कालेजों की हालत यह है कि कहीं भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। 6 सौ नवयवक धक्के खाते हुए वहां जाते हैं, कुछ पता नहीं है उनकी वहां क्या ज्ञान मिलेगा ग्रौर किस तरह की डिग्री कर सकेंगे। जो सेंट्रल काऊंसिल स्नाफ इंडियन मेडीसिन है वह उनका रिकानाईज नहीं करती है। लेकिन उन्होंने कभी निरीक्षण नहीं किया है। वे कहते है कि सब स्टेंडर्ड कालेज है। कभी वहां गये बगैर, पूछताछ किये वगैर यह फैसला कर रखा है और उनको कोई स्विधा नहीं दी जाती है...(घंटी) मैं समाप्त कर रहा ह। इस स्थिति में महोदय, यह प्रश्न हैं कि स्राखिर इन छात्रों के माथ 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 इक्जा-मिनिंग बाडी के अध्यक्ष हैं जो इन ग्रायवेंदिक कालेजों की परीक्षा लेते हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि "There is no provision for intermigration Act." in thisयानी एक कालेज से दूसरे मैं बालक जा नहीं सकते । इसका मतलब यह है कि ये जो डिस-एफीलियटेड हो गये, इनको स्राज पता नहीं है कि कहां रहेंगे। दूसरे दो जो कालेज हैं उनकी हालत ग्रन्छी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहना हूं कि ये 6 सौ छाव जो आज सड़क पर भटक रहे हैं, इनके भविष्य का विचार करके सरकार कम से कम यह बात तय करे पहली वात यह कि इनके माईग्रेशन की व्यवस्था करे ताकि ये इस साल परीक्षा दे सकें, परीक्षा में बैठ सकों, 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 जाये इनको दूसरे कालेजों में प्रवेश मिले इस गृत्थी को सुलझाया जाय ।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि जो बाकी संस्थाएं हैं, अहिसा और सनातन धर्म कालेज, इनको उचित ग्रावश्यक सहायका दे करके इस योग्य बनाया जाय कि जो छात वहां पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको ठीक से शिक्षा मिले । स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के जो श्राव्वासन है, दो श्राक्ष्वासन दिये गये हैं, एक लोकसभा के सामने भी तो उन श्राक्ष्वासनों का उचित मूल्य समझा जाय और इन छात्रों के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड न किया जाय । ऐसा न हो कि श्राखिर वे छात है उनके पास एनर्जी होती हैं, वे भटक करके किसी गलत रास्ते पर चले और फिर ऐसी समस्था बनें कि जिससे सरकार ो श्रीर हम सबको परेणान होना पड़े । मुझे श्राक्षा है कि सरकार इस समस्या को समय रहते संभालेगी और ज्यादा बिगड़ने नहीं देगी ।

I. THE SUGAR CESS BILL, 1982

II. THE SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): 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 and 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 India 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. 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 Besides this. activities. research these mills modernised. are 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 Bhattacharjee

- 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 be made on that and for that purpose we have got various institutions already in this country like Coimbatore 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 longterm 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 Pradesh Madhya also. There is Madhya Pradesh. Then there is Then Guiarat. 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 welladvised 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 was 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. have got about 110 spinning 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 coorganisations-have operative 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 officials, non-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 expertise 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 Cooperative 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 Sugar Development Council ir 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 upon 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 isand I hope Mr. Pandey will correct me if I am wrong because he has seen our co-operative sugar factory and he knows how we have managed itthat 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] will benefit more, mutual interests will be served by co-operative sugar factory. In this connection, Sir, I want to refer you to the position obtaining in the case of overlapping of zones. already mentioned, I am aware, Sir, that in Maharashtra, and I have seen it for myself, three or four co-operative sugar 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', 'Y' 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 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. 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 factories. I can say that for the cooperative sugar factories. 7 do not speak for the private sector sugar factories because I am not aware of their position. In the private sector factories there sugar is malaise. In the case of co-operative sugar factories, Mr. Minister I want to 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 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 canegrower 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 and State Government and nonofficials 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 accepting 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 guota 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 colleague in the Finance of your 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 Maharashtra papers, the news appeared that one Mr. Mallaiah of which produces United Breweries. McDowell whisky, got 20 lakh or 40 lakh litres of alcohol from Maharashtra Government, thereby flouting the guidelines. And it was rumoured that Mr. Antulay who benefited straightaway collected Rs. 1.5 crores. (Time bell rings). Your bell struck has just now उसकी टक्कर हो गई। So, I was mentioning. 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 apologise to the House. The money part is rumour. Twenty lakh litres of alcohol were given to Mr. Mallaiah of United Breweries which produces McDowelland 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. SWAMINATHAN: 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 नरिनंह नारायण पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): उप भ ध्यक्ष जी, मातनीय कुलक्णीं जी ने इत्ता ग्रच्छा भ षण दिया ग्रौर इतने ग्रच्छ विचार देने के वाद....

श्री श्ररविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी: छोड़ दो। उसमें कुछ नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय :श्रीमन्, में भगर सेस बिल. 1982 और शगर डेवलपमेंट फंड बिल. 1982 का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ है। मैं माननं य मन्त्री जी का आभार मानता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन में इस बिल को लाकर हम लोगों कों 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, गृड या खंडसारी की इस देश में जरूरत है इस बारे में हम ग्रपने विचार रख सकें ग्रार हिस्या ले सकें।

ग्रभी कुछ दिन ५हले इंडियन श्गर मिल एसोसिएशन के प्रजीडेंट ने एक बयान दिया था । उनका व्यान था कि गन्ना किसानों को दो सौ करोड रूपये के लगभग हम नहीं दे पायोंगी, यदि ऋडिट पालिसी गवर्नमेंट को स्पष्ट तर्राके ने हम लोगों की भदद करने की नहीं होगी, बैंकों की मदद करने की नहीं होगी। श्रीमन, यदि श्रांकडें देखें जाए तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो नियम हैं कि 14 दिन के ग्रंदर किसानों को गनने की पेमेंट हो जानी चःहिये, वह नही हुई है। ग्रभी उनका आफी पैसा चीनी मिली के ऊपर वकाया है। उसकी श्रदायगी नहीं हुई है। चोनी मिलों का इतिहास एक बड़ा पुराना इतिहास है। थोड़ा उसके ऊपर ग्रापका ग्रौर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान ग्राक्षित करना चाहता हूं। श्राप जानते हैं हमारे देश में 1930-31 के माल में करीव 29 चीनी मिलें थी ग्रौर वह 1.22 लाख टन चोनी उत्पादन करती थी। उस समय हमारे देश को 8 लाख टन चीनी का श्रायात करना पडता था। 1932 में पहली बार सरकार का ध्यान गया । उन्होंने चीनी मिलों को प्रोटेक्शन ग्राटकी जिससे 1933-34 के सालों में 111 चीनी मिलें हमारे यहां

हो गई। 36-37 के ग्रात-ग्रात श्यान मिलें हमारे देश में ज्वायंट स्टावा कम्पनी वे ग्रन्दर चली गईं। 1934--35 के साल में 4.6 ल खटन हमने चीनी पैदा की और इन फैक्टि यों के बढ़ने से 36-37 में 11.3 लाख टन हमने चीनी पैदा करना शरू किया। श्रीर 1936-37 के श्रात-श्राही हमने जो चीनी की श्रायात करने की नीति कायम रखी थो उसको हमने बंद कर दिया। 1951-52 में जो हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रांज का हैवलपमेंट हुन्ना तो शुगर इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट को देखते हुए हमने इंडस्ट्रीज डेबलपमेंट एंड रेग्लेशन एक्ट 1951 बनाया ऋौर उसमें 138 शगर फैक्ट्रीज हमारे यहां रजिस्टर्ड हुई ग्रीर गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया की देखरेख में उन इंडस्ट्रीज को लाइसेंस मिलने लगा ग्रीर उन्होंने यह तथ किया, मैं मंत्री जी के जिरेगौर यह बात डालना चाहता हूं कि एक करोड़ से लेकार पांच कारोड का अभेटस मिल का होना चाहिए तब सेन्ट्ल गदर्नमेंट उस मिल को. चाल करने की इजाजत देगी।

