353 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1909 (SAKA) Sugar Under- 354 takings Amed. Bill takings Amend Bill

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about the second one?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Both the Appropriation Bills are passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi. What is your point?

SHRI MOHD, SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): The hon, Minister has mentioned about the procedures which he has taken to streamline so far as the air customs is concerned. Sir, there is marked improvement and there is no doubt about it. I have seen it in Calcutta and at other airports. But I would request the Minister to take particular care about the set customs and land customs. It takes 45 minutes from Amritsar to Lahore but it takes 2-1|2 hours for the customs to check the pcople at Attari. So, if some system could be adopted which could facilitate the people going from India to Pakistan and people coming from Pakistan to India it will greatly help them. Same is the question with regard to Bangla. desh also These steps would greatly help all of them. My second suggestion is about sea customs. Lot of complaints are received when the Haj pilgrims come from Mecca. When they arrive at Bombay they face lot of difficulties. It is our experience that normally a ship which comes at the dock takes about 9 days to get cleared from the customs. You have taken steps for streamlining the procedure of air customs. I would request you kindly to look into the sea coutoms and land customs also, be. cause, lot of people come from land from Bangladesh, from Pakistan, and also people from other countries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is just a suggestion. But the Appropriation Bill has already been passed. 16.04 hrs. 注前 SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS(TAKING

# OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMEND-MENT BILL-contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh on the 9th of March 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration".

There are certain amendments for circulation. Is Shri Ram Dhari Shastri moving his amendment?

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI (Padrauna): No, Sir.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that within four months of the Bill being passed into Act, a move has now been made for making am. endments in the Act and the reasons given there are that the arroar; had been accumulated not only last year but also in the earlier year. So coverage has to be provided for that, it is claimed. The other point included is that certain parties have taken the issue to the High Courts and so provision is being made to see that the provisions of the Act are not subjected to attack from interested parties.

#### 16.07 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Madam, the arrears had been accumulating in the past also and the only reason why the amendment has been thought necessary just now is that the Bill was originally adopted in a hurry without any proper thought. Even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that the arrears had been accumulating in the past. Why was this aspect overlooked? I am rather surprised. When the original Bill was moved, I had pointed out that this Bill was rather politically motivated and not honestly meant. I shall only draw attention to the fact that as it is. in spite of the fact

#### Sugar Under. 355 takings Amend, Bill

that more than Rs. 100 crore had been accumulated as arreats, only 10 mills have been taken over so far in spite of the fact that about 160 mills had been served with notice within a fortnight of the passing of the origi. nal ordinance. And even for these 10 mills they had to pay over Rs. 3.5 crores as arrears. Now, what about the other mills who have also been accumulating crores of rupees. If they are serious about the Bill, why should they not proceed against those Mills which have not so far been taken over? This is a half-hearted measure and it was only a sort of propagandist piece of legislation. Further, in the original Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons, says that the estimated financial obligation of the Government is only about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs by way of disbursement of loans for payment of arrears. But actually, within a period of four months it is seen to be Rs. 120 crores more. So, it is a sort of miscalculation which has been indulged in and I certainly feel that no proper thought has been given at that time. It was only meant as a device to build up support for the elections in Samasti. put, Fatehpur and upper India areas. When the control was lifted, the prices of sugar fell from R3. 350.00 to Rs. 220.00 per quintal. This sharp fall was unavoidable and anybody could see that the mills will be in doldrums. They were facing very serious crisis and it would have been proper for the Government to come to the help of the mills. Instead of that, they depended on the State Government and they expected the State Governments to come to their rescue. That too, they did halfheartedly. They have already given some Rs. 20 crores to U.P Government to clear up the arrears of cane Taking a cue from that, the dues. Madras Rajasthan and Maharashtra Governments have also rome in the queue for crores of rupees for assist. ance to be given to mill-owners to clear up the arrears.

Now, how do they expect these mills to repay the money? The sale price

#### Sugar Undertakings Amend, Bill

MARCH 20, 1979

of sugar in retail is more than fifty paise less than the cost of production, What the Minister of State and the Prime Minister have suggested to the mill-owners is why they should be selling sugar at less than the cost price. They could still wait and see for the prices to go up. That is what is actually happening now. In March the prices have begun to nove up. That is the way they want to help the consumer. Why not face the problem in a straight\_forward fashion? That means subsidising the industry in a very big way. Rather than tak ing the circuitous route of helpin them through loans to clear up th arrears, why not subsidise them?

Then, there is another aspect. You are faced with a glut of 65 lakh tonnes to sugar when we are able to consume only forty lakh tonnes or so. I would suggest that some new measures should be found to tone up the consumption. Some steps have already been taken to increase the consumption of sugar. I would also make a few suggestions in this negard. Though it may appear to be a naive suggestion, my first suggestion is this. In the rural areas, we are having 'food for work' programmes in order to bring about an improvement in the development work. So far, as we have been including wheat and rice to be given as wage to the law bourers. Why not include smar also? We are a surplus in sugar. Once we establish a market for sugarin the rural areas, a liking for sugar in the people, the consumption in course of time will go up.

Then, we have the "rition programme for our child(") in the schools. There also no sugar is included; only grains and vegotables are there. This is the International Year of Child and it would be very appro. priate if we include some sweet items for children also in their food. That will certainly create a taste and better appreciation by them for the food.

Even as it is, today, it is a sinking industry and the Government is imposing excise duty to the extent of

# 357 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1900 °(SAKA) takings Amed. Bill ta

17<sup>1</sup> per cent. Why continue this excise duty? The excise duty has justification only when there is a shortage in the market and when there is scarcity. Now, we are faced with glut and the amount collected by way of excise duty is much less than what you have to give them by way lo assistance. Why not eliminate this duty altogether? There were two slabs of excise duty earlier and now you have taken a step to make it uni. form for the entire product It is time to abolish or at least suspend the collection of excise duty for some time. At least temporarily you can do away with the collection of excise duty. And it will go a long way to assist the sugar industry. A certain policy has to be evolved about the sugar industry, for reviving it. It can only be done by increasing consumption. Rather than resorting to the device of helping the mill-owners to pay off their arrears through loan. it would be rather fair to face the problem as it is, and try to subsidize and help the industry by other means.

श्री कंवर लाल गप्त (दिल्ली मदर) ः सभापति महोदया, जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हं और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना हुं कि एसे समय में यह विधेयक वह लाए हैं जब कि गांव के लाखों किसान मसीबत में थे। यह कहना कि यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड है, मैं समझता हं कि यह स्टेटमेंट बिल्कूल पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड है । यह बिल पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड नहीं है। इस से ग्रोग्रर को भी कायदा मिला है और कुछ बातें। में जो इंडस्ट्री मुसीबत में हुई उस को भी फायदा मिला है। सब से बड़ा फायदा यह हुया है कि<sup>इ</sup>डी-कंट्रोल करन से प्राइसेज काफी नीचे त्री गई। ब्राज ब्रगर रेफ्रेंडम लिया जाय सारे हिन्दुस्तान में तो 90 प्रतिशत लोग यह कहेंग कि चीनी के डी-कंट्रोल से हर एक कंन्ज्यमर को फायदा हुग्रा है । जब कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा हम्रा है तो मैं समझता है कि बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि सरकार की इस विधेयक से या इस ग्राडानेंस से सामने ग्राई है। दूसरी उपलब्धि मैं समझता हूं यह है कि जोकरप्यन थी कई लेवेतस पर वह भी काफी कम हो गई है। इस के लिये भी मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधांई देना चाहता हूं। तो यह कहना कि यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड है, मैं समझता हं कि वह स्टेटमेंट ही बिल्कूल पोलटिकली मोटिवेटिड है और एक स्वभाव है कहने का, इस के ग्रीर ग्रलावा कुछ नहीं है।

लेकिन एक बात में जरूर कहूंगा कि पिछले 6-8 महीने से जिस तरह से काम ग्राप ने इस प्राबर्लम को टैकिल किया कि दस बारह पर्सेंट गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हो गया श्रीर उस के कारण में कोई एक लॉग टर्म साल्यूजन जो ग्राप को निकालना चाहिये था,' या

परमर्निट साल्युशन निकालना चाहिए था वह न निकाल कर उस के बजाय ऐडहाक साल्यशन म्राप निकालते गए । थोड़ा आभी कर दिया तो थोड़ा केन-ग्रोग्नर्स के लिए कर दिया । इंडस्टी वाले चिल्लाते तो उंडट्री वालों के लिए कर दिया, फिर कैन-ग्रोग्रस के लिए कर दिया परिणाम यह हुग्रा कि यह प्रोसेस आज तक भी जारी है। ग्रच्छा होता कि शुरू में ही इस सारे को स्टडी कर के ग्रच्छी तरह से इस का प्लान किया जाता और परमानेंट लेवेल पर प्लान किया जाता तो ठीक था। इस में प्लांनिग वही हुई है कि कोई प्लानिंग ही नहीं है, यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा । ग्राप देखिए कि गुड को ग्रोपन जनरल लाइसेंस मे कर दिया और दस करोड उस के लिए सपोर्ट प्रांइस की । इसी तरह से णुगर फैक्ट्रीज की एक्सपोर्ट के लिए परमिट कर दिया कि स्टेट टेडिंग कारपोरेशन के साथ-साथ वह भी बाहर माल भेज सकते हैं। बफर स्टाक पांच लाख टन का किया। कई मेजर्स उठाए । लेकिन ग्राप शुरू में ग्रगर ये मेजसे उठाटे तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छो होता । हर एक पन्द्रह दिन में या महीने भर के बाद जितना शोर होता गया उतना ग्राप चलते चले गए । यह जो तरीका है यह मैं समझता हं कि ँठीक नहीं है। बफर स्टाक में ग्राप का 7 सौ करोड़ रुपया लगा है। सात सौ करोड़ रुपया ग्राप ने यहां जैम कर दिया। अप्रगर यह एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट केलि ए लगता था इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगता ताहम को कितनाफायदा होता? ग्राप के पास एक चुर्ण है जो ग्राप हर जगह इस्तेमाल करते हैं । जहां कमी होती है, फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्राप के पास है, फौरन इम्पोर्ट कर लेतें हैं। दूसरी चीज यह है कि व्हीट का आपने बफर स्टाक किया, 23 सौ करोड़ वहां लगा दिया, चीनी का गड़बड़ हुग्रा, तो 🤈 सौ करोड़ वहां लगा दिया, काटन में लगा दिया, जूट में लगा दिया, आरलू में लगा दिया. प्याज में लगा दिया. चावल में लगा दिया। में समझता हूं सब मिलाकर चार हजार ग्रौर पाच हजार करोड़ के बीच में यह पैसा है । बैंकों का यह रुपया जो कि डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च होना था, वह डम्प कर रखा है । इस के बारे में ग्रापको कोई पालिसी बनानी चाहिए । में यह नहीं कहता कि सारा बेकार है, कुछ तो जरुरी है, लेकिन कितना जरूरी है, कितना जरूरी नहीं है-इस के बारे सें ग्रापको सोचना चाहिए ग्रौर बाकी पैसा जो हो उस को डेवलपमेन्ट के काम पर खर्च होन। चाहिए, चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर ल का डेवलपमेंट हो या इन्डस्ट्री का डेवलपुमेन्ट हो । यहां पर यह नांन डेवलप-मेन्ट एक्सपेंस है—–-यह मैं जरूर कहंगा ।

