

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

the Presidential Address. So, I assure the House that the necessary steps regarding this urgent matter of public importance will be given due attention.

18.57 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

BAGASSE-BASED PAPER INDUSTRY IN NORTH BIHAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. We will have to conclude it within half an hour.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Sir, I do not think you will give me half an hour. I will be as co-operative as you expect anybody else because, at times, I also occupy the Chair. But I think you yourself will realise the seriousness and utility of the issue, not only in the context of Bihar or UP, but in a way for the entire country. Therefore, I am hoping, may be against hope, that you will be kind enough to relax the ruling or observation to some extent in the present case.

For the convenience of all concerned, I would read out extracts from my Unstarred Question No. 3502, answered on the 9th July, 1980 as also the reply given by the hon'ble Minister of Industry. The extracts are:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a research paper entitled 'Industrial programmes for Fourth Plan, Bihar' published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1967;

"(b) whether referring to the industrialisation of North Bihar, the publication concludes 'North Bihar seems to be ideally situated for location of bagasse-based paper mills in the country';

(c) whether it is a fact that the region north of the Ganga in Bihar is one of the most densely populated,

has almost no industry and its per capita income is one of the lowest in the country;"

The Minister, who happens to be present here, replied:

"(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been recognised that North Bihar is industrially backward and has potential for setting up a paper plant based on bagasse."

I would respectfully submit that, in my humble opinion, based on extensive and intensive personal knowledge, whosoever might have prepared the draft, has done so without realising the gravity of the extreme economic distress from which North Bihar, particularly the four districts that have sugar mills, is suffering. The answer appears to be a routine one without any life, let alone a soul.

My second point, which is more important, is that if as has been recommended by the research paper prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, paper mills or a chain of paper mills are established in North Bihar, it may prove to be the pioneer or harbinger or establishment of paper mills in all the sugarcane producing States of the country and—I do not know what amount worth of paper is imported every year in this country—we will not only become self-sufficient in respect of all varieties of paper including newsprint but probably we will be in a position to export paper to different countries of the world. This is an aspect to which naturally I lay more importance.

19 hrs.

Now, to elucidate my points, I have mentioned in the question itself that the Research Paper 'Industrial Programmes for Fourth-Plan, Bihar' published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1967, had *inter alia* stated:

"North Bihar seems to be ideally situated for location of bagasse based paper mills in the country."

Should my information be correct; for the preparation of this Research Paper, the State Government of Bihar paid a fee of Rs. 2 lakhs or so to the Council. But again, to be fair to the Government of Bihar, I make bold to say that no one who is any one in the Bihar Government today or had been so earlier, has cared to open up the pages of this book. Naturally I would not like to place any blame at the door of Govt. of India for this lapse. I would, however, respectfully draw your attention and the attention of the Minister in particular, to the fact that earlier than 1967, the Report of the Committee on Rehabilitation and Modernisation of Sugar Factories in India, (1965) popularly known as Gundu Rao Committee Report, at pages 330-331 had, *inter alia* stated:

"If the factories are supplied with good quality coal to replace bagasse, the bagasse produced by North Bihar Sugar Factories can feed six paper factories of 100 tonnes each."

This is in the Report of the Gundu Rao Committee which had been appointed by the Union Ministry of Agriculture. What happened to this Report, I will speak to you subsequently; or if the Minister is in a position, he would try to shed light on the fate of this Report. But let me make it clear, at the very outset that so far as Bihar or U.P. was concerned, or to the best of my knowledge so far as the entire country was concerned, nothing whatever was done on the report and recommendations of this Committee by the Union Government. So, the Government of Bihar have been only treading in the footsteps of the Union Ministries of Agriculture and Industry.

The other day I had made the observation that the Census Commissioner, after the census operations of 1961, had initiated a study to discover the level of development of the various regions in the country; and his findings were that in Bihar, four districts, namely, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur,

Saran and Champaran, were at the lowest level of development. Two decades have elapsed since then. Maybe some changes for the better have taken place here and there, but I make bold to say that by and large the conditions have become worse.

