कालेजों की हालत यह है कि कहीं भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । 6 सौ नवयुवक धक्के खाते हुए वहां जाते हैं, कुछ पता नहीं है उनको वहां क्या ज्ञान मिलेगा और किस तरह की डिग्री कर सकेंगे । जो सेंट्रल काउंसिल आफ इंडियन मेडीसिन है वह उनको रिकग्नाईज नहीं करती है । लेकिन उन्होंने कभी निरीक्षण नहीं किया है । वे कहते हैं कि सब स्टेंडर्ड कालेज हैं । कभी वहां गये बगैर, पूछताछ किये बगैर यह फैसला कर रखा है और उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है. . . (घंटी) मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं । इस स्थिति में महोदय, यह प्रश्न है कि आखिर इन छात्रों के साथ सरकार क्या करना चाहती है । डिस-एफीलियेशन करने के बाद सरकार का काम है कि उन छात्रों को परीक्षा देने के लिए कोई सुविधा दे । लेकिन दिल्ली के जो डायरेक्टर हैल्थ सर्विसेस हैं व उस इक्जामिनिंग बाडी के अध्यक्ष हैं जो इन आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों की परीक्षा लेते हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि "There is no provision for inter-State migration in this Act." यानी एक कालेज से दूसरे कालेज में बालक जा नहीं सकते । इसका मतलब यह है कि ये जो डिस-एफीलियेटेड हो गये, इनको आज पता नहीं है कि कहां रहेंगे । दूसरे दो जो कालेज हैं उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं है । इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि ये 6 सौ छात्र जो आज सड़क पर भटक रहे हैं, इनके भविष्य का विचार करके सरकार कम से कम यह बात तय करे पहली बात यह कि इनके माईग्रेशन की व्यवस्था करे ताकि ये इस साल परीक्षा दे सकें, परीक्षा में बैठ सकें, इसका प्रबंध हो ।

दूसरा जो इक्जामिनेशन फार्म्स वगैरह उन्होंने देने हैं जो सीधे तौर पर उनसे नहीं लिये जा सकते, कालेज के द्वारा लिये जाते हैं, वे उनसे कैसे लिये जायें इनको दूसरे कालेजों में प्रवेश मिले इस गुत्थी को सुलझाया जाय ।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि जो बाकी संस्थाएं हैं, अहिंसा और सनातन धर्म कालेज, इनको उचित आवश्यक सहायता दे करके इस योग्य बनाया जाय कि जो छात्र वहां पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको ठीक से शिक्षा मिले । स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के जो आश्वासन हैं, दो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं, एक लोकसभा के सामने भी तो उन आश्वासनों का उचित मूल्य समझा जाय और इन छात्रों के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ न किया जाय । ऐसा न हो कि आखिर वे छात्र हैं उनके पास एनर्जी होती है, वे भटक करके किसी गलत रास्ते पर चलें और फिर ऐसी समस्या बनें कि जिससे सरकार को और हम सबको परेशान होना पड़े । मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस समस्या को समय रहते संभालेगी और ज्यादा बिगड़ने नहीं देगी ।

I. THE SUGAR CESS BILL, 1982

U. THE SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a cess on sugar for the development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also beg to move:

"That- the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry a*id for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, both these Bills are interconnected. The necessity for these Bills has arisen now because the sugar factories in Bidia have outlived, particularly those in Bihar and UP, and they require modernisation. But these factories lack the

necessary finance and they have no funds of their own and they want funds. They look to the Central Government for this purpose. And, Sir, the Government has now come forward to create a fund which would help the industry in its task of development and modernisation. This fund will not only help the industry, but will also help the sugarcane growers and will also help the research activities. Besides this, if these mills are modernised, sugar growers will be benefited because this will create more work and also they can crush more sugar and they will give more price also to the sugarcane growers. So, in the interests of sugar growers also this Bill has become necessary. So I move that these two Bills may be passed as they have been passed by the Lok Sabha.

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): There is one amendment by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1982.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Bihar): I am moving it. I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely: —

1. Shri R. R. Morarka
2. Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe
3. Shri Harekrushna Mallick
4. Shri Biswa Goswami
5. Shri Rameshwar Singh
6. Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra
7. Shri G. C. Bhattacharya
8. Prof. Sourendra Bhattachar-jee
9. Shri V. Gopalsamy
10. Shri Pattiam Rajan
11. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha

with instructions to report by the first week of next session."

The question was proposed.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I oppose this motion because these Bills are very simple in nature.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Yes, Mr. Kul-karni.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL-KARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Government has come at a proper time with these Bills. The intentions as explained in the Bills as well as by the Minister are laudable, and I support the Bills. The Bill should be supported because it is in the larger interests not only of the sugarcane mills or processing factories but in the interests of the sugarcane growers and the larger interests of the country which is poised for a break-through in sugar production and earning foreign exchange.

Sir, my association with the sugar industry through cooperatives has been for the last 25 years, and I came out to support this Bill because it was a dire necessity. Very recently it has been found in our cooperative federation where we have got membership all over the country that the sugarcane processing industries at some places are becoming sick. As the Minister has rightly pointed out, it Is not the processing part only but the growth of the sugarcane industry is also a very important part. If you want to have maximum production of sugar, the recovery periods and terrains required for the growing of sugarcane which are suitable for longer duration where recovery will be maximum available have also to be discovered and research has to bee made on that and for that purpose we have got various institutions already in this country like Coimba-

tore and various other places. But, , Sir, at the outset, on sugarcane development, may I draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, who is himself an agriculturist, to the fact that it will be better now as a long-term strategy for this country if we take into consideration the geographical conditions in this country as well as the better land use for various crops in this country. We find, Sir, this country just like a Continent. If you go from Haryana to Coimbatore you will find that sugarcane has got various recoveries—on this side as low as 7 per cent or 8 per cent. Eastern U.P., I think, has got very low recovery, Bihar low recovery, but as we go to the western side the recoveries improve, right from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh also. There is Madhya Pradesh. Then there is Gujarat. Then there is Western Maharashtra and we have Karnataka. Maharashtra is the base. In Rajasthan, there is not much. For this purpose, the Government will be well-advised to take into account the better land-use and the geographical conditions. Supposing we are growing the best type of wheat and some other crop or rice of the new hybrid variety, then that should be tried in Punjab and Haryana. The same thing should be done in other places like Maharashtra where the land under irrigation is very small and it does not give much yield. This aspect should be taken into consideration while planning the long-term strategy for sugarcane development.

About modernisation, the Government has stated that a cess up to a maximum of Rs. 12 per quintal will be collected. I do not think there will be any difficulty in collecting the cess. In this connection, the minimum size of the sugarcane factory has been mentioned in the Bill as 1250 tonnes.

(I think it has also become a little irrelevant proposition now-a-days. Now-a-days, unless a factory has a capacity of 2000 ' tonnes, it is not economical. The investment on a factory of 1250 tonnes is about 8 to 10 crores. There is also squeeze on credit and also there is high rate of interest. When we started the factory in Sangli, in my own home District, we invested one crore of rupees at that time and the money v/as made available by the Industrial Finance Corporation roughly at 9 to 10 per cent. Now, if you want to run a factory of 1250 tonnes, nothing less than 7 crores and most probably 8 to 10 crores will be needed. The rate of interest is nothing below 14 per cent. Thereby, it becomes very uneconomical. Because of the Sampat Committee report and a further extension of that report, the proportion between levy sugar and free sale sugar is so adjusted that the new sugar factories should not be economically non-viable. What [T] am suggesting is that the target should be 2000 tonnes. Perhaps for another 10 to 25 years, that will be the minimum crushing capacity required for a viable . sugar factory.

When you are collecting these funds, you have not indicated how those funds will be collected and what is the agency that you are going to utilise. If the Government is prepared to accept my advice, I would say this. We have worked in the cooperative spinning mill field. We have got about 110 spinning mills registered. Out of them, 70 are working. But the Government, *i.e.* the State Government and the Central Government—Mr. Rao Birendra Singh is himself the boss of the whole cooperative organisations—have not done anything. We have collected funds through the sympathies of Rao Birendra Singh from the N.C.D.C. and we have built up this Federation. We have taken the entire responsibility for project planning. The Government has allowed us this facility, thereby establishing cooperation with the non-officials, officials, project planning, funding, etc. This is done through these cooperative federation of spinning mills. I am requesting the hon. Minister—if this fund has to be spent—to find out whether it will

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

be proper not to entrust it to the bureaucracy. It should be the local leadership which should be involved along with the experts. There is a . National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Mills. That should be entrusted, as in the case of spinning mills, and as in the case of private sugar mills, with this task.

I am nobody to suggest to them. But the indication should be given by the Minister how and which is the agency that is going to implement the modernisation programme because what I am finding is that at present preparing proper projects, procuring machinery, balancing the equipment required for modernisation and all these require expertise, and the ex'per- * tise has to be built up, and it has to be nursed. Only appointing some experts here and* there does not solve the problem. It has to be nursed. It is a process which takes five or ten years. It took us 15 years in the Spinning Mills Federation to build up the necessary cadre of experts who are helping to organise spinning mills. And, I think, the hon. Minister will take note of my suggestion about the involvement of non-officials in this modernisation programme or whatever wing that is going to be formed in his Ministry. And in that, the assistance of the non-officials should also be taken. I think, the hon. Minister is already aware that the All Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation has started a sugar machinery manufacturing plant in Pune and, perhaps, that will be a nucleus whereby you can start all these projects.

Then, Sir, while I am discussing these cess and fund Bills, at the outset I said that this scheme is of utmost importance to me as a co-operator and one who is concerned with sugar factories. But at the same time, henceforth, more thought should be given—they are already giving more thought, no doubt—through the Planning Commission, through the Sygar Development Council i_r whatever it is about the projects to be cleared and how they should be cleared. I am particularly referring to the difficulties created in certain States due to wrong zoning systems adopted in the past. I am aware and the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Co-operation also mentioned *to* me many times, about the zoning problems and unless they are cleared at the State level, they will create more problems. And many sugar factories have become sick because many sugar factories which have got a larger capacity attract sugarcane from a weaker sugar factory by paying more money, and thereby the balance is disturbed. And because of this, I am aware that the Central Government is insisting upch the States to demarcate zones clearly. And I do not want to criticise my State Government, but the political interference by people like me is the bane in this connection because everybody wants a sugar factory in his own district and he does not bother that already there is another sugar factory in the nearby district. And if we pull together and if it is going to be a co-operative sugar factory, it is not that 'X' should be the Chairman or 'Y' should be the Chairman, but to have the sugarcane growers crush their sugarcane. I think, the zoning and the over-lapping of zones is creating more problems throwing more sugar factories into the sick list. Nowadays, it is very much evident, particularly in Maharashtra. I have got no experience of other States like U.P. and Bihar. In U.P. and Bihar, the experience is perhaps different. But, Sir, when I am speaking on this overlapping of zones, whatever information I have got is— and I hope Mr. Pandey will correct me if T am wrong because he has seen our co-operative sugar factory and he knows *how we have managed it— that in Uttar Pradesh, the co-operative sugar factories are nowadays established and there they have got what you call the sugarcane growers' unions. And they supply sugarcane. But if you involve the sugarcane grower directly with the sugar processing and if they both are linked, then the sugarcane process and the sugarcane

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni] grower will benefit more, their mutual interests will be served by the co-operative sugar factory. In this connection, Sir,. I want to refer you to the position obtaining in the case of overlapping of zones. As already mentioned, I am aware, Sir, that in Maharashtra, and I have seen it for myself, three or four co-operative sugclr factories have become sick because proper projects were not drawn. The political interference was so much that to satisfy one Minister or the other, or the Chief Minister or somebody else the factories were given the licence, anybody, 'X', 'V or 'Z'. I do not want to name them and the factories ultimately became sick because of the rivalry between the political groups or the lack of adequate sugarcane for the factories.

Sir, the establishment of sugarcane factories should also be on a continuing basis. I am told that the new licensing has been stopped because this Government is thinking how much more sugar should be produced in the Sixth Plan and how many' more factories should be allowed in the Sixth Plan or the Seventh Plan. I have all along been trying to impress on the Minister, many times privately, that this is a continuous process and it takes a long gestation period because the sugarcane growers nowadays find it very difficult to raise the share capital. Since the capital investment has gone up between Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 crores, so much capital cannot be arranged very easily and that is why if the licensing goes' on, in a scheduled form, then even over a period one can plan how many sugar factories each State wants to establish, how much money they can contribute and how much machinery is available. *(Time bell rings).* Sir, I will take only two or three minutes more. It is no use making the machinery cost escalate because there will be otherwise a scramble for the purchase of machinery.

Then, the last point which I want to make, with which the Minister may agree or maybe reluctant *to* agree, is that the management inputs are lacking too much in the sugar factories. I can say that for the cooperative sugar factories. T do not speak for the private sector sugar factories because I am not aware of their position. In the private sector sugar factories there is another malaise. In the case of co-operative sugar factories, Mr. Minister I want fo bring to your notice, each State has formed, what you call a ministerial committee, the managing directors pool. The tendency of we people, I blame myself, I am not blaming the Government, is that we want the weakest managing director to be appointed, a retired collector, a retired deputy collector, a retired joint registrar, so that, in a way, he should be under the thumb of the political bosses, who control that sugar factory and ultimately the sufferer is the cane-grower and the sugar factory itself. For this purpose the Maharashtra Government has prepared, what you call, a managing directors pool or something like that. They interview the people, I know because I was a member of that committee. The Cooperation Ministry at the Centre has really appointed a committee whereby the managerial level recruitment is made at the Central level for national level organisation. There should be some such requirement whereby the Central Government can put a hand in the selection of managing directors along with the financing institutions like the IFC, IDBI ana the State Government and non-officials concerned with the sugar factory. ' Unless that type of expertise is provided for managing the sugar factories, this type of sickness will grow.

The last point that T am suggesting for the consideration of the hon. Minister is that there is another avenue open for the Government to tap the funds from those sugar factories which have been licensed to manufacture alcohol. There is, now, Sir, rampant corruption in the alcohol trade and many States are not accept-ing the guidelines issued by the

Central Government. I make myself bold to say that particularly Maharashtra is notorious in the last 2 years in not accepting any guidelines whatsoever from your Ministry as well as the Ministry of Petroleum and they are distributing alcohol quotas to the liquor manufacturers. Mr. Minister, for your information, one lakh litre of alcohol means Rs. 50 lakh are collected from the sugar factory. And in Maharashtra, factories get quotas of 5 lakh to 20 lakh litres per year. So, you can imagine. A co-operative sugar factory having a jiuota of 20 lakh litres—a biggest co-operative sugar factory in Maharashtra—can collect Rs. 2 to 3 crores in black money. Please bring it to the notice of your colleague in the Finance Ministry. This is what is happening. I brought this to your notice last time; again I am bringing it to your notice now.