एक बात और ग्रन्छी हुई है । इस बार हमारे यहां 65 लाख टन चीनी बनी और पिछले साल की 34 लाख टन बची हुई थी। इस तरह से 99 लाख टन टोटल चीनी है । इस बार यह ग्रन्छा हुग्रा कि चीनी के डी-कंट्रोल होने मे कंजम्शन बढ़ता गया । पहले के मुकाबले करीब 25 परमेंट चीनी का कंजम्शन बढ़ गया है । इसलिए मैं विश्वाम के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जितना पुराना स्टाक था उस में 5-5 लाख टन चीनी ही बचेगी और इस तरह से इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी प्रौल्लम नहीं होगी।

एक चीज़ की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि सब से मुख्य प्वाइंट है, जिस के लिए ग्राप विधेयक भी लाए ,हैं किसानों के ऐरियर्स 10 परसेंट से ख्यादा नही होने चाहिए, अगर होगे तो भाप मिल को टेक झोवरकर मकते हैं। लेकिन मेरे हिसाव से झाज भी 35 परसेंट एरियर्स किसानो के मिल मालिको के पान है। आपकी मजबूरी भी मै जानता हू। झाप मे वस मिले सी है जोकि सिक है, बेकार हैं। उन पर सारा खर्चा मकार की कहना पढ रहा है । अगर आप और मिलें लेते हैं तो और भी घाटा पड़ेगा । इम पर भी झापको झ्यान बेना चाहिए कि किसानो के जो 35 परसेट एरियर्स है जब तक वह किमानो को नही मिलते तब तक किमानो को राहत नही मिलेगे । इस के लिए खरकार को फौरन कदम उठाने चाहिए ।

एक ची ब मै झौर कहूगा कि महाराष्ट्र मे एक गुगर एम्पायर कुछ लोगों ने बनाई है ---- मुझे क्षमा करेंगे मेरे पुराने मिल, बे उसका दुरूपयोग करने है। वहा पर यह गुगर लाबी एक एम्पायर बनी हुई है. एक पटिकुलर पोलिटिकल कस्ट की । मुझे याद है चौची लोक सभा में मवाल उठा या, अब काग्रेम का सेशन टुआ था तो उसका मारा खर्चा गुगर लाबी की तरफ से आया था । मै मदी जी से कहूगा कि उसकी इक्वायरी हानी चाहिए, उसकी एक्वायरी करने के लिए आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से कहे ताकि इस प्रकार के जो म्वेड्स्स है, जा इस प्रकार ना मिन पुज होता है वहन होने पाये।

इन ग्रन्थों के माथ मैं कहूगा कि जो विधेयक बहा पर रखा गया है वह बहुन सुन्दर है, मैं आ का करूगा कि प्राप एक लाग टर्म प्लान बनायेगे । इस के माथ ही मुझे इस बात का डर है कि चीनी भाज जा इननी सन्सी है कही अगली बार बहुन ज्यादा महनी न हो जाये । मुझे यह डर सग रहा है कि प्रागं कही किसान गन्नान बोये । इस के लिये आ प इस में में प्लान करे नाकि आगे माल भी चीनी ठीक दाम पर मिल सके ।

भी फिरंगी प्रसाद (बामगाव). प्रधिष्ठाना महोदया, यह जो प्रस्तुत विधेयक है मैने उस के उद्देश्यी ग्रीन कारणो को पढ़ा। इनकी भगा बढो साफ भौर किसानो को हिन मे है ग्रीर इन के लिये न सिर्फ प्रपने दोनो मत्रियो, बल्कि प्री केबिनेट को मैं बधाई देता हू, क्योंकि प्राज इस देश के किसानो को सब से बड़ी तथा मुख्य फसल पक्षा है, जो कश-काप के रूप में जाती है । लेकिन हमारा किमान ग्राज बहुन परेज्ञान है, उम का बहुन बढा बकाया चीनी मिलो की तरफ है भौर यह बकाया किन परिम्थतियों में बना है---यह हम सब जानने है । समय समय पर सरकार इन बिक्त फिर भी किसानो को कोई राहत नही मिल सकी ।

मर्व प्रथम 1932 में भारत सरकार ने इन गला मिलों को झपने सरक्षण में लेकर इस उद्योग को बलाने का प्रयास किया । उस के बाद झीरे झीरे किसानों में नभा बोने की झादत पड़ती गई झौर झाज गमे की इतनी मधिक बीमाई झुई कि सरकार के सामने एक विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है, यहां तक कि गन्ने को खेती मे ही जला देना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि मिन्नो की क्षमता उतनी नही है जा तमाम गन्ने का उपयोग मे लासके । माननीय मन्नी जी स्वय पहले यहा स्वीकार कर चुके है कि गन्ने की उत्पादन हमारे लदय भीर क्षमता से बहुत भविक हुम्मा है, इस लिये गन्ने के उत्पादन के बारे मे बिन्नोच श्यान देना होगा ।

परे देश में 160 मिलों को क्रधिग्रहण के नाटिस दिये गये है और वह विधेयक उसी की नरफ जाने का एक इशारा है ग्रीर उम के उद्देश्यों में माफ लिखा है कि सरकार ऐसी मिलों को अपने अधिकार में लंकर स्वय चलायेगी झौर किसानो के बकाया का भुगनान नहीं कर रही है । लेकिन माननीया प्रधिष्ठाना महोदया, मुझे एक शका भी होती है ! कही-कही ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि कितनी मिले अधिग्रहण की गई है, उन के प्रबन्ध में काफी गड़बटी दिखाई दे रही है । सरकार का इस दिशा में काफी चैतन्य रहना होगा । कही फिर मे ऐसी पुनरावृत्ति न हा कि जो कठिनाइया किमानो को इस समय है, वे फिर में पैदा हा जाय । हमारे उत्तर पूर्वण में 82 गण की मिले हैं, उन की तरफ काफी बकाया है, किमान मारा-मारा फिरना है । ग्राज वे वैज्ञानिक युगकी देव है कि हमारे यहा गेहू झौर धान में नई-नई जातिया पैदा हुई है, इसी नग्ह से गन्ने मे भी अनेका जातिया का विकास हुआ है, जिन के कारण गन्ने का उत्पादन बहत वढा है। जहातक मझे मालम है---- इम समय तक गन्ना मिलो की नरफ, कमानी का माढ़े बारह कराड रुपया बाकी बकाया है, जिसको देने के लिये सरकार चिन्तित है । इस के साथ ही इडियन शुगर मिल्म एसोसियेशन के ग्रनुसार जनवरी, 1979 के उत्तरार्धमे 15 जनवरी में 31 जनवरी तक इस देश में चीनी का उत्पादन 5 लाख 97 हजार टन हम्रा। जनवरी के महीने में चीनी का उत्पादन 11 लाख 37 हजार टन हुमा ग्रीर पिराई के चाल हाने के बाद चार महीनों में 24 लाख 42 हजार टन उत्पादन हुआ । इन को देखने से लगता है कि बडी अञ्छो प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन इम के बावजद भी सरकार चिन्तित है कि किसानों का कैसे राहत दी जाय और इस के लिए मिर्फ सरकार बेधाई की पाल है ।

मै ग्राधिक न कह कर केवल इनना ही कहना चाहगा कि जो सरकार प्राज किमाना क हित के लिये, गावो मैं विकास के लिये मुटी है, — इसकी मया बहुत ग्रन्थ्छी है भौर मैं इसी भाषना के साथ तहेदिल से इन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): I am aware that the present Amendment Bill has an extremely limited scope. But even then it relates to certain fundamental issues.

## 361 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1900 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 362 takings Amed. Bill takings Amend. Bill

Therefore, I shall, with your permission, make a few observations.

First of all I would like to submit and I am aware that hon. Minister is intelligent enough, but I think some Constitutional proprieties have been over-looked by the hon. Minister while drafting this Bill and while bringing this amendment. The Co-operative Sugar Mills have not been excluded from the operation of this Bill. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not here. I may assure him this co-operative sugar mill or any private sugar mill or any sugar mill, if it brings in politics, т will condemn corrupt politicians. 1 will be second to none. But I think he is not aware that in many parts of the country there are many genuine organisations and  $h_e$ should not condemn those organisations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since Shri Kanwar La] Gupta is not present. he is not going to be aware.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I was referring to the hon. Minister that cooperation, according to our Constitution, is a State subject. Co-operative organisations are not governed by Company Law. For framing this legislation and bringing this law, at least to my mind, as per Constitution, it is neither in the Central List, nor in the Concurrent List. It is exclusively in the State List. This enactment by itself is not within the purview of the Centre. That is my first objection.