We have a common border with Nepal extending over 400 miles with all the danger signals that it may connote. Now, kindly listen to what the Minister had to say in his reply:

"The Hindustan Paper Corporation have carried out an investigation into the possibility of the setting up of a newsprint plant utilising the bagasse which can be made available from sugar mills located around Bettiah in North Bihar and a pre-feasibility report has also been prepared. The details of the economies of the proposal, taking into account the royalty payable to the sugar mills for bagasse and the cost of conversion of oil fired boilers into coal-fired boilers are to be worked out after the State Government finalise the negotiations with the existing sugar mills regarding the conversion of the boilers and the resultant quantity of bagasse available for this scheme."

You see the sense of urgency, if any, in the Ministry of Industry. The way the Minister wants to proceed, the first plant of his dreams will come into existence probably after 25 or 30 years when people of our generation would be no longer in this world. As a Brahmin I bless the Minister; let him have a long life. But age takes its toll, time takes its toll and I for one feel that after 30 years probably he will be a tottering old man, belonging more to the other world than to this one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you bless the Minister as a Brahmin, did he give any *dakshina*?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is for him to say. I may ask for '*dakshina*' towards the end only.

[Shri Harinatha Misra]

Now considering the over-all position, I am giving a practical suggestion. I do not request him to make a departure from the norms that have been established. According to the Planning Commission, where the level of development is the lowest, poverty is stark and glaring in your face, as Industries Minister, you have the right not only to formulate schemes but also to execute the same. If that is so, why should we wait for these mills and the mill owners condescending to negotiate with the State Government and agreeing to part with a portion of the bagasse? Why can't you take over all these mills straightaway and convert them into a Corporation and set up, as stipulated or recommended by the Gundu Rao Committee, six paper mills producing 100 tonnes of paper every day? Why can't you do that?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): They will not take over. They will hand over everything to private sector, and multi-nationals.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: This is my suggestion.

In the national context, I want to say something—it will interest you and the people who do not come from Bihar but from other parts of the country—before the Minister and the House and through the House to the entire nation. I had just referred to the Gundu Rao Committee Report. I will mention only two or three items of the terms of reference of that Committee:

(a) to suggest measures whereby the uneconomic units can be made economic, such as (i) by rehabilitation and modernisation of plants, (ii) by effecting economy in the consumption of fuel and utilisation of by-products, etc.

As a student, I had taken some interest in this subject. But I am yet to come across a more comprehensive,

detailed and thorough report on the sugar Industry in India. The Committee visited each and every unit of the sugar mill in the country. In Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc. altogether 15 States. I would not deal with the recommendations which pertain to other parts. I am referring here particularly to the recommendations of the Committee for UP and Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. This is for your information, because you are in the panel of Chairman.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: As you order, Sir. I told you at the very outset that I will conclude when you want me to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only said that you have taken 20 minutes. I never asked you to stop.

There are four members also waiting to put questions.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Probably, it will help them. I will give them food for thought and speech also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think you will leave anything for them.

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: I will leave sufficient—if not food, appetiser.

About U.P. and Bihar, the Committee recommends:

“After studying the scope for saving bagasse in the northern region and the serious shortage of cellulosic raw materials for the paper industry, the Committee recommends an integrated approach to start simultaneously the process of rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion or complete new units in

place of a group of old mills in definite specified regions and to locate paper projects based on bagasse so that the saved bagasse from the modernised units can automatically flow into these paper plants. The Committee favours the starting of projects based on saved fuel in the first instance as the solution to the problems connected with an assured supply of the substitute fuel would be necessary, when dealing with a perishable raw material like sugarcane. Adequate incentives should also be given for bagasse based paper and other products for a speedy exploitation of this potential.

On the basis of saved bagasse, there is scope for three paper factories of 100 tonnes per day capacity in West U.P. two factories in East U.P. and two factories in Bihar. The scope for bagasse based paper projects is, however, great in all the regions on the basis of satisfactory and dependable arrangements for substitute fuel for bagasse.