I am very sorry to say, perhaps my friends will misunderstand me if I again mention it, that 3-4 days back in Maharashtra papers, the news appeared that one Mr. Mallaiah of United Breweries, which produces McDowell whisky, got 20 lakh or 40 lakh litres of alcohol from Maha rashtra Government, thereby flouting all the guidelines. And it was rumoured that Mr. Antulay who bene fited straightaway collected Rs. 1.5 crores. (Time bell *rings).* Your bell has just now struck Antulay. ^tff?) *&FFI $* if I So. *l* was men-tioning, Mr. Antulay was given 4 days back Rs 1.5 crores as per rumours by Mr Mallaiah and the Chief Minister acquiesced in and allowed the quota to be released. You check it up and if I am wrong in interpreting the press news of quota release, I shall apologise to the House. The money part is rumour. Twenty lakh litres of alcohol were given to Mr. Mallaiah of United Breweries which produces McDowell and as per rumour Mr. Antulay got Rs. 1.5 crores and then how will Mr. Antulay behave with so much money power? What is the future of your party when so much money is given into the hands of the people who are not concerned. This is just for your information to take action... (Interruptions). I do not want your opinion; but the Finance Minister has to be alerted that this is happening. Instead of having a cess, if you want to tax and collect money for modernisation, tax the distilleries who get quotas for lakhs of litres of alcohol and get Rs. 7.5 lakhs because that is their unearned income.

Anyway, I support the Bill. Whatever suggestions Mr. Minister, I have made particularly, they have come out of my experience and I wish that this industry should grow and if there is better land use for better yield, we will produce the best of sugarcane and the tropical areas will be another Cuba and another Jamaica, whereby we will be the biggest exporter in the world. I had mentioned all these points in the Janata regime also; I do not criticise; they are my colleagues also. But anyway I desire that we should produce more sugar, give more incentives and do it now scientifically and all these emotions should not come in. And also please see that we politicians are controlled.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: How does Mr. Antulay come in? He is not in power.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL-KARNI: After Mr. Antulay, Mr. Bhonsale has come.

SHRI R. V. SWAMTNATHAN: "But Mr. Antulay is not in the picture now.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL-KARNI: Don't provoke me; I will explode another myth: Mr. Antulay is Mr. Bhonsale's king-maker.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय कुलकर्णी जी ने इतना अच्छा भाषण दिया और इतने अच्छे विचार देने के बाद....

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी : वह छोड़ दो। उसमें कुछ नहीं है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, मैं शुगर सेस बिल, 1982 और शुगर डेवलपमेंट फंड बिल, 1982 का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी का आभार मानता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन में इस बिल को लाकर हम लोगों को मौका दिया कि जो हमारे देश में चीनी मिलों की हालत है, गन्ना किसानों की हालत है, उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिये, गन्ना के डेवलपमेंट के लिये, रिसर्च के लिये हम लोगों ने क्या किया है, किस तरह से चीनी, गुड़ या खंडसारी की इस देश में जरूरत है इस बारे में हम अपने विचार रख सकें और इसमें हिस्सा ले सकें।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले इंडियन शुगर मिल एसोसिएशन के प्रजीडेंट ने एक बयान दिया था। उनका बयान था कि गन्ना किसानों को दो सौ करोड़ रुपये के लगभग हम नहीं दे पायेंगे, यदि क्रेडिट पालिसी गवर्नमेंट की स्पष्ट तरीके से हम लोगों की मदद करने की नहीं होगी, बैंकों की मदद करने की नहीं होगी। श्रीमन्, यदि आंकड़े देखें जाए तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो नियम है कि 14 दिन के अंदर किसानों को गन्ने की पेमेंट हो जानी चाहिये, वह नहीं हुई है। अभी उनका बाकी पैसा चीनी मिलों के ऊपर बकाया है। उसकी अदायगी नहीं हुई है। चीनी मिलों का इतिहास एक बड़ा पुराना इतिहास है। थोड़ा उसके ऊपर आपका और मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं हमारे देश में 1930–31 के साल में करीब 29 चीनी मिलें थी और वह 1.22 लाख टन चीनी उत्पादन करती थी। उस समय हमारे देश को 8 लाख टन चीनी का आयात करना पड़ता था। 1932 में पहली बार सरकार का ध्यान गया। उन्होंने चीनी मिलों को प्रोटैक्शन ग्रांट की जिससे 1933–34 के सालों में 111 चीनी मिलें हमारे यहां हो गई। 36–37 के आते-आते 137 शुगर मिलें हमारे देश में ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनी के अन्दर चली गईं। 1934–35 के साल में 4.6 लाख टन हमने चीनी पैदा की और इन फैक्टरियों के बढ़ने से 36–37 में 11.3 लाख टन हमने चीनी पैदा करना शुरू किया। और 1936–37 के आते-आते हमने जो चीनी की आयात करने की नीति कायम रखी थी उसको हमने बंद कर दिया। 1951–52 में जो हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट हुआ तो शुगर इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट को देखते हुए हमने इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन एक्ट 1951 बनाया और उसमें 138 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हमारे यहां रजिस्टर्ड हुई और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की देखरेख में उन इंडस्ट्रीज को लाइसेंस मिलने लगा और उन्होंने यह तय किया, मैं मंत्री जी के जिरेगोर यह बात डालना चाहता हूं कि एक करोड़ से लेकर पांच करोड़ का असेट्स मिल का होना चाहिए तब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस मिल को चालू करने की इजाजत देगी।

श्रीमन्, आज जैसा माननीय कुलकर्णी साहब ने कहा कि शुगर फैक्टरी जो दो हजार टन से कम की होगी वह प्रोडक्टिव और इकनोमिक शुगर फैक्ट्रीज नहीं मानी जाएगी। एक शुगर फैक्टरी को बनाने के लिए आज पांच करोड़ रुपये से अधिक धन खर्च करना पड़ता है और यह धन अन्त में करीब करीब 8 या 9 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जाता है। आजकल की जो प्राइसेज हैं उनको देखते हुए इतना धन लग जाता है। इसलिए आपको इन चीजों पर गौर करना चाहिए। हमारे जो पुराने कानून हैं जिनमें हमने ऐसेट्स तय किये हैं, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में शुगर फैक्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट हो तो हमें उसके ऐसेट्स को जरूर बढ़ाने का ख्याल करना चाहिए। चाहे वह आप कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में चालू करवायें, चाहे अपने तरीके से चालू करें या जोयन्ट स्टाक कम्पनीज को दें, उसके बारे में पूरे तरीके से उस फैक्ट्री की

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय]

इकनोमिक पोजीशन क्या होगी इसका अध्ययन करना जरूरी है और उसी के साथ आपको यह भी अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश में केन डवलपमेंट कैसे हो। आज सारा हमारा जो नक्शा है और हमारी जो नीति है वह केन डवलपमेंट की तरफ़ यदि ज्यादा जोर देकर जाएगी और रिसर्च की तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे तो यह अधिक उचित होगा। इसके साथ-साथ हम अगर सोइल की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे तो हम सही तरीके से केन का डवलपमेंट कर पायेंगे और आजकल लोगों की जो आकांक्षाए हैं उनको भी पूरा कर पायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, हमने देश के अन्दर बहुत से रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूशन खोले हैं और यह बात भी माननी पड़ेगी और स्वाभाविक तौर पर माननी पड़ेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और इसमें ट्रोपिकल रिजन्स में जो रिकवरी पड़ती है उसमें और दूसरे रिजन्स में अन्तर होता है। हमारी मिट्टी के जो कंटेंट्स हैं, जो केनक्रोप के लिए काफी सूट करते हैं, वही कंटेंट्स सब-ट्रोपिकल रीजन्स को साइल में नहीं होते हैं और इसलिए रिकवरी का सवाल भी पैदा हो जाता है। दक्षिण क्षेत्र के हमारे जो मिल-मालिकान हैं, चाहे व कोआपरेटिव में हों या जोयन्ट स्टाक कम्पनीज में ही वे कहा करते हैं कि हमारी रिकवरी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार और उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी मिलों से अच्छी है और इसलिए लेवी शुगर की जो प्राइस फिक्स की जाती है वह एक स्तर पर नहीं रखनी चाहिए। बहुत हद तक मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि यह जो तर्क है, यह तर्कसंगत है और यह इसलिए तर्कसंगत है कि रिकवरी जहां अच्छी होगी वहां पर चीनी ज्यादा अच्छी पैदा होगी और जब ज्यादा चीनी पैदा होगी तो सही तरीके से उनको भाव भी मिलने चाहिए और जहां चीनी कम पैदा होती है और जहां पर रिकवरी कम है, सब-ट्रोपिकल रीजन है उनमें इससे एक बड़ा संकट भी पैदा हो जाता है और कभी कभी इस प्रकार की मांग भी उठने लगती है और सरकार के सामने एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। मेरे पास सन् 1931 से आज तक के आंकड़े मौजूद हैं। मैं आपको बता सकता हूं कि एवरेज तौर पर शुगर का एक बड़ा ही साइक्लिक ईयर होता है। तीन साल के बाद, चार साल के बाद एक बार प्रोडक्शन बहुत होता है और उसके बाद प्रोडक्शन घटने लगता है। चूंकि बहुत-सी चीजें मानसून के ऊपर निर्भर करती हैं और उस साइक्लिक ईयर का असर हमारी चीनी के उत्पादन पर पड़ता है, हमारी रिसर्च पर पड़ता है और दूसरे जो नाना प्रकार की इस्तेमाल में होने वाली चीजें हैं उन पर पड़ता है। इसलिए हमने हमेशा सरकार से कहा है और आज भी हमारा यह विचार है कि शुगर के मामले में नीति बनाते समय हमें तीन चार साल के लिए एक समन्वित नीति बनानी चाहिए। समन्वित नीति का मतलब यह है कि हम अगर फक्ट्री के साथ-साथ यह भी देखें कि घरेलू इस्तेमाल के लिए गुड़, खंडसारी आदि भी प्रोस्पर कर सकें क्योंकि होता यह है कि जब गन्ना कम पैदा होता है तो लोग पोचिंग करते हैं और पोचिंग दूसरी जगह से करते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि हमारी जो भी फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनको स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में गन्ना मिले। इसलिये वे किसानों को गन्ने के भाव ज्यादा देने लगते हैं। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक समन्वित नीति नहीं होगी तब तक मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि गन्ना किसान का न तो भला होगा, न तो शुगर के मामले में आप आत्म-निर्भर हो पायेंगे, न खंडसारी के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो पायेंगे, न गुड़ के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो पायेंगे। सरकार ने जो नीति बनाई है वह अस्पष्ट नीति है। अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हम गुड़ का भी एक्सपोर्ट

करना चाहते हैं, निर्यात करना चाहते हैं। बहुत अच्छी बात है । उसके लिये कोई स्कीम बनानी चाहिए । उसके लिये कुछ एरिया रिजर्व होने चाहिए । आप कहते हैं कि हम को कम से कम 10 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए जिससे कि हम निर्यात करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर सकें । तो इसके लिये आपको स्कीम बनानी चाहिए और इसके साथ-साथ श्रीमन्, आपको मैंने आंकड़े बताये कि हिन्दुस्तान में पहले चीनी की कितनी खपत थी और आज वह जितनी हो गई । आज 50 से 55 लाख टन चीनी की खपत हो गई । आज हर आदमी चीनी खाना चाहता है, कोई गुड़ नहीं खाना चाहता है । जहां 1935 में आपका 4 लाख, 5 लाख टन चीनी या 10 लाख चीनी में काम चल जाता था आज आपका उसके मुकाबले 55 लाख टन चीनी की आवश्यकता है और उसके बाद हमारे देश में लोगों को वह पूरी नहीं पड़ पाती । इसके बाद भी भाव जो हैं देश में ऊंचे नीचे होते रहते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं श्रीमन्, कि आप समन्वित नीति बनायें और इस समन्वित नीति के लिये आपको एक बिल लाना पड़ेगा, एक विधेयक लाना पड़ेगा और इसका कांवरेंट सबजेक्ट में लाना पड़ेगा । सारी इन्डस्ट्री पर आपका अधिपत्य, सारे रिसर्च पर आपका अधिपत्य होने के बाद आप प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं, आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फिक्स करते हैं, आप की और फ्री प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं, सारी चीजें आप फिक्स करते हैं, किन्तु केन डवलपमेंट के मामले में आप इस चीज को क्यों प्रदेश सरकारों को दे देते हैं ? केन डेवलपमेन्ट के एरिया का जो मामला है, इसके लिये भी आपको एक समन्वित नीति बनाकर, एक विधेयक लाकर इस पार्लियामेंन्ट में इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए जिससे कि सही तरीके से आप इसका डेवलपमेन्ट इर्नशियल स्टेज पर कर सकें और आप इसकी मोनेटरिंग कर सकें तभी हम लोग चीनी के मामले में, गुड़ के मामले में जो हमारा मंतव्य है और मैं यहां तक कहता हूं श्रीमन् कि इस मामले में हिन्दुतान अगुवा बन सकता है, जैसे ओपेक कन्ट्रीज, जो आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कन्ट्रीज है, जो अरब कन्ट्रीज के लोग है वे तेल के मामले में अगुवा बने हुए है । श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के लोग भी, हमारे किसान भी आज गन्ने के अच्छे दाम प्राप्त कर सकते है और सरकार को "फारेन एक्सचेंज" अर्न करा सकते है और वह चीनी के मामले में अगुवा बन सकते है । हम चीनी उत्पादक देशों का संगठन बनाकर सारे विश्व के अन्दर आज जो है वह चीनी को अच्छे भाव पर बेच सकते हैं और किसानों को उनके गन्ने के दाम अच्छे दिला सकते हैं । लेकिन महोदय, जब तक आप ऐसी समन्वित नीति नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक आप किसी भी तरीके से जो यह साकिलक चेंज होता है, उसको आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे, उस पर आप ध्यान नहीं दे पायेंगे । श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने प्रोटेक्शन दिया शुगर के फैक्टरीज को और प्रोटेक्शन देते आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे और एक कमेटी का निर्णाण हुआ, शुगर की प्राइस, चीनी के भाव तय करने के लिये आपने कितने ही टेरिफ कमीशन बना दिये और उसके बाद भी जो शुगर मिलें पुरानी हो गई उनको ठीक-ठाक करने के लिये बिल भी ले आये, विधेयक भी ले आये, लेकिन गन्ना किसानों की है क्या हालत है ? एक चीज पैदा करने जो वह आपको देता है, उसका जो प्रोडक्शन है उसका रिश्ता क्या उसके काम में आने वाली चीजों, जैसे खाद, बीज, और स्वयं बाजार के उसको जो चीजें खरीदने पड़ती है, उसके साथ आप रखते हैं ? इसका रिश्ता आप रखना चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते थे ? अगर नहीं चाहेंगे तो वही नतीजा होगा कि कभी गन्ना

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय]