Apart from that, even as a matter of propriety the Government of India is a federal entity and if the Central Government wants to enact legislation in regard to organisations which is governed by a State law, at least propriety demands that State Government should have been consulted. My question to the hon. Minister is whether they have at least showed goodness to consult the State Governments in this regard. As far as my knowledge goes. I shall be happy 11 Minister some gives me information State Govthat ernments were consulted before drafting this legislation. The basic thing is takings Amend. Bill this is a federal Government and not a unitary form of Government. Unfortunately, the present policy makers on that side forget it. They, perhaps, do not want to attach any importance to the federal entity and, therefore, this propriety of consulting State Govern-

ments in regard to the State matters

which are on the State List has been

overlooked by them. I submit with this background that Co-operative Societies are governed by State Co-operative Law and it is not a Bill of acquisition. Had it been an Acquisition Bill, taking over completely, or nationalisation, my arguments would have been on different lines. It is taking over for a temporary period. Therefore, it is highly objectionable that such a measure has been brought by the Central Government without consulting State administration or the State Government.

Secondly, as far as this Bill is concerned, and I have given notice of an amendment, that at least co-operative mills which are owned by farmers exclusively in which State Governments are participants, they should have been excluded. After all what is the fault of those mills. I think the hon. Minister is not fully aware of the operations, the way the co-operatives, particularly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and in some of the Southern States, particularly, Andhra, Karnataka and in a number of States, are managed.

First of all their sugar cane price is not determined on the basis of the price you declare here. Their sugar cane price is determined on the hasis of working results of the co-operative sugar factory. That means co-operative sugar factories have been established under rule. Those who were exploitmiddleman, traders. ing farmers, manufacturers, in order to eliminate their exploitation, these co-operative sugar factories have been organised by the farmers. Naturally, farmers were happy that on the basis of working results they would be getting more price than the price fixed by the

# 363 Sugar Under. MARCH 20, 1979 takings Amend. Bill

Government. The prices were vaid to them on the basis of working results. But now as per this legislation you want to change the entire system of co-operation, for  $n_0$  fault of their's.

This time Government has completely bungled in case of management of sugar industries and that is why the health of the sugar industry is not good. I will warn the Minister that he is laying the foundation of sugar famine in this country after 16 months or two years, let him take the hint from me, and if he thinks it to be a worthless hint, let him throw it away. I feel sincerely that there is going to be a great sugar famine in the country because you have bungled on a number of issues. On this limited issue, even an efficient unit whose cost of production is the lowest in the country is not in a position to get the minimum price because of the wrong sugar policy followed by the Government of India. If the factories are mismanaged and if they are misappropriating the and money of the sugar factories resorting to other malpractices, I can understand. But even an efficient unit because it is not in a position to realise the price of sugar, it is not in a position to pay the cane price to the farmers. All sorts of distortions have come into the economy. The Governments of UP and Bihar, where poverty is extreme and budgetary provisions are needed for removing poverty, are providing from the budget finances to sugar factories in order to make payments to the cane growers. I am a farmer myself and if somebody wants to help the farmers, I have no objection. But these distortions in the economy should not be brought about. How much sugarcane goes to the sugar factories? 85 per cent of the cane is consumed in khandsari and jaggery manufacture. Only 35 per cent goes for sugar manufacture. You want to pay 35 per cent of cane growers out of the budgetary resources. Why not also pay the other 65 per cent growers who supply their cane for manufacture of khandsari and jaggery? Why not apply this principle to other agricultural commodities

#### Sugar Under. 364 takings Amend. Bill

also? These are the distortions that are coming. If you want to apply it in this case, apply it to all commodities. Whenever there is a steep fall in prices of agricultural commodities, make provision from budgetary resources. But I do not think that will be the right thing to do because it will bring in a lot of distortions into the economy. Because of the wrong policies of the Government, these distortions are coming and the hon. Minister should see that rectificatory measures are taken in time.

What is the reason why the Government has seriously erred in the management of the sugar economy? I know we are governed by the international sugar agreement and the Government of India is a party to it. But one year earlier, prior to this last year, they did not export sugar. I know that the Government officers are aware of this matter. I do not know why the policy-makers say that in order to safeguard domestic consumption, we are not exporting. If any step is taken to protect the domestic consumers, I am one with it. But when we know that it is not required for domestic consumption and Government has no place to store sugar, still they fail to export sugar. That is why there is accumulation. There has been over production. There is no place to store. After a long time, very haltingly, they took the steps of building a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes. The need was to constitute a buffer stock of 10 or 15 lakh tonnes. Otherwise, there would have been no relief to the industry at all. When sugar was decontrolled, they actually did not regulate the monthly releases and because of that, there was chaos in the market, ultimately resulting in the uneconomic running of the most efficient sugar factories. Sugarcane acreage is going down. In Karnataka. my information is 30 per cent of sugarcane acreage has been cut. In my own district, 30 to 40 per cent of sugarcane acreage has been cut. You can anticipate that after two years, there is going to be serious sugar famine and

# 365 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1909 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 366 takings Amed. Bill takings Amend. Bill

consumers will be badly affected. This measure is not going to give any relief to the sugar industry or farmers. That is a halting measure and it shows that the Government has not gone deep into the matter, nor has the Government succeeded in finding out real remedies. Even if this Bill is passed I do not think the Government would succeed in tackling the problem. For instance, there are a few public sector units under the charge of the Government, Have those units paid the price to the cane growers? Even if the Government takes over the sugar factories, the financial position of the sugar industry and even the healthy units is such that Government will not be in a position to make payment to the cane growers. Therefore, this measure ls not going to help the cane-growers or the consumer, in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Arising out of what Shri Shinde said at the beginning of his speech, I would just like to remind hon. Members of something that is there in the handbook. It says that: "Members should not leave the House immediately after they finish their speeches. Courtesy to the House requires that after finishing their speeches they should resume their seat and leave the House only afterwards, if necessary." I just wanted to remind members of this.

AN HON. MEMBER: But those hon. Members have already left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you meet them, you can remind them. Earlier Speaker had also made a remark on this. I just wanted to remind the members who are present of the practice and etiquette.

SHRI G. M. BANATHWALLA (Poonani): It should be circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been circulated in the Parliamentary Bullstin dated 14-12-78. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA; It

should be done every session. MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the members should try to read the bulle-

members should try to read the bulletin and try to absorb what is in it. की उन्नेसेन (देवरिया) ं शिन्दे साहय के

ं णिन्दे साहब के भाषण को मंने बहुत ध्यान से सना है । एक बान उन्होने घमाव देकर कही है। उनकी इस बात कामें अपनी जबान में रखना चाहता <u>ह</u> । मैं उन से इत्तिफाक करना हू । उनके दिमाग में महाराष्ट्रकी कोध्रोप्रेटिव गुगर मिलं थी और उन का कहनाथाकि उन पर कोई भगर नही पडना चाहिए । उन को छुग्रा न जाए । सारे देश में स्था फिनीमिनन है, कैसी परिस्थिति है गन्ना विसान की, चीनी के उन्पादन की, चीनी मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदुरों को उस पर उन का कोई व्यान नही गया है। बात उन्होने ठीक कही है झौर बहत सी उनकी बातो से मैं इलिफाक भी करता हु । मै इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हा। पुरी रोटी मली जीने नही दी है, एक टुकड़ा दे दिया है । कोई बुग नही है । लेकिन देने का रास्ना तो खुल गया है । विनोबा भावे से किसी ने कहा कि लोग जो भूमि का दान करते है वह परती बजर जमीन होती है। इस पर उन्होने कहा कि देने का रास्ता खुल गया है । सेने का रास्ता बन्द ही गया है। देने का रास्ता चालू हुआ। यह एक प्रच्छी बान है । भगर मंत्री जी एक ब्यापक विधेयक लाते तो बहुत ग्रच्छो होता । एक ही गोली से सब शिकार हो जाता । चीनी मजदुरों की कठिनाइया बढ़ जाएंगी । चीनी के दाम उत्पर गए, नीचे गए, गन्ना किसान फाटक पर द्या गया, उस पर कोई झ्यान मही है । इसरे राज्यों की बात में नहीं जानता । सेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में पांच तरहं की चीनी मिले है। मै पूर्वाचल से भाता हू भीर मंत्री जी भी वही के हैं। इनके जिले में भी पांच तरह की चीनी मिले हैं। एक टाटा, बिड्ला, सूरजमल, नागर मल, खेतान, बजाज, कनोडिया, बाजौरिया, र्च्यटा, नुमटा की हैं। दूसरी मिलें उन की हैं जो नए बाजीरिया झा गए हैं मौर जिन का नाम है उत्तर प्रदेश मुगर कार-पोरेशन । इस बाजौरिया का हाल यह है कि तोलह करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई है और तीन बरस में 8.33 करोड़ का घाटा इसको हुआ है। एष० एम० टी० की जो प्राइवेट मिल है उसमें पन्द्रह करोड़ की पूंची लगी हुई है मौर तीन चार साल मे उन को तीन चार करोड़ का मुनाफ़ा होता है सेकिन यहां झाठ करीड का चाटा होता है ।

हमारे यहां एक खड्डा भिस है। इसके विए हम लोगों वे बड़ी सड़ाई सड़ी बी, मारा बारी की बी। नेपासी रानी वी उलको मार प्रगाथा वा बीर तब इसको कम्बे में से सिया

### 367 Sugar Under. takings Amend, Bill

गया था झौर चक बन्दी के एक डिप्टी डाय रेक्टर थे उनको उसका मालिक बना दिया गया था। यह मिल देवरिया मे है। 25-30 लाख देकर इसको टेक्शोवर किया गया था। उन्होंने उसके लिए ऐसे बायलर मंगाए कि जिनकी कोई पारूरत नहीं थी। नेपाल की रानी रेवती की यह मिल थी। इस सब का नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस विनको कि राखा का घाटा हो गया। एक ये निलें हैं जिनको रिसीवर्रीया में दे दिया जाता है। बहुत गरीब होती है तो रिसीवर बिठा दिया जाता है।

तीसरी तरह की मिलें है को घापरेटिप की....

