150 days, then the excise duty is waived and the factories which are producing sugar for the first time, if they follow the Sampat Committee norms, are waived of the levy sugar and thus they

can sell their sugar for three years as free sale sugar. Therefore, this levy business is a very troublesome business for the farmer. Sir, let us see how it is adversely affecting the farmer. Levy sugar price ranges from Rs. 9.02 to Rs. 9.05 whereas the open market sugar price is Rs. 14. If we calculate the difference is Rs. 5. The farmer is losing Rs. 5 per kilo and Rs. 500 per quintal and Rs. 5,000 per tonne. And with levy sugar at the rate of 40% procurement, the quantity will be somewhere about 50 to 60 lakh tonnes and if you multiply 60 lakhs with Rs. 5,000, the resultant figure is the loss per year the farming community is sustaining. Sir, this is for every year and for the last 30 to 40 years! Why are we levying on farmers only? Is there levy for any other commodity in the country? Is sugar the only essential commodity to be levied in the pricing system? Do the farmers not require tea or coffee to take with sugar? Then why do you not provide coffee and tea by levying at the rate of 40% on the tea or coffee producers? They are also produced in estates. They are not very small producers. Similarly, do the farmers not require cloth for their daily use? It is also essential for the farmer. Why do you not levy on cloth? It should be levied on the factory which is producing cloth, at the rate of 40%. It should be procured at a lesser rate and distributed through the PDS system. Then only this levy system will be justified and useful. Sir, I think, this is a very biased, discriminatory and unwholesome policy of controlling sugar. If we think in terms of exports, the history of exports of sugar is very bitter. In the last forty years we are exporting sugar.

Sir, I am quoting from the Sugar Export Bill, 1958, "With a view to earning foreign exchange, it is necessary to promote the export of sugar. The export of sugar, however, involves a loss." The Bill itself says that the export of sugar, however involves loss even if Excise and Cane Cess are remitted. It further says, "As the Government has no powers in the existing law to earmark any portion

of the production of factories for export and as the need for foreign exchange is pressing, it is necessary to empower the Central Government to fix the quantity of sugar to be exported from time to time and to apportion the same to the sugar producers in proportion to their production, who shall be under obligation to supply their export quota to exporting agencies." Sir, what has happened during the last forty years? We have been exporting sugar and sustaining losses continuously except from 1974 to 1984, when the levy sugar was exported and the sugar was costing less. Instead of supplying it to the consumers, the masses of this country, it was exported. By doing so the Government has earned only Rs. 300 crores as profit and Rs. 707 crores as foreign exchange. Now, let us take the present condition. Let us take the example of last year. Last year we exported about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar and earned Rs. 1,330 crores as foreign exchange. But, at what cost? The exporting agencies sustained a loss of Rs. 23 crores. From 1991 to 1994, we were exporting sugar and we had exported 11 lakh tonnes of sugar. We earned Rs. 150 crores, as profit. But at what cost? The exporting agencies sustained a loss of Rs. 50 crores and this loss was distributed by these exporting agencies among the individual sugar producing units. As a matter of fact, by exporting sugar the farming community is sustaining loss. So, we have to learn a lesson from this experience. Then for export we need a certain amount of quality. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Please be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to sum up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Other Members also want to speak.

DR. GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL: Sir, it is an important subject. We should be given sufficient time to express our views on this Bill ...*(Interruptions)*... If you ask us to pass this Bill without expressing our views fully, it will not be possible for us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, they have brought this Bill on the last day of the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should not be *fait accompli*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will take another two or three minutes to conclude. Sir, as I was saying, for exporting sugar two things are required, namely, quality and cost competitiveness. So, these two things are very important. How can there be competitiveness if there are in-built structural defects in the costing of sugar? As I have just mentioned, you are having levy. That means you are taking sugar at a lesser price from the producers and still you say that sugar costing should be competitive. How can it be? How can it be? The quality is good. Nowadays, our sugar has the standard of ICUSMA, which is about 45 to 60. It is as per the international standard which is there in regard to export of sugar. Our different factories have achieved this standard. Now it is quite competitive. Our white sugar is acceptable in the European and American markets.