ज्यादा पैदा होगा और कभी गन्ना जो है वह इतना कम हो जायेगा कि आपकी जरूरत पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी । जब उनको भाव नहीं मिलते, जब उनको अपनी चीज के दाम नहीं मिलते ठीक तरह से तो वे उसको कम पैदा करने लगते है और दूसरी काश्तों की तरफ जाने लगते हैं । कभी आलू की काश्त करने लगते है तो कभी गेहूं पर चले जाते हैं या दूसरी काश्तों पर चले जाते हैं । तो इसको आपको देखना पड़ेगा । जब कि आप चाहते हैं इन चीजों को आगे बढ़ाना । श्रीमन, मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आखिर भार्गव कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट जो आपको दी है उसमें यहां तक कह दिया कि जब चीनी मिल-मालिकान अपनी चीनी मिलों को न सुधार सकें तो आप उन को टेक-ओवर कर लें । श्रीमन्, डवलपमैंट के लिए और विकास के लिए लोगों से पैसा ले रहे हैं इस विकास के पैसे को क्यों नहीं अपने देश में चीनी मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु एक "मैनेरिजयिल पूल" को मैना कर लें । किसी आई० ए०एस० अफसर को ही हर चीज का एक्सपर्ट मत मानिये... (**समय की घंटी**) श्रीमन्, मुझे पांच-दस मिनट लगेंगे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन): इसको आज ही खत्म करना है और आपकी पार्टी के पांच स्पीकर हैं ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय : जैसे आपका हुक्म हो । मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन) आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिये ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि आप "मैनेजिरियल पूल" बनावें । "मैनेरिजयिल पूल" आप शूगर फेक्टरीज के मैनेजमैंट के लिए पूरे देश के लिए बनावें । श्रीमन, आप देखेंगे कि बेलेंसशीट जो हमारी कोआपरेटिव शूगर फेक्टरीज नयी नयी खुली हैं, एक एक दो दो करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं, लेकिन सब घाटे में चल रही हैं । क्यों ये घाटे में चल रही हैं इसका रीजन क्या है ? एक एक शूगर फेक्टरी में दो-दो तीन-तीन, चार-चार नयी गाड़िया ला कर खड़ी कर दी जाती हैं । इतना "हैवी एक्सपेंडीचर" कर दिया जाता है कि जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जितना वह पैदा करते हैं उससे ज्यादा उन बेचारों की खर्च में लगा देना पड़ता है और बेलेंसशीट आप किसी भी कोआप्रेटिव शगर फेक्टरी की उठा कर देख लीजिये जो नयी बनी हैं उनका भी देखें तो जो पुरानी मिलें हैं । उनकी केपेसिटी भी अच्छी है इकोनोमिकल भी हैं तब भी घाटा क्यों होता है । वह इसलिए होता है कि आपने कोई "मैनेजिरियल पुल" नहीं बनाया है आपने कोई "टेक्नीकल पूल" नहीं बनाया है । यह आपको बनाना चाहिये । अभी भी समय है । आप जो भी कोआप्रेटिव फेक्टरीज हैं चाहे स्टेट चलाती हैं, चाहे आप चलाते हों आपका पैसा लगा हो उसको आप वायेबल बनाने के लिए एक "टेक्नीकल कमेटी" बनायें सेंटर के बेसेज पर स्टेट के बेसेज पर जो कि उन फेक्टरीज को चलाने के लिए अपनी जिम्मेदारी का वहन कर सकें । अच्छे अच्छे ऐसे टेक्नीकल लोगों को जो एक्सपर्टीज रखते हों उनको उसमें ले सकें जिससे आपको लाभ हो सके । आज यही रीजन है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में जितनी कोआप्रेटिव चीनी की मिलें हैं इनमें से एक एक की बेलेंसशीट मेरे पास है इस समय मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं सब की बेलेंसशीट आपको बताता । सब को

सब घाटे में चल रही है जबकि आपकी देश में आज चीनी की जरूरत ज्यादा है आप फैक्टरीज का डैवलपमेंट करना चाहते है, नयी फैक्टरीज लगाना चाहते हैं । आप 1980–85 में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 75 से 80 लाख टन तक चीनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो आखिर आप कैसे पैदा करेंगे। यह चीनी तभी पैदा होगी जबकि एक समन्वित नीति होगी ताकि गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को भी लाभ हो, देश के जो दूसरे उपभोक्ता है उनको भी सस्ती भाव पर चीनी मिल सके, आप अपना एक बफर स्टाक बना कर जब कभी भी देश में चीनी की तकलीफ हो तो हम चीनी का प्रापर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सकें, फारेन एक्सचेंज भी हम अर्न कर सकें और देश की जो डिमांड है वह भी पूरी हो सकें श्रीमान इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि जब तक आप इस बारे में गहराई से अध्ययन नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप इस कष्ट से अपने आप को अलग नहीं कर सकते हैं । श्रीमन्, यह जो दोनों विधेयक हैं इनके बारे में क्या कहूं यह बहुत ही अच्छे विधेयक हैं । यह माननीय मंत्री जी की और सरकार की सूझबूझ के परिचायक है। उन्होंने आज इस ओर ध्यान दिया है कि सिक फैक्टरीज को मार्डनाइज किया जाए, एक स्तर पर लाया जाए, उनकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ा सकें, रिकवरी बढ़ा सकें इन सारी चीजों को प्राप्त करने के लिए बिल लाए हैं यह एक बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य बिल है । इसके साथ ही जो मेरे सुझाव हैं मैं उम्मीद करूंगा आशा करूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने की दृष्टि से ऐसा बिल बनावें मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि पूरी फैक्टरीज को आप नेशनलाइज कर दें मैं तो नेशनलाइजेशन के बहुत ही पक्ष में था कहते कहते बहुत दिन हो गये लेकिन अगर उसकी कोई नई परिकल्पना भी आपके पास हो तो वही पूरा करने के लिए बिल ला कर कम से कम ऐसा करें । हमारा देश किसानों का देश है, कृषि प्रधान देश है इसमें चीनी के मामले में, गुड़ के मामले में, खंडसारी के मामले में, हम आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें, हमें कभी आयात

4 P.M. न करना पड़े बल्कि इसमें निर्यात कर सकें और एक समन्वित नीति बना करके हम अपने गन्ना किसानों को आज इस ग्लट से दूर कर सकें और आज ये मिल-मालिक जो हमको हमेशा, बार-बार धमकी देते है कि दो सौ करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बाकी रह जायेगा, अगर हमने क्रेडिट पालिसी को ठीक नहीं किया, तो आपको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब बातों पर विचार करेंगे, जो मैंने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ।

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajas-than): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are two Bills and I welcome both of them. There are two Bills only for technical reasons, taut really the object is one, namely, to collect a cess, credit it to a fund and utilise the money" out of that fund for two objectives:. (1) for modernising and rehabilitating sick sugar mills; and (2) to develop sugarcane. Sir, I think both these objectives are very laudable and the Bills have come not a day too soon;. My only objection is that the amount which will come to this fund would not be adequate for solving the difficulties or achieving the two objectives. Even supposing that the total production of sugar in the country is 70 lakh tonnes, the amount that the hon. Minister would collect by way of cess would be Rs. 35 crores only-Now, as my friend, Mr. Kulkarni has said—and Mr. Pandey also supported it—the prices of capital goods, of plant and machinery have gone, up so mucb

c.[Shri R. P. Morarka]

that this amount of Rs. 35 crores ■would not be adequate even to rehabilitate, say, on sugar mills, leave alone the amount that is required for the development of sugarcane. The Bill says in clause 3:

> "An amount equivalent to the proceeds of the duty of excise levied and collected under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, reduced by the cost of ^collection as determined by the Central Government, together with any moneys received by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act, shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by Jaw, be credited to the Fund."

23ow, I would like to know from the lion. Minister what the other sources 3re from which he expects to get iunds. What are the other avenues "irom which he thinks funds would come to the Central Government? I know he has taken power to levy a duty of up to ten rupees. To that extent there is some flexibility in collecting revenue. In the beginning lie wants to start with five rupees. I think the hon. Food and Agriculture Minister must have before him a definite plan as to how many sugar mills lie is going to rehabilitate every year and for that purpose, how much money would be required and how much money he is going to collect in this fund. In this connection my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that instead of giving small amounts to so many mills, he must select a few mills, maybe in the co-operative sector, maybe in the Government sector, maybe in the joint, sector, maybe in the private sector, wherever he likes, and rehabilitate them completely, rather than spread the financial aid too thinly over a number of factories. Otherwise the sickness cannot be removed. I will give you an •example. In the case of National Textile Corporation they took over many aick mills and after taking over those sick mills they tried to rehabilitate them. But instead of taking mill by mill they spent little, little, amounts in so many mills. The result was that none of the units was cured of its sickness and the interest liability mounted and the financial sickness increased and the Corporation became more and more a losing concern. Therefore, I hope the Food Minister will take this suggestion into consideration and try to augment the fund in the first place to such an extent that it would meet the requirements, and secondly, whatever funds he wants to disburse, he must disburse them in such a way that the real sickness of the unit is removed.

As I said, this Ministry is unique in another way, namely, that it is owned by private sector, by joint sector, by cooperative sector and by povernmerit. And you would find that in all these sectors the industry suffers from sickness. It is only, a question of degree and the degree also varies not according to the sector but according to the individual unit. I, therefore, feel and suggest that instead of saying that sugar mills or textile mills have become sick only because of mismanagement, they must go to the root cause, find out what the causes of sickness are, and try to cure them. This is a peculiar industry in the sense that the industry faces a crisis when they produce more. If they produce less, they prosper. If they produce more, then they face a crisis. This is a peculiar type of sugar economy. I am sure the Food Minister is aware of it and he will take steps to see that this type of sickness does not eater when the sugar industry produces more. This year the production is expected to be about 70 lakh tonnes which would be an all-time high, and that is good. Then there is a carry-forward of 10 to 12 lakh tonnes from the last year which would make the total about 80 to 82 lakh tonnes. Our consumption is 55 lakh tonnes. That would leave a surplus of 25 to 27 lakh tonnes. Now, if this surplus is not taken care of, then the industry is bound to face a crisis in the next year and if the industry is in crisis, again the sugarcane growers suffer more, because the mills would not be able to buy

sugarcane, would not be able to run the factories, and the result would be /that the agriculturists would again start diverting the land to other crops. I think the time has come when the honourable Minister should have a long-term policy for the sugar industry at least for five years during which period they must say what price they would have for sugarcane, "what price they would have for levy sugar, what price they would have for free sugar, etc. They must indicate these things so that everybody can plan things.

Some time ago, as you know, the Government had started a Civil Aviation Development Fund, and the idea of the Fund was to finance the losses incurred by the airlines on those services which were unremunerative. There also "the amount was to be appropriated by Parliament to that Fund. But what happened then? The amount was to come out of excise duties paid by the airlines to the Government. The excise duties were paid but Parliament or Government did not appropriate any amount for this Fund and the Fund, therefore, became empty and the losses incurred by those companies remained un-subsidised. I hope the Food Minister would take care to see that this Fund which he is just now starting, does not meet the same fate.

Mr. Pandey has talked about credit squeeze. I know the honourable Minister has taken a sympathetic view and they have recommended also that money should be made available to the sugar- industry. But the surprising thing is that the banks have no money and in spite of the recom-imendation of the Government, in spite of the recommendation of the_ Reserve Bank, the banks are not in a position to disburse the amount. So, the problem still continues. There are very few banks like the State Bank of India or one or two other banks who can give the money. But other banks, the nationalised and commercial banks, do not have money. Therefore, the situation has arisen where the mills are not able to meet their statutory liability about cane payment, etc.

Now, a word about buffer stock. I am told that the Government have decided to build a buffer stock of 10 lakh tonnes out of which five lakhs more will be built now and another five lakhs will be added to this later on. It is very necessary to have a buffer stock both from the point of view of the consumers as well as from the point of view of the producers because unless there is a buffer stock, with a glut in the market, the market is bound to go down and the industry will then face a crisis. Whatever may be the decision of the Government ab»ut the buffer stock, they must announce it and give the details as to how they are going to build the buffer stock, where they are going to store it and how the payment is going to be made.

In sugarcane we have first what is called the statutory price fixed by the Central Government. Then we have the advice price which is generally fixed by the State Governments. Then we have the actual price which is the result of bargaining between the cane suppliers and the mill owners. I think the Minister will be doing a great service to the sugar industry if he can find ways and means of introducing some stability, some definite-ness about the price policy and about the last date of starting the sugar factory. Because of this bargaining sometimes the starting of the factory is delayed by months with the result the cane crushing starts late and the peak period of sugar recovery is lost and later on in the months of May and June when the recovery falls very much the crushing contiav.es. This is a national loss. I am sure the Minister can avert this by taking suitable action in this connection. ,

I wanted to speak on one or two other points. But since my time is up, I would like to conclude by saying that so far as the cane develop-

[Shri R. R. Morarka] ment is concerned, the progress has been almost nil right from the beginning. The recovery percentage in sugarcane in India has not improved at all. It was high in Maharashtra and it continues to be high in Maharashtra. In Karnataka and in Tamil Nadu it used to' be lower than in Maharashtra and it continues to be so. In U.P. and Bihar it was very low and it continues to be so there. You must devote special attention and provide enough funds for improving quality of cane so that the recovery may be improved and if it is improved, then the sugar economy will automatically improve. I hope the Food Minister will give due credence to these suggestions of mine.

Two amendments to this Development Fund Bill are in my name. When we come to clause by clause consideration of the Bill, I will move them. At the moment I will only say for the information of the hon. Minister that my first amendment is a formal amendment because, according to me, in clause 4 they have only included rehabilitation and modernisation. They have not used the term /expansion. Since one of the main objectives is to expand the capacity from 1000 tonnes to 1,250 tonnes it is imperative that they must take power to give money for the expansion of sugar factory.

Mr. Kulkarni said—and I agree with him—that now-a-days 1250 capacity is uneconomical and the crushing capacity should at least be 1,500, if not 2,000 tonnes. The hon. Minister must take power to fix the crushing capacity of those units where the expansion is necessary upto 1500 tonnes.

My second amendment is to the clause relating to the Committee which the hon. Minister is going to form. In that Committee, apart from Government officials, persons connected with the sugar industry and research and technical institutions should also be included. And, Sir, their interests also should be represented $6 that they can give a better and more practical advice to this committee.

I holpe, Sir, that the honourable Minister of Agriculture will take into consideration the suggestions for whatever they are worth. Sir, he is saying "No". But I hope that better sense will prevail on him and in calmer moments he will agree with me. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I riseto support the Sugar Cess Bill and the Sugar Development Fund Bill.

Sir, at the very outset, I wish to congratulate our Government, especially our Agriculture Minister for all the possible efforts that our Government is making to step up production of sugar through modernisation of the industry and al?$_0$ by helping the farmers and solving their problems.

Sir in 1977-78, 64 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced in the country and it was supposed to _be a record production at that time, that is, during the Janata period. But we find that in 1978-79, the production came down by 8 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH); It wa$_s$ not because of the Janata Government. It is because of the fact that we got the cane planted.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Yes, you paved the way and you were, in fact, responsible. When th$_e$ Janata Party came to power, it was 64 lakh tonnes. But, when the Janata Government was there in power.for one year, the production came "down by 8 per cent to 59 lakh tonnes and when they were in power for one more year in 1979-80. the production came down by 33 per cent and it was the policy of the Janata Government which was rr.ainly responsible for creating this crisis.

However, when our Government •came to power, as against the production of 38.5 lakh tonnes in 1979-80, production rose to 51.4 lakh tonnes :in 1980-81. It means an increase of 34 per cent and this year, Sir, the production is supposed to touch the figure of 7(Tlakh tonnes which means that in one year the production is going to rise by about 40 per cent. And, Sir, it is no mean achievement of this Government and for this achievement of the Government, I wish to congratulate the Government once again.