भी रामधारी शास्त्रीः अब सूगर इन्सपेक्टर बनाये जा रहे है।

भी उग्रसेन : 'बड़े सिया सो बड़े सिया, छोटे सिया सुबह्यानल्साह'। हमारे सामने दुशमन बुनाये जा से है। सब सुगर इंसपैस्टर मालिक हो गये। तो मै कह रहा था को प्रापरेटिव सिलें है झिरें साहब को। को प्रापरेटिव बहुत प्रभ्छा है, 'दिव बहुलाने को गालिव ख्याल घण्डा है। को प्रापरेटिव की मै खिलाफत नही कर सकता क्योंकि मै समाजवादी हूं, पैदा तो नही हुमा हूं, मगर बन वया समाजवादी हो, पैवा तो नही हुमा हूं, मगर बन वया समाजवादी हो, पैदा तो नही हुमा हूं, मगर बन वया समाजवादी हो, पैवा तो नही हुमा हूं, मगर बन को धापरेटिव मिलों से सब हुछ ह, समाजवादी । इन को धापरेटिव मिलों से सब हुछ ह, समाजवादी । इन को प्रापरेटिव के को प्रापरेटिव के बारे मे सैने सुना है, देखा तो नही है, एशियाई सो झलिस्ट कान्फरेस जो रंगून में हुई थी 1953 में तो वहा के फारेन सिनिस्टर मो से जे नहीं । क्रम में को देवाना चाहिये, जो खापरेटिव फार्रामग को नहीं । क्रम में जी महोदया, जहां प्राप की पार्टी का राज्य है ....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not belong to that party. I am very sorry to disillusion you.

भी उक्सलेन : वहां को प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग है सामूहिक फार्मिंग है। मगर यहां जो चीनी को प्रापरेटिव विमें हैं उनका खुदा हाफिज। खंडसारी ग्रसग है। जब टाटा, बिड़ला 10, 11 रु० गन्ने का दास देते हैं दो खंडसारी मिलें डाई ६० देती हैं, मौर बाद में कहते हैं कि पिरा जाग्री गन्ना बिक जायेगा तो पर दाम महुंचा देंमें।

जब मंत्री जी पहले विधेयक लाये 1978 में अञ्च्यायेश बना धौर उस के बाद कानून लाये। मगर सरकारों का क्या रविया है? सरकार तो वही है, लेनिन कौ एक कितावहै "स्टेट एंड रैवोस्यू शन". स्टेट, क्या है?. बहु तौ एक मशीन है सो षण करने की। उस मशीन पर इस भी बैठे हैं, मगर हम वय कहते है अन्त में राज्य युराला जायेगा, धौर हम भी कहना चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्रीय मसीनरी इतनी तपड़ी होगी कि शोषण भौं मसीन कुठित ही बायेगी, धौर सोषण धौरे धौरे स्माप्त ही बायेगा।

#### Sugar Undertakings Amend, Bill

में सुझाव देना चाहता है, बहुत मच्छा होता एक ही तरह की मिलें सब जगह रहती । हम ने उस समय कहा था, शिर्दे साहब ने ठीक कहा पहले ही कर दिया होता तो यह हालत न होती । हम बाद क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं वहां क्या होता है ? पहले चना बाट दिया, पर दिया-सलाई नहीं दी। फिर माचिस था गई तो तेल नहीं रहा। 30 साल तक कांग्रेम राज्य में यही हुआ। तो इस तरह से चीनी का सत्यानाश बाद में हुआ, मगर चीनी पैदा करने वालों का सत्यानाश पहले हुआ। आज भी साई 12 करोड ६०पहला बकाया है। कहा गये फिरेगी प्रसाद. भीर 50. 70 करोड ६० इस समय का बकाया होगा हमारे जिले की जो मिले है जो सरकार ने भी है मंत्री जी ने ली हैं भ्रभी दो मिले मेरे क्षेत्र की--बैनालपुर भौर देवरिया की जो वापर की 🖁, वह सट कर चला गया धपने घर-धाप धव उन को कागज पर टेक सीवर करेंगे। हम कहते है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय, तो सोग कहते हैं कि नही मब उस का वस्त बीत गया। तो इतना बडा सवाल है कि झाज बकाया इतना है पराना ही नहीं दिया गया, नये का तो नाम ही नहीं। सरकारी मिल का मैनेजर कहता है कि गन्ना दे आझो हाम बाद में मंत्री देगा। तो हमारे गन्ता मत्री, श्री शिव मंगल सिंह, अपने घर से देंगे। इन्हों ने कहा कि चीनी का ध्रकाल है, धौर मैं कहता हू कि चीनी के उत्पादन में कैंग्रास है, ग्रराजकता है ग्रीर इस उक्षोग से संबंधित मजदर झौर किसान तबाह है।

छितौनी मिल से मेरे पाम चिट्ठी झाई है 11 महीने से मजदूरों को तनबवाह नहीं मिली। काम करते जाझो, घर से खा कर पाझो। मेरे सेत मे एक छोटा मा कारखाना एक्षो ने लगाया या डिप्टी ढेवलपमेट कमिश्नर ने लगाया है, बह कहते है हम चलायेंग्रे ही नही। तो काश्नकार माज तबाह है।

मंत्री महो दय को इन बारे में एक व्यापक बिल लाना चाहिये या, जिस के ढारा हमारे सब उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो जाती।

मैंने पहले सुझाव दिया था कि सरकार को 15 लाख टन का बफर स्टाक बनाना चाहिए झौर 5 साख टन चीनी का निर्यात करना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

भी खप्रसेन : माननीय सदस्य, श्री सिन्दे,नेकहा हैं कि क्वोटा रिस्रीज सिस्टम हो जाये । जब ऐसा किया गया, तो प्रवमग्रासे मधिकापात. वाली वाल हो नई ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I will have to call the next speaker, Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder.

#### 369 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1900 (SAKA) takings Amed. Bill tai

भी उग्रसेग: चीनी मिल झोनजं ऐसोसियेक्षन, राज्य सरकारो झौर केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने बैठ कर क्वोटा बांधा था। नतीजा यह हुझा कि चीनी 220 क्यये प्रति क्विटल से बढ़ कर 280 रुपये प्रति क्विटल पर बिक रही है। इस सिस्टम को ऐसा राशनल बनाना चाहिये था, जिस से चीनी के बाग विचर एठा और उपजीकता को सस्ती चीनी मिलती।

इन शब्दो के साथ मेइस बिलका समयंन करता हू ग्रीरआणा करना हू कि मल्ली महोदय मेरे इन सुझावा को कार्यान्विन करेगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder. He has the floor, not you.

\*\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur); Madam Chairman, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking of Management) Amendment over Bill which is being debated at present is very limited in its scope. Its object is to save the poor cane growers from the present difficult situation. But I am afraid that through such piecemeal legislation no real good can be done either for the cane growers or for the sugar industry or for the 2.75 lakhs workers engaged in the sugar industry. At least complete solution of the problem would not be affected. The cane growers, and all other growers of cash crops like cotton, jute, tobacco etc. are victims of exploitation in two ways. Firstly, they do not gt remunerative price for their produce and secondly the have to purchase all the inputs needed for their produce at a very high price. Only last year we have seen that in U.P. alone about 18 per cent of the sugar cane crop could not be utilised and went waste. Similar was the case in other sugar cane producing States like Haryana, Andhra, Karnataka, Bihar etc. As a result there was distress sale and the poor cane growers had to sell their produce at Rs. 3.50 or 4.50 a quintal. Whereas prices of other commodities were much higher. According to my estihate about Rs. 100 crores are lying with the mill owners as arrears of sugar can dues. This was pointed out

#### 1900 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 370 takings Amend, Bill

by Shri Ugra Sen also. The purpose of this Bill is that if more than 10 per cent of the sugar cane dues remain in arrears with any mill, the Government can take over that mill. But for how long will the Government take it over? Will such mills be handed over to the previous owners again? This has to be considered carefully.

Madam Chairman, you know that in 1976-77 there were 277 sugar factories in our country and out of them 271 were actually working. The total investment in those factories were to the tune of Rs. 800 crores and their product value was estimated at Rs. 1100 crores. About 25 million sugar cane cultivators were associated with the sugar industry and 2.75 lakh workers were employed in this industry. In 1975 our country earned foreign exchange valued at Rs. 475 crores through this industry alone. After the cotton industry, this is the largest processed industry of our country. Therefore the Government should enact a comprehensive legislation and have a comprehensive sugar policy. Out then it will be possible to save this important industry as well as the cane growers.

Madam. I will like to draw your attention to a report in the 'Business Standard' paper dated 13-1-79 where in was stated that a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram to consider the question of nationalisation of the sugar mills issue. I would like to know what happened to that. In the same paper dated 20-1-79 it was also reported that the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh met in Delhi in January and considered the difficulties faced by the sugar industry as also by the cane growers. After deliberations they had suggested the creation of a buffer stock and repayment of the sum received

\*\*The original speech was delive red in Bengali.

#### 371 Sugar Undertakings Amend, Bill

through levy of excise duty to the farmers in the form of rebate so that they may get somewhat remunerative price. It was further reported that our Prime Minister, Shri Morarfi Desai was against the creation of a buffer stock because of paucity of funds etc. I want to know whether this is a fact.