But what happens when there are exports? I would tell you one thing. Even now there is a free sale quota which is declared every month. I have pointed out as to what are the defects in this. Even in regard to selling this free sale quota, what is the position? There are 110-112 factories in Maharashtra. Out of this, 50 are sick. Twenty units are just subsisting. Only 40 units are making good profits. When they want to sell the free sale sugar, they have to go to the different places. There is a cartel of wholesalers. They do not come to these factories. Therefore, the people in these factories, the various directors and the persons who are concerned with the sale of sugar, have to go to the different places. For example, there are factories in Khilari and Ambejogai. These people have to go to Hyderabad and Pune to sell their free sale quota.

How can you expect the people running these small units to go to the different places to sell their free sale quota? When even this is not possible, how do

you expect them to go to London, New York, and other places to sell their sugar? How is it possible? These factories, these small units, have no capacity. They do not have any mechanism. They do not have to market access so that they can go to such places and take orders for their sugar.

Already, Sir, the sugar market is not at all profitable. International production of sugar has increased. When the hon. Minister declared that sugar would be decanalised, when he made the announcement on 2nd September in Parliament, prices in the world market slumped. The price came down by 70 dollars per tonne in the international market. Therefore, when such a thing happens, naturally, we will not be able to export sugar. This would be, particularly, so in the case of the same exporters, the small mills. They neither have the capacity, nor the organisation.

Now, the Indian Sugar Export Corporation is the apex body of all the sugar factories, including the factories in the co-operative, the private and the public sectors. This body is exporting sugar as per this law. The Government had given a quota for export. But it is not true that this is the only body which is exporting sugar. There are others also. For example, the STC is there. The STC is given some quota. The Government had indicated that 50 per cent of the stock should be exported through the STC. Some private parties are also permitted to export sugar. These private parties go to the Indian Sugar Export Corporation. Through this body, these private parties are exporting sugar even at present. Therefore, this body is not a monopoly body.

That is why my contention is that this Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Bill, 1996, which seeks to repeal the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958, is not at all a proper Bill. I think the Minister has not given a deep and extensive thought to it. The Bill is being rushed through. This has been brought forward in haste.

Today, we are advocating liberalisation, as far as exports are concerned. But the policy of liberalisation is not there, as far as the production of sugar is concerned. There are extensive controls. I am opposed to it. Even if we take the instances of many other countries where total liberalisation is there—for example, the European Union, Australia and South Africa—there is one single agency which is dealing with the export of sugar to other countries. This is the position even in countries where there is complete liberalisation. What is the position in countries where there is no such agency? Take, for example, Brazil. In 1994, we had asked Brazil to supply sugar. The sugar was being supplied by traders.

But at the nick of the moment the traders backed out. Naturally there is a big gap in credibility as far as these traders are concerned, and so, not a single quintal of sugar could be imported from Brazil. Why do the traders come to you? Unless and until he gets profit, no trader will come into this field. Therefore, I feel that we should give deep thought to this matter.

We should consult experts. I do not know whether you have consulted this body of the Indian sugar industry, the Export Council and the Export Corporation before taking this step of repealing this law. I also do not know whether you have consulted any other experts or whether you are depending only on the suggestions of a few traders and bureaucrats. I don't know what is happening and, therefore ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Within one minute I will finish, Sir.

What I feel is that we are rushing through the Bill. There is no need to rush through this Bill and pass it immediately. What we can do is, we can continue with this Act and also permit even the traders to export sugar as and when it is profitable to them. Unless and until it is profitable to him, no trader would export. Otherwise it will be a field-day for exploiters, hoarders and black marketeers. This is the danger. Our exports

will shrink, our national income will be reduced, sugar prices will come down and our farmers will be adversely affected. Therefore, I suggest that the Minister should either make some amendments or withdraw this Bill.