Sir, sugar is almost an essential commodity of daily human consumption. Even the common man in our country uses sugar in tea, in coffee, in Sharbat, in jellies and in jams and without sugar, today, Sir, we cannot think of either entertaining anybody or being entertained by others. That is the importance of sugar. And the importance of sugar for our life makes it equally important for our national economy. You see we had to import sugar to create an additional buffer stock. Almost since our independence, we have'been exporting sugar. But a time came whe^ because of the wrong policies of the Janata Government, we had to import sugar for the first time. The sugar lobby is supposed to have a very powerful influence on many of our political parties and it was under the pressure of this sugar lobby that during the Janata and the Lok Dal regimes, in a short span of sixteen months, from August 1978 to December 1979, the price of sugar was revised as many as five times. That shows what was the influence of the sugar lobby on the Lok Dal Government and the Janata Government. However, it is regrettable that despite this importance of sugar in our personal life, in our social life, in our economic life and in our political life, due regard is not being paid, I should say, to our cane growers. They are still suffering and, as B said, they are suffering because of the mismanagement that is there. Now, of course, during our time the management has improved and that *is* why we know that even during the festive season the price of sugar has remained at Rs. 6/- per kg. Otherwise had it been some other period, it would have increased no doubt. And our Government thinks, as per the Plan, of increasing the production of sugar up to 77 lakh tonnes by 1984-85, out of which 10 lakh tonnes of sugar is proposed to be exported as well. That is why a cess of Rs. 5/- per quintal is now proposed to be levied for raising funds to the tune of Rs. 35 crores per year which is to be spent on research and the development of the industry through modernisation, for sanctioning soft loans to our sick mills. The number of sick mills is supposed to be 70~ out of 325 in the country today. Out of these 70, it is said that 35 cooperative mills in Maharashtra and 30 mills in Uttar Pradesh are supposed to be sick. Now if you really want to help these mills, if you really want to modernise these mills, you have to help the farmers in getting remunerative price3 of their crops, because unless they get remunerative prices, our production is not going to increase. Howsoever modern our mills may be and our factories may be, if the cane production is not to that extent, we will not be in a position to meet this demand. In this connection, I may remined you of the Lok Dal Government time when cane farmers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar had to burn their standing crops. They thought that by even taking the cane to the mills they may not get back what they had to spend on the cartage of the sugarcane. So, Sir, our policy is no doubt good. Our Minister has been consistent in telling the industrialists that we are not ■ going to budge an inch from our stand. And I remember our Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singhji. telling the industrialists even in January 1981 that 'the Government cannot hand over the sugar economy to rich traders, unscrupulous middlemen and the mills to exploit the situation.' That is a very healthy stand and I really congratulate the Government for having brought forward these two

(Shri P. N. Sukul)

Bills. I think it was in the last week of October last that our Union Cabinet and the Economic Affairs Committee took the decision of having this additional cess so as to spend on the modernisation of the industry. In that meeting it was decided that the existing ratio between the levy sugar and freesale sugar in all the factories would continue to bo 65:35, whereas there was great pressure from the industrialists for change. The second important decision was that a buffer stock of sugar would be created—I think, of 10 lakh tonnes; perhaps in some newspapers it was 5 lakh tonnes, in some it was 10 lakh tonnes. The third decision was the creation of a Development Fund for assisting modernisation and... *(Time bell rings)* Sir, how much time?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Ten minutes. You have consumed 9.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL; Once again, in this connection I would request our Government to ensure that remunerative prices are given to the cane growers because the cost of fertilizers, agricultural inputs and agricultural implements is rising, and unless our cane growers get a remunerative price, perhaps they may not be impelled to produce more, because we know the jaggery manufacturers are paying much more price to the cane growers as comparect to mills. That is why as much as 65 per cent of our entire cane grown in the country is sent to the jaggery manufacturers or their units and only 35 per cent is used for sugar. Sir, personally I think that this amount which you propose to arise through this meagre cess is not going to help you in achieving the much-needed modernisation. Even the Bhargava Commission said that at least a minimum of 187 crores of rupees would be needed for modernising this industry. You are going to raise only 35 crores. Even if you increase the cess to 10 per cent as provided for in the Bill you will be having only 70 crores of rupees in a year. That - Will also be insufficient. So, much more has to be done to improve the situation. As Pande Ji said and others. also said, the an ear payments due to the farmers have to be made as early as possible. I remember that on 1st June 1980, in. U.P. alone, a"s .much as 3 crores of rupees were due as arrears to be paid to the sugarcane growers. It is a very bad situation. I know that some payments must have been made. But much remains to T5e done. So, the arrears of the cane growers should be cleared as early as possible. It should also be ensured that the farmers when they take their crop to. the factories do not have to undergo any avoidable harassment and that no injustice is done to them in weigh-ment. Generally, the weighing machines are not of proper order. I remember one incident in last November when our State Minister in Uttar Pradesh visited a few mills. He himself sat on that machine to get himseJf weighed. Whereas his normal weight was 80 kilos, that machine showed his weight as 25 kilos. His weight was. reduced from 80 kilos to 25 kilos. This is how these farmers are being put to loss which is totally unjust and avoidable. These things should be attended to.. The other needs of the farmers such as hospitals and schools should also be taken care of. What is most important is that the price of sugar, should remain stable. All possible efforts should be. made to keep it stable so that crores and crores of our people who, are living below the poverty line and who need sugar as much as we need, are not put to any inconvenience or difficulty on that count.

While supporting these two Bills,. I would request the Government to have a comprehensive policy to coverall these things and to ensure that whereas due justice is meted out to the cane growers, the consumers are also not made to pay more for this much-needed essential commodity. Thank you.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the objectives of the. two Bills that have been Brought before this House are unexceptionable. The only thing one can say is that such a step should \ have been taken long ago to effectively provide the wherewithal for proper rehabilitation and modernisation of the sugar industry and for development of sugarcane as well. The shape of the sugar industry at present is not healthy as has been pointed out by my friend from that side as indicated by the fact that about 200 crores of rupees of arrears are to be paid to the cane growers and the mill-owners are in no position to pay them. Not only that. They are also not in a position to get bank credit for this purpose. Now, if this is the shape of the industry, it has not developed overnight. Over the years, the sugar industry has been in need of help, in need of proper modernisation and proper rehabilitation. And the Government also had at. different times been thinking in this direction. Unfortunately, earlier attempts have not proved very successful and what we can wish now is that this time we will have better luck and the promises of the hon. Minister and the objectives of these Bills will be realised in practice.

Sir, I may recall that in 1976, the 1DBI had initiated a soft loan scheme for the purpose of rehabilitation and modernisation of plants. It was said that that had been done at the instance of the then "President of India, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad. But, Sir, the parametres they had laid down[1] for extending the loan which they wanted to give were so unrealistic that out of T2S applicants, only a dozen qualified for the assistance to be given to them. There had been an insistance on the promoters' contribution which the promoters did not find it possible to make because of the poor level, the poor market price a I the shares of sugar companies at that time. Subsequently, the canl! development activities which earlier tvere supposed to be covered by that soft loan scheme were withdrawn from that scheme probably under the impression or on the plea that c&ne development was the subject concerning agriculture and it should not be covered by the aid which was meant for industry, Sir, actually earlier in 1974 the purchase--tax on cane had been enhanced UP with the stipulation that the increased amount would be funded for rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar plants. It is a matter of history now that the additional fund raised was not utilised for the purpose for which it was raised excepting some small assistance that was given to some sugar plants run by the State Government. That again was a, promise which the Government was unable to fulfil because of the reasons which might be known to the hon. Minister but which we can onh-try to guess.

Now, Sir, we have for the first time a Central agency which is coming up for the purpose of providing help to enable sugar factories to modernise and rehabilitate themselves as well as to provide assistance for the development of cane. The question here, Sir, is whether we shall try to> learn from the earlier experience in. respect of what we intend to do. My friend, Mr. Morarka, here was saying that if we calculate on the basis **of** what we ourselves hope to get, an. amount of Rs. 35 crores would be > available to us whereas the amount needed would be much larger. The Sugar Industry Enquiry Committee which went into the subject in 1974 had arrived at the figure of Rs.' 76 crores as the amount needed for the purpose of modernisation and rehabilitation of sugar industry. They had gone into it, plant by plant, look--ing into the requirements or the condition of each factory. If Rs, 76 crores were needed at that time, now that the prices of plant, and machinery and whatever is needed have gone up because of the inflationary pressures all through, the estimated amount now required is Rs, 185 crores or more. If Rs. 185 crores-

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir]

are required, what are we going to be able to So with only "Rs. 35 crores is a question which the Government "will be expected to answer. My fear here, Sir, is as my friend Mr. Morarka was saying, we may try to *do* too many things at the same time and fail in doing even a few things sufficiently •well. 'Or we may subject ourselves to pressures because of which we will be made to favour some units as against certain others and the criteria on the basis of which the selection is made may not be as objective. This, Sir, is one thing which I would like the hon. Minister to make sure that the criteria laid down are such that he cannot be charged with having favoured any particular plants as against more deserving ones. In this matter, Sir, the second point which I •wish t° make is that good intentions are not always enough. As a matter of fact, the saying goes that the way *to* hell is paved with good intentions. "Here, if we do not want our good intentions to pave the way for our hell, w_e have to make sure that the good intentions are implemented properly and honestly. How do we intend to do that? The *modus operandi* provided in the Bill is the setting up of a committee of officials. Now, the officials are accustomed to doing things in a particular way. I would wish that the hon. Minister for once -sheds off his fascination for bureaucrats and tries to institute a committee which is really effective, which is really" able to deliver the goods and -which does things in an expeditious manner. Unless these things are done, things will not improved. We have had so many committees packed With red tape "from end to end and •unable to yield anything substantial. *Uet* this be not another instance of th'e sameTtype. Sir, I would suggest that the committee should have representatives of growers, representatives of financial institutions and representatives of the industry, of the three or four types we have, namely, State plants, private sector plants, t sector plants and co-operative plants. If they are there and if we are able to select men who really know their business and do not try only to confer patronage or political importance on some people, whom they wish to favour, the committee should be able to do a good job of the work assigned to them. The third point which I would suggest is that, as has already been pointed out, the hon. Minister is the most competent person I should say, the Government should make an assessment of what the economically feasible crushing size of a sugar plant today is. if it is a fact that today it does not become" a econofRTcally feasible plant, if its capacity is less than 1500 tonnes, increasing the plant's capacity up to 1500 tonnes should be considered as an essential step in its move towards modernisation and rehabilitation. If 'we give it help merely by way of cosmetic touches and do not $_t$ restore it to the required health which is necessary to make it survive, naturally our efforts may go in vain and in the process we may have poured down tens of crores of rupees down the drain for no purpose. There, fore, Sir, this standard of 1500 tonnes, if I recall correctly was also included in the IDBI scheme of soft loans policy, should be given effect to. So, why should it not be considered suitable for "inclusion in this particular scheme as well?

Then, Sir, there are cane research institutes. The research part of the provision which we have made; I do not know how that research part of the thing is to be accomplished. We have a number of cane research institutes at Kanpur, Coimbatore and Lucknow, etc. and they deserve being strengthened. For the purpose of strengthening them, scientists who really did creditable work need to be given recognition. And any type of suspected favouritism or undue importance t_0 people who line up on the right side of influential bosses, would not be desirable. I hope particular care will be taken that this does ^{not} happen.

My friend from that side was saying that people would be able to judge • our policies by the price at which they are able to get sugar for their tea, for their family needs. By merely saying that we have produced so many lakhs of tonnes, 70 lakhs or 80 lakhs or 65 lakhs, nothing helps if the people are not able to get sugar at a cheaper rate than at present happens *° prevail. This is the touchstone. Our claiming that we have produced so much wheat does not convince anybody when people find that their bread is becoming costlier. Our claiming that we are producing so much sugar, our claiming of having a record production, does not satisfy or convince the peopie when they find that their tea cup .is not properly sweetened. Unless we are able to do this, to make the product available to the common consumer at a reasonable price, within his means, unless our policies are directed towards this end, any amount of good legislation will not serve the purpose.

With these words, I hope the hon. Minister will take in proper light the few suggestions that I have ventured to make and will try—if necessary, by making proper provision in the Bill that is proposed also—so that the whole result comes in the form in which we want. After all, the taste of the pudding is in the eating.

श्री जे० के० जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, शूगर सेस एवं डेवलपमेन्ट फंड बिल जो हमारे कुशल मंत्री, जो स्वयं एक किसान भी है, उन्होंने यहां पेश किया है और मैं इसका तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूं। मैं इस बात के लिये मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि इन्होंने किसानों की भलाई के लिये, उपभोक्ताओं की भलाई के लिये और शुगर मिलों की भलाई के लिये यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी आज हमारे जीवन से बिल्कुल घुल-मिल गई है। जब से मनुष्य का जन्म होता है तब से अपने जीवन के अन्त तक वह शुगर का इस्तेमाल करता हूं। इसलिये हम इतने महत्वपूर्ण खाद्य पदार्थ के ऊपर यदि ध्यान ज्यादा नहीं देंगे तो यह जो इंडस्ट्री है, हमारा जो शुगर प्रोडक्शन है, केन प्रोडक्शन है, वह उसी तरह से खराब होगा जैसा कि पिछले तीन साल पहले हमने देखा। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे मंत्री जी इस बारे में पिछले दो वर्षों से दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं और उसी का आज परिणाम है कि आज हम फख् के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि चीनी की पैदावार प्रतिवर्ष 20 लाख टन अधिक होगी। इस 20 लाख टन चीनी से हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकेंगे। शासन में जब हमारी सरकार आई तो उसको चीनी इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ी। पर हमारा पूरा विश्वास है कि जो चीनी हमने इम्पोर्ट की है वह आने वाले वर्षों में एक स्वप्न की तरह रह जायेगी और हम चीनी का अभी इम्पोर्ट न करके चीनी का निर्यात बराबर करते रहेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि सब जानते है कि मिलों के अन्दर किस तरह से भोले-भाले किसानों के साथ बेईमानी होती है। भरी हुई गाड़ी जिस समय वेहिंग मशीन के उपर जाती है तो उस गाड़ी का वजन जो है, एक हजार किलो, दो हजार किलो पांच हजार किलो, तो उसके वजन को कम से कम 150 किलो कम दिखाया जाता है और गन्ना तौलने के बाद खाली गाड़ी को जब वेहिंग मशीन पर तोला जाता है तो उस खाली गाड़ी का वजन ज्यादा दिखाया जाता है। क्या होता है कि दोनों बार किसानों के साथ धोखा होता है। खाली गाड़ी का भार दिखा देंगे ज्यादा और भरी हुई गाड़ी का वजन काम और उसको काटकर किसान को पैसा दिया जाता है। इस तरह जिस

[श्री जे० के० जैन]