Matter of Urgent

श्रीमन, श्राज जैसा माननीय कूलकणी साहब ने कहा कि शुगर फैक्टरी जो दो हजार टन से कम की होगी वह प्रोडक्टिय ग्रीर इकनोमिक शुगर फैक्ट्रीज नहीं मतनी जाएगी। एक शुगर फैंक्टरी को बनाने के लिए ग्राज भांच करोड रुपये मे ग्रधिक धन खर्च करना पडता है ग्रीर यह धन ग्रन्त में क्रारीब करीव 8 या 9 दारोडारुपये तक पहुंच जाता है। ग्राजवाल की जो प्राइतेज हैं उनको देखते हुए इतना धन लग जाता है। इसलिए आपको इन चीजों पर गौर करना चाहिए। हमारे जो पुराने कानून है जिनमें हमने ऐसेट्स तय किये हैं, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में श्गर फैक्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट हो तो हमें उसके ऐसेटस को जरूर बढ़ाने का ख्याल करना चाहिए। चाहे वह ग्राप कोग्रापरेटिव मेक्टर में चाल करवाये, चाहे अपने तरीके से चाल करें या जोयन्ट स्टाझ अम्पनीज को दें, उसके बारे में पूरे तरीके से उस फैंड्री की [श्री नर्संसह नारायण पाण्डेय]
इक्तनोमिक पोजीशन क्या होगी इसका
श्रद्धयन करना जरूरी है और उसी के साथ
श्रापको यह भी श्रद्धयन करना पड़ेगा कि
हमारे देश में केन डक्लपमेंट कैसे हो। श्राज
सारा हमारा जो नक्शा है और हमारी जो
नीति हैं वह केन डक्लपमेंट की तरफ यदि
ज्यादा जोर देकर जाएगी और रिसर्च की तरफ
हम ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे तो यह श्रद्धिक उच्चिल
होगा। इसके साथ-साथ हम श्रगर सोइल
की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे तो हम सही तरिके
से केन का डक्लपमेंट कर पायेगे और श्राजकल
लोगों की जो श्राकांक्षाए हैं उनको भी पूरा
कर पायेगे।

श्रीमन्, हमने देश के ग्रन्दर बहुत से रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूशन खोले हैं स्रौर यह बात भी माननी ५ ड़ेगी श्रौर स्वाभाविक तौर ५र माननी पड़ेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और इसमें दोपिकल रिजन्स में जो रिकवरी पड़ती है उसमें ग्रीर दूतरे रिजन्त में अन्तर होता है। हमारी मिट्टी वे जो कंटेंट्स है, जो वेनकोप वे लिए काफी सूट करते हैं, वही कंटोंट्स सब-ट्रोपिकल रीजन्स की साइल में नहीं होतें हैं स्रीर इसलिए रिकवरी का सवाल भी पैदा हो जाता है। दक्षिण क्षेत्र के हमारे जो मित-मालिकान हैं, चाह व कोग्रापरेटिव में हों या जोयन्ट स्टाक कम्पनीज में ही वे कहा करते हैं कि हमारो रिकवरी उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रीर बिहार ग्रौर उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी मिलों से अच्छी हैं 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 हैं, यह तर्कसंगत है स्रीर यह इसलिए तर्क संगत है कि रिकवरो जहां श्रच्छी होगी .वहां पर चीनी ज्यादा अच्छी पदा होगी और जब ज्यादा चीनी पैदा होगी तो सही तरीने से उनको भाव भी मिलने चाहिए अप्रीर जहां चीनी कम पैदा होती है और

जहां ५२ 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 स्रौर सरकार वे सामने एक गम्भीर परिस्थित पैदा हो जाती है। मेरे पास सन् 1931 से ग्राज तक वे आंकड़े मौजूद हैं। मैं आपको बता सकता हं कि एवरेज तौर पर शुगर का एक बड़ा ही साइक्लिक ईयर होता है। तीन साल वे बाद, चार साल वे बाद एक बार प्रोडक्शन बहुत होता है ग्रौर उसके बाद प्रोडक्शन घटने लगता है। चूंकि बहुत-सी चीजें मानसून के ऊपर निर्भर करती हैं श्रीर उस साइक्लिक ईयर का श्रसर हमारी चीनी के उत्पादन पर पड़ता है, हमारी रिक्ज पर पड़ता है और दूसरे जो नाना प्रकार की इस्तेमाल में होने वाली चीजों हैं उन पर पड़ता है। इसलिए हमने हमेशा सरकार से कहा है ग्रौर ग्राज भी हमारा यह विचार है कि शुगर के मामले में नीति बनाते समय हमें तीन चार साल के लिए एक समन्वित नःति बनानी चाहिए । समन्वित नीति का मतलब यह है कि हम शगर फक्ट्री वे साथ-साथ यह भी देखें कि घरेल इस्तेमाल वे लिए गृड, खंड शारी स्रादि भी प्रोस्पर कर सकें क्यों कि होता यह है कि जब गन्ना कम पैदा होता है तो लोग पोचिंग करते हैं ग्रौर पोचिंग दूमरी जगह से करते हैं। वे चाहते है कि हमारी जो भी फैंक्ट्रीज हैं उनको स्माल स्वेल इंडस्ट्रीज में गन्ता मिले । इसलिये वे किसानों को गन्ने वे भाव ज्यादा देने लगते हैं । लेकिन, श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक समन्वित नीति नहीं होगी तब तक मैं ग्रापको बताना चाहता ष्ट्रं कि गन्ना किसान का न तो भल्ला होगा, न तो शुगर ने मामले में ग्राप श्रातम-निर्भर हो पायोंगे, न खंडसारी के मामले में श्राहम-निर्भर हो पायेगे. न गुड़ के मामले में ब्राह्म-निर्भर हो पायेगे। सस्कार ने जो नीति बनाई है वह ग्रस्पष्ट नीति है। ग्रभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हम गुड़ का भी एक्सपोर्ट

करना चाहते हैं, निर्यात करना चाहते हैं। बहत श्रच्छी बात है। उसके लिये कोई स्कीम बनानी चाहिए । उसवे लिये कुछएरिया रिजर्व होने चाहिए। ग्राप कहते हैं कि हम को कम से कम 10 लाख टन एवनपोर्ट करना चाहिए जिससे कि हम निर्यात करने ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचें ज ग्रर्न कर सकें। तो इसके लिये ग्रापको स्कीम बनानी चाहिए भ्रौर इनके साथ-पाथ श्रीमन्, श्रापको मैंने श्रांकड़े बताये कि हिन्द्रस्तान में पहले चीनी की कितनी खपत थी और आज वह जितनी हो गई। ग्राज 50 में 55 लाख टन चीनी की खपत हो गई। आज हर आदमी चीनी खाना चाहता है, कोई गृड नहीं, खाना चाहता है । जहां 1935 में ग्रापका 4 ल ख, 5 ल ख टर चोनी या 10 लाख चीनी में काम चल जाता था ग्राज ग्रापका उसके मकाबले 55 लाख टन चीनी की श्रावश्यकता है श्रार उसके बाद हमारे देश में लोगों को वह पूरी नहीं पड पातो। इनवे बाद भी भाव जो हैं देश में ऊंचे नीचे होते रहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहा। हूं श्रीमन्, कि श्राप समन्वित नीति वनायें भौर इस समिवत नीति के लिये श्रापको एक बिल लाना पडेगा, एक विधेयक लाना पड़ेगा और इसका कांवरेंट सवजेक्ट में लाना पडेगा । सारी इन्डस्ट्री ५२ ग्रापका अधिपत्य, सारे रिसर्च पर आपका अधिपत्य होने वे बाद श्राप प्राइस फिक्स कहते हैं, श्राप डिस्ट्रीब्युशन फिक्स करते हैं, ग्राप की ग्रौर फो प्राइस किन्ध करते हैं, सारी चीजें श्राप फिन्स करते हैं, किन्तू वेन डबलपमेंट के मामले में ग्राप इस चीज को क्यों प्रदेश सरकारों को દે* देते हैं ? केन डेवलपमेन्ट के एरिया का जो मामला. है, इसके लिये भी स्नापको एक समन्वित नीति बनाकर, एक विधेयक लाकर इस पालिया मेंन्ट में इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए जिससे कि सही तराके से श्राप इसका डेवलपमेन्ट इनीसियल स्टेज पर कर सको और आप इसकी मोनेटरिंग

तभी हम लाग चीनी के

कर सके

मामले में, गड के मामले मैं जो हमारा मंत्रव्य है और मैं यहाँ तक कहता हं श्रीमन कि इस मामले में हिन्दुतान अगुवा बन सकता है, जैसे म्रोपेक कन्टीज, जो स्रायल प्रोडयसिंग कन्दींज है, जो अरब कन्टीज के लोग है वे तेल के मामले में म्रगुवा बने हुए है । श्रीमन्, नै भ्रापस निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि हमारे देश के लोगभी, हमारे किसान भी आज गन्ने के भ्रच्छे दाम प्राप्त कर सकते है ग्नीर भरकार को "फारेन एक्सचेंज" ग्रर्न करा सकते है ग्रीर वह चीनी के मामले मैं अगुवा बन सकते है । हम चीनी उत्पादक देशों का संगठन बनाकर भारे विश्व के अन्दर आज जो है वह चीनी को ग्रुक्छें भाव पर बेच सकते है किसानों को उनके गन्ने के दाम अच्छे दिला सकते हैं । लेकिन महोदय, तक ग्राप ऐसी समन्वित नीति नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक ग्राप किसी भी तरीके से जो यह साक्लिक चेंज होता है, उसको अप रोक नहीं पायोंगे, उस पर आप ध्यान नहीं दे पार्येंगे । श्रीमन, मैं श्रापसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भ्रापने प्रोटेक्शन दिया श्वर के फैक्टरीज को ग्रीर प्रोटेक्शन देते आप इस नतः। जे पर पहुंचे और एक कमेटी का निर्णाण हुआ, शुगर की प्राइस, चीनी के भाव तय करने के लिये ग्रापने कितने ही टेरिक कमीशन बना दिये ग्रौर उसके बाद भी जो अगर मिलें पुरानी हो गई उनकों ठीक-ठाक करने के लिये बिल भी ले आये, विधेयक भी ले ग्राये, लेकिन गन्ना किसानों की हैं क्या हालत है ? एक चीज पैदा करने जो वह ग्रापको देता है, उभका जी प्रोडक्शन है उसका रिस्ता क्या उसके काम में स्राने वाली भीजों, जैसे खाद, बीज, ग्रीर स्वयं बाजार के उसको जो चीजें खरीदने पडती है, उसके साथ ग्राप रखते हैं? इदका रिष्टता श्राप रखना चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते थे ? अगर नहीं चाहरेंगे तो वहीं नतीजा होगा कि कभी गन्ना