Therefore, Sir, I strongly oppose this Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Bill, 1996 and request hon. Members to defeat it, if at all it is possible. I again plead with the Minister, if he is a really farmer-friendly Minister—the Government is having the Common Minimum Programme and the Prime Minister is a farmer's son—he should consider this matter and come again in the next session, if at all, and postpone the discussion of this Bill.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL: Sir, I rise to oppose the repealing of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958, because the repealing of this Act is going to be a drastic step affecting the entire possibilities of export, which is a very important factor at this stage. I may remind you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that we have, today, stocks of 80 lakh tonnes of sugar lying the godowns of the sugar factories. Last year we produced 1.64 crore tonnes of sugar, out of which 80 lakh tonnes are still lying in the godowns, and by the end of May in this season, we will be producing another 1.60 crore tonnes, burdening the industry with very huge stocks.

Sir, I may inform this august House that carrying one bag of sugar for one month takes about Rs. 18. To carry 1.60 lakh tonnes of sugar for six months is going to be very burdensome for the sugar industry, the third largest industry in India, providing employment to lakhs and lakhs of people and supporting about eight to nine per cent of the population. So, that industry is going to be hurt.

Sir, some reference has been made to monopoly. I will not repeat the arguments which have already been put before this House. The objective of the Act of 1958 was also read out by the hon. Member, Dr. Gopalrao Patil. The objective is very clear.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Please.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: A supplementary agenda has been circulated right now. I do not know whether they have taken your permission or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): They have taken it.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: It does not mention the time, number one. Number two, it has been circulated in the extended time. Actually the Rajya Sabha working time was over at five o'clock. The House is sitting in extended time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): That too on Friday.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: On Friday. This is about a statement. We have no grouse against the Birth Centenary. But this House has been treated very badly. The Prime Minister has made a statement in the other House, and he has deputed Mr. Bommai to make the statement here after the working hours. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you- are the custodian of this House and the protector of the dignity of this House and the Constitution. By circulating the agenda after the working hours, without fixing a time, the Prime Minister is ignoring this House. ... (Interruptions)

I want your considered ruling on this. This thing should not be allowed. ... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SR. BOMMAI): Sir, may I submit ... (Interruptions) One minute. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: No, no. This is between the Chair and the Member. A point of order is between the Chair and the Member. ... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Mr. Bommai, I will call you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Minister does not come into the picture.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: I am not making a statement, but I want to point out that what has been mentioned is not correct.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): I will call you, Mr. Bommai, please. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, with your permission, I want to add one thing. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: This House cannot be treated like this.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: At 1-30 ... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Mr. Minister, you will have an occasion or opportunity to explain. My request to you now is only to resume your seat at this point of time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to add one sentence.

The hon. Minister is from this House. He knows that this is the last day of this session. He says that he gave a letter at 1-30 p.m. He knew that he was to make a statement in this House today. Why can his Ministry not ... (Interruptions)

One minute. I am concluding. I can conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): I know you can conclude very soon.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): Mr. Narayanasamy is speaking from that side.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I got permission from the Chair. The hon. Minister should have given notice yesterday or today morning. Why did he ask for permission at 1-30 p.m. specifically? The Minister should clarify the position. Why could his officers not prepare notice and send it to us?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Of course, I will request Mr. Bommai to clarify the position. But the fact of the matter is that he did approach the Chairman earlier, and he came here within the normal hours, before the extended time.

It is unfortunate that such an important subject like celebration of the birth centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, about which there is no difference of opinion and everybody has great reverence for him, could not be brought earlier. Mr. Bommai has been here earlier, and he sought the permission of the Chairman also within time.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA. This statement is not there is the List of Business. This Supplementary List of Business mentions that a statement will be made. At what time? At midnight? Till what time should we wait in the House for the statement?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): I got instructions from the Chairman that this statement should be taken up as soon as I could manage within the business of the House. I told Mr. Bommai ...