Madam, the price of sugar cane has been fixed at Rs. 10/- a quintal. This price is too low. In U.P. and other places agitations are taking place under the leadership of Sangram Samiti for fixing the price of sugar cane at Rs. 15/- a quintal. I also demand that the minimum price of sugar cane should be fixed at Rs. 15/a quintal. I want to say that instead of bringing forth such piecemeal measures, a comprehensive Bill should be brought forth for helping the canegrowers the sugar industry and all those workers associated with this industry A comprehensive policy is necessary for that. I want that the sugar industry should be nationalised. After nationalisation the management should not be left in the hands of inexperienced bureaucrats who have no knowledge of the inherent problems. The management should be entrusted in the hands of such people who are well versed in the problems of the cane growers, the problems of the industry and have sound insight in domestic consumption and in matters of export. The management of the nationalised mills should consist of exports in all aspects of this industry and should have representatives of the cane growers and workers also.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that we must have a comprehensive legislation and a comprehensive sugar policy to save this large and important industry with which millions of cane growers and workers are associated. The industry should also be nationalised and managed by the category of persons suggested above. Thank you Madam.

# 17.00 hrs.

भी रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरीना): सभापति महोदया, माननीय मली जी ने ऐक्ट में जो सशोधन रखा है उसके लिए में उन्हें धन्यवाद देता ह। कम से कम पहली बार गन्ना किसानो की याद दिल्ली सरकार को आई---- इसके लिए में दिल्ली सरकार को भौर माननीय मन्त्री जी को धन्यबाद देना चाहता हू। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आपके कैवल इस संशोधन से गन्ना किसाना का कोई समाधान नही होगा। भापने जा हथियार चलाया है उससे दस मिलं कव्जे में आई है बाकी सारी की सारी मिले जैसी की सैसी पडा हुई है। जैमा कि हमारे दास्त उग्रसन जी ने कहा, उत्तर प्रदेश की कार्पोरशन की मिले या जा रिसीवरशिप में है उन पर इमका काई बस नही है। मैं बहना चाहना है कि गर्न्न की समस्या का यह काई समाधान नहीं है। सरकार के माकडा के मताबिक 38 परसेट गन्ना चीनी मिला में जाता है भीरे बाकी गन्ना केन त्रशरा में जाना है। आप जो व्यवम्था कर रहे है वह ३४ परसेट के लिए ह लेकिन जा 62 परसेट गन्ना वचा हुमा है उसका मागने छोड दिया है। यह गन्ना 3, 4 या पाच रगय क्वीटल पर बिकेगा। में जानना चाहना हू कि जनना पार्टी की मरकार ने उन किमानों के लिए क्या किया है? उन किसानो का क्या हागा ? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस झाडिनेन्स से कुछ नही होगा। झाप उन किसानों की तरफ भी ब्यान दे। मभी कोई स्कुटर किसी टक्कर में डेमज हो जाये तो उसके लिए इण्यारेस है, उमको पैसा मिल जायेगा लेकिन घरबो रूपये की गर्भ की फसल जो पिछले साल खेत में खडी रह गई. पिछले साल का गन्ना इस साल भी खडा रहा उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नही है। इसके लिये भी झापको इश्योरेम स्कीम लागु करनी चाहिये । जब तक झाप नाप इस्योरेम को लागु नही करते तब तक कुछ नही होगा। इस मोडिनेन्स के जरिये से, झगर दम परसेट से ज्यादा किसी मिल पर बकाया है. उसको माप ले लेंगे लेकिन उससे कुछ नही होगा । कैवल तलवार बांधने से कोई कार्तिल नही होता, उसको चलाना भी चाहिये।

माप किसानों का दूसरा मब से बड़ा नुकसान यह कर रहे है कि जो दोन तय करने वाला बोर्ड है, पता नहीं किस कुये में भग पड़ी है, उसने किसानो को लागत को ध्यान में न रखकर रिकवरी के हिसाब से 10 रुपये क्वीटल का भाव तय कर विया । नतीजा थह हमा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मधिकांस भीनी सिलें 11 रुपये के आसपास भाष देगी, महाराष्ट्र की चीनी मिलें, 12 रुपये देगी, बिहार की चीनी मिले. 13 रुपये देंगी और पजाब की चीनी मिले कुछ भौर भाव देगी । भाषितर इसमें किसानों का क्या कुसूर है? अगर किसी चीनी मिल की रिकवरी कम है तो उसमें मझीनरी का दोष है, वहा के मैनेजमेण्ट का दीय है। इसमें किसानी का क्या दीव है ? मेरे जनपद में एक ही जगह पर वो भीनी मिलें है----रामकीला पंत्राव चीनी मिल और दूसरी रामकीला बोतान बीनी मिल । रामकोला खेतान बीनी बिल की रिकवरी 9 परसेंट है रामकोला पंजाब चीनी

#### Sugar Under-PHALGUNA 29. 1900 (SAKA) 373 Sugar Under\_ 374 takings Amed. Bill

मिल की रिकवरी साढे 10 परसेंट है। नही किसान जब पंजाब मिल में प्रपना गन्ना में जाता है सो उसको साहे 12 रुपये मिलते है झौर जब खेतान मिल में ले आता है तो 11 रुपये ही मिलते हैं। ऐसा क्यो है? अगर दिल्ली की सरकार किसानों के साथ न्याय करना चाहती है, मगर सचमुच में किमानों की भलाई करना चाहती है तो सारे देश के लिए चीनी के सम्बन्ध में एक पालिसी बनानी पड़ेगी। जैसा कि हमारे दिल्ली के मांसद, श्री कंबरलाल गप्त जी ने कहा कि कही झगले साल चीनी महगी न हो आये. में कहना चाहगा कि आप इसको रोक नहीं सकेंगे। भाषने गन्ना किसानो को जितना मारा है उसका नतीजा यही होगा कि वे गन्ना नहीं बोयेंगे. नहीं वो रहे है ग्रीर ग्रगले माल नही तो उसके ग्रगले साल पांच रुपये किला चीनी खाने के लिए ग्राप तैयार हो जायें। यह सरकार की अवरदर्शी पालिसी है। इन के पास एक ही नुस्खा है कि ये बाहर से चकन्दर की चीनी मगाना गरू कर देगे । भाज हमारेँ देश में गन्ने की सब से ज्यादा रिकवरी 12 प्रतिप्रत माती है. जब कि चकन्दर की चीनी की रिकवरी 16 प्रतिशत भाती है. येँ बाहर से चकन्दर की चीनी मंगा कर खिलायेंगें। हिन्दूस्तान का किसान भर जाय, इन को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है।

इस लिये मैं झाप के माध्यम से कचि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता ह----आप थोड़ा कान खोल कर सून सें, अगर इस देश में गन्ना किसानों को बचाना है तो आप को एक हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बैठानी चाहिये जो गन्ना किसानों की लागत को देख कर, गन्ने और जीनी के रिश्ते को तय करें, उद्योग को भी नुकसान होने से बचाय ग्रीर गन्ना किसानों को भी बचाये। इस माहिनेन्स से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

भ्राप ने डी-कण्टोल किया। बडी तारीफ़ की गई। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि जितना बड़ा घन्याय धाप में गन्ना किसानों के साथ चीनी को डी-कण्ट्रोल कर के किया, शायद इतना बढ़ा धन्याय पहले न हुमाहो । भाप ने सहसा बिना कोई पालिसी निर्धा-रित किये डी-कण्ट्रोल कर दिया । जो कनेटी झाप ने बैठाई थी, जिस ने डी-कण्ट्रोल की सिफारिश की थी. उस ने अपनी सिफारिश में यह भी कहा था कि आप को 15 लाख टन चीनी का बफर-स्टाक भी बनाना चाहिये। सैकिन झाप में उन की इस सिफारिश को नहीं माना, एकदम भीनी को डी-कण्टोल कर दिया। जिस का परिणाम यह हुमा---जैसा शिण्डे साहब ने भी कहा है---सारी चीनी एक बार में ही बाखार में भा गई।

हिन्दुस्तान में सरकार के मुताबिक छोटी-बड़ी सभी चीनी मिलों की मिला कर चीनी की एवरेज लागत 230 रुपये प्रति विवटल साती है, लेकिन चीनी किस माब में बिकी ? हमारे यहां रामकोला मिल ने, जिसे सरकार बलाती है---- 162 रुपये विवटल में चीनी बेच कर झपने गोदाम खाली किये, आज कल षोड़ा दान बढ़ा है----190--192 स्पर्य में विक रही है, मगर नहीं सालम रहा तो बाप इस उचान को कहा में बाना बाहते 🕻 किसानों को कहा ने

# takings Amend, Bill

जाना चाहते हैं? जहां 3 लाख मबदूर काम करत हैं, 300 के करीब देश में चीनी मिलें हैं घीर 20 करोड़ किसानों का इस से प्रत्यक्ष या घ्रप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ताल्लूक है----इन सब को माप कहा ले जाना चाहते है ? ग्राप मजदरों की मांग पर टैक्सटाइल कारणो-रेशन बना सकते हैं, लेकिन आप शगर कारपोरेशन माफ़ इण्डिया नही बना सकते ।

इस लिये मैं सफ़ाई के साथ कहना चाहता हं----अगर गन्ना किसानों को बचाना है तो भाप को काप इसोरेंस की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, देव झाप किसानों को बचा सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं—गन्ना झाज भी 4-5 रुपये विवटल में जा रहा है। मेरा द्रुसरा सुझाव है---ग्राप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये--आप का सिस्टम आफ़ रिलीज इस प्रकार का हो कि खाने वालों को चीनी 3 रुपये किलो के झासपास मिल सकें। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है-----ग्राप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये----चाहे शगर फैक्ट्रीज की जांभी हालत हा, आप को सारी जगहों के लिए किसानो के गन्ने का एक दाम मुकरिर करना चाहिये। जो दाम-देने-वाली कमेटी है, मेहरबानी कर के उस में किसी किसान को रखिये। पंत नगर युनीवसिटी न इस साल कहा है कि गन्ने की लागत 13 रुपये क्विटल के मासपास माती है, तब फिर इस सरकार ने कौन से मंह से गन्ने का दाम 10 रुपये तय किया है---- क्या यह किसानां की सरकार है, जनता की सरकार है ? माप तमाम जगहों के विश्वविद्यालयों के नकशे की देख लीजिए कि किसान को गन्ना पैदा करने में **क्या** लागत आनी है, उसको कितनी मेहनत और मशक्कत करनी पड़ती है, कपड़ा उसे किस दाम पर मिलता है। मै तो यह कहंगा कि 1970 में जो दाम थे, उसको भाधार मान कर हर चीज का दाम निर्धारित कर दीजिए, तब उसे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। माज किसान संगठत हो कर खेत नहीं जला सकता भौर भाप की सरकार कुछ कर नहीं सकती । इस लिए मेहरवानी कर के किसान को मजबूर न करें कि वहु बजा बोना बन्द कर दे झौर तब जैसे इण्डोनेशिया में शगर इण्डस्टीज बन्द हो गई थीं, उसी तरह से झाप की इण्डस्टीज भी बैठ जायंगी भौर तब हम को दूसरों कामुंह ताकना पढ़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Rajagopala Naidu-not here. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad); Madam Chairman, this Bill serves a limited purpose of putting some pressure on the millowners to make prompt payment to the cane-growers. If it is politically motivated, even then it is a good Bill. After all the Minister is a politician, he is not a Sarvodaya man and he has to look to the interests of his Party and politics also to the interest of the

country...(Interruptions) in helping himself he tries to help the canegrowers.