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेथ]

ज्यादा पैदा होगा श्रीर कभी गन्ना जो है वह इतना कम हो जायेगा कि गापकी 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 ग्रौर दूसरी काश्तों की तरफ जाने लगते हैं। कभी श्राल की काइत करने लगते है तो कभी गेहुं पर चले जाते हैं या दूसरी काइतों पर चले जाते हैं । तो इसको आपको देखना पड़ेगा । जब कि ग्रीप चाहते हैं इन चीजों को आगे बढ़ाना । श्रीमन, मैं श्रापसे कहता हूं कि अखिर भागव कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट जो श्रापको दी है उसमें यहां तक कह दिया कि जब चीनी मिल-मालिकान ग्रप्नी चीनी मिलो को न सुधार सकें तो आप उनको टेक-. स्रोवर कर लें । श्रीमन्, डवलपर्मेंट के लिए मीर विकास के लिए लोगों से पैसां ले न्हे हैं इस विकास के पृसे को क्यो नहीं इत्तने देश में चीनी मिलों के म्राध्निकीकरण हेत् एक 'मेनेरिजिधल पूलं को मेंना कर लें। किसी श्राई॰ ए०एस० ऋफसर को ही हर चीज का एक्सपर्ट मत मानियं ... (समय की घंटी) श्रीमन्, मुझे पांच-दम मिनट लगेंगे।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री भ्रार० रामकृष्णन): इसको स्राजही खत्म करना है भ्रीर स्नापकी पार्टी के पांच स्पीकर हैं।

श्रीनरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेयः जैसे श्रीपका हुक्म हो । मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

श्री उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री ग्रार० रामकृष्णन) ग्रीप दो मिनट ग्रीर ले लीजिये।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय: श्रीमन्, मैं श्रापसे कह रहा था कि श्राप "मेनेजि-

रियल पूल" बनावें। "मेनेरिजयिल पूल्" शाप शुगर फेक्टरीज के मेनेजमैंट के लिए पूरे देश के लिए वनावें। श्रीमन, ग्राप देखेंगे कि बेलेंसक्टि जो हमारी कोग्र-प्रेटिव शूगर फेक्टरें/ज नयी नयी खूली 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 गाडिया ला कर खडी जाती हैं । इतना "हैवी एक्सपेंडी चर" कर दिया जाता है कि जिसका नर्ती:जा यह होता है कि जितना वह पैदा करते हैं उससे ज्यादा उन बेचारों की खर्च में लगा देना पड़ता है और बेलेंसशीट श्राप किसी भी कोश्राप्रीटिव शगर फेक्टरी की उठा कर देख लीजिये जो नयी बनी हैं उनका भी देखें तो जो पुरानी मिलें हैं। उनकी केपेसिती भी अच्छो है इकोनोमिकल भी हैं तब भी घाटा क्यों होता है। वह इसलिए होता है कि श्रापने कोई ''मेनेजिरियल पुल'' नहीं बनाया है श्रापने कोई "टेक्नी-कल पूल" नहीं बनाया है । यह आपको ,बनाना चाहिये । श्रंभीः भीः समय है । श्राप जो भी कोश्राप्रेटिव फेक्टरीज हैं चाहे स्टेट चलाती हैं, चाहे आप चलाते हों आपका पैसा लगा हो उसकी आप वायेबल बनाने के लिए एक "टेक्नीकल कमेटी" बनायों सोंटर के बेसेज पर स्टेट के बेसेज पर जो कि उन फेक्टराँच को चलाने के लिए अपनी जिम्मेदारी का वहन कर सकें । अच्छे अच्छे ऐसे टेक्नी-कल लोगों को जो एक्सपर्टीज रखते हों उनको उसमें ले सकें जिससे आपको लाभ हो सके । ग्राज यही रीजन है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में श्रौर बिहार में जितनी कोग्राप्रेटिव चं:र्नः की मिलें हैं इनमें से एक एक की बेलें स्थीट मेरे पात है इस समय मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं सब की बेलें सर्काट श्रीपको बताता । सब को

सब घाटे में चल रही है जबिक श्रापकी देश में प्राज चीनी की जरूरत ज्यादा है अ।प फैक्टरीज का डैवल्पमेंट करना चाहते हैं, नयी फैक्टरीज लगाना चाहते है । द्धाप 1980–85 में छदी योजना में 75 से 80 लाख टन तक चीनी पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो श्राखिर आप कैसे पैदा करेंगे। यह चीनी तभी पैदा होमी जबिक एक समन्वित नीति होगी ताकि गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को भी लाभ हो, देश के जो दूसरे उपभोक्ता है उनको भी सस्तो भाव पर चीनी मिल सके, अप अपना एक बफर स्टाक बना कर जब कभी भी देश में चीनी की तकलीफ हो तो हम चीनी का प्रापर डिस्ट्रिब्युशन कर सकों, फारेन एक्सचेंज भी हम अर्न कर सकें ग्रीर देश की जो डिमांड है वह भी पूरी हो सकें श्रीमान इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को इस तरफ ध्यान चाहिये ग्रीर मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि जब तक आप इन बारे में गहराई से अध्ययन नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप इस कब्ट से अपने आप को ग्रलग नहीं कर सकते हैं । श्रीमन्, यह जो दोन्हें विधे-यक हैं इनके बःरे मैं क्या कहूं यह बहुत ही अच्छे विधेयक हैं । यह माननीय मंत्री जी की ग्रीर सरकार की सुझबुझ के परिचायक है। उन्होंने स्राज इस स्रोर ह्यान दिया है कि सिक फैक्टरीज को मार्डताइज किया जाए, एक स्तर पर लाया जाए, उनकी कैंपेसिटी दढा सकें, रिकवरों बढ़ा सकों इन सारी चीजों को प्राप्त करने के लिए बिल लाए हैं यह एक बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य बिल है। इतके साथ हो जो मेरे मुझाव हैं मैं उम्मीद करुंगा आशा करुंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जो भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने क दृष्टि से ऐसा बिल बनावें मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि पूरो फैंकटरीज को म्राप नेशनलाइज कर दें मैं तो नेश-2060 RS-8.

नलाइजेशन के बहुत हो पक्ष में था कहते. कहते बहुत दिन हो गये लेकिन अगर उतकी 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, छुषि प्रधान देश है इसमें चीनी के मामले में, गुड़ के मामले में, खंडतारी के मामले में, हम श्रात्म-निर्भर हो सकों, हमें कभी श्रायात 4 P.M. न करना पड़े : बिल्क इसमें नियान कर सकें श्रौंर एक समन्वित नीति बना करकें इस अपने गन्ना किलानो को आज इस ग्लट से दूर कर सकें ग्रीर ग्राज ये मिल-मालिक जो हमको हमेशा, बार-बार धमकी देते हैं कि दो सौ करांड इनया किसानों का बाकी रह जायेगा, ग्रगर हमने केडिट पालिसी को ठीक नहीं किया, ते श्रापको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ग्रौर मझे आशा ग्रौर विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब वातों पर विचार करेंगे, जो मैंने कुछ सङ्घाव दिये

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are two Bills and I welcome both of There are two Bills only for technical reasons, but 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 much

[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 law, be credited to the Fund."

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the other sources are from which he expects to get funds. What are the other avenues from which he thinks funds would some 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 he 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 he 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 tnills, 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 reliabilitate 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 sick 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 Government. 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 enter 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 diverting the land to other I think the time has come crops. 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 airlines to the duties paid by 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 unsubsidised. 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-Government, in mendation of the 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

where the mills are not able to meet their statutory liability about cane payment, etc.

Fund Bill, 1982

Now, a word about buffer stock. 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 about the buffer stock, they must announce it and give the details as to how they are going to build stock, where they are the buffer 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 definiteness 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 continues. 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-

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ment is concerned, the progress has been almost nil right from the begin-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 modernisa-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 institu-

tions should also be included. And Sir their interests also should be represented so 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 rise to 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 all the possible efforts that our Government is making to step up production of sugar through modernisation of the industry and also 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 1978-79, the production came down by 8 per cent.