किसान का गन्ना 2 हजार किलो होता है उसका भार 200 या 220 किलो कम दिखाया जाता है। इस बात के ऊपर सख्त निगरानी आपको रखनी पड़ेगी। किसान बड़ा भोला-भोला है, किसान बहुत गरीब है, किसान अनपढ़ है और उनकी मिलों के अन्दर जो दलाल बैठे हैं वे इस प्रकार चोरी करते हैं। इसके लिये आपको एक विजिलैंस सैल की स्थापना करनी चाहिये। इस विजिलेंस सैल के अन्दर जो अधिकारी रखे जाएं उनका तबादला एक साल के अंदर कर दिया जाए ताकि वे मिल के मालिकों से किसी प्रकार का गठबंधन न कर सकें। साथ ही इन सैलों के अन्दर जो हमारी ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, सरपंच हैं उनको भी उसमें रखा जाये। जिससे कि गांव के जो हमारे किसान हैं वे अपनी परेशानी को जो उनके साथ धोखा होता है, अपनी भाषा में उठा कर कम से कम अपने पंचों को बता सकें तभी इसमें सुधार हम कर सकेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक मिल्स की जब बात आती है तो सभी जानते हैं किस तरह से व्यापारी और उद्योगपति सारा धन उस में से निचोड़ कर मिलों में से उसको सिक बना देते है और वे जानते हैं कि सरकार तो अब इसको पालेगी। सरकार यह या तो नेशनलाइज करे जब नेशनालाइजेशन की चर्चा यहां पर होगी तो सरकार के ऊपर दुनिया भर की गंद भी फैंका जायेगा तो क्यों नहीं सरकार ऐसी सख्ती रखती है उन लोगों की कारगुजारियों पर जो मिलों को चलाते हैं ताकि उसको वे सिक न होने दें। मैं तो इस बात का हामी हूं कि यदि उन मालिकों की दूसरी कोई मिलें हैं या दूसरा कोई काम करते हैं तो वह पैसा उनसे वहां से वसूल किया जाये क्योंकि पब्लिक पैसा लगाती है, हमारे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस का भी पैसा उसमें लगा होता है तो क्या अधिकार है उनको इस तरह से पब्लिक के पैसे का दुरुपयोग करने का? मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह की सिक मिल्स जो हर क्षेत्र के अन्दर में है सिक हो रहीं वे सिक नहीं हो रही है उन का रस निचोड़ कर उद्योगपति खा जाते हैं और ठूंठ को छोड़ देते है कि सरकार इसका भार ढोती रहेगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मिल की प्रोडक्शन केपेसिटी कम हो उसके ऊपर आपको विचार करना चाहिये कि यह सेस लगाना चाहिये या नहीं। क्योंकि पहले से ही जिस मिल का खर्च मुश्किल से चल रहा है यदि आपने इस सेस का भार डाल दिया तो ऐसा न हो कि आपकी सिक मिल्स की जो लिस्ट है वह बढ़ जाये। इसलिये आपको इसके ऊपर कुछ विचार करना होगा कि जो हमारी मिलें कम प्रोडक्शन कर रही है या जिन का खर्च मुश्किल से मीट हो पा रहा है उनके ऊपर यह बोझ न पड़े।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सेस लगाने जा रहे हैं इससे नागरिकों के माइंड के ऊपर एक चीज जा सकती है कि जो राशन कार्ड से उसको चीनी मिलती है क्या इस सेस का असर उस पर तो नहीं पड़ेगा। इस चीज का आपको आश्वासन दिलाना चाहिये कि राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स जो राशन शाप से चीनी लेते है उनके ऊपर इस सेस का किसी प्रकार से प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है क्यों कि लाखों करोड़ों गरीब लोग राशन की दुकानों से चीनी लेते है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इसका असर राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स के ऊपर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जगह-जगह जाते है तो तरह-तरह का गुड़ खाने को मिलता है। मसाले का गुड़ होता है, मेवा पड़ा हुआ गुड़ होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब आपकी प्रोड-

वशन गन्ने की बढ रही है तो आप गुड़ की ऐसी मार्कीट बनाये। मैंने देखा है विदेशों से जो लोग आते हैं हिन्दुस्तान में यदि उनके सामने गुड़ रख दें तो बडे प्रसन्न होते है खुश हो कर टेस्ट से और स्वाद से गुड़ खाते है। हम इसकी मार्कीट क्यों नहीं डेवलप करते ? कौन सी ऐसी बात है जिससे गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो सकता है ? क्या गुड़ में हम सुधार नहीं ला सकते हैं ? मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि यदि सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया यदि गुड़ की इम्प्रूव्ड क्वालिटी का हम उत्पादन करें और उसकी पैकिंग अच्छी हो, सुन्दर ढंग से यदि यह पेश किया जाये तो अवश्य ही विदेशों के बाजार में गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट हम कर सकेंगे। आज जिस प्रकार से विदेशी मुद्रा की हम को जरूरत होती है, हजारों करोड़ रुपये हमारे पेट्रोलियम और क्रूड लाने में खर्च हो जाते हैं, इसलिये हम को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि यदि हमारी सरप्लस पैदावार हो रही है तो उसका अच्छे से अच्छे तरीके से उपयोग करें, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाये ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे देश में ज्यादा आ सके। (**समय की घंटी**) सर, अभी तक तो पांच मिनट ही हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन) : 9 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री जे० के० जैन : मिलों की रक्षा के बारे में भी मैं एक दो बातें कहूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Mr. Jain, just a minute. There was a suggestion from Mr Sukul that the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister may consider declaration of a holiday for Holi on Thursday. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has stated that this matter has been considered, but since Holika is being burnt today and since there is also pending Business before the House, it will not be possible to declare a holiday. Hence, the House will sit on Thursday also. Mr. Jain, you can continue your speech now.

श्री जे० के० जैन : मिलों को भी हम इगनोर नहीं करना चाहते, क्योंकि ये मिलें हैं हमारे देश के जो पैदावार करती हैं और धन उगलती हैं। हमें इनकी ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

रिजर्व बैंक का जो शिकंजा हमारे कारखानों और मिलों के ऊपर जकड़ा हुआ है उसके ऊपर भी मैं अपने मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। जिस समय गन्ने की जबरदस्त परचेज होती है और मिल के पास पैसे की कमी होती है तो उस समय बैंक से उसको पैसे लेने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि कुछ आप बैंकों के साथ बातचीत करें कि चीनी की जो मिलें हैं जो पैसे की तकलीफ की वजह से गन्ने का पेमेंट नहीं कर पाती हैं, किसानों को पेमेंट नहीं कर पाती हैं, कम से कम उसको उस समय पैसा बैंक से मिल जाय ताकि जो किसान है उनको पैसा मिल सके। क्योंकि अल्टीमेटली क्या होता है कि मिल मालिक भी किसान को परेशान करता है, उसका पेमेंट रोक लेता है। बहुत सी जगह तो ऐसा भी सुनने में आया है कि किसान—क्योंकि अपने पास की मिलें हैं तो उसी को गन्ना बेचने में वह मजबूरी में दस्खत कर देता है कि उसे पैसा मिल गया है। लेकिन छः-छः आठ-आठ महीने में भी उसको पैसे की वसूली नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मंत्री जी को जरूर बैंकों के साथ कुछ बातचीत करनी चाहिए ताकि मिलों को जो परेशानी है वह दूर हो। वे मिल मालिकों को भी बुलायें, उनसे भी बातचीत करें, डायलाग करें कि आप को कितनी परेशानी होती है बैंकों से पैसे लेने में और रिजर्व बैंक के साथ

[श्री जे० के० जैन]

भी बातचीत करें, हमारे वित्त मंत्री के साथ बातचीत करें ताकि मिलों को पैसा देने के वक्त पर मिल जाय । जिससे कि वे किसानों को पैसा पहुंचा सकें ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीति की बात हर चीज में लाना ठीक नहीं होता है । लेकिन हमारे माननीय कुलकर्णी जी को कुछ अंतुले फेविया हो गया है, इसलिए वे अंतुले जी की बात को जोड़ देते हैं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा देश जानता है कि . . . (**व्यवधान**) हर चीज के अंदर हम भी लोकदल और जनता पार्टी को डाल सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो किया, जो कारनामें उन्होंने किये . . . चौधरी चरण सिंह ने तो यहां तक कह दिया . . . (**व्यवधान**) जब किसान उनके पास पहुंचे कि हमारा गन्ना खेतों के अंदर सड़ रहा है तो उन्हें किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी होने की बजाय या उनको कोई रास्ता सुझाते क्योंकि दिशाहीन तो वे खुद थे (**व्यवधान**) दिशा कहां से दिखाते उन्होंने कह दिया कि मेरी टोपी में भी गन्ना उगा देते। ऐसी-ऐसी बातों के करने से किसानों का का दिल दिल टूटा और फिर क्या हुआ कि दो साल तक हमको तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी, देश को तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी, करे कोई भरे कोई । कांटे बोकर गये थे, काटना हमें पड़ा . . . (**व्यवधान**) उन्होंने बबूल के कांटे बो दिये । इसलिए हमको इस तरह, देशवासियों को इस तरह से दो साल तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी । लेकिन मैं देश की जनता को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वे हमारे नागरिक बड़े समझदार हैं, वे जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से दो साल तक शासन चलाया गया और इसीलिए आज दो वर्ष के बाद हम इस स्थिति में पहुंचे हैं कि जो रेलगाड़ी जहां रेल की पटरी से उतरकर फेंक गये थे, उनके डिब्बों को रेल पर खड़ा कर दिया गया है और आज रेलगाड़ी तेजी से चलने के लिए तैयार हैं । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर (महाराष्ट्र) : पांडे जी कहां गये . . .

श्री जे० के० जैन : समझाइये उनको, जो कुलकर्णी जी चले गये हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तहदिल से इन दोनों बिलों का स्वागत करता हूं और मुझे आशा है कि भविष्य में हमारे कुशल मंत्री जी इसी प्रकार से . . .

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : कुछ समय हमारे लिए छोड़िये ।

श्री जे०के० जैन: चीनी मिलों के लिए ,किसानों के लिए, पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए, इसी प्रकार के कार्यक्रम बनाते रहेंगे ताकि देश दिनों दिन प्रगति करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Mr. Narendra Singh.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): We can finish this on Thursday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN- (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN). No, we 'have got to finish these Bills today.

श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : कितना समय हमारे लिए है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन) : आप का है 9 मिनट . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म करूंगा . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मेरा . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन्): इसके बाद सी० पी० एम० बाद में आप . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आज छुट्टी होनी चाहिए, पांच बजे तो कम से कम जाने दीजिये . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन्) : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का निवेदन है जो आज भी आप ने देखा, सरकुलर आया that we should sit beyond 6 p.m., if necessary. You don't want to sit even upto 5 p.m.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: That is not applicable today.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपको पांच बजे छोड़ देना चाहिए . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमन्, ऐसी स्थिति हो रही है कि बोलने वाले . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R, RAMAKRISHNAN): Honourable Agriculture Minister, they are drawing your attention and asking whether the Government can consider postponing thi, Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): No, no, no.

(Interruptions)

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : बस जो आपने नौ-दस मिनट दिये हैं, उससे कम समय में ही समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह शूगर सैस बिल, 1982 और शूगर डेवेलपमैंट फंड बिल, 1982 हमारे कृषि मंत्री राव वीरेंद्र सिंह जी ने इस सदन में पेश किया है। इन दोनों बिलों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि इन बिलों के पीछे जो मंशा है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। एक तरफ लोगों को ऐसा समझ में आ सकता है कि यह मिल-मालिकों की मदद के लिए है पर ऐसा नहीं है। हकीकत यह है कि यह बिल किसानों के और मजदूरों के हित के लिए हैं क्योंकि जो उद्देश्य है इन बिलों का, उसमें सिर्फ शूगर मिल्ज की मदद करना, बीक यूनिट्स की मदद करना, डेवलपमैंट आफ शूगर केन एंड फार दी परपज आफ रिसर्च।

इन तीनों कामों के लिए जो पैसा आएगा, उसी तरह से उसका खर्च करना है बहुत अच्छा उद्देश्य है क्योंकि हमारे देश में 325 के करीब मिल्ज है और उनमें से 42 मिल्ज तो पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं, 158 कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में हैं और 125 या 127 प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं और उनमें से, मान्यवर, करीब 120 मिल्ज ऐसी हैं जो अपनी क्षमता से कम चीनी का उत्पादन करती हैं। इसके माने यह है कि 120 मिल्ज सिक हैं। यूं तो सभी मिल्ज करीब-करीब ऐसी हैं जो पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन नहीं करती हैं, लेकिन 120 मिल्ज ऐसी है जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत कम है। अगर इनकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई नहीं जाती, तो शूगर का उत्पादन कम होगा और उसके साथ-साथ किसानों को भी दिक्कत होगी। तो इनकी क्षमता बढ़ायी जाना और इनका विकसित किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

तो इस उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है और इसका उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है।

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह]

माननीय, हमारे देश में पिछले साल 52 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ । इस साल ऐसा अनुमान है कि 70 या 72 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा । लेकिन इसमें से, माननीय, जो खास बात है जिस तरफ मैं कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि 35 प्रतिशत गन्ना चीनी मिलों को जाता है और शेष 65 प्रतिशत गन्ने का किसानों को गुड़ बनाना पड़ता है। यह जो गुड़ बनाते हैं, इससे किसानों को उतना लाभ नहीं होता और गुड़ बनाने में बड़ी कठिनाई भी होती है । तो 65 प्रतिशत गन्ने के सही उपयोग करने का सवाल है ।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह एक गुड़ विकास बोर्ड बनाने की कृपा करें । एक ऐसा बिल लायें जिसमें कि गुड़ विकास बोर्ड बने और इस गन्ने को किस तरीके से आसानी के साथ गुड़ के बनाने में भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सके, इस तरफ सोचा जा सके और इसका विकास किया जा सके ।

5 P.M.

गुड़ के एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी सरकार को सोचने की जरूरत है कि गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा से ज्यादा किया जाये । इससे मैं समझता हूं कि किसानों की मदद होगी । लेकिन 65 परसेन्ट गन्ना, जिसका गुड़ बनता है, इस गन्ने को गुड़ बनाने में कम खपत करने की जरूरत है। वह कम हो सकता है तो सिर्फ चीनी मिलों की क्षमता को बढ़ा कर, या जिन क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक है उन क्षेत्रों में नए चीनी मिलों का निर्माण करके, नयी चीनी मिलें लगा करके ।

माननीय, इसी जगह मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसा अनुमान है कि इससे करीब 35 करोड़ रुपए आयेगा, वैसे तो यह 35 करोड़ रुपया पर्याप्त नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो 35 करोड़ रुपया आए इसका सही सही उपयोग होना जरूरी है क्योंकि अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि रुपये का सही उपयोग नहीं होता है । अगर इस रुपए का सही उपयोग हो तो इसके बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकलेंगे । हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी किसान हैं, किसानों की दिक्कतों को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से समझते हैं और उन्होंने बहुत प्रयास किया है किसानों के हित में, किसानों की भलाई के लिए और तमाम ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं यह बिल उन प्रयासों में से एक है । इसके लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । लेकिन दो तीन बातों की तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

माननीय, किसानों का बहुत सारा रुपया जो करीब 200 करोड़ रुपया होगा, चीनी मिलों पर बाकी है। इसका भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। इसके भुगतान में जल्दी की जानी चाहिये और इसमें किसानों को "विद इंटरेस्ट" पेमेन्ट होना चाहिए, इन्टरेस्ट भी मिले जितने दिन यह रुपया उनके पास रहता है, जितने दिनों उनका पैसा मिलों के पास रहता है उतने दिनों का इंटरेस्ट दिया जाना चाहिये । दूसरे यह कि ऐसा कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये कि 15 दिन में एक महीने में यह पेमेन्ट हो जाएगा । एक रेगुलर प्रोसेस होनी चाहिये । यह नहीं हो कि दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीने तक उनका पेमेन्ट पड़ा हुआ है।