The Committee understands that a number of schemes for the manufacture of paper, board, etc. involving the use of bagasse have been licensed. "A licence for a 30,000 tonnes per year newsprint project in Uttar Pradesh has also been granted. These schemes, however, are not making much headway. The Committee suggests that the causes for delay may be examined by the authorities at an early date."

Incidentally, I may tell you that wherever the Committee went, it recommended suitable measures for modernisation in the case of every mill; and everywhere they recommended that as much of bagasse as possible should be saved and utilised for the running of paper mills. And yet what is the position today? 95 per cent of the bagasse in this country is used as fuel. Only 5 per cent is used for paper pulp. That is the position.

When I put a question on the subject in the current session of this House, do you know, Sir, what reply I got from the Ministry of Agriculture? Here is the reply:

"The report pertains to 1965— (it was published in 1968, only 12 years ago). Though many of the recommendations are likely to be qualitatively valid even today, considering the efflux of time and growth of the sugar industry during this period, the question of implementation of the recommendations *per se* at this stage does not arise."

The second part is still more interesting, if not enigmatic. It says:

"Since the report is 15 years old, due to efflux of time and non-availability of concerned records, it will not be possible to give at this late date details of implementation of the recommendation in the States."

I would like to put one or two questions seriously. The Committee was appointed by a Ministry of the Government of India. Certainly, the Ministry is responsible to this House. May I know how the records with regard to the implementation of recommendations were lost? Was it accidental or were human hands made to play some trick or was any probe ordered or conducted? After putting these questions, I leave it to the good sense of the House to form its opinion.

Before concluding, I would, quote an extract from a letter from a friend of mine who has spent his entire life in the specialisation of paper manufacture, which is worth listening to. It is like this:

"As creation of new plantation will take about ten years, what do we do in the interim period to meet the requirement of the increasing demand of paper mills? We have the Hobson's choice of depending only on bagasse of sugar mills which is available immediately but not yet utilised for manufacture of pulp. The country has 250 sugar mills

[Shri Harinatha Mishra]

with quite a big number being in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. All these mills produce 150 lakh tonnes of wet bagasse. This is a huge quantity, which, today, is being burnt as fuel to the extent of 95 per cent in the sugar mills boilers. As six tonnes of wet bagasse can produce one tonne of paper this gives a good potentiality of producing 25 lakh tonnes of paper a year, which is nearly twice the present installed capacity of the country and if this source is properly tapped, the country can easily find a dependable source for the next ten years to meet the increased demand of paper and by that time the bamboo and timber from the plantation programme, as suggested, will be able to meet the further increased demand of the country after 1990."

I need hardly add that, even now, if the Gundu Rao Committee's recommendations, as many of them as possible are implemented it will mean not only an increased cess to the Government it will not only give an incentive to the cultivators it will not only help in establishing a large number of bagasse-based paper mills—thereby opening up avenues of employment both for skilled and unskilled workers, but in a way change the face of the country, particularly in the sugarcane producing belt. The aspect particularly to be marked is: it will make the country self-sufficient in respect of various varieties of paper which has to be imported at present.

फलं कर्मच निर्द्वन्द्वक जित स प्रबतन्ने

"It has to be borne in mind that, without proper incentive, nobody would engage in industry."

A word more, and I would have finished. In my humble but considered opinion, the country is passing through one of the darkest periods of

her chequered history. The times are out of joint. Every one who is some one, certainly including Members of the House—owes it to himself and to the country to work selflessly and with consuming passion first, for the continuance of the country as a whole; second, for its functioning and flowering as a democracy. I say so in view of the fact that so many divisive forces are masquerading today as forces of nationalism. In this background I do feel that, not only the Party to which I belong, but the entire nation has the great and good fortune, at this juncture, of being led by a leader who is peerless in courage and farsightedness and steadfast in the midst of adversities, even in the face of greatest calamities. Any other individual, let alone a mother, would surely be broken into pieces under the impact of the tragedy which befell her only a few weeks ago. But how do we find her?