THE MINISTER \mathbf{OF} AGRICUL-TURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): It was 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 the 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 mainly 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 70 lakh tonnes which means that in one year the production 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 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. a time came when, 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 I 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 been some other period Ĩţ 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, 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 prices their crops, because unless they get remunerative prices, our production is not going to increase. Howsoever modern our mills may be and 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 Lok Dal Government time the when cane farmers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar had to burn their standing crops. They thought that by 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 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

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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 factocontinue to be 65:35, ries would 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): Tenminutes. 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 compared 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 arrear payments due to the farmers have to be made as early as possible. I remember that on 1st June 1980, in. U.P. alone, as 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, much remains to be 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 noinjustice is done to them in weigh-Generally, the weighing machines are not of proper order. 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 himself: 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 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 cover all 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 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 and proper rehabilimodernísation tation. 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, **S**hri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, But, Sir, the parametres they had laid down' for extending the loan which they wanted to give were so unrealistic that out of 125 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 of the shares of sugar companies at that time. Subsequently, the canil development activities which earlier were supposed to be covered

by that soft loan scheme were withdrawn from that scheme under the impression or on the plea. that cane 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 purchasetax on cane had been enhanced in 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 somesmall assistance that was given ton some sugar plants run by the State-Government. That again promise which the Government was unable to fulfil because of the reasons which might be known to the hon. Minister but which we can onlytry 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 inrespect 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, 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 do 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 to 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, we have to make sure that the good intentions implemented are 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 things in a particular way. I would wish that the hon. Minister for once sheds off his fascination for bureauerats 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. have had so many committees packed with red tape from end to end and unable to yield anything substantial. Let this be not another instance of the same type. Sir, I would suggest that the committee should have representatives of growers, representatives of financial institutions representatives of the industry, of the three or four types we have, namely, State plants, private sector joint 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 economically feasible plant, if its capacity is less than 1500 tonnes, increasing the plant's capacity up to 1500 tonnes should be considered as step in its move toan essential wards modernisation and rehabilitation. If we give it help merely by way of cosmetic touches and do not 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 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 strengthening them, scientists who really did creditable work need to be given recognition. And any type of suspected favouritism or undue importance to 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 to 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 people 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 जे के जंन (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 वात के लिये मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि इन्होंने किसानों की भलाई के लिये, उपभोक्ताओं की भलाई के लिये शुगर मिलों की भलाई के लिये यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी आज हमारे जीवन से विल्कुल 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 इसने महत्वपूर्ण खाद्य पदार्थ ऊपर यदि ध्यान ज्यादा नही 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 ग्रीर हमारे मंत्री जी इस बारे में पिछले दो वर्षों से दिलचस्पी ले रहे है ग्रीर उसी का ग्राज परिणाम है कि ग्राज हम फख् के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि चीनी की पैदावार प्रतिवर्ष 20 लाख टन ग्रधिक होगी। इस 20 लाख टन चीनी से हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकेंगे। शासन में जब हमारी सरकार ग्राई तो उसको चीनी इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ी । पर हमारा विश्वास है कि जो चीनी हमने इम्पोर्ट की है वह स्राने वाले वर्षों में एक स्वप्त की तरह रह जायेगी स्रौर हम चीनी का ग्रभी 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 मंगीन 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 ग्रीर गन्ना तीलने के बाद खाली गाड़ी की जब बैहिंग मंशीन पर तोला जाता है तो उस खाली गाड़ी का वजन ज्यादा दिखाया जाता है। क्या होता है कि दोनो बार किसानों के साथ धोखा होता है। खाली गाड़ी का भार दिखा देंने ज्यादा और भरी हुई गाड़ी का वजन कम ग्रीर उसको काटकर किसान को पैसा दिया जाता है। इस तरह जिस

[श्री जें० कें० जैंन]

किसान का गन्ना 2 हजार किलो होता है उसका भार 200 या 220 किलो कम दिखाया जाता है। इस बात के ऊपर सख्त निगरानी भ्रापको रखनी पडेगी। किसान बड़ा भोला-भोला है, किसान बहुत गरीब है, किसान अनपढ़ उनकी मिलों के अन्दर जो दलाल बैठे है वे इस प्रकार चोरी करते हैं। इसके लिये आपको एक विजिलैंस सैल की स्थापना करनी चाहिये। इस विजिलेंस मैल के अन्दर जो अधिकारी रखेजाएं तबादला एक साल के ग्रंदर 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 वें अपनी परेशानी को जो उनके साथ धोखा होता है, अपनी भाषा में उठा कर कम से कम ग्रयने पचों को बता सकें तभी इसमें सुधार हम कर सकेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिक मिल्स की जब बात ग्राती है तो सभी जानते है किस तरह से व्यापारी ग्रीर उद्योगपति सारा धन उस में से निचोड़ कर मिलों में से उसकी सिक बना देते है श्रीर वे जानते हैं कि सरकार तो अब इसको पालेगी। सरकार यह या तो नेशनलाइज करे जब नेशना-लाइजेशन की चर्चा यहां पर होगी तो सरकार ंके ऊपर दुनिया भरकी गंद भी फैका जायेगा तो क्यों नहीं सरकार ऐसी सख्ती . रखती है उन लोगों की कारगुजारियों पर जो मिलों को चलाते हैं ताकि उसकी वे सिक न होने दे। 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 उनमे 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 रहां वे सिक नहीं हो रही है उन का रस निचोड़ कर उद्योगित खा जाते हैं ग्रीर छूछ को छोड़ देते है कि सरकार इसका भार, ढोती रहेगी। उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मिल की प्रोड-क्शन केपेसिटी कम हो उसके ऊपर ग्रापको विचार करना चाहिये कि यह सेस लगाना चाहिये या नहीं। क्योंकि पहले से हैं: जिस मिल का खर्च मुश्किल से चल रह है यदि आपने इस सेस का भार डाल दिया नो ऐसा न हो कि ग्रापकी सिक मिल्स की जो लिस्ट है वह वढ़ जाये। इसलिये ग्रापको इसके ऊपर कुछ विचार करना होगा कि जो हमारो | मिलें कम प्रोडक्शन कर रही है या जिन् का खर्च मुश्किल से मीट हो पा रहा है उनके ऊपर यह बोझ न पड़े।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सेस लगाने ने जा रहे हैं इससे नागरिकों के माइंड के उपर 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 अपको अश्वासन दिलाना चाहिये कि राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स जो राशन शाप से चीनी लेते है उनके उपर इस सेस का किसी प्रकार से प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है क्यों कि लाखो करोड़ों गरीब लोग राशन की दुकानों से चीनी लेते है । इसलिये यह जहरी है कि इसका असर राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स के उपर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रभी हिन्द्स्तान के अन्दर जगह-जगह जाते है तो तरह-तरह का गुड़ खाने को भिलता है। मसाले का गुड़ होता है, भेवा पड़ा हुआ गुड़ होता। है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब आपकी प्रोड- ़ **दशन गन्ने की बढ़ रही है** तो आप गुड़ की ऐसी मार्कीट बनाये। मैंने देखा विदेशों से जो लोग आते हैं हिन्दुस्तान में यदि उनके सामने गुड़ रख दें तो बड़े 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 मुधार नहीं ला सकते हैं? मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि यदि सरकार ने इस म्रोर ध्यान दिया यदि गुड़ की इम्प्रुव्ड क्वालिटी का हम उत्पादन करें ग्रीर उसकी पैकिंग ग्रन्छी हो, सुन्दर ढंग से यदि यह पेश किया जाये तो अवश्य ही विदेशों के बाजार में गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट हम कर सकेंगे। ऋाज जिस प्रकार से विदेशी मुद्रा की हम की जरूरत होती है, हजारों करोड़ रुपये हमारे पेट्रोलियम ग्रौर कुड लाने में खर्च हो जाते हैं, इसलिये हम को इस ग्रोर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि यदि हमारी सरप्लस पैदावार हो रही है तो उसका अच्छे से अच्छे तरीके से उपयोग करें, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाये साकि विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे देश में ज्यादा आ सके। (समय की घंटी) सर, अभी तक तो पांच मिनट ही हैं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री म्रार० रामकृष्णन) : 9 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री जे॰ के॰ 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 जेन: मिलों को भी हम इगनोर नहीं करना चाहते, जयोदिः य मिलों हैं हमारे देश के जो पैदाबार करती हैं और धन उगलती हैं। हमें इनकी स्रोर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