माननीय, अभी दो दिन पहले मैं फतेहपुर गया था वहां पर धान पैदा करने वाले जो किसान हैं वे यह कह रहे थे कि मिल के लोगों ने धान लिया और अभी तक पेमेन्ट नहीं हुआ है । उसमें गरीब किसानों को बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत

होती है । तो इस तरह के मामलों में पेमेन्ट इन्श्योर किया जाना चाहिये ।

एक और बात मैं मान्यवर, कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार की बहुत अच्छी नीति है कि किसानों को रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस दें । हकीकत यह है कि पहले से अच्छी कीमत उनको मिल रही है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है । लेकिन उनको रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिल रही है । जो लाभप्रद मूल्य होना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है । तो सरकार को इस बात की गारण्टी देनी चाहिये कि जो उनकी उत्पादन लागत है उससे अधिक रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस हम देंगे ।

मान्यवर, यह जो पैसा है इसको रिसर्च के काम में, गन्ने का कैसे विकास किया जाए, में भी खर्च किया जाना चाहिये । यह इसके उद्देश्य में है कि किसानों की भलाई के लिए खर्च किया जाना चाहिये । और इसमें सिर्फ किसानों के ही नहीं बल्कि मिलों में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन कर्मचारियों के हित में भी इसका उपयोग होना चाहिये । कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी मान्यवर, एक बात बता देना चाहता हूं कि उनको एक साल में मुश्किल से तीन-चार महीने काम मिलता है, इसके बाद वे बेकार हो जाते हैं । तो उसके जो और प्रोडक्ट हो सकते हैं, बाई-प्रोडक्ट हो सकते हैं, उस धंधे में भी उनका उपयोग हो सकता है । इस तरफ भी खयाल करना चाहिये ताकि उन कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा समय तक काम मिल सकें ।

मान्यवर, चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए कुछ और बातें थीं उनका जिक्र नहीं कर सकूंगा लेकिन यह बिल एक बहुत अच्छा उद्देश्य रख कर लाया गया है और इस बिल का मैं तहे-दिल से समर्थन करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका दिया ।

SHRI SANTOSH MITRA (West Bengal): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, there cannot be any dispute regard ing the purpose of the Bill which has been stated in the Bill itself. I con sider the Bill a sugar-coated Bill, but the contents are not so sweet. Also I find no reason why two Bills have been brought which are inter-related—one Bill on how to earn and another Bill o$_n$ how to spend. In one Bill both these could have been covered. The purpose is to modernise the mills— there is no objection to that—and to render financial assistance for rehabilitation of the sick units. How have they become sick? They are sick because of mismanagement, malpractices and also siphoning off of the capital to some other lucrative enterprises. If that is not stopped, only by rendering assistance to these mills, the sickness will not be cured. Rather greater advantage will be offered to such persons who are taking recourse to corrupt practices. It is in everybody's knowledge that these sugar mill owners are one of the sources of creation of black money. And how this black money is corrupting the society need not be explained. So, the Government is> inclined to help these persons who are creating this black money and causing harm to the society. And at what cost? At the cost of the consumer.

It has been proposed that up to a maximum of Rs. 10 as cess will he imposed per quintal. But I ask the hon. Agriculture Minister-. Why not this money be raised by imposing a qess upon the molasses user$_s$ who manufacture alcohol and sell the same at a fancy price? And they are affluent in the society. So it i$_s$ consistent with the class nature or the present Government that they will not touch these people who are making big profits and who are indulging in creation of black money. They want to nourish these people at the cost of the common people, at the cost of the poor people. This could have been done by imposing a tax on the molasses users. Thus this money

[Shri Santosh Mitra] could have been raised. But the Government will not touch them. Alid the Government is comfcig forward to subsidise these mill owners. The mill owners are not sick. They are affluent. But the mill$_s$ are sick. And the Government want$_s$ to help these mill owners Why? Because they contribute a fabulous sum to the election fund of the ruling party. This is the reason.

AN HON. MEMBER: They contribute to all parties.

SHRI SANTOSH MITRA: Not to all parties We are not accustomed to it. We depend upon the people. It is the monopoly of the ruling party. For that reason, the tax burden has been imposed upon the people. In connection with the committee suggested in Clause 6 of the Development Fund Bill, it i$_s$ peculiar that a committee of officer$_s$ would be constituted First of all, the officers are subject to transfer. Our sugar factories and sugar producing area$_s$ are scattered all over the country. 'Officers' means IAS and other officers sitting at Delhi. How can such a committee sitting at Delhi improve the conditions of the sugar industry? The committee should be constituted with people's representatives. First of all, it should be de-centralised; it should b$_e$ constituted with representatives of the people of the area, of cane-growers^ representatives of the workers, of the millowners and representatives of persons who possess the expertise, that is, research workers. Only then would it be helpful. They have said that the committee is meant for improving the sugar industry; apparently it may be so, but the underlying fact i$_s$ that it is only with the intention of improving the lot of the corrupt sugar mill-owners. That seems to the underlying object. If the Government is seriously interested in improving the condition of the sugar industry, that it should be done in national interests, then, I would suggest first of all that there must be certain steps to ensure payment of price to the canegrower, not to speak of the remunerative price. One friend from that side that R$_s$ & crores of arrear$_s$ are due to the cane-growers . . .

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: The ISMA President said this year Rs. 200 crores would be in arrears to the canegrowers...

SHRI SANTOSH MITRA; So that is the outstanding. Until and unless proper measures are taken for payment of price to the canegrowers, how can you encourage canegrowers to produce sugarcane? Until and unless sugarcane is produced^ how can modernisation be brought about? How can sugarcane growers' interests be protected? So, that is the first thing to be done.

Secondly, introduction of high-yielding varieties of sugarcane. Just now my friend referred to supply of i'nputs to the canegrowers at reasonable prices and also irrigation facilities to be extended to the canegrowers. The irrigation facilities at present are enjoyed only by the rich peasants, those Who are lucky enough to enjoy the irrigation facilities. Irrigation facilities should be extended to other sections also. I would suggest that bagasse should be used and efforts must be made to use bagasse for production of good quality. Only in that case can the income from the sugar industry be augmented.

Lastly • I suggest, that in orde$_r$ *to* fulfil the purpose, the entire sugar industry should be nationalised. Until and unless that is done, improvement is not possible. By this Bill, otherwise, only the lot of the sugar-millowners will be possible. Thank you.

SHRT SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I stand to support the two Bills. Though many hon. Members who have preceded me have covered many points, I would like to mention some very-

important points which come to my mind.

The problems that were mentioned by the previous speakers are not peculiar to sugar industry which is an agro-based industry. If we see the history of India, what is happening to jute industry or cotton industry? Everywhere we find the same vicious process. It is an established fact in the world that when science and technology have developed so much, for any industry to survive in competition of the present-day world it must have an inbuilt system based on developed technology to modernise itself.

In India, the first modern era was ushered in the 18th century when agro-based industries in jute, sugar and cotton were started. In the course of time we found that these were the main commercial crops with which Indian agriculturists are vitally concerned. Jute, tea, cotton and sugar belonged to this category. They cannot live without these commodities. They are interested in these as consumers also. When prices of these commodities soar high, all the consumers will be affected. This Bill is, therefore, very timely. The laudable objectives of both of these Bills have been touched upon by other speakers. Rehabilitation and modernisation are the main objectives of the Bill. I would only say that it would have been much more welcome if the owners of sugar factories themselves would have thought about modernisation themselves. They have been in this industry for the last 200 years and still they have not provided anything for the modernisation of the industry. In any developing country such industries keep certain part of their profit for research and development so that through the results of research they can modernise the industry. This is not only with rejgard to sugar industry but with regard to every other factory or industry. But in the sugar industry the owners of factories have miserably failed in this. Th'e owners of jute factories and cotton factories have also failed in this. The previous speaker was from Bengal and he knows what is the position of jute industry. Jute mills become sick and then we have to resort to nationalisation. That is not the end of the problem.

Shri Kulkarni is the President of an organisation connected with sugar industry. He comes from Maharashtra. A new saga has come in the sugar industry. Cooperative sugar factories have come up and in these factories the recovery percentage is higher and the arrears of payment to growers are less. This cooperative movement in sugar industry is a healthy sign and it is in the interest of the factories themselves from the point of view of their development and modernisation.

When the Government is thinking of starting a development fund it is imperative and necessary that for the distribution of the fund there should be a Committee in which sugar growers and all other concerned with this industry should be represented so that this cess is better utilised for the modernisation of the entire industry.

Coming to the more important point, in India we have the problem of sugar cultivation. We grow, sugar in tropical and sub-tropical areas. In tropical Maharashtra the yield is much more than what it is either in U.P., Bihar or Orissa. So it is necessary to do research in order to find out better type of sugarcane. Of course, in India we have done some research. I understand that in Mauritius a British firm has developed some kind of sugarcane which can be reaped in 9 to 10 years whose yield per acre for the cultivator is higher. Research should also be one of the laudable objectives and I would say that the scheme for development of sugarcane should be given top priority. It is because of the fact that when you think of modernisation of an industry, there are other financial institutions. Suppose a jute factory becomes sick. Then the IDBI is there

[SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU]

and the other financial institutions are also giving aid. But, for this type of development of the sugar industry and research, it is very necessary that this fund is more utilised and for the modernisation of the sugar industry, the loans which are given by the other financial institutions should also be utilised.

Now, Sir, imagine the suffering of the people concerned. If we have to consider this question now, we have to see what is necessary in a sugar factory. The only thing is that sugarcane must be grown near the factory because, otherwise, transport will become a problem. Transport is one of the greatest problems. And, Sir, once the sugarcane crop is ready and if it is nol^ crushed immediately, then the sugar recovery will be much less. Therefore, the infrastructure of transport is very vital for the development of the sugar industry. This must be looked into.

Sir, I welcome the declaration by the Minister that they are going to create a buffer stock of ten lakh tonnes of sugar so that we will not have to face any scarcity which we experienced two years ago. If you see the figures for 1979-80, you will see that it was only 38.5 lakh tonnes and a year before that it was 51.4 lakh tonnes. Sir, I come from an underdeveloped area and we have got two places in our State, Aska and Bragada, where research centres must be established. The sugar factories are there and these research centres should be established there so that the cane growers will really be benefited by this. They can properly be advised on the type of sugarcane to be grown, on the methods to increase the recovery and on the methods to increase productivity, in order that there is more sugarcane and, therefore, more sugar. Sir, it is known throughout the world that today railway transport ie the main problem. Suppose we concentrate the sugarcane production in one area. Then transport will become a problem. Therefore, we must see that sugarcane is grown in all the places, in every State, wherever possible, so that transport of sugarcane to the .factories does not pose a problem. Where sugarcane grows naturally, efforts should be made to increase the sugarcane crop.

Sir, this is a very laudable Bill. I know that the Government is trying its best to increase production. I say, Sir, that this is a step in the modern 'management of flhe agro-.prodessing industry. We must adopt new strategies for greater agricultural growth in modern India that is coming in 2000 A.D.

With these words, Sir, I congratulate the Agriculture Minister. This is a very good step and I hope that in the future there will be greater expansion of the sugar industry. Thank you, Sir.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I say, at the outset that I support both the Bills which are, as has been pointed out, urgently needed? Sir, I have only two questions to ask.

The first question is this: What is the advantage in this fund being administered by the Central Government through a committee of officers over its being administered either by the newly created National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development or by one of the term-lending institutions? That is one question that I wanted to put to the Government. That is why we cannot use one of the term-lending institutions? If the purpose is modernisation and diversification, then, surely, that function is one which belongs to a term-lending institution and I am a little scared about the Government is taking on this function, this banking function, and is proposing to function as a bank.

My other question is also similarly a technical question. One of the problems that we are faced with in the sugar industry in the last few years is the continually changing production figure, that is, the amount of sugar, the volume of sugar, the quintals of sugar, that is being produced. The Indian Sugar Mills' Association produces one figure, one estimate, one month and it changes that estimate the very next month and so on. So, my question is whether the excise that is being levied at the rate of ten rupees, starting from five rupees a quintal, will be subject to similar fluctuations. In other words, will the Government have to vary this with the varying estimates that it receives? As far as I know, Sir, the Government is not able itself to establish a firm estimate of what is being produced month by month really depends on the ISMA's estimates. And if you keep on varying the previous estimate for many good commercial reasons, would the excise duty levied per quintal of sugar—would that also suffer from variation? These are my two questions. Otherwise I fully support the two Bills.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन इस बिल के पीछे उद्देश्य क्या है, यह पता नहीं चलता है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बताया तो है, आप समझे नहीं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं इसको समझ गया हूं । आपने लिखा है कि मोडर्नाइजेशन करने के लिए मिल ओनर्स को रुपया उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यह सेस लगाया गया है । उन लोगों को रुपया उपलब्ध करने के लिए तो सारे बैंक खुले हुए हैं और अन्य सारी व्यवस्थाएं हैं । उनको धन प्राप्त करना है तो वे बैंकों से धन ले सकते हैं । आप यह सेस मोडर्नाईजेशन के लिए लगा रहे है । लेकिन दूसरी ओर आपके मित्र जैन साहब कहते हैं कि यह पैसा बाहर चला जाएगा, राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स के बाहर यह चीनी चली जाएगी । राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी से मैं पूछता हूं कि यह जो शुगर सेस आप लगा रहे हैं, यह बाहर कैसे जाएगा ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जाएगा तो वहीं जहां आप कह रहे हैं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : इसका सीधा सीधा मतलब यह है कि इनडायरेक्ट टेक्सेशन को आप मोडर्नाइजेशन का नाम दे रहे हैं और आपने बजट में इसके लिए प्रोविजन न करके, बजट में डायरेक्ट टेक्सेशन का प्रोविजन न करके यह रास्ता अपनाया है । जिस प्रकार से आपने रेल का भाड़ा बढ़ाया है, पोस्टल चार्जेज बढ़ाये हैं और दूसरी चीजों पर टैक्स लगाया हैं, उसी तरह से आप मोडर्नाइजेशन के नाम पर यह शुगर सेस लगा रहे हैं । सही मायनों में यह इनडायरेक्ट टेक्सेशन और जनता से टैक्स वसूल कर रहे हैं । इसका परपज मोडर्नाइजेशन नहीं है क्योंकि आपने इसी तरह से सीमेंट में भी डबल प्राइसिंग सिस्टम लागू कर दिया है । शुगर में यह पहले से ही है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : शुगर और सीमेंट में तो बहुत फर्क है ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : शुगर में यह सिस्टम पहले से ही उपलब्ध है और इसको आपने बन्द कर रखा है अर्थात् 35 परसेन्ट छोड़ रखा है । आपने कहा कि अगर शुगर फैक्ट्रीज चाहे तो मोडर्नाइजेशन के लिए इस पैसे

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही]