"Now. Sir, when I see her face—we all saw her face just to day—I have a feeling that even in the face of the calamity she is so composed, calm and collected, burning both the ends of the candle of her life, to give the country life and light. Naturally we are proud of such a leader; but the question is: can she be proud of us? Each one of us has to ask and answer this question.

I have finished. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The hon. Member has raised a very important issue, more so in the interests of the growth of the paper industry in the country. The paper industry has so far been depending on the forest resources. Incidentally our discussion has in fact just now been annexed to a major discussion connected with the maintenance of the ecological balance and in view of that we are not at all in favour of deforestation and we are not at all in favour of any industry based on deforestation.

As the hon. Members and the House and our Ministry has been talking and has in fact been planning to encourage projects connected with commercial forests and the use of alternative resources as raw materials for paper industry and the suggestions thereto are most welcome. The hon. Member's issue, therefore, with regard to the use of bagasse as raw material for paper is most welcome. But his jumping over to from 9th July to to-day and interpreting things would need a clarification.

First of all, the last thing the hon. Member mentioned was as to what could be the incentives. He said incentives are required for starting paper mills where bagasse used. Now I would read out the incentives the government has already announced for the conversion of the bagasse-based fuel to coal-based sugar mills. That is a very important thing as it is an inter-connected thing.

In order to encourage the use of bagasse for the manufacture of paper, a package of policy measures was announced by the government to attract entrepreneurs to set up bagasse-based paper projects. The measures announced are:

(1) Clusters of sugar factories would be given encouragement to set up paper or newsprint mills in locations close to sugar mills.

(2) To release bagasse from the existing boilers by any of the following:

(i) Installation of steam economy devices on the existing boilers so that the surplus bagasse could be available for setting up the paper mills.

(ii) Conversion of existing boilers to coal-fired boilers.

(3) Provision of altogether a new coal-fired boiler. Such improvements, conversions and additions or replacements of boilers could be

a part of the capital cost of paper mills.

(4) The financial institutions would give priority in extending assistance to such schemes in accordance with favourable debt-equity ratio that would be available for investment of this order.

(5) As the sugar factories will have to carry stocks of coal to meet their requirements during the crushing season, the cost of transporting, financing and storing coal by sugar factories will be built into the cost of bagasse that will be supplied to the paper mills.

In your case, North Bihar case, in fact, the transportation part is not that important as incentives and other things are.

(5) Government is actively considering that in order to offset the higher costs arising out of boiler replacements and the substitution of bagasse by coal and sugar factory boilers, the excise duty exemption might be given to printing paper mills with at least 75 per cent bagasse for a period of three years initially. And the position will be reviewed thereafter.

Finally, the railway would give priority in the movement of coal to the sugar factories.

These are the incentives. The honourable Member has specifically mentioned the case of North Bihar, about the four districts. The hon. Member has talked about the old report. I would draw his kind attention to the investigation made by the Hindustan Paper Corporation which is the latest one. We, after our Government came to power, have negotiated and have tried to start from where it was left. We have requested the Bihar Government to finalise the agreement or finalise the negotiation with the existing sugar mills. As far as the feasibility part is concerned, there is no question of feasibility part of it at all. But, attached to feasibility is the potential

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

or the necessity of exploiting the potential of creating the viability also. In that connection, the State Government has been having negotiations with the sugar mills and we are awaiting a certain report from there in this connection.