रिजर्ब बैंक का जो शिकंजा हमारे वाल-कारखानो ग्रौर मिलों ने ऊपर जक्डा हुआ है उसने ऊपर भी मैं ऋपने मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना च हुंगा । जिस जबन्दस्त गन्ने की होती है श्रीर मिल ने पास पैसे की कमी होती है तो उस समय बैंक से उसको पैसे लेने में बड़ी तक्षलीफ होती है। मेरा यह निवेदन हैं कि कुछ आप बैंकों के साथ बातचीत करें कि चीनी की जो मिलें हैं जो पैसे की तकः लीफ की वजह से गन्ने का पेमेंट नहीं कर पाती हैं, किसानों को पेमेंट नहीं कर पाती हैं, कम से कम उसको उस समय पैता बैंक से मिल जाय ताकि जो किसान है उनको पैसा मिल सके । क्योकि ग्रहटीमेटली क्या होता है कि मिल मालिक भी किसान को परेशान करता है, उसका पेमेंट रोक लेता है। वहुत सी जगह तो ऐसाभी पुनने में श्राया है कि किसान-क्यों कि अपने पास की मिलें हैं तो उसी को गन्न। बेचने में वह मजबूरी में दस्खत कर देता है कि उसे पैसा मिल गया है। लेकिन छ:-छ: ग्राठ-ग्राठ महीने में भी उभको पैसे की वसूली नही हो पाती है। इसलिए मंत्री जी को जरूर वैंकों वे साथ कछ बातचीत करनी चाहिए ताकि मिलों को जो परेशानी है वह दूर हो। वे मिल मालिकों को भी बलायें, उनसे भी बातचीत करें, डायलाग करें कि ग्राप को कितनी परेशानी होती है बैंकों. से पैसे लेने में **फ्रौर रिजर्व बैंक के साथ** [श्री जे० कें० जैन]
भी बातचीत करें, हमारे वित्त मंत्री के
माथ बातचीत करें ताकि मिलों को पैसा
देने के वक्त पर मिल जाय।
जित्तमें कि वे किमानों को पैमा पहुंचा
सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीति की बात हर चीज में लाना ठीक नहीं होता है। लेकिन हमारे माननीय कुलकणी जो को कुछ संतुले फेविया हो गया है, इसलिए वे मंतुले जो की बात को जोड़ देते हैं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा देश जानता है कि . . (व्यवधान) चोज के श्रदर हम भी लोकदल ग्रीर जनता पार्टी को डाल सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हांने जो किया, जो कारनामें उन्होंने किये . . . चोधरी चरण सिंह ने तो यहां तक कह दिया . . (व्यवधान) जब किसान उनके पास पहुंचे कि हमारा गन्ना खेतों ने ग्रंदर सड़ रहा है तो उन्हें किसानों वे साथ हमदर्दी होने की बजाय या उनको कोई रास्ता पुझाते क्योंकि दिशाहीन तो वे खुद थे (व्यवधान) दिशा कहां से दिखाते उन्होने कह दिया कि मेरो टोपो में भी गन्ना उगा देते। ऐसी-ऐसी बातों के करने से किसानों का का दिल दिल टुटा ग्रीर फिर क्या हुग्रा कि दो साल तक हमको तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी, देश को तकलोफ उठानी पड़ी, करे कोई भरे कोई। कांटे बोकर गये थे, काटना हमें पड़ा . . . (व्यवधान) उन्होने बब्ल ने कांटे बो दिये। इसलिए हमको इस तरह, देशवासियों को इस तरह से दो साल तदःलीफ उठानी पड़ी। लेकिन मैं देश को 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 ग्रौर इसोलिए म्राज दो वर्ष को बाद हम इस स्थिति में पहुंचे हैं कि जो रेलगाड़ी जहां रेल की पटकी से उत्तरकर फोंक गये थे, उनके डिब्बों को रेल पर खड़ा कर दिया गया है और आज रेलगाड़ी तेजी से चलने के लिए तैयार हैं। इन्हो शब्दों के साथ में ... (व्यवधान)

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

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

उपसभाक्ष्यक्ष महोदय: मैं तहदिल से इन दोनों विलों का स्वागत करता हूं और मुझे श्राक्षा है कि भविष्य में हमारे कुशल मंत्रो जी इसी प्रकार है...

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

श्री जे०के० जंन: चीनी मिलों के लिए ,िकसानों के लिए, पैदाबार बढ़ाने के लिए, इसी प्रकार के कार्यक्रम बनाते रहेंगे ताकि देश दिनों दिन प्रगति करें।

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 हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर॰ रामकृष्णन) : आप का है 9 मिनट . . . (व्यवधान)

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

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

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री भ्रारः रामकृष्णन्): इसके बाद सी० पी० एम० बाद में ग्राप ... (व्यवधान)

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री ग्रार॰ रामकृष्णन्): विजिनेस एडवाइजरी वःमेटी का निवेदन हैं जो ग्राज भी ग्राप ने देखा, सरकुलर ग्राया 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): ग्रापको पांच बजे छोड़ देना चाहिए . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: श्रीमन्, ऐसी स्थिति हो रहीं हैं 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 this Bill.

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

(Interruptions)

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : बस जो श्रापने नौ-दस मिनड दिये है, उससे कम समय में ही समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह शूगर सैस बिल, 1982 और शूगर डेवेल गर्मेंट फंड बिल, 1982 हमारे छंषि मंती: राव वीरेद्र सिंह जी: ने इस सदन में पेण किया है। इन दोनों विलों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं क्यों कि इन बिलों के पीछे जो मंगा 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। हकी कत यह है कि यह बिल किसानों के और मजदूरों के हित के लिए हैं क्योंकि जो उद्देश्य है इन बिलों का, उसमें सिक शूगर मिल्ज की मदद करना, वीक यूनिट्स की मदद करना, वीक यूनिट्स की मदद करना, बीक एंड फार दी परपज आफ रिसर्च।

इन तीनों कामों के लिए जो पैसा द्रा**ए**गा, उसी तरह से उसका खर्च करना है बहुत अच्छा उद्देश्य है क्योंकि हमारे देश में 325 के कराव मिल्ज है स्रौर उनमें से 42 मिल्ज तो पहिलक सैक्टर में हैं, 158 को आपरेटिव सैक्टर में हैं और 125 या 127 प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं ग्रीर उनमें से, करीब 120 मिल्ज ऐसी हैं जो अपनी क्षमता से कम चीनी का उत्सदन करती है । इसके माने यह है कि 120 भिरुज सिक है। यूं तो सभी मिरुज 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 शूगरका उत्पादन कम होगा ग्रीर उसके साथ-आथ किसानों को भी दिवकत होगी । तो इनकी क्षमता बढ़ायी जाना ग्रीर इनका विकसित किया जाना बहुन जरूरी है।

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

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह]

मान्यवर, हमारे देश मैं पिछले ताल 52 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ । इस साल ऐसा अनुमान है कि 70 या 72 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा । नेकिन इसमें से, मान्यवर, जो खास बात है जिस तरफ मैं कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान प्राक्षित करना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि 35 प्रतिशत गनना चोनी मिलों को जाता है क्रीर शेष 65 प्रतिशत गनने का किसानों को गुड़ बनाना पड़ता है। यह जो गुड़ बनाते हैं, इससे किसानों को उतना नाभ नहीं होना और गुड़ बनाने में बड़ी किताई भी होतो है। तो 65 प्रतिशत गनने के सही उपयोग करने का सवाल है।

मैं शृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह एक गृड़ विशास बोर्ड बनाने की छुपा करें। एक ऐसा बिल लामें जिसमें कि गुड़ विशास बोर्ड बने ग्रीर इस गन्ने की किस तरीके से आसानी के साथ गुड़ के बनाने में भा इस्तेमाल किया जा सके, इस तरफ सोचा जा सके ग्रीर 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 जनदा से ज्यादा किया
जाये। इससे मैं समझता हूं कि कियानों
की मदद हागी। लेकिन 65 परसेन्ट
गन्ता, जिसका गुड़ बनता है, इस गन्ने की
गुड़ बनाने में कम खपत करने की जरूरत है।
बह कम हो सकता है ता सिर्फ चीनी
मिलों की क्षमता को बढ़ा कर, या जिन
क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक है उन क्षेत्रों में नए
चोनी मिलों का निर्माण करके, नयी चीना
मिलों लगा करके।

मान्यवर/ इसी जगह में एक बात प्रौर कहना चहुंगा कि जैसा अनुमान है कि

द्**ससे करीब** करोड 35 **ब्रायेगा, वैसे तो यह 35 करोड़ रुपया** पर्याप्त नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो करोड़ रुपया अपर इसका सही सही उपयोग होना जरूरी है क्योंकि ग्रक्तर यह देखा जाता है कि रूपये का सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। अगर इस रुगए का सही उपयोग हो तो इसके बहुत ग्रच्छे नतीजे निकलोंगे। हमारे छुषि मंत्री जी किसान हैं, किसानों की दिक्कतों की बहुत ग्रच्छे तरीके से समझते हैं ग्रौर उन्होंने बहुत प्रयास किया है किसानों के हित में, कितानों की भलाई के लिए ग्राँर तमाम ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं यह बिल उन प्रयासों में से एक है । इसके लिए मैं अधि मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन दो तोन बातों की तरफ में उनका ध्यान आक्षित करना चहिता हूं।

माल्यवर, किसानों का बहुत सारा रुपया जो करीव 200 करोड़ रुप्या होगा, चीनी मिलों पर बाकी है। इसका भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। इसके भूगतान में जल्दी की जानी चाहिये और इसमें किसानों को ''विद इंटरेस्ट'' पेमेन्ट होना चाहिए, इन्ट-रेस्ट भी: मिले जिनने दिन यह रुपया उनके रहता है, जि⊲ने उनका पैसा मिलों के पास रहता है उतने दिनमं का इंटरेस्ट दिया जाना चाहिये। दूसरे यह कि ऐसं: कोई सीमा होनें। चाहिये कि 15 दिन में एक महोने में यह पेमेन्ट हो जाएगा। एक रेग्लर प्रोसेन होनी चाहिये । यह नहीं हो कि दो-हो, तीन-तीन महीने तक उनका पेमेन्ट पड़ा हुआ है ।