Sir, sugar is a commodity which is produced in six months and it is to be sold in 12-15 months. What about the 6-9 months period-I am asking? If the dues are more than 10 per cent, the government is going to take over the factories. How is it possible for the factory to pay the full money, holding stocks for 9 months. Of course in my State we pay on the 15th day of cane supply to private, government and co-operative sugar factories. But some members, without understanding the sugar industry and the problems facing the industry, are trying to attack Maharashtra sugar co-operatives. I am a neighbour to that State and I have seen Maharashtra sugar factories. In that backward regions Shri V. P. Naik, a sitting Member of this House, and a former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has started establishing co-operative sugar factories and the area has become very prosperous. Shri Vasant Rao Patil, a former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has established several co-operative sugar factories in the State and they are paying very high price for sugar cane. Once they even used to pay Rs. 190 per tonne when the Government price was only Rs. 100-110.

It is unfortunate that people go on abusing the co-operatives. They say sugar empire of Maharashtra. Three years ago, the entire sugar cane crop in UP failed there being no rains and also there were many pests which destroyed the crop. In that situation, it was Maharashtra sugar that saved the country. You have all forgotten that and you go on abusing that industry and its promoters. I want to know whether it is a fact after take-over of four sugar factories in Maharashtra by the government, these factories have not paid even the wages to the workers. In our State on the 30th day, if the wages are not paid, simply the head of the Manager

will be broken. I do not know why you are going to take over the factories which you cannot manage. Threatening is all right but don't put that threat into action and don't go on trying to condemn this industry which is doing yeomen service.

You have to make some provision for giving loans on the sugar stocks. Loans on the sugar stocks are mounting with high rate of interest sugar prices have gone down, the Banks are demanding the Marginal money and demanding to refund the money. Under such circumstances your insistence of taking over the factories is not proper. Most of our factories are quite prosperous and, they will pay. But most of the factories in the country are not prosperous and selfsufficient. In Andhra, Karna**ta**ka, Maharashtra and Gujarat, they are paying. You should do something to help those factories which are in distress.

If you want the sugar industry to survive, you have to take a longterm view. If you are going to carry out this threat-some responsible members of Janata are talking that all sugar factories should be nationalled because of their 'bookish socialism' they-with this fear being there, most of these sugar factoryowners are not modernising their factories. So the position must be made clear...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: They have become sick.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: They have become sick on account of Government Policy. It is the government after nationalising certain factories who have not paid wages to workers for the last 4 months. This is nationalisation. The Government have also to get money from the banks. But if there is no production, how and wherefrom will the government get money? That is the trouble.

Our hon. Minister, Shri Barnala has done a good thing in removing the con-

### 377 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1900 (SAKA) takings Amed. Bill tak

trols on sugar but failed to regularise the releases. There is a cut-throat competition. The Maharashtra sugar factories will survive and only the others in U.P., Bihar factories will die. Whatever sugarcane is produced in U.P. in four acres that much cane is produced in Maharashtra in one acre and in 11 acres in Andhra Pradesh. But you do not see the yeoman service that has been rendered to the sugar growers and sugar industry.

Vasant Dada Patil, in Sangli has sugarcane in his five acres of land. He has established a sugar cane factory which has produced 6,000 bags of sugar per day. There they have established a college, a hostel where the poor people are given free food.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, you are repeating yourself.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What I tell the Minister is that the M P5. are ignorant of the fact about the sugar factories. I request them to go and see the factories in Maharashtia, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat as to how the cooperative sugar factories are working there. Then they will understand as to how much of money they are contributing by way of excise duty and how much of money they are contributing by way of sales-tax and how much of money they are paying to the labourers. These things must also be taken into account, What does Shri Ugrasen know about sugar Industry? He does not know anything about the working of the sugarcane factories in the South. Without seeing them he goes on speaking. Let him go there tomorrow if he has the time. Also let Mr. Gupta go and see. Without understanding they are talking about the sugarcane factories. They talk about sugarcane at the time of taking sugar cane juice in Delhi. Why should they go on talking about the sugarcane factories? At least before talking about them they should pay a visit but they should not go on the basis of what they read in the news

#### 0 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 378 takings Amend, Bill

papers near in Market place. Let them go to one of the sugar factories and see for themselves as to how they are working and how the people in that area are benefited. Maharashtra State has become very prosperous. That area is worthseeing. Let them see the irrigation system and boring wells. They are making use of much water by lift irrigation. Take for instance Sangli. There are 35 lift irrigation schemes over river Krishna to irrigate about 35,000 acres of land. Most of the water of Krishna which has to come in Sangli is being used in Maharashfra. By the wholesale nationalisation if the Minister does not leave any sugar factory in the country, then the sugar factories may become sick within two or three years. I would warn you, as Mr. Shinde has just said, there will be sugar famine by 1980 or 1981. The cane area in A. P. has and by the time gone down by 40 per cent. We go to next elections; the Janata Government will be out leaving sugar famine in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there not an invitation to Andhra Pradesh also? Mr. Hukam Dev Narayan Yadav.

भी हकम देव नारायण यादव (मधवनी) · मभापति महोदया, मैं सरकार का ध्याने आर्कुप्ट करना चाहगा कि यह जो चीनी मिल का मधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है, हमारे यहा भी तीन चीनी मिल है ग्रीर तीनो को सरकार अधिग्रहण कर चुको है ग्रीर उन्हे चलाभी रही है। लेकिन सरकार के नियंत्रण में ग्राने के बाद से भी उन चीनी मिलों में कोई सुधार नही हमा है। महाराजा दरभंगा के कंटोल में जब ये चीनी मिले थी, जैसी उम समय वहां व्यवस्था था, वैसी माज भी है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नही हमा है। बल्किमै तो यह भी देखता हू कि जब दरभेगा महाराज इन मिलो को चलाता था तो मिलो मे ब्यापार के दब्टिकोण से, व्यवस्था के दब्टिकोण से ग्रम्छे जानकार लोग रहते थे। लेकिन जब से ये मिलें सरकार के नियंत्रण में झायी है तब से ऐसे लोग मैनेजिंग ठायरेक्टर धौर झन्म पोस्टो पर रख दिये गये है जिनको उस काम की जानकारी ही नहीं हैं। जिन को चीनी मिलो के प्रबन्धकों को पार्टम का ज्ञान नहीं रहता है, मझीनरो का ज्ञान नहीं होता है, चीमी मिलों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं, उनको बिठा दिया जाना है भौर इसका नतीका यह होता है कि उन को घपने कब्जे में लेने के बाद उनका प्रवन्ध ठीक नहीं चल पाता है। हमारे यहां एक कहाबत प्रचलित हो गई है कि सरकार ने

# 379 Sugar Under. takings Amend. Bill

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

जिस को छुमा बहुमुमा। सरकार के छुने से उस मे से गन्ध दुर्गेध निकलने लगती है। इस चीज को झापको देखना चाहिये झौर इस को ठीक करना चाहिये। मै मधिग्रहण का विरोधो नही हुं। 1974 से हमारे यहां चीनी मित्तों को अधिगृहीत किया जाता रहा है । रैयाम चीनी मिल पांच साल से मधिगृहीत है । उस में भी किसानों का गन्ने का बकाया पडा हवा है जिस का भूमतान उनको नही हो पाया है। चानीम लाख देपया दो साल से जिन दो मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है उन की तरफ बकाया है लेकिन उसका भगतान नहीं किया गया है। किसान का चालीस, पैतालीस लाख रुपया जो बकाया पड़ा हुम्रा है इसमे किसान बडा परेशान है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जीनी मिलें धाने के बाद सरकार के प्रति या उस व्यवस्था के प्रति किसान के मन में जो एक जोश की भावना होनी चाहिये वह पैदा नही होती है। यह मर रहा है।

जब संसदीब सलाहकार समिति दौरे पर गई थी तब मैं भी बौरे पर गया था। महाराष्ट्र में परावरा नगर में हम लोगों ने सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में चल रही बीली मिलों को देखा था। वहां पर हमने पाया कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में चल रही चीनी मिलं बास्तव में सत्र सही दुष्टिकोण प्रपत्ता कर चलें तो बीनी मिलों का बहुत भण्छा संचालन हो मकता है और उन से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। जिम नरह से बहां इनका संचालन इम क्षेत्र में में करकिया जा रहा है उसी तरह ते अगर दूसरी जगह किया जाए तो किसान का बहुत भगदा लाभ मिल सकता है। इस वीब पर हम को ध्यान देना होगा।