को इस्तेमाल करें । अब आपने यही बात सीमेंट के लिए भी कर दी है और उसका भी बन थर्ड फ्री कर दिया है ताकि वे भी ब्लैक में बेच सकें । जिस तरह से शुगर का मेजर पोरशन फ्री सेल में चला जाता है उसी तरह से अब सीमेंट में भी जाएगा । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपकी कोई नीति है या नहीं ? शुगर फैक्ट्रीज इस देश में सबसे पहले इस्टेबिलिश हुई थीं । सबसे पहले इस देश में जो इंडस्ट्रीज लगी थीं उनमें शुगर फैक्ट्रीज सबसे पहले आती हैं । अंग्रेजों के वक्त से ये चल रही हैं । पिछले तीस सालों में जितनी भी कमेटियां बनी और शुगर फैक्ट्रीज के बारे में रिपोर्ट करने के लिए जो भी कमेटियां बनीं उन सब की रिपोर्ट यह है कि मिल-मालिकों ने जो रुपया कमाया उसको फैक्ट्री के मोडेर्नाइजेशन में नहीं लगाया, उसको दूसरे परपजेज के ऊपर ट्रांसफर कर दिया । यह सभी कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट में है । अब बताइये कि आप अगर सेस के माध्यम से रुपया देंगे तो उसके लिये क्या गारंटी है । यह रुपया शुगर मिल मालिकों को आप देंगे और वह उसका ट्रांसफर कर देंगे । जो हम लोगों को थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी है वह यह कि ये मिल मालिक बैंकों से जो रुपया लोन का लेते हैं, चाहे वर्किंग कंडीशंस के नाम पर हो या कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेन्ट के नाम पर हो, अगर उन्होंने 5 करोड़ रुपया लिया तो उसमें से एक या डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दूसरी तरफ साइड ट्रैक कर देते हैं । ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में जितनी शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनका कोई भी मिल मालिक गरीब नहीं हुआ पर सारी मिलें सिक हो गईं, बीमार हो गईं, सारी मिलें बहुत हद तक बन्द हो गईं, मगर कोई मिल मालिक सिक नहीं हुआ । उन्होंने कोई दूसरी फैक्टरी लगा ली । कोई रोक नहीं है । श्रीमन्, 1969 में जो बम्बई में रूलिंग पार्टी की पहली कान्फ्रेंस हुई उसमें पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी जी ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा । रूलिंग पार्टी का जो पहला सम्मेलन हुआ बम्बई में, उसमें यह प्रस्ताव हुआ कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा । पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी जी का प्रस्ताव था, उस प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ भाई ? और जब सरकार को ही और सरकारी बैंकों को ही सारा रुपया लगाना है इन फैक्टरीज में तो उनके मालिक प्राइवेट ओनर्स क्यों रहें ? ये 70 करोड़ रुपया लेंगे और 30-35 करोड़ रुपये जो आयेगा वह कन्ज्यूमर्स की पाकेट से आयेगा और उस रुपये को लेकर मिल मालिकों को देंगे कि इसको खर्च करो । ऐसा क्यों भाई ? अगर पब्लिक का सारा रुपया इनवेस्ट करना है, बैंकों को ही सारा रुपया देना है तो उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों न हो । वह सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की क्यों न हो, जब कि यह जाहिर है कि जो रुपया आप देंगे उसका मेजर पोरशन वह साइड ट्रैक कर देंगे, अपनी पाकेट में डाल देंगे ।

श्रीमन्, इन्होंने इम्पोर्ट में पिछले साल इतना खर्चा किया । क्यों इम्पोर्ट करते हो । जो इम्पोर्ट में आप खर्चा करते हो उसको इधर लगाते तो अच्छा होता, कुछ लोगों का कल्याण हो गया होता । लेकिन वहां भी उस इम्पोर्ट में भाव कुछ और तय हुआ और पेमेन्ट कुछ और हुआ । यहां ला करके उस चीनी को आपने किस को दिया ? उस चीनी को आपने फ्री सेल में दिया, आपने लेवी में नहीं दिया, राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी . . .

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : ज्यादा फ्री सेल में नहीं दिया ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : आपने लेबर में नहीं दिया, इसको आपने कबूल किया है ।

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: The other House has adjourned. Why aTe we being penalised? It is time that this House should also be adjourned.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: There is no quorum also.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप पहले इसको खत्म कीजिये फिर एडजर्न कीजिये ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Already Mr. Sukul has raised this point earlier. If it is the pleasure of the House, we will adjourn after this Bill is over.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : अब सवाल यह है श्रीमन् कि यह शुगर सेस, म्युनिसपल क्यों नहीं . . .

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह मेरे डिपार्टमेन्ट में नहीं आता है ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : शराब पीने वाले लोग उसके दाम नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । चीनी का दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । यह बात समझ में नहीं आती इसको आसानी से आप शराब से निकाल सकते हैं मगर फिर मैं कह रहा हूं कि पब्लिक के ऊपर इनडाइरेक्ट टेक्सेशन का यह एक तरीका है और इनडाइरेक्ट टेक्सेशन है, माडर्नाइजेशन परपज इसका नहीं है **(समय की घंटी)** श्रीमन्, दूसरे देशों में कोई चीज वेस्ट नहीं होती है । सभी चीजें इस्तेमाल होती हैं । हमारे यहां बेगेस को जलाते हैं । मुख्य चीज यह है कि हमारे पंडित नरसिंह नारायण जी जानते हैं कि पिछले 40 सालों से चीनी मिलों का मजदूर रोता चला आ रहा है । सारा रुपया तो मिल मालिक ट्रांसफर करते हैं दूसरी तरफ . . .

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : शाही जी, जो आपकी एक छोटी सी शुगर मिल थी उस पर जरा बोलिये उसके मालिक हैं न आप ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मालिक तो आप की तरफ बैठते हैं । मेरे पास कोल्हू भी नहीं है । छोटी मिल का क्या सवाल है ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : आपने बेच दिया शायद ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : आपकी तरफ ही सारे राजा-महाराजा और जितने मिल मालिक हैं आपकी तरफ होते हैं मेरे यहां नहीं होते हैं ।

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपकी तरफ तो महारानियां बैठती हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : पंडित जी . . . . **(व्यवधान)** कल्पनाथ राय जी, दोनों अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । मैं तो कुछ बीघों का खेतिहर हूं । श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा था कि कोई चीनी मिल ऐसी नहीं है जिस में कि आपने जो क्लाज-5 में प्रोवाइड किया है कि रिपोर्ट देंगे कि कितनी चीनी उत्पादित हुई । मेन केस तो इसमें यही है कि चीनी की रिकवरी हमें तो दिखाई जाती है और यह कैसे तो होती है । अगर एक दिन में दो सौ बोरी चीनी निकला तो डेढ़ सौ बोरी रिकार्ड पर आते हैं । 50 बोरा आऊट आफ रिकार्ड रहती है । इसका इलाज राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी आपने क्या किया है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : एक्साइज वाले बताते हैं कि कितनी है ?

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : आपका कोई एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर है जो हर चीनी मिल में फी क्वार्टर में नहीं रहता, फी चीनी नहीं खाता और फिर लकड़ी नहीं लाता और ऊपर से हिस्सा नहीं लेता, **(व्यवधान)** आपके मंत्री कल्पनाथ राय जो कह रहे हैं कि सही बात है । दो सौ बोरी चीनी में केवल डेढ़ सौ बोरी रिकार्ड पर आती है और 5 बोरी साइड-ट्रेक्ड हो जाती है । तो इसका क्या इलाज है आपके पास ? अगर उस 50 बोरी को ही आप बचा कर रिकार्ड पर ले आते तो शुगर सेस लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी । उतना ही आप कर लें मगर आप करेंगे कैसे ? वे सारे लोग आपकी पार्टी में शामिल है, आपकी पार्टी के फाइनेंसर हैं । इसलिए आप उनको छूने को तैयार नहीं हैं...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : ज्यादा उधर होंगे ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : आप कंज्यूमर को छूयेंगे, किसानों को छूयेंगे उनको छूने को तैयार नहीं है । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो किसानों का रुपया बकाया है आपने किसी एक फेक्टरी को, एक फेक्टरी से गोदाम पर ताला लगाया है ? आप एक का नाम बता दीजिये। एक शुगर फेक्टरी आप बता दीजिये जिस के गोदाम पर आपने ताला लगाया हो । मैंने कलेक्टर, गोरखपूर से पूछा कि यह सरदार-नगर का सरदार साहब...इसके यहां लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बकाया है । पार्लियामेंट ने कानून बना दिया है रिकवरी का, आप क्यों नहीं वारण्ट जारी करते हैं । वे कहते हैं इसके लिए क्लीयरेंस गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से आता है। आप बता दीजिए नाम ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने तो लिखा है कि फौरन एक्शन तो एरोयर्स क्लीयर कराने के लिए ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : आप एक नाम बता दीजिए कि फलां शुगर फक्ट्री पर एक्शन क्लीयरेंस के लिए लिया, उनकी शुगर को अटैच किया, आक्शन कर लिया ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने तो आठ फक्ट्रियां ले रखीं हैं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : वे सभी घाटे में चल रही हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : जिनको आपने ले रखा है वे सभी घाटे पर चल रही हैं । तो श्रीमन् कानून बनाने के बावजूद आपने एक भी कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री के मनेजमेंट पर मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि नहीं रखा है । मजदूर जानते हैं– अगर आप मजदूर को रख देंगे––कि आज कितनी बोरी चीनी पैदा हुई ...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप तो दया करो, वक्त बहुत हो गया, लोग होली के लिए जाना चाह रहे हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन) : अब समाप्त कीजिए, आपको 17 मिनट हो गये हैं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मगर आप नहीं तैयार हैं । श्रीमन्, अगर इतना ही कर दे कि मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को, यही कंडीशन इसी में प्रोवाइड कर दी जाय कि उन्हीं फैक्ट्रीज को एड दी जायेगी जो अपने बोर्ड आफ मेनेजमेंट में मजदूरों के 1/3 प्रतिनिधि रखेंगे ।

यह इसमें एड कर दिया जाय । फिर लगा लीजियेगा शुगर सेस, आप करने को तैयार हैं ?

आखिरी बात श्रीमन्, आप यह रुपया जो सारा उगाहेंगे वह केवल बड़ी मिलों पर खर्च करेंगे । खंडसारी पर नहीं खर्च करेंगे । इसका एक भी प्रतिशत खंडसारी पर खर्च करने को तैयार नहीं हैं । आप अगर खंडसारी पर जितना शुगर मिल मालिकों को देते हैं, उसका दशांस भी खांडसारी पर खर्च करें तो हमारा ख्याल है कि किसानों का ज्यादा कल्याण होगा । मगर खांडसारी पर आप एक भी पाई खर्च करने को तैयार नहीं है । आप किसान हैं, बहुत कहा आपने लेकिन कोल्हू की तरक्की के लिए क्या किया । कोल्हू के डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या किया ? जो 25 साल पहले, 30 साल पहले कोल्हू था आज भी वही है । इसलिए श्रीमन् मैं यह साफ कहता हूं कि माडरनाईजेशन के नाम पर यह शुगर सेस जो है यह केवल इंडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन है और इससे माडरनाईजेशन कत्तई नहीं होगा । जो तरीका जो मनेजमेंट आज मिलों का है अगर वही मनेजमेंट कायम रहा तो यह रूपया भी मिल मालिकों की पाकेट में जायेगा । तथा जितनी सिक मिलें हैं फिर और सिक हो जायेंगी, किसी का उद्धार नहीं होगा । धन्यवाद ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Honourable Minister please.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: श्रीमन्, मुझे बोलना है. . . (**व्यवधान**) कन्वेंशन यही है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन्): आप कृपया बैठ जाइये । दो मिनट में खत्म करिये ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये दोनों विधेयक जो हैं, इनमें जो खामियां हैं वे वहां बता दी गयी हैं, सबों ने बतायी हैं। आखिर में विधेयक पास हो जायेगा, पास कर देते हैं। लेकिन यह विधेयक स्पष्ट रूप में डिफेक्टिव है और इसीलिये मेरा संशोधन है कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय । यह बात उठायी गयी है कि दोनों को एक साथ क्यों नहीं, लाया गया, एक ही बिल में, शुगर सेस एण्ड डेवलपमेंट फण्ड बिल होता तो कौन सी सृष्टि उलट जाती । ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया । तो यह विधेयक जो है, यह बिल, यह डिफेक्टिव है ।

दूसरी बात उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि जो बडिंग है जो लिमिटेड इसका मकसद है, उस मकसद से भी वह मसला हल नहीं होने जा रहा है, जो कि क्लेम किया जाता है । तीस पैंतीस करोड़ रुपया हर साल यह उठायेंगे इस सेस में । यह जो सिक मिल्ज हैं, उनके मालिकों को तोहफा के रूप में रखने जा रहे हैं। यहां पर ठीक ही कहा गया है कि बैंक जो हैं, उनसे लोन ले कर के माडरनाईज क्यों नहीं करते हैं । माडरनाईज करने में अब तीस-पैंतीस करोड़ साल में आप उसके हवाले करेंगे कि लो भाई और स्पैकुलेटिव काम करो और वह काम करो जो करते थे जिससे तुमने मिल को सिक बनाया बिलकुल ।

अब जो भी डेवलपमेंट फण्ड बिल के नाम पर है, जिस रूप में बनाया है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । आपका क्या क्राइटीरियन है, जो लोन आप देंगे चीनी मिल-मालिकों को, क्या आप उसमें देखेंगे कि यह इन्टैंशनली सिक बनाया था या किसी दूसरी वजह से स्पैकुलेटिव परपजेज में ले गये, इसकी आप जांच करेंगे, तब उसको देंगे कि नहीं देंगे । इस फण्ड से तथाकथित सिक मिल्ज को जो पैसा

[श्री शिव कुमार झा]

देंगे माडरनाईज करने के लिए , क्या इस बात को भी आप देखेंगे कि उस मिल में मजदूर समस्या नहीं है, मजदूरों के ग्रीवासेंज नहीं है, उनकी समस्या का भी हल है, लेबर ट्रबल जिसको कहते हैं, वह नहीं है । क्या आपके बिल में यह देखने का है ?

क्या आपके बिल में यह भी क्राइटीरियन है कि जो फार्मर्ज हैं, जो केन ग्रोअर्ज हैं, उनका बकाया किस मिल के पास है, उसको देखने के लिए कोई कसौटी है ?