मान्यवर, अभी दो दिन पहले मैं फतेह्पुर गथा 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 निसानों को बहुत बड़ी दिकत

एक और बात में मान्यवर, शृषि मंत्रीं जी से कहुना चाहुंगा कि यह सरकार की बहुन ग्रच्छी नीति हैं कि किमानों की रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइम दें। हकीकत यह है कि पहले में अच्छी कीमत उनकी मिल रही है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइम नहीं मिल रही है। जो लाभप्रद मूल्य होना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। तो भरकार को इस बात को गारण्टी देनी चाहिये कि जो उनकी उत्पादन लागत है उससे अधिक रेम्युनरे-टिव प्राइस हम देंगे।

मान्यतर, यह जो पैसा है इसको रिसर्च कें काम में, गन्ते 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। अप्रोर इत्रभं िर्फ किसानों के हो नहीं विकि मिलों में जो काम करने बाल ले। हैं, उन कर्नचारियों के हित में भा इसका उपयोग होता चाहिये । कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी मान्यवर एक बात बता देना चाहता हुं कि उनको एक साल में मुक्किल से त्तीन-वार महीने काम मिलता है, इसके बाद वे बैकार हो जाते हैं। तो उपके जो और प्रोडक्ट हो सकते हैं, बाई-प्रोडक्ट हो सकते हैं, उस घंबे मैं भा उनका उप-योग हे सकता है। इस तरफ भी ख्याल करना चाहिये ताकि उन कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा अमय तक काम मिल सकें।

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

SHRI SANTOSH MITRA Mr. Vice-Chairman, there cannot be any dispute regarding the purpose of the Bill which has been stated in the Bill itself. I consider the Bill a sugar-coated Bill, but the contents are not so sweet. Also no reason why Bills have been brought which are inter-related-one Bill on how to earn and another Bill on how to spend. In one Bill both these could have been covered. The purpose is to modernise the millsthere 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 owners are one of the sources of creation of black money. And how this black money is corrupting society need not be explained. So, the Government is inclined to help these persons who are creating this black money and causing harm society. And at what cost? cost of the consumer.

Fund Bill, 1982

It has been proposed that up to a maximum of Rs. 10 as cess will be imposed per quintal. But I ask the hon. Agriculture Minister: Why not this money be raised by imposing a cess upon the molasses users who manufacture alcohol and sell the same at a fancy price? And they affluent in the society. So it is consistent with the class nature of 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 molasses users. Thus this money

[Shri Santosh Mitra]

could have been raised. But the Government will not touch them. And the Government is coming forward to subsidise these mill owners. The mill owners are not sick. They are affluent. But the mills are sick. And the Government wants 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 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. connection with the committee suggested in Clause 6 of the Development Fund Bill, it is peculiar that a committee of officers would be constituted First of all, the officers are subject to transfer. Our sugar factories sugar producing areas are scattered all 'Officers' means over the country. 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 decentralised; it should be 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 is that it is only with the intention of improving the lot of the corrupt sugar mill-That seems to the underowners. lying 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 9 crores of arrear_S are due to the canegrowers . . .

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 imputs to the canegrowers at reasonable prices and also irrigation facilities to be extended to the canegrowers. 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 order 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 sugarmillowners will be possible. Thank you.

SHRI 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 Jute. concerned. tea, cotton and sugar belonged to this category. They cannot live without these commodi-They are interested in these as consumers also. When prices these commodities soar high, all the consumers will be affected. This Bill is, therefore, very timely. The laudable objectives of both of these Bills touched upon by other have been 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 regard 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. The owners jute factories and cotton 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 not 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 is 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 magagement of the agro-processing 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 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 । उपसभा-ध्यक्ष 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, श्राप समझे नहीं।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मैं इसको समझ गया हूं। ग्रापने लिखा है कि मोट्रेनाइजेशन करने के लिए मिल ग्रीनसं को रुपया उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यह सेस लगाया गया है। उन लोगों को रुपया उपलब्ध करने के लिए तो सारे बैंक खुके हुए हैं ग्रीर ग्रन्य सारी व्यवस्थार्ए हैं। उनको धन प्राप्त करना

है तो वे बैंको से धन ले सकते हैं।

ग्राप यह संस मोड़ेनाईजेशन के लिए
लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन दूसरी ग्रोर ग्रापके
मिख 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 ग्राप लगा रहे हैं, यह
बाहर कैसे जाएगा ?

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

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही: इसका सीधा सीधा मतलब यह है कि इनडाय-रेक्ट टेक्सेशन को ग्राप मोडनाइजेशन का नाम दे रहे हैं और क्षापने बजट में इसके लिए प्रोविजन न करके, बजट में डायरेक्ट टेक्सेशन का प्रोविजन न करके यह रस्ता अपनाया है। जिस प्रकार से ग्रापने रेल का भाडा बढाया है, पोस्टल चार्चेज बढ़ाये है ग्रीर दूसरी चीजों ५र टैक्स लगाया है, उसी तरह से श्राप मोडेनाइजेशन के नाम पर यह शुगर सेस लगा रहे हैं । सही मायनों में यह इनडायरेक्ट टेक्सेशन स्रीर जनता सै टैक्स वसूल कर रहे हैं। इसका ५र५ज मोड्रेनाइजेशन नहीं है क्योंकि श्रापने इसी तरह से सीमेंट में भी डबल प्राइसिंग सिस्टम लागु कर दिया है। शगर में यह पहले से ही है।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : शुगर श्रीर सीमेंट में तो बहुत फर्क हैं।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : शुगर में यह सिस्टम ५हले से हो उपलब्ध है ग्रोर इसको श्रापने वन थर्ड रखा है श्रर्थात् 35 परसेन्ट छोड़ रखा है । श्रापने कहा कि श्रगर शुगर फैक्ट्रीज चाहे तो मोर्डेनाइजेशन के लिए इस पैसे

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही।

को इस्तेमाल करें। ऋब ग्रापने यही बात सीमेंट के लिए भी कर दी है ग्रौर उसका भी वन थर्ड फी कर दिया है ताकि वे भी ब्लैक में बेच सकें। जिस तरह से शुगर का मेजर पोरशन फ़ी सेल में चला जाता है उसी तरह से अब सीमेंट में भी जाएगा। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हं कि स्रापकी कोई नीति है या नहीं ? शुगर फैक्ट्रीज इस देश में सबसे पहले इस्टेविलश हुई थीं । सबसे पहले इस देश में जो इंडस्ट्रीज लगी थीं उनमें शुगर फैक्ट्रीज सबसे पहले प्राती हैं। अंग्रेजों के बक्त से ये चल रही हैं। पिछले तास मालों में जितनी भी कमेटियां बना ग्रीर शुगर फैक्ट्रीज के बारे में रिपोर्ट करने के लिए जो भी कमेटियां वनीं उन सब क) रिपोर्ट यह है कि मिल-मालिकों ने जा रूपया कमाया उसको फैक्ट्री के मोड़ेनाइजेशन में नहीं लगाया, उसको दसरे परपजेज के ऊपर ट्रासफर कर दिया। यह सभा कमेटियों को रिपोर्ट में है । अब वताइये कि ग्राप ग्रगर सेस के माध्यम से हरया देंगे तो उसके लिये क्या गारंटी है। य इ रूपया शुगर मिल मालिकों को आप दें। स्रोर वह उसका ट्रांसफर कर देंगे। जो हम लोगा को थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी है वह यह कि ये मिल मालिक बैंकों से जो रुप्या लोन का लेते हैं, चाहे विकिग कंडीशंस के नाम पर हो या कैपिटन इन्बेम्टमेन्ट के नाम ५र हो, श्रगर उन्होंने 5 करोड़ रुपया लिया तो उसमें से एक या डेढ करोड़ रुपया दूसरी तरफ साइड ट्रैंक कर देते हैं। ईस्टर्न पू० पो० में जितनी शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं, उनके बारे में में कहना चाहता हूं कि उनका कोई भी मिल मालिक गरीब नहीं हुआ पर सारी मिलें सिक हो गई, बीमार हो गई, सारी मिलें बहत हद तक बन्द हो गई, मगर कोई मिल मालिक सिक नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने कोई

दूपरी फैक्टरी लगा ली। कोई रोक नहीं हैं। श्रीमन्, 1969 में जो बम्बई में रूलिंग पार्टी की ५हली कान्फ़्रेस हुई उसमें पंडित कमना पति विपाठी जो ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि चोनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण विधा जायेगा। रूलिंग पार्टी का पहला सम्मेलन बम्बर्ड हम्। उसमें यह प्रस्ताव हुआ कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा । पंडित कमला पति विपाठी जी का प्रस्ताव था, उस प्रस्ताव का क्या हुन्ना भाई? स्रौर जब सरकार को हो श्रीर सरकारी बैंकों को ही सारा रुपया लगाना है इन फैक्टरीज में तो उनके मालिक प्राइवेट ब्रोनर्स क्यों रहें ? ये 70 करोड़ रुप्या लेंगे ग्रीर 30-35 करोड़ रुपये जो ग्रायेगा वह कज्यमर्स की पाकेट से श्रायेगा ग्रौर उस रुपये को लेकर मिल मालिकों को देंगे कि इसको खर्च करो। ऐसा क्यों भाई? अगर पब्लिक का सारा रूपया इनवेस्ट करना है, बैंकों को ही सारा रुपया देन 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 पोसर्न वह साइड टैक कर देंगे, अपनी पाकेट में डाल देंगे।

श्रीमन्, इन्होंने इम्पोर्ट में पिछले साल इतना खर्चा किया । क्यों इम्पोर्ट करते हो । जो इम्पोर्ट में ग्राप करते हो उसको इधर लगाते तो ग्रच्छा होता, कुछ लोगों का कल्याण हो गया होता । लेकिन वहां भी उस इम्पोर्ट में भाव कुछ श्रीर तय हुआ श्रीर पेमेन्ट। कुछ ग्रौर हमा । यहां ला करके उस चीनी को आपने किस को दिया ? उस चानः का श्रापने को सेल में दिया. श्रापने लेवें: में नहीं दिया, राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह जो . . .