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The business time is over. It could not be managed. The time of the House is over.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: What about the Prime Minister? The Prime Minister should come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): After Shivajirao Patil has spoken, you will have an opportunity.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, we should finish the Sugar Bill first. Either the Minister should withdraw the Bill or we should complete it first. We cannot wait for the Sugar Bill to be completed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Mrs. Margaret Alva, you are a very seasoned and senior Member.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, Mr. Bommai has come now. We have not had our lunch today. We are sitting here since morning. ...*(Interruptions)* We will finish the Sugar Bill first and then adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, you finish the Sugar Bill first. ...*(Interruptions)*

Otherwise, we are not going to agree. Let the Sugar Bill be disposed of first. We will not allow that otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): This is the last day of this session. That statement will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am sorry. The Sugar Bill should be taken up first. ...*(Interruptions)*

First the Sugar Bill.

श्री सुरेश पद्मोरी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके अनुमति से आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ....

उपसभापति श्री त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी: अभी माफ़े अल्वा जी बोल रही हैं।

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Bill was taken up at 2 o'clock and till 2.30 we discussed it. They could not complete it. Now at 5 o'clock they say they will make a statement on Subhash Chandra Bose's centenary.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: That will take only two minutes.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Then we will seek clarifications on that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: It is not like in Lok Sabha. Here we have to seek clarifications.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Then, Sir, there are 15 Special Mentions to be completed. Then you will take up the Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Bill.. Do you want to take it up at 12 o'clock?

श्री सुरेश पघौरी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करना चाहूंगा। आज इस सत्र का आखिरी दिन है और अंतिम समय में जब कि यह सरकार भी अंतिम सांस ले रही है, उस वक्त सरकार द्वारा बिल लाना अपने आप में एक हास्यास्पद स्थिति उत्पन्न करना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक बात है। हमारे देश के एक देदीप्यमान नक्षत्र सुभाषचन्द्र बोस रहे हैं उनकी बर्थ सेन्टेनरी के संबंध में वक्तव्य की जानकारी हमें अब मिल रही है। इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। उसके बाद स्पेशल मेंशन है। अंतिम दिन इस प्रकार की उल्लापों की स्थिति में शुगर बिल लाना अपने आप में आपत्तिजनक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपना बिल डिफर करे और इस पर किसी भी प्रकार से सदन में विचार न किया जाए।

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I request the Minister in charge of this Bill not to press for the same. This is not the proper time at which you should take into consideration a Bill of this magnitude. Actually the whole policy was decided when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. Now, what are the compelling reasons due to which you feel this Act should be repealed? Unless we are convinced about the entire thing, I do not think it will be proper. That is why I request the hon. Minister not to go ahead with this. You, please, withdraw it. Later on, if you succeed in convincing us, we can consider as to what should be done. All the political parties may be consulted on this matter. You cannot hurry up like this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have to hold consultations with political parties and then arrive at a consensus. Sir, I fully endorse what the leader of my party has said.
(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Let me give a chance to the hon. Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to say as to what the Government's response is to this request. This seems to be a strong request of a very large

number of hon. Members, only because it is a very late hour for this.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Not only that, Sir, there has not been any consultation with the political parties.