I am stressing on this particular point, that is, on increasing the demands for the papers in this country. The hon. Member mentioned about the study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research of 1967. In fact I submit that that is not questionable at all. As regards the suggestions made by the hon. Member right from Gundu Rao Report to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, they are within the knowledge of this ministry and the ministry is working on the whole thing. Now, as to how many plants there can be, it all depends on the finalisation of the details of negotiations that we have. It depends on whether bagasse would be available from those mills as raw materials for the proposed paper mills. There might be a few other mills in that area also. The hon. Member has given an instance of other areas in the country. I would also like the House to note this that in any such scheme where bagasse-based paper projects are to come up, they will be most welcome. I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member. It is not only so in North Bihar. Of course, it is an area where not only bagasse-based paper mills should be there but what we should do is that we must promote the commercial afforestation also there because that area has a very very high potential for commercial afforestation and that is a paying proposition not only for the farmers but also for the paper mills. Therefore, wherever you can have a cluster of paper mills, you can have feed stocks for the sugar mills also. Government have informed them of the decision to encourage these mills. This is also an incentive. I not only agree with the hon. Member but I want to tell him

that I have seen the bagasse-based paper mills—cert per cent bagasse-based paper mills—in Latin America. In our country also we have three paper mills which are bagasse based ones. But they are small paper mills. One important factor in this area is that the feasibility report does indicate the possibility of setting up bagasse based paper mill of an economic size. Mandya is the only biggest paper mill with 10,300. And that is not an optimum size of a paper mill. The other two small paper mills are Pavana sekhari paper mill in Ahmednagar district and Sardar sekhari paper mill in Maharashtra. These are small paper mills.

The main issue involved in setting up paper mills based on bagasse has been a practical thing to which the hon'ble Member has given a solution and that is nationalisation of paper mills. That is not being ruled out but prior to that if bagasse can be procured from economic paper mills that possibility must be exploited because for conversion of bagasse fed or bagasse as a fuel for sugar mills for conversion of those boilers into coal-based boilers the best way out is to design such boilers which can run both on bagasse as well as coal because as far as Bihar is concerned movement of coal may not be a problem but if we make an effort to convert the sugar mill areas into paper mill areas which are far off from the coal areas it would be better if we evolve conversion of the existing boilers into coal plus bagasse based boilers. The first recommendation of one of the committees which the hon'ble Member referred to was to make efforts to get more surplus from the existing sugar mills keeping the pattern of fuel the same. That may not be a very practical solution for setting up a hundred or two hundred tonne plant.

I would only assure the hon'ble Member that we are already working on it and we are working at a speed which could be an optimum speed for

encouraging the setting up of a bagasse paper plants in the country starting of course with North Bihar also.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, this bagasse is a very useful raw material to produce the paper. Mandia National Paper Mill, Ballagula has produced paper by using this bagasse. Previously, they had been using 70 per cent bagasse plus 30 per cent long fibre pulp. There had been some strike in the factory and after that they stopped providing them this pulp. They developed a process by using which they have produced this paper by using only bagasse. Our scientists have already developed the process and everybody knows it will be a useful thing if it is practised properly. But there is a problem. Bagasse is used as a fuel in sugar industry about which the hon'ble Minister has spoken a lot and said some other processes are being developed and other fuel will be used to heat the boilers.

Sir, I would especially like to say something about Eastern U.P. area where there is no industrial development and most of the people are unemployed. At the same time in the Eastern U.P. region we are having many sugar industries and, as such, bagasse is available in plenty. If that is used for production of paper and we establish a paper industry there it will serve two purposes. First, there will be industrialisation of that area and at the same time many people will get employment also. Therefore, I would like to know whether he is going to start any survey of that area where sugar industries are there and whether he will propose to set-up a paper industry based on bagasse in that area in order to eradicate the unemployment of that area and as well start industrialisation process of that particular region of the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार ने उद्योग धंधों के विकास के सिलसिले में बिहार राज्य को

बहुत ही नपेक्षित रखा है और खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार को। 33 वर्षों की आजादी से हम गुजर रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में नहीं के बराबर उद्योग धंधे हैं। यद्यपि वहां सम्भावनायें बहुत हैं और वहां के लोग गरीब भी बहुत हैं। पर-कैपिटल-इन्कम सब से कम वहीं की है, फिर भी सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया और वहां की जनता भी बहुत धीरज से इन की तरफ ताक रही है। वह धीरज कब तक चलेगा, उन को कुछ न कुछ करना होगा, तब शायद सरकार का ध्यान उधर आकृष्ट होगा, यानी जन-आन्दोलन का सहारा अगर वहां की जनता ले, तब शायद सरकार मुने।