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह: ज्यादा की सेल में नहीं दिया।

ं श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही: ब्राइने लेको में नहीं दिया, इसको श्रीइने कबूल किया है ।

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

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: There is no quorum also.

श्रीं **शिव चन्द्र झा**ः श्रीप पहले इतको **ख**रम को जि**रे** फिर एड जर्न कः जिये।

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 प्रताद शाही : अव सवाल यह है श्रीमन् कि यह शुगर सम, मुलैसस क्यों नहीं . . .

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : यह मेरे डिपार्टमेन्ट में नहीं श्राता है।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही: शराब पोन वाले लोग उसके दाम नहीं बढाना चाहते हैं। चीनो क्,⊺ दाम बढाना चाहते हैं। यह बात समझ में नहीं ग्रातो इसको ग्रासानी से ग्राप कराब से निकाल सक्षते हैं मैगर फिर में कह रहा हं कि पब्लिक के ऊपर इनडाइरेक्ट टेक्समेशन का यह एक तर्का है स्रौर इनडाइरैक्ट टेक्सेशन है, माडर्नाइजेशन परपज इसका नहीं है (समय की घंटी) श्रीमन्, दूसरे देशों में कोई चीज वेस्ट नहीं होता है । सभी चार्जे इस्तेमाल होती हैं। हमार यहां बेगेसे को जलाते हैं। मुख्य चीज यह है कि हमारे पंडित नरिसह नारायण जी जानते हैं कि पिछले 40 सालों से चीनी मिलों का मजदूर

रोता चला स्ना रहा है। सारा रूपया तो मिल मालिक ट्रांसफर करते हैं दूसरी तरफ...

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : शाही जी, जी श्रापकी एक छीटी सी शूगर मिल थी उस पर जरा बोलिये उसके मालिक हैं न श्राप ।

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

श्री रा**मानन्द यादव**ः श्रापने ब्रेच विया शायद ।

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

डा॰ रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रापको तरफ तो महारानियां बैठतं। हैं। (ब्यवधान)

श्री नागेश्वर प्रहाद शाही: पंडित जी....(व्यवधान) कल्पनाथ राय जी, दोनों भ्रच्छ। तरह से जानते हैं । मैं तं। कुछ बीघों का खेतं:हर हूं । श्रीमन्, मै कह रहा था कि कोई चीनी मिल ऐसी नहीं है जिस में कि ग्रापने जो क्लाज-5 में प्रोबाइड किया है कि रिपोर्ट देंगे कि कितनी चीनी उत्पादित हुई। मेन केक्स तो इसमें यही है कि चानी की रिक्वरी हमें ली दिखाई जाती है और यह कैसे लो होती है। अगर एक दिन में दो सौ बोरी चीनी निकला तो देढ सौ बोरो रिकार्ड पर म्रातं, है । 50 बोरा **ब्राकट ब्राफ रिकार्ड रहती है।** इसवा इलाज राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी म्रापने क्या किया है ?

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

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : ग्रापका कोई एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टर है जो हर चीनी मिल में को क्वार्टर में नहीं रहता, की चीनो नहीं खाता स्रीर फिर लकड़ो नहीं लाता और ऊपर से हिस्सा नहीं लेता, (**ब्यवधान**) स्रापके मंत्री कल्पनाथ राय जो कहु रहे हैं कि सही बात है। दो सी बोरो चीनी में केवल डेढ़ सी बोरी रिकार्ड पर आती है और 5 बोरी साइड-ट्रेक्ड हो जाती है। तो इसका क्या इलाज है म्रापके पास ? म्रगप उस 50 बोरो को हो ग्राप बचा कर रिकार्ड पर ले स्राते तो शूगर सेस लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी । उतना ही श्राप कर लें मगर श्राप करेंगे कैसे ? वे सारे लोग स्रापको पार्टी में शामिल है, **द्रा**पकी पार्टी के फाइनेंसर हैं । इसलिए आप उनको छने को तैयार नहीं है...

Sugar Development

राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह : ज्यादा उधर होंगे।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : श्राप कंज्यमर को छुयेंगे, किसानों को छुयेंगे उनको छने को तैयार नहीं है। मै स्रापसे प्रकार, चाहता हूं कि जो किसानों का रुपया बनाया है ब्रापने निःसी एक फेक्टरी को, एक फेक्टरी से गोदाम पर ताला लगाया है ? श्राप एक का नाम बता दोजिये। एक शूगर फेक्टरी म्राप बता दोजिये जिस के गोदाम पर ग्रापने ताला लगाया हो । मैंने कलेक्टर, गोरखपूर से पृष्ठा कि यह सरदार-नगर का सरदार क्षाहब...इसके यहां लगभग करोड़ रुपया किसानों का वकाया है। पालियामेंट ने कानून बना दिया है रिक-बरी का, श्राप क्यों नहीं वारण्ट जारो करते हैं। वे कहते हैं इसके लिए क्लीय-रेंस गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया से ग्राता है। श्राप बता दीजिए नाम ।

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

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : ग्राप एक नाम बता दोजिए कि फलां श्रार फक्ट्री पर एक्शन क्लोयरेंस के लिए लिया, उनकी शुगर को ग्रटैच किया, ग्राक्शन कर लिया।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: हमने तो शाठ फिक्ट्रयां ले रखीं हैं।

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

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : जिनकी श्रापने ले रखा है वे सभी घाटे पर चल रही हैं। तो श्रीमन् कानुन बनाने के बावजूद ग्रापने एक भी कोग्रापरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री के मनेजमेंट पर मजदूरों का प्रति-मिधि नहीं रखा है। मजदूर जानते हैं-ध्रगर श्राप मजदूर को रख दोंगै--कि श्राज कितनी बोरी चीनी पैदा हई ...

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री ग्रार० रामशृत्कान) : श्रव समाप्त की जिए, श्रापको 17 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मगर श्राप नहीं तेयार हैं। श्रीमन्, ग्रगण इतना ही कर दें कि मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को, यही कंडीशन इसी में प्रोवाइड कर सी जाय कि उन्हीं फैक्ट्रोज को एड दी जायेगी जो अपने बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट में मजदूरों के 1/3 प्रतिनिधि रखेंगे।

यह इसमें एड कर दिया जाय । फिर लगा लीजियेगा शुगर छेस, श्राप करने को तैयाो हैं?

ग्राखिरी बात श्रीमन्, ग्राप यह रूपया जो सारा उगाहोंगे वह केवल वड़ी मिलों पर खर्च करोंगे। खंडसारी पर नहीं खर्च करेंगे। इसका एक भी प्रतिशत खडंसारी पर खर्च करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ग्राप अगर खंडसारो पर जितना शुगर मिल मालिकों को देते हैं, उसका दशास भी खांडसारी पर खर्च करें तो हमारा ख्याल है कि किसानों का ज्यादा कल्याण होगा। मगर खांडसारो पर ग्राप एक भी पाई खर्च करने को तैयार नहीं है। ग्राप किसान हैं, बहुन कहा श्रापने लेकिन कोल्ह्र की तरक्की के लिए क्या किया । कोल्ह्र के डेवलप-मेंट के लिए क्या किया ? जो 25 साल पहले, 30 साल पहले कोल्ह था आज भी वही है। इसलिए श्रीमन् में यह साफ कहना हं कि मःडरनाईजेशन के नाम पर यह शुगर से । जो है यह केवल इंडा इरेक्ट टैक्सेशन है ग्रीर इससे माडरनाईजेशन कत्तई नहीं, होगा। जो तरीका जो मनेज-मेंट ग्राज मिलों का है ग्रगर वही मनेजमेंट कायम रहा तो यह रूपया भी मिल मालिकों की पाकेट में जायेगा। तथा जिल्ली सिक मिलें हैं फिर श्रीर सिक हो जायेंगी, किसो का उद्धार नहीं होगा। धन्यवाद।

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

श्री शिव चन्द्र झाः श्रीमन्, मुझे बोलना है. . . (व्यवधान) कन्वें श्रन यही है. . .