फिर कंज्यूमर की बात आती है । चीनी उद्योग के चार खंभे हैं, एक फैक्टरी, दूसरा केन ग्रोअर, गन्ना उत्पादक, तीसरा मजदूर और चौथा कंज्यूमर । चारों के चारों इससे ग्रसित होंगे, इससे सफर करेंगे और जो फायदा होगा, मिल-मालिकों को होगा जिन्होंने इसको खूब दुहा है और दुह करके अपना दूसरा धंधा किया, इसको चारा नहीं दिया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि गाय जो है, वह दम तोड़ रही है, मिल दम तोड़ रही है । जहां आप इतना पैसा दे रहे हैं, तो सारे को क्यों नहीं ले लेते, नेशनलाईज क्यों नहीं करते? जहां इतने रुपये देते हैं, तो लेने में क्या है, टेक-ओवर तो ऐसे ही होता है। जूट मिल्ज भी--आप नहीं तो दूसरी-दूसरी सरकारें लेती हैं । पहले उसको पैसा दिया मदद के रूप में कि माडनाईज करो, ठीक करो मैनेजमेंट--देखा कि नहीं हुआ तो सरकार ने उसको ले लिया। यह प्रतिक्रिया रही है । तो आप तो तीन-चौथाई करोड़ उनके हवाले करेंगे, आप जानते हैं कि इन लोगों ने खूब दुहा है, इसको सिक बनाया है । तो इसीलिए सारे कुछ को नेशनलाईज कर लेना चाहिए ।

अब दूसरी बात, इस बिल में जो आफिशयल कमेटी--(**समय की घंटी**)--ब्यूरोक्रेसी के पंजे में, आप जो कुछ भी करते हैं, उसके पंजे में देने जा रहे हैं । यहां ठीक ही बात उठाई गई कि जो कमेटी लोन देगी, उसमें वर्कर्ज के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव, वहां के मजदूरों के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव क्यों नहीं रखेंगे, फार्मर्ज जो उस एरिया के हैं, उनके रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव क्यों नहीं रखेंगे, कुछ पोलिटिकल और सोशल वर्कर्ज जो हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं रखेंगे ? यदि यह रखते हैं, तो कुछ अंकुश रखते हैं कि इसका इस्तेमाल ठीक होगा कि नहीं । आप देते हैं माडराइजेशन के नाम पर मशीनरी खरीदने के लिये आप का क्या मापदन्ड है कि वह मशीनरी खरीदी, या वह जेनेवा या यूरोप में घूमेगा, यह आप बताइये ? यह बात मैं उसूल की नहीं करता हूं, पर देहात में गड़-बड़ियां हो जाती हैं । लोन किसी नाम पर लिया गया, काम होता है दूसरे नाम पर । वह मशीनरी के लिए पैसा ले लेगा और अपना दूसरा धंधा करेगा । आपके पास मानिट्रिंग करने का क्या क्राइटीरिया है कि आप इसको पकड़ेंगे । लोन देने के लिए यह जो आफिशल कमेटी आप बनायेंगे, उसमें यदि मजदूर के रेप्रेजन्टेटिव होंगे, फार्मर्ज के रेप्रेजन्टेटिव होंगे और वहां के कुछ सोशल वर्कर्ज रहेंगे--वह लोग रहेंगे तो वह देखेंगे--इससे थोड़ा बहुत आपका मकसद हल हो सकता है। आप जो करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हकीकत में यह सब टिंकरिंग विद दी प्राब्लम है । सारे उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए । आप यह कहेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो सकता है । वह इसकी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन चीनी नीति गलत है । यदि चीनी का उत्पादन सत्तर-पचहत्तर-अस्सी लाख टन हो रहा है तो चीनी का दाम क्यों नहीं घट रहा है। आप का कंट्रोल रेट 2.80 रु० है लेकिन

बाजार में 6.50 रु० क्यों दाम जाता है । इकॉनोमिक्स का सिद्धांत है कि उत्पादन बढ़े तो दाम घटना चाहिए । वह क्यों नहीं घटता है ? आप की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की सारी नीति गलत है ।

ये दोनों विधेयक डिफेक्टिव हैं । दोनों को मिल कर एक कांप्रिहेंसिव बिल होना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इस को भेजें और अगले सेशन तक उसको रिपोर्ट देने को कहा जाए ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the Government 'has brought forward these two Bills before Parliament after full thought and with the best of intentions. I am very happy that these two Bills have received very wide support from both sides of the House. Shri Kulkarni, Shri R. R. Morarka, Dr. Bhai Mahavir and several other friends from the Opposition have supported this measure. On our side, Shri Pande, Shri Jain, Shri Sahu, Shri Narendra Singh and other friends have welcomed it. Some hon. Members while giving very useful suggestions, have* raised certain doubts and it is my duty to try and clear these doubts. One objection which has been raised—in fact, this is not an objection, it is also a suggestion— is that instead of bringing these two Bills separately before the House, there could have been only one Bill to serve the whole purpose. Sir, under the direction of the hon. Speaker, in the Lok Sabha, we had to bring two separate Bills. He directed that a money Bill for imposition of cess, like this Bill, should be a separate one and a Bill for creation of a Fund and appropriation of money should be brought forward separately. That is why, we had to bring forward these two separate Bills. There is no other hidden intention of Government in bringing these two Bills separately to achieve the purpose. While the discussion, to my mind, should have been confined to the objectives of the Bill, because, sugar policy in the past has been discussed time and again, lion. Members have availed themselves of this opportunity also to discuss the sugar policy. It was their right. The main theme of the objection, so far as the sugar policy is toncerned, is the nationalisation question. The demand is that, sugar industry should be nationalised. This is a very big question. But so far as the sugar industry is concerned, the House knows that it stands more or less nationalised as compared to other industries. Majority of the factories is in the co-operative sector. More than 50 per cent of our total production of sugar is in the cooperative mills. Then, we haye also adopted a policy of preferring cooperative undertakings for licensing for production of sugar. Expansion also will be given to private industries on a very selective basis. But we have been following a policy of mixed economy. The Government, even at the level of the Prime Minister, has clarified its policy that we do not want to keep out the joint sector or the private industries in this country. Co-operatives are playing an increasing role, particularly, in the field of agro-industries. Sugar is one of our most important, actually, the most important agro-based industries. Welfare of farmers is dependent on sugar mills to a large extent in areas where mills have been set up and sugar is cultivated. A large number of cooperatives are being formed from day to day and there is a demand for more licences for sugar mills in the cooperative sector. The face of countryside has changed where sugar industry has come up. Roads have been built, educational institutions have been opened, hospitals have been constructed, and generally the standard of living of the farmers has risen. I would not like to say more on this subject. All that I want to emphasise is that the purpose behind these two Bills, in fact, is not only to help the industry, but it is to help the industry with a view to developing sugarcane cultivation. It is to

help the consumer as well as the farmer. Naturally if the consumer is to get cheaper sugar, if the availability has to increase, if the farmer has to get a better price, the efficiency of the mills has also to be increased, and it is for this that we want to create this Fund. The amount that we estimate to be collected is not a very big amount. But we hope that we shall be able to augment the efforts of financing sugar industry to some extent with this small amount of money.

Some Members have raised the question as to why the Government <wants to take up this business of financing the sugar industry. The work should be done by the banks and financial institutions. This is a very big job. Lot of finances are required. Modernisation and expansion cannot be done with this amount of money. There is the Industrial Development Bank, there is the Industrial Finance Corporation, and there is the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation. All these various institutions are helping the sugar industry as well as other industries. The purpose behind these two measures is only to have some money in hand with which to help sick mills. They may be in the private sector or in the cooperative sector. There is no bar. They may be small mills upto 1250-tonne capacity they may be a little larger mills. We want to help these mills, as also to try and develop sugarcane cultivation.

Some hon. Members have talked about research being taken up. That is being done separately also. But through this also, we should be able to supply better varieties of sugarcane seed. We should also be able to conduct research on location specific problems in particular areas around the factory. The purpose, as every hon. Member who spoke has admitted, is laudable. The intention of the Government should not be questioned. What some Members have questioned is the method that the Government I wants to adopt for the administration of this Fund. Now, we , have suggested that there will be a Committee of Officers. Of course, officers are responsible to politicians and to my mind, officers can be made more responsible to Government than non-officials and it is safer for Government to put this responsibility on the shoulders of officers. If industrialists are associated with it, there will be a bigger tug-of-war.

(Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

will come in if other people are associated with it, even if they are politicians and non-officials from other States.

6 PJVI.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: What about workers' representatives?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Workers do not come in here. You may talk about association of workers at the factory level but when it is a question of diverting some monies for research or development or for modernisation of a factory or for conducting various other activities in the area for sugarcane development, then the workers of a particular mill to which some finances are made available as loan or grant—it can be both—will not be able to sit on this Committee here at the Centre. How many workers from 323 mills would you like to associate here? How. many industrialists would you like to associate here?

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: The National Trade Union Centres are there. Not only that. Government has accepted it ...

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know. But I know the dangers involved in this very well. Any association can send representatives, but won't the representatives, then also,

possibly be partial to the areas or the factories to which they bejong? How can you safeguard that?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: As if bureaucracy is free from it.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: Is the bureaucracy free from this? Is the bureaucracy immune to all these influences?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. Bureaucracy may not be immune to, all these influences, but if Government is responsible to the people through Parliament, then you have to leave it to the Government as to where the Government should put responsibility. You cannot say that the Government should put responsibility on people who are not subject to Government discipline and Government rules and then make the Government responsible to Parliament. Therefore, if Government has to fulfill its responsibility, then Government has to decide as to how to take that responsibility and how to fulfill it. And that is why a Committee of Officers has been suggested. Because, we shall be answerable to you. Rules will be framed under this Act. The rules will be put before Parliament and you will be able to look into those rules and you will be able to amend the rules, if you like. Therefore, everything will come to Parliament. You shall have every right. Mr. Jha, you please wait till the rules come before you: then you can suggest amendments. For the time being, you don't...

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: You have said about farmers' interest, consumers, interest but what about the farm workers? You have not said anything.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have said, as I said many times before, that the farmers' interests lie in the efficient crushing of sugarcane, in better recovery, so that the mills can pay higher prices. If the mills cannot find it profitable to crush a lot of sugarcane, why should they accept all! the sugarcane from farmers, if their capacity is not increased and if ' their efficiency is not increased? That is how we have been following this policy...

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: If Boards of Directors of banks can be of public men, I don't see any danger in your having public men. After all, there are very good public men who can do things.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am a public man. Don't you agree?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: You are.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am a Minister. -As a Minister I am responsible to people, I am responsible to you. If I am responsible for the running of my Ministry, what is wrong about my officers being responsible to me and in turn I being responsible to Parliament? What is wrong about it? ... (Interruptions) . . . Why must you try and dilute responsibility and authority?

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA. You cannot bypass... (Interruption)...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The I more you dilute authority, the more you dilute responsibility in the name of association of more people—non-officials and others—then a Minister becomes less responsible. It is a matter of opinion. You might think it that way, but this Government thinks it the way I am thinking.

SHRI SANTOSH MITRA: Is it democratic thinking?

SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH ISHWAR SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): We agree with the Minister.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Thank you. (Interruptions)

बाबा, कुछ समझने की कोशिश तो करो ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइये। आप बोल चुके हैं

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह तो ऐसे बोल रहे हैं कि जैसे कल के दिन भी वे बोलते जायेंगे जब कि होली खेली जायेगी।

Sir, not much, in fact, that the hon. Members have seen, is wrong with these measures^ Certain suggestions have been given. The friends have talked about support for gur, research for the gur industry, khandsari and other things. These matters are not connected with this Bill. Gur is not in the organised sector like the sugar mills. Something can be done at the State level for gur and khandsari. For the sugar mills Central Government can lay down certain measures. And if we can divert more sugar-cane to the mills and increase the capacity of the mills and their efficiency, I am sure it will be for the benefit of the farmers ultimately and for the consumers also. You have seen the success of our policy. If, in two years time, we have not been able to convince you by showing what has happened, then, I am afraid we will not be able to convince you.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Right.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: From 38 lakh tonnes of sugar that was produced when the other Government left the administration of this country, within two years we have raised the production to 70 lakh tonnes estimated. You have been changing the policy again and again. You decontrolled sugar. Then you imposed controls again. You tried to find fault with our policies. Then, having destroyed the whole economy of the sugar industry,, you came back to the policy that we had been following very successfully. And we have shown again that this policy was good, and this policy has succeeded. The sugar price has come down. You will get sugar in the free market at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.50 p.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: You call it a success?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is a success. If I want, today the sugar price can be brought down to Rs. 4 or Rs. 4.50 p. But will it help the farmer? The sugar mills will not be able to pay even Rs. 10 a quintal to the sugar-cane farmers. Would you like that position? Or would you like that this balance should be maintained? We are distributing through our public distribution system 65 per cent of sugar produced in the country at Rs. 3.60 p. This cess has made some difference, but it is a marginal difference, 5 paise per kg. in the price of the levy sugar that will be distributed, still at a cheaper price than that of sugar in the free market. Then we want to export sugar. We want to build a buffer stock.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): How many mills do you think you would be able to modernise with Rs. 35 crores which you would collect through the cess? What is your estimate? Kindly tell us what v# estimate is of the number of mills that you will be able to modernise with this amount.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is not only for modernisation of the mills, but, as I said, it is for the research and development also, development of sugar-cane, research, modernisation of the mills. I fail to understand why the hon. Members cannot see this little point that this cess, when they know it, comes from the consumers. Should the consumers take responsibility of modernising the mills? It is the other financial institutions. The industry has to find money from other financial institu-

tions mainly to set up mills and to modernise mills also. This will only be augmenting our efforts for helping the really weak and small units. That is all. Now there has been a suggestion that we should look after one or two mill, at a time, that we should give all this Rs. 35 crores to them. That was also a suggestion from their side that we should only take up two mills every year with this amount of Rs. 35 crores.

SHRI R- R- MORARKA: You are misinterpreting me.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I fail to see any wisdom in that suggestion. We have to try to make use of this money for the benefit of as many mills as possible, to disburse it in as many areas in the country as possible and to be able to look after the weakest of the mills, the most sick of the mills to begin with. And then we shall see what can be done in future years.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Export of gur?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have already said that gur will be exported so that prices pick up. I do not think there is anything left.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he has replied to every point. Don't delay it now. I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Sugar Cess Bill to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a cess on sugar for the development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 *to* 6 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

RAO, BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha regarding the second Bill to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely: —

1. Shri R. R. Morarka
2. Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe
3. Shri Harekrushna Mallick
4. Shri Biswa Goswami
5. Shri Rameshwar Singh
6. Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra
7. Shri G. C. Bhattacharya
8. Prof. Sourendra Bhattachar-jee
9. Shri V. Gopaisamy
10. Shri Pattiam Rajan
11. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha

with instructions to report by the first week of next Session."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now 1 shall put the motion regarding consideration of the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1982, to vote.

The question is:

' That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 *and* 3 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 4 (Application *of* Fund)

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Sir, I move;

1. "That at page 2, line 12, for the words 'and modernisation' the words and figure 'modernisation and expansion up to 1500 tonnes crushing per day' be substituted."

Sir, I want one clarification from the hon. Minister because one of the main purposes of the Bill is to expand the capacity of the factories. I would like to know whether that is included in the word "rehabilitation". If it is included, it is all right. In case it is lot included, then you take the power of giving loans for expansion also. That is my amendment.

motion *u>as adopted.*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, expansion is being looked after separately. There are several other concessions and incentives available for expansion like excise duty rebate and other things. And then assistance is available from financial institutions. Therefore, I do not think this is an amendment which the Government should accept.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Morarka, do you want to press your amendment?

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SHRI R. R. MORARKA; No, I do not press it.

Amendment No. l urns, by *leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5 *was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To Clause 6 there is one amendment in the name of Mr. Morarka. Mr. Morarka, do you want to move it?

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: In view of the fact that the Minister's speech was so convincing, I do not want to move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then the question is—

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

Th-e *motion was adopted. Clause* 6 *was added to the Bill-Clauses* 7 to 9 *were* added to the Bill.

Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move—

"That the Bill be passed." *The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री उपसभापति : होली की शुभकामनाओं के साथ अब सदन की कार्यवाही बृहस्पति वार दिनांक 11 मार्च 1982 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है

The House then adjourne' at seventeen minutes past s' of the clock till eleven of th clock on Thursday, the 11th March, 1982.