अभी हमारे देश में कागज की कमी का आलम यह है कि वक्कों को किताबें नहीं मिलती, क्योंकि पाठ्य पुस्तकों और कापियों को छापने के लिये जिस उजले कागज की जरूरत है वह हमारे यहां नहीं है, बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और छखबारी कागज की भी हमारे यहां कमी है, हमको आयात करना पड़ता है, जब कि हमारे देश में कागज मिलों की सम्भावनायें बहुत हैं। हम अपने देश को कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकते हैं और इस के लिये साधन हमारे यहाँ मौजूद हैं, जैसे बगसे सवइ का घास, बांस— इन से कागज बनता है। आप ने अभी मुना की उत्तर बिहार में बगसे की कोई कमी नहीं है। स्वयं मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया और सरकारी रिपोर्ट भी स्वीकार करती हैं कि उस की कमी नहीं है। सब से आदर्श जगह बगसे के आधार पर कागज का कारखाना लगाने की यदि कोई है तो उत्तर बिहार ही है।

दक्षिण बिहार के बारे में भी आप जानते हैं—वहां विशाल जंगल हैं, साथ ही वहां घास भी बहुत पैदा होती है, लेकिन उधर भी कोई कारखाना नहीं है। एक

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

कारखाना बाबा आदम के जमाने का डालमिया नगर में है, डालमिया साहब का और वह भी मेरे ब्याल से ठीक से नहीं चलता है, तरह-तरह की समस्याएँ वहाँ भी हैं, उस की भी हालत गदरे-बूद की सी है। ऐसी स्थिति में जाहिर बात है कि हमारे देश में कागज की कमी होगी।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री जी ने कागज के उद्योगपतियों से कहा था— जून तक उन्हें 3 लाख 50 हजार टन कागज मुहिया करना चाहिये। मालूम नहीं इस समय क्या स्थिति है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप ने उन को जो आदेश दिया था यं मशविरा दिया था, उस के कार्यान्वयन की क्या स्थिति है ?

कुछ साल पहले हमारे देश में 44 कागज के कारखाने थे, जिन में घन्दाज लगाया जाता था कि 7 लाख टन वार्षिक कागज का उत्पादन होगा। मुझे यह कई साल पहले की फिगर मिली है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब क्या स्थिति है ? इस समय कितने कारखाने हैं और उन कारखानों में कितने कागज का उत्पादन हो रहा है ? हमारे देश को कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये अभी कितना समय लगेगा और कितने कागज की आवश्यकता होगी ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब इन बातों को देखते हुए मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी होती है क्योंकि हम लोग इस बहस का सहारा लेकर यह भी जान लेना चाहते हैं कि तरों ताजा स्थिति हमारे देश में क्या है क्योंकि कल सदन की बैठक समाप्त होने