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री ग्रार॰ रामकृष्णन्): ग्राप कृपया बैठ जाइये । दो मिनट में खत्म करिये । श्री शिव चन्द्र शा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये दोनों विधेयक जो हैं, इनमें जो खामिया हैं वे वहां बता दी एयी हैं, सबो ने बतायी हैं। ग्राखिर में विधेयक पास हो जायेगा, पास कर देते हैं। लेकिन यह विधेयक स्पष्ट रूप में डिफेक्टिव हैं ग्रीर 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 खेवलपमेंट 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 वर्डिंग है जो लिमिटेड इसका मक्सद है, उस मकसद ग्रे वह मसला हल नहीं होने जा रहा है, जो कि क्लैम किया जाता है। तीस पैतीस करोड़ रुपया हर साल यह उठायोगें इन 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, उनमे स्रोन ले कर के माडरनाईज क्यों नहीं करते हैं। माडर-नाईज करने में अब तीस-पेंतीस करोड़ साल में ग्राप उसके हवाले करेंगे कि लो भाई ग्रौर स्पैकुलेटिव काम करो ग्रौर वह काम करो जो करते थे जिसके तुमने मिल को सिक बनाया बिलकूल।

स्रव जो भी डेवल५मट फण्ड बिल के नाम पर है, जिस रूप में बनाया है, उसके बारे में में कहना चाहता हूं। स्नापक्ष क्या काइटीरियन है, जो लोन स्नाप देंगें चीनी मिल-मालिकों को, क्या स्नाप उसमें देखेंगे कि यह इन्टैंशनली सिक बनाया था या किसी दूसरी वजह से स्पैकुलेटिव पर-पजेज में ले गये, इसकी स्नाप जांच करेंगे, तब उसको देंगे कि नहीं देंगे। इस फण्ड से तथाकथित सिक मिल्ज को जो पैसा

देंगे माडरनाईज करने के लिए , क्या इस बात को भो ग्राप देखेंगे कि उस मिल में मजदूर समस्या नहीं है, मजदूरों के ग्रोवासोंज नहीं है, उनकी समस्या का भी हल है, लेवर ट्रवल जिसको कहते हैं, वह नहीं है। क्या ग्रापके बिल में यह देखने का है?

क्या श्रापके जिल में यह भी ऋहिटो-रियन है कि जो फार्मर्ज हैं, जो केन ग्रोग्नर्ज हैं, उनका बशाया किस मिल के पास है, उसको देखने के लिए कोई कसौटो है ?

फिर कंज्यूमर की बात ब्राती है। चोनो उद्योग के चार खंभे हैं, एक फैक्टरो, दूवरा केन ग्रोग्रर, गन्ना उत्पादक, तोक्षरा मजदूर भ्रौर चोथा कंज्यूमर। चारों को चारों इतसे ग्रासित होंगे, इसरो सफर करेंगे ब्रौर जो फायदा होगा, मिल-मः निर्माको को होगः जिन्होंने इसको खुब दुहा है भीर दुह करके अपना दूसरा धंधा किया, इनको चारा नहीं दिया । नतीजा यह हुम्रा कि गाय जो है, वह दम तोड रही है, मित दम तोड़ रही है। जहां आप इतना पैका दे रहे हैं, तो सारे को क्यों नहीं लें लेते, नेशनलाईज क्यों नहीं करते? जहां इतने रूपये देते हैं, तो लेने में क्या है, टेस-म्रोवर तो ऐसे ही होता है। ज्ट मिल्ज भी--प्राप नहीं तो दूअरी-दू नरी सरकारें लेती हैं। पहले उसको पैशा दिया मदद के रूप में कि माडनाईज करो, ठोक करो मैनेजमेंट--देखा कि नहीं हुआ तो सरकार ने उनको ले लिया। यह प्रतिकिया रही है। तो ग्राप तो तो त-में तोस करोड़ उनके हवाले करेंगे, ग्राप जानते हैं कि इन लोगों ने खुब दुहा है, इसको सिक बनाया है। तो इसीलिए सारे कुछ को नेशनलाईज कर लेना चाहिए।

अब दूतरी बात, इस बिल में जो ग्राफिश्यल कमेटी--(समय की घंटी)--बप्रोक्रेसी के पंजे में, आप जो कुछ भी करते हैं, उसके पंजे में देने जा रहे हैं। यहां ठोक हो बात उठाई गई कि जो कमेटी लोन देगी, उसमें वर्कर्ज के रेप्रेजेन्टे-टिव, वहां के मजदूरों वे रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव क्यों नहीं रखेंगे, फार्मर्ज जो उस एरिया के हैं, उनके रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव क्यों नहीं रखेंगे, कुछ पोलिटिशल भीर सोशल वर्कर्ज जो हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं रखेंगे ? यदि यह रखते हैं, तो कुछ ग्रंकुश रखते हैं कि इसका इस्तेमाल ठीक होग। कि नहीं । म्राप देते हैं माडराइजेशन के नाम **पर** मशीनरी खरीदने के लिये आप का क्या मापदन्ड है कि वह मशीनरी खरीदी, या वह जैनेवा या युरोप में घुमेगा, यह म्राप बनाइये ? यह बात मैं उसूल की नहीं करता हूं, पर देहात में गड़-वड़ियां हो जाती हैं। लोन किसी नाम पर लिया गया, काम होता है दूसरे नाम पर। वह मशोनरी के लिए पैसा ले लेगा ग्रौर ग्र4ना दूतरा धंधाकरेगा। ग्रापको भास मानिर्दिग करने का क्या काइटीरिया है कि श्राप इसको पकड़ोंगे । लोन देने के लिए यह जो आफिशल कमेटी आप बतायेंगे, उसमें यदि मजदूर वे रेप्रेजन्टेटिव होंगे, फार्मर्ज वे रेप्रजेन्टटिय ह^{ें}गे ग्रीर वहां के कुछ सोशल वर्कर्ज रहेंगे--वह लोग रहेंगे तो वह देखेंगे--इससे थोड़। बहुत ग्रापका मकसद हल हो सदाता है। ग्राप जो करना चा<mark>हते</mark> हैं । लेकिन हकोक्रत में यह सब टिंकरिंग विद दी प्रावतम है। सारे उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयन रण होना चाहिए । ग्राप यह कहेंगे कि राष्ट्रोयकरण नहीं हो सकता है। वह इसकी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन चीनी नीति गलत है। यदि चीनी का उत्पादन सत्तर-पचहत्तर-ग्रस्सी लाख टन हो रहा है तो चोनी का दाम क्यों नही घट रहा है। ग्राप का कंट्रोल रेट 2.80 रु० हैं लेकिन

'बाजार में 6.50 रु० क्यों दाम जाता है। इकानामिक्य का सिद्धांत है जि उत्पादन बढे तो दाम घटना चाहिए । वह क्यों नही घटता है ? ग्रांप की डिस्ट्बिय अन की सारी नीति गलत है।

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ये दोनों विधेयक डिफेक्टिव हैं। दोनों को मिल कर एक कांत्रिहेंसिव बिल होता चाहिए । इसलिए संशोधन है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटो में इस को भोजों 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. E. 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 One objection which these doubts. has been raised-in fact, this is not an objection, it is also a suggestionis that instead of bringing these two Bills separately before the House, there could have been only one Bill to serve the whole purpose. under the direction of the Speaker, in the Lok Sabha, we had 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. hon. 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 concerned. 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 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 have 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 farmere 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. work should be done by the banks and financial institutions. This is a very big job. Lot of finances are Modernisation and expanrequired sion 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 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

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 P.M.

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 workers from 323 mills would you like to associate here? How many industrialists would you like 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 belong? 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 Government should putwhere the 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 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)

वाबा, कछ समझने की कोणिण तो करो।

श्री उपसभापति : ग्राप बैठ जाइये। ग्राप बोल चुके हैं

ं राव दीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह तो ऐसे बोल रहे हैं कि जैसे कल के दिन भो वे बोलते जायेंगे जब कि होली खेली जायेगो ।

much, in fact, that Sir, not hon. Members have seen. the these measures wrong with suggestions been Certain have given. The friends have talk**ed** support for research about gur, 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 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 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 your estimate is of the number of mills that you will be able to modernise with this amount.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: not only for modernisation of the mills, but, as I said, it is for the research and development also, deve-]opment sugar-cane, of 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 mills 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 isee 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 WARENDRA SINGH: Export of gur?

BIRENDRA RAO SINGH: 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 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 Bhattacharjee
 - 9. Shri V. Gopalsamv
 - 10. Shri Pattiam Rajan
 - 11. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha

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

The motion was negatived. 1、伤,药硷尿油试疗效,致。

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I 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 not included, then you take the power of giving loans for expansion also. That is my amendment.

The motion was 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?

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

Amendment No. 1 was, 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?

SHEI 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."

The 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

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री उपसभापति : होलो की शुभगामनाश्रों ; के साथ श्रव सदन की कार्यवाही बृहस्पति | वार दिमांक 11 मार्च 1982 को प्रःतः 11 वजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है

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