

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : All the points which have been mentioned by the hon. Members have been noted and they will receive due consideration of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This reply should be cyclostyled and laid on the Table of the House.

11.09 hrs.

NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.

11.10 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1985-86 GENERAL  
DISCUSSION AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)  
1984-85—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Hon. Shri Manoj Pandey to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was trying to evaluate from the farmers, point of view, the 1985-86 Budget presented in this House. I

come from Champaran, a district of North Bihar. There are nine sugar mills there, but, unfortunately, two sugar mills have been lying closed for the last two years and because of this, five thousand workers have been suffering a lot. Five to five and a half crores of rupees are due from these mills to the farmers as sugarcane arrears. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I request the Hon'ble Minister to ask the Bihar Government to get these sick sugar mills restarted. If possible, the Government of India should provide money for restarting these sugar mills.

Sir, you know that about 70 to 72 lakh tonnes of sugar is consumed in our country every year and during the last few years, there has been a record production of sugar. In 1982-83, the production of sugar was about 84 lakh tonnes but today I am surprised to find that our Government is going to import sugar. In spite of a record production, our country has to import sugar and has to spend Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crore worth of foreign exchange on the import of five lakh tonnes of sugar. Not only this, our Government propose to import about five or ten lakh tonnes of additional sugar on which huge amount of foreign exchange will be spent. If the money we spend on import is used on the revival of our sick sugar mills, I think, that will be more beneficial. Then, not only our sugar mills run smoothly but we shall not have to import sugar also.

Sir, I would like to give one suggestion in this regard. Whenever sugar prices are fixed and some policy for sugar mills is adopted, instead of formulating a short-term policy and fixing sugarcane price every year, we should adopt a long-term policy regarding fixation of prices of sugarcane or sugar. This will help the farmers in managing their crops and in deciding how much sugarcane and other crops they have to grow.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will recall that whenever the price of sugarcane has increased in the country, the farmers have vied with one another in growing more sugarcane and that is why the paddy and wheat crops have suffered. The farmer started growing sugarcane where they used to grow paddy earlier. Besides, the farmers have to face a lot of difficulties in taking their sugarcane to the mills. One benefit of