वाली है। अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता हमारे देश में कितनी है और हम कितना कागज स्वयं पैदा कर रहे हैं अखबारों के लिए और कितना बाहर से मंगते हैं और उस के लिए कितनी धनराशि हम खर्च करते हैं। ठीक इसी तरीके से पाठ्यपुस्तकों के लिए, कापियों के लिए हम कितना कागज पैदा करते हैं अपने देश में, कितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है और कितना हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करते हैं और क्या रफता रफता हम बाहर से कागज आयात करने की मात्रा को कम कर रहे हैं या यह मात्रा बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि ऐसा लगता है कि हमें बाहर से कागज न मिलने से हमारा सारा काम अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। फिर अभी तक बिहार में 33 साल तो आजादी के हों गये, क्या वजह है कि बिहार में कोई कागज का कारखाना खार नहीं है सिवाय डालमिया जी के कारखाने को छोड़ कर ? सरकारी क्षेत्र में या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में क्यों नहीं अभी तक कोई और कारखाना बना पाए हैं, इस का क्या कारण है ? क्या भारत सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया या वहाँ की सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया या उस ने मांग ही की या इस के लिए निवेदन नहीं किया है, जिस से कोई भी कारखाना अभी तक वहाँ नहीं बन पाया है। ये मैंने कुछ सवाल रखे हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इव का जवाब दें। उद्योग घंटों का जब सवाल आता है तो जो जवाब मंत्री जी देते हैं उस से हम बिहार के सदस्यों को बड़ी निराशा होती है। माननीय मित्र जी के सवाल के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ बात कहीं। हम चाहेंगे कि बिहार वालों को ठोस आश्वासन दें। आप कागज का कारखाना कब तक लगाना चाहते हैं अभी तो यहाँ पर कागज के कारखाने की ही बात है और अन्य कारखानों की बात तो हम बाद में करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मिश्र जी का जो
प्रश्न था, उस प्रश्न का मूल रूप था :

“Industrial Programme for the 4th
Plan of Bihar.”

यह मूल प्रश्न था। इसको उत्तर बिहार
घार खोई से कागज के कारखाने लगाने के
बारे में जोड़ा गया। मैं आप के माध्यम से
जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं उन को कहना
चाहता हूँ। जब हम आठवीं और नवीं
क्लाम में पढ़ने थे, तो हमें यह पढ़ाया जाता
था कि कारखाना खोलने के लिए क्या क्या
चीजें चाहिए। एक बुनियादी चीज यह है कि
खोई से क्या कारखाना लगा देगे, तो इसके
बारे में मंत्री जो कह देंगे कि हम कारखाना
लगा देंगे। सहरसा के बारे में कहा गया
सहरसा बिहार में है—कि वहां पर कागज
का कारखाना सन् 1980 तक शुरू हो
जाएगा। पता नहीं वह कारखाना शुरू
होगा या नहीं? डालमिया जी के सम्बन्ध में
शाम्भू जी ने कहा था कि लास्ट टाइम वह
बिलकुल हड़ताल में चलता रहा। मैं
आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्डस्ट्रियल
डेवलपमेंट की तरफ आप की दृष्टि है या नहीं
है? जब आप की दृष्टि औद्योगिक विकास
की तरफ जाएगी तो उसके साथ में बहुत
सारे मामले जुड़ जायेंगे जैसे कि यातायात
के साधन हैं या नहीं। तो उस प्वाइंट
आफ व्यू से बिहार का प्रश्न उठाया गया है।
नार्थ बिहार में आपके पास यातायात
है, मौकामा से समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी लाइन है।
फिर मामला उठेगा रा-मेटेरीयलस का ?
वे वहां उपलब्ध हैं। फिर मामला उठेगा
लेवरर्स का, वे भी उपलब्ध हैं। बगल में
नदी है, तो नदी है। तो ये जो प्राकृतिक
रिसोर्स हैं, ये तो सारे वहां मौजूद हैं
लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पूछा जायेगा
कि बिजली है वहां, तो कहेंगे कि नहीं
है और दूसरी चीजें हैं, वो नहीं हैं। इस
तरह से मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक आप

बेसिक चीजों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब
तक आप लाख कोशिश करे, आप के चाहने
के बावजूद भी वहां का औद्योगिक विकास
नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए बिहार का
जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, बिहार को आप
दो भागों में बांटिये। एक साउथ बिहार है,
एक नार्थ बिहार है। नार्थ बिहार के
सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि वहां
बांस की कमी नहीं है, लेबरर की कमी नहीं
है, रा मेटेरीयल की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन
फिर भी नार्थ बिहार के निवासी बहुत
पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं आपसे एक बात कहना
चाहता हूँ कि वहां के पिछड़