श्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस पर हमारे चक्रवर्ण साहब ने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं, कई माननीय सदस्यों को मैंने सुना है। यह शुगर एक्सपोर्ट परमोशन रिपील बिल जो है इसका उद्देश्य इतना ही था कि जो भी चीनी उत्पादक यूनिट हो, चाहे कोऑपरेटिव चीनी मिल हो चाहे वह कैपे भी चीनी मिल हो उन सब की चीनी बनाने की क्षमता बढ़े और वे इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में अपना मार्केट बना सकें, इसके लिए खुला अवसर देने के उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य यह भी है चीनी मिलों को चीनी बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले, कंपीटिटिवनेस हो और ख़ास कर(व्यवधान).... किसानों के गन्ने का जो एरियर है, जिस पर सदन में रोज़ सवाल उठाता है कि किसानों का एरियर बढ़ाया है जो जब कंपीटिटिवनेस बढ़ेगी तभी ज्यादा उत्पादन होगा और अच्छी क्वालिटी की चीनी का उत्पादन होगा। इससे सब को एक्सपोर्ट करने की छूट हो जाएगी। जो कैनलाइज सिस्टम है उसको डीकैनलाइज करने की बात है। जो कैनलाइज सिस्टम था उसको डीकैनलाइज करने के उद्देश्य से यह लाए हैं(व्यवधान)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He doesn't know the subject.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी): मंत्री जी, अभी अपने इसके मंतव्य और इसके उद्देश्य संक्षेप में बता दिए हैं। लेकिन चूंकि अपने विचार अलग-अलग हैं और बहुत से दृष्टिकोण अपने सामने रखने का प्रश्न था इसी वजह से चक्रवर्ण साहब ने जो एक सवाल रखा(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, in view of the constraint of time, the Government is prepared to defer this Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That's good.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी): मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ हनुमन्तप्पा साहब से कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी है चैयरमैन साहब को कि मुझे मलेशिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कुछ और लोगों से

मिलना है, इस वजह से नहीं आ सकूंगा हालांकि मैं सदन में आकर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहता था। बात आपकी बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन जो डेकोरम है उसको मेनेज किया गया है और प्रॉपर रिस्पेक्ट हाउस को प्रदान की गयी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी): प्रेसीडेंट का सवाल नहीं है। अब मैं आप सबकी आज्ञा से बोम्बई जो से कहूंगा कि वे अपना वक्तव्य पढ़ें....(बखवधान) देखिए, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सेटीनरी सेरीबेरेंस का प्रश्न है। कृपया शांतिपूर्वक सुनें।

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: It should not be taken as a precedent.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Celebration of Birth Centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SR. BOMMAI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to explain to the House that this subject comes under my Department. For the information of the hon. Members I want to say that I should have made this statement even in the Lok Sabha also.

Recently, a concern has been expressed in this House as well as outside about the celebration of birth centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Let me first of all dispel all doubts in this regard. The Government of India had set up, as far back as in November, 1995, a National Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to celebrate the birth centenary of Netaji in a befitting manner. The National Committee met on 5th December, 1995 and decided that the celebrations would commence on 23rd January, 1997 and continue for one year thereafter. The National Committee had also constituted a Sub-Committee and had entrusted to it the task of preparing an action plan for the celebrations. This Sub-Committee met on 25th October, 1996 and formulated programmes for the inaugural function on 23rd January, 1997 as well as

during the centenary year. The Prime Minister also met the Floor Leaders of both the Houses of the Parliament on 9th December, 1996 to discuss the manner in which we should celebrate this event. The Sub-Committee is giving a final shape to the programmes and activities of the centenary year in the light of the suggestions received.

The Deputy Chairman in
the Chair

I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that the Government shall do its utmost to make the birth centenary celebrations of Netaji, in co-operation with the people of India, a memorable event of our national life befitting the great and momentous contribution made by Netaji to our freedom struggle. Netaji enjoys great respect and affection amongst the people of India from all parts and the celebration would be designed to reflect this in full measure.

There is a suggestion that 23rd January should be declared as the Rashtriya Sewa Divas (National Service Day) or Rashtriya Shourya Divas (National Day of Courage) on the pattern of Children's Day (14th November and Teachers' Day (5th September). We shall welcome more suggestions in this regard so that the birthday of Netaji is commemorated by posterity in a befitting manner.

It is proposed to declare 23rd January, 1997, the day of the commencement of the Centenary Celebrations, an administrative holiday and to have an inaugural function on that day at the Red Fort. A commemorative stamp on Netaji will also be released in that function.

During the centenary year, commemorative coins in the memory of Netaji will be issued; a biographical film will be released; and a biography will be published and circulated. The Government of India will also give financial support for bringing out the collected works of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.