एक बनियादी बात को झाप ले। चीनी मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि चीनी का उत्पादन करने में उनको नुक्सान होता है। किसान का गन्ना जब तक उसके खेत में रहता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि वह कृषि क्षेत्र मे है झौर जब खेत में से चला जाता है मिलों में तो बहा से प्रौद्योगिक उत्पादन मुरू होता है। भव यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां रिकवरी बहुत कम होती है, नी प्रतिगत होती है। माप देखें कि मगर साढे बारह रुपये क्विटल गर्भे का दाम दिया जाना है उस मे से नौ किलो चीनी निकलती है, सौ विवटल यभा दिया जाता है नो क्विटल चीनी पैदा होगी । साढे बारह स्पये का गन्नादेने पर नौ किलों चीनी झगर निकलती है तब भी मिल मालिक कहता है कि चीनी के उत्पादन में घाटा है। यह तो मंग्नेर नगरी चौपट राजा बाली बात है। यह तो मंधा व्यापारी है और बहरी सरकार है या बहरा व्यापारी और मिल मालिक है झौर मंघी सरकार है। दोनों में मे कोई न कोई संघा जरूर है। जब नौ किसो चीनी साढ़े बारह रुपये बजे में से निकलती है तो वह सवा रुपया में तैबार ही जाती है। उस में घगर व्यवस्था खर्च जोड विमा जाए भौर बीस, तीस, जालाम या पवास प्रतिसत भी जोड दिया जाए तब भी चीनी पौने दो रुपये था कर पक्ती है। भीनी वाजार में तीन साहे. तीन स्थवे किसो जिकती थी। तब भी क्या कारण है कि म्यापारी कहता है, जिस मालिक कहता है कि

### Sugar Undertakings Amend. Bill

हम को नुक्सान होता है। इसका साफ अर्थ यह निकलता है कि नौकरशाही, राजनेता भ्रौर व्यापारी का कुछ न कुछ गठबन्धन रहा है। चीनी मिल मालिक सम्पूर्ण राजनीति का केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है। उसके पैसे पर राजनीति चलती रही है। पैसा से कर चोनी मिल मालिक राजनीतिज्ञों के धागे पीछे धुमत रहे है। मब मंत्री महोदय को बुढ़ता से काम करना चाहिये भौर मजबुती से इस नीति पर कायम रहना चाहिये। इसके कुछ नतीजे भी उनको भोगने पड़ सकते हैं। बिहार में सब से पहले वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पुरी ठाकूर ने एलान किया कि चीनी मिल मालिक ग्रगर मिलो को नहीं चलाएंगे तो हम उनको झछिगृहीत करेंगे । चीनी मिल मालिक कलकत्ता हाई कोट में चले गए। चीनी मिल मालिक कर्पुरी ठाकूर के खिलाफ है भौर थैलिया ले कर, पैसा ले कर खड़े रहते हैं। और कहने हैं कि कर्पुरी ठाकुर से इसका बदला चुकाना है। इस वान्से आपको बहत सतर्क रहना पडेगा। अधिग्रहण करने का जो कदम है यह बहुत मच्छा है। लेकिन आपको व्यवस्था में भी झामूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब तक बह नही होता है व्यक्ति शद्ध नही हो मकता है। व्यक्ति लाख बदलते चले आए व्यवस्था याद मपवित्र है तो व्यक्ति कभी पविन्न नही रह मकेगा। इस वान्ते व्यवस्थाको भी भाष बदले । जो पुंजीपतियों के हाथ में व्यवस्था है उस व्यवस्था को जाप बदले। शद्ध दण्टिकोण से व्यवस्था का लागुकरने के लिए किसान भीर मजदर को चाना मिलो में बाप हिस्सा दें, उनको मधिकार दे, तब कहा जाकर यह परिवर्तन हो सकता है। वनां कुछ फर्क नही रह आएगा। मैनेजर को बिठा झ, इंस्पेक्टर को सौप देंगे तो कुछ नही होगा। इन वास्ते व्यवस्था को झाप बदलिये, तब कुछ भला हा सकता है, बना कुछ फल निकलने बाला नही ह।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): The measure that the Government has taken is simply ha fhearted and it is not sufficient for the purpose which the country is required to meet. The sugar industry is facing serious crisi3. The measure taken by the Government is not sufficient at all to meet the situation. This has been made amply clear by the facts which have been stated and by the figures which have been given by the Government itself. There are the mills which have been taken over by the Government but they are not able to pay the arrears of the sugarcane growers. That means that by simply issuing ordinances or by taking half-hearted measures the Government is not going to meet the situation, which has been created by their not properly thought-out policy in regard to the decontrol of sugar. The other thing that I would urge

# 381 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1990 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 382 takings Amed, Bill takings Amend, Bill

upon the Government is this. I would tell you what happened in my constituency, in my district. There is a tehsil whose name is Vita. It is in Sangli district of Maharashtra. Hundreds of cane-growers there have brought their cane in a procession to the tahsildar's office and dumped the whole thing near the tehsildar's office. They are not able to get enough price; they are not able to have the cane crushed. They delivered their cane there and they went away peacefully. We want to know from the Government as to what steps they are going to take to give relief to them so that they are not affected by the ill-thought out policies of the Government. It is a sort of man-made crisis.

When the hon. Deputy Prime Mini ter and Minister of Finance imposed some of the levies in his Budget Proposals, the country was glad to know that some of the wives of Ministers went to him and pleaded for some relief in those cases. I am glad that the Dy. Prime Minister came out with his sympathetic consideration. But, may I ask this: Is it the duty of the Ministers' wives only to protect the interest of the consumers alone? Are they not at all worried or concerned about the cane-growers in the country? Will they lead such a demonstration to the house of our present Agriculture Minister or the Deputy Minister? I don't think so. They will not go to that length. And the answer is guite simple. A point was raised by one of the Janata Members. He referred to a referendum. Will it be referendum of the consumers only? Will the Government take the referendum throughout the country of the cane-growers only? I am sure that hundred percent would be voting against the measure taken by the Government itself. I therefore urge upon the Government to retrace the step. They should not have any sort of dhocism in these matters. The loopholes pointed out by Shri Annasaheb Shinde should be plugged and they should take a long-range view of the

#### whole matter before it is too late.

What I submit is this. There is a crisis since decontrol of sugar was undertaken in August last vear. There is one thing lacking in respect of solving this problem. There is no political will on the part of the Government to come to the help of the cane-growers in a sufficiently decisive manner. The last point which I wish to point out i3 this. The Government says that they are most concerned with the arrears of the cane-growers. Will they undertake a survey in the country of the indebtedness of the cane-growers, which has been the result of these half-hearted measures of the Government? It is my request to the Government that the Government should see to it that they are not indebted due to the short-sighted policies of the Government. These are my suggestions and I hope that the hon. Minister will consider them. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE 1N THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to the hon' ble Members who have contributed to the discussion on sugar. At the outset I would like to say that this is not a Bill to solve the problems of the sugar industry. This Bill has a very limited objective. One of the clauses of the Act that we had passed left it ambiguous. It could be interpreted in two ways and that has led to certain difficulties in the implementation of the Act and, therefore, we have come again before this House to seek an amendment in the Act. The objective is very simple. We want to remove ambiguity and make our intentions very clear. Our honourable Member has proposed that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opmion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not moved the amendment.

# 383 Sugar Under. takings Amed. Bill

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Alright, Now, a charge has been made that we have mis-managed the sugar industry. I will take up that charge a little later because the sugar policy has been attacked from all quarters in one way or the other. 1 would first like to briefly state some of the achievements of the new sugar policy. First is that sugar is now available at a rate at which it was not available during the last so many years The consumers are very happy. How in the most interior parts of this country, sugar is available in plenty and that is why its consumption has gone up. According to my assessment of the situation, the sugar industry suffers from two disadvantages First, is of over-production and second due to out-moded plants of the factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar If we can take care of these. I think, the sugar industry has a very bright future.

As far as over-production is concerned, I am very happy to inform the House that that problem is nearly solved Since the de-control of sugar its consumption has gone up considerably. It has gone up by nearly 25 percent and it is now 5 lakh tonnes a month for the lart five months. If we continue to consume sugar at this rate we would have consumed 60 lakh tonnes plus if we add to it the quantity that we have decided to export then the total will be nearly 65 or little more than 65 lakh tonnes that we will be producing this sugar year So as far as the problem of increase in carry-overs is concerned I am hopeful that the carry-over will not increase and to that extent the problem of over-production seems to have been solved.

I would also like to state that in the dual price policy that was in operation for a long time there was lot of corruption. In large parts of the country levy sugar which was intended for rural areas never reached there. There was serious leakage and recording to my estimate blackmoney to the tune of one hundred

# MARCH 20, 1979

## Sugar Under. 384 takings Amend. Bill

crore of rupees was generated due to this dual policy alone. All that has been overcome. We certainly have new difficulties and I do not claim that the sugar industry is on a very sound basis even now. But I must state that it is on the way to recovery The sugar industry in the past was on very artificial props. Firstly, it depended on exports and secondly on very high prices in the open market. As far as the international markets are concerned, at that time the price of sugar was £ 700 per tonne and now it is in the neighbourhood of £ 100 per tonne. That difference is there and we cannot escape such a drastic reduction in the international We have to be a part of the price world and if something like that happens in the rest of the world, we will also have to experience the repercussions

Now, about the charge of mismanagement In fact, we are not managing them at all. We have freed the sugar industry except to the extent that they are required to keep crushing and to keep on paying the statutory price. We are not trying to manage the sugar industry. If there is mismanagement, it is because of the cut-throat competition that the industrialists them elves entered into And I am sorry to say that the cooperative mills in Maharashtra were the first to start selling by under-cutting the rates. Who asked them to under-sell? We did not ask them to sell their sugar at Rs. 160/or Rs 170/- per quintal.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: How to pay the cane-growers?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: How are you managing now? As I have said earlier, they were surviving only on artificial prop3. Even after decontrol the industry had been asking the Government for regulating its releases. Why should the Government regulate the releases? It is the function of the industry itself, and I understand that you are

# 385 Sugar Under- PHALGUNA 29, 1900 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 386 takings Amend. Bill takings Amend. Bill

doing something on those lines now. You could have done it earlier.

As far as the Government is concerned, after the decontrol we will watch and will intervene only when the price rises beyond a certain level. That we had made very clear. But so long as the retail price remain3 below that level. we are not going to intervene. And we are not intervening with a purpose. Let the industry forget those days when they were propped up by the artificial means. Let the industry return to a realistic basi3. Everything would have gone on fine, but for this cutthroat competition between the industrialists, in which, unfortunately, the cooperative mills are also indulging.

Contrary to our expectations, the sugar prices fell very stepply. I concede the point that if those prices had continued, it would have been very difficult for the Mills to pay the cane dues. While, we are not intervening, the sugar industry has itself decided to sell its products according to certain discipline. We are happy that while their prices remain below the prescribed level, they will be able to raise the price of sugar and generate enough finances to pay for the cane that they are purchasing. We are trying to help them in every way, for example, a decision has been taken to create a buffer-stock. Secondly, we have also asked the banks to enhance the credit limit. We will help the industry; but we will not, and we cannot do what is expected of them. While we will try to enable them to pay the cane dues-I must say it very frankly-if they fail to pay, the Act will become operative. Whether a factory is in the private sector or cooperative sector, does not make any difference, as far as we are concerned.

This question has been raised by Mr. Shinde. He seems to think that the cooperative sugar industry cannot be touched by the Union Government.

# SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: You are misrepresenting me. What I said was that this was a State subject. According to the Constitution, 7th Schedule it is so, and you should therefore have consulted the State Government.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sugar industry is a scheduled industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 which means that the Government of India is the authority to legislate under entry 52 of the Union List, of the 7th Schedule and Article 31(a) (1) (b) of the Constitution. In this view, there is no need to consult the State Government before undertaking legislation.

I may also point out that there was some urgency at that time. If we had not acted swiftly, the factories would not have started crushing. There was no time to consult the State Government, but I can assure him that not a single sugar factory has been taken over, without consulting Government. In many the State cases they asked us to stay our hands for a week or two. We have taken their advice. Not a single factory has been taken over, without consulting the State Governments.

Now I come to the loan that has been given to the U.P. Government. There is a misunderstanding that that money is to be utilized for subsidizing the industry It is not so. It is a loan, not to the industry, but to the UP State Government. And they will utilize it only for clearing the arrears of cooperative and Statesector factories.

As far as the factories that have been taken over by the Union Government are concerned, we are also taking measures to clear the dues. In fact, against Rs. 7.5 crores of arrears, we have already paid Rs. 3.55 crores We will certainly clear the arrears before the end of the sugar season.

I do not know according to what kind of arithmetic one hon. Member

#### 387 Sugar Under. takings Amed. Bill

said that we have buffer stocks worth R3. 700 crores. That is not so. We will be having just 5 lakh tonnes. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not here to clarify if. I am sorry.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Some reference has been made about the additional price that is being paid by the U.P. and Bihar Governments. At least, we have not approved of that. They are doing it out of their own resources, as far as Government of India is concerned.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect, I know that you know this subject. But the point is that the budgetary resources in States where budget is badly needed for providing relief to the poor and for development are being used like this. Whether it is a desirable measure; whether it does not create distortion in the economy.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I accept your advice and I will pass it on to the State Goxernments. This advice is not for us. It is for the State Governments. I will certainly pass on your good advice to the State Governments. A question of prices has been raised by some friends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who have raised questions should listen to the Minister's reply instead of talking among themselves.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: One hon. Member has suggested a price of Rs. 15 per quintal for sugar cane. Now, under the present situation. a3 I have said, it is not even possible to make two ends meet by paying even the minimum statutory price. Then how do you expect that the price of cane will be raised to Rs. 15 a quintal? Secondly, I would like to make this very clear that all those who are pleading for higher price for cane, do not with the same emphasis plead for a higher price for consumer.

भी उप्रसंस : समाजवादी देशों में ऐसा हुआ है कम्ज्यूमर्ज को कम दाम पर दियां गया है झौर उत्पादकों को ज्यादा वाम दिये गये है।

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is not possible at the same time. There will have to be some relationship between the prices paid by consumer and the prices received by the cane-growers. If I may say so, the minimum statutory price, taking into consideration the present low price of sugar, is not unfair.

रामबारी शास्त्रीः यहातो कन्ज्यूमर कौ घ्यान में इखकर सरकार चलती है। यही तो रौना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Continuous running commentary will not be recorded.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Certain complaints have been made about the Bihar sugar factories. Now I do not know whether the hon. Member knows that we have not taken over a single sugar factory in Bihar. It is the State Government which has taken over those sugar factories; and I cannot explain or justify whatever may be happening there. One hon, Member has suggested that excise duty should be reduced. If we do that, the consequence of that would be that the khandsariwalas and gur manufacturers will just be wiped out. They are already in great distress. Fifty per cent of the khandsari are not working; and if we further reduce the excise duty, then they will have no chance to work at all. In fact, reduction in excise duty will not help us at all. I have also to state that while most of the Members are very sympathetic and I can appreciate their sympathy that the cane supplier to sugar factories should be paid promptly if possible, at a higher rate, but what is happening to those faimers who are unable to supply their cane to the factories. I perfectly agree with Shindesahib when he says, if subsidy had to be given by any State Government, that subsidy should have gone to those farmers who were making gur or khandsari out of that.

I agree with the hon. Member who said that due to no fault of theirs, the

#### Sugar Under-PHALGUNA 29, 1900 (SAKA) Sugar Under. 389 takings Amend, Bill takings Amend. Bill

cane growers sometimes get a lower price when the prices are linked to recovery. Recovery is dependent upon the quality of the cane as well as quality of the plant. To the extent the plant is damaged and inefficient the farmers suffer for no fault of theirs. This practice has been in vogue for a long time; it is one of the legacies. We are already studying whether it is possible or practical to fix the price of cane according to the quality. Certain studies are being made and if we can find a method of relating the price of cane to its quality and not to the recovery we will certainly implement that from the next season.

It is true that this year the arrears have mounted up. I can assure the House that we will take all possible measures to see that these arrears are reduced. Last season when the arrears had gone up beyond 84 crores. I had said that the arrears would be brought down within reasonable limits and we were successful in that. I hope that we will egain bring down the arrears. It would not be proper for me or the Government to act in the middle of the season.

श्री जग्रसेन : उन्होने गम्ने का दाम देना शंक नहीं किया है भीर सीजन बीत रहा है । यह सवाल हमारे सामने हैं। हम लौगो का खद का गला है भौर पैमन्ट देना शुरू नहीं किया भौर कुर्क अमीन हमारे बैल झौर भैस खोल ले जाते हैं। यह हमारे माथ ही रहा है भीर भाष इसको आनते है।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAFRMAN; Do you want to hear the Minister's reply or not. You raised a question and he is replying to the question. Do not go on asking series of questions. He is replying to your question; please listen.

भी उन्नेतेन : यह हमारा सवाल है झौर इस को करे बिना हम मान नहीं सकते, यह माप जानती है।

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I was saying that we are fully conscious of the need to clear the arrears and we will take effective measures. But if we intervened and took over the

# 390

factories in the middle of the season it would not be in the interest of the cane growers. Let the cane first be crushed and I can assure you that this measure and other measures that we can think of will be taken to see that the cane arrears are cleared very soon after the sugar season is over.

भी दौलत राम सारण (चुरू) : बकिया पर भ्याज क्यों नही दिलाते ?

भी भानु प्रताप सिंह : मिलेगा, वह कानून के मन्दर है।

भी दौलत राम सारणः कानून के घन्दर तो पेमेण्ट करना भी है, कानुन की बात<sup>ि</sup>न कहें।

भी भानु प्रताप सिंह : मै सिर्फ यह कहना बाहता हुं कि यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य समझते हो कि झभी काम करना चाहिये तो वे बताएं. मैं उन की मिल लेने का इन्तजाम करा दुंगा लेकिन बाद में यह न कहें कि गन्ना नहीं पैरा गया। यन्ने की पीराई होने दीजिए, उस के बाद जितने भी संभव उपाय होंगे. उन का उपयोग करके गन्ने की कीमत दिलाई जाएगी।

With these words I think I have replied to most of the objections. I move that Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar (Taking over of Undertokings Management) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause discussion. Now I take up Clause 2.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 9,---

after "section (1)' insert-

'in clause (a), after the words "sugar undertaking" the words "other than cooperative society which is owned by cane-growers and duly registered under respective State Cooperative Act or a cooperative society in which State Government is a share-holder". shall be inserted and'. (5).

MARCH 20, 1979

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 14,---

omit "before that date". (6).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 5 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 6 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Ayes have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want Division?

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Do you not want to hear me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Not on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already put it to vote. This has been negatived.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Is it the way that the Chair should behave with these amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clawe 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bil be passed".

कुथारी भौगवेन बरूकण आर्इ पटेल (मेहसाना) सभापति महांदया, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि गभे में जो परेशानी होती है तो इस को छोड कर कोई दूसरी चीख पैदा करो। गन्ना महाराष्ट्र में होता है, हमारे गुजरात में होता है। वहां मुगर कण्टेन्ट गन्नी में ज्यादा होता है। वहां मिलो को फायदा पहुचता है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से सुझाव है कि इस को छोड कर कोई दूसरी चीज की खेती करो, क्योंकि मिल मालिको के दरवाजे पर खडे होते हो ?

भी भानु प्रसाप सिंह : सथापनि महोदया, मैं केवल इनना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत सुझाव रखा है, हम उनको व्यान में रखेंवे । लेकिन गन्ना उद्योग की सुरुपति उत्तर प्रदेश सौर बिहार में ही पहले-पहल हुई थी । बाकी देश के लोगों ने तो इंदनजे बाद में सीखा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed'.

The motion was adopted. 18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 21, 1979/Phalguna 30, 1900 (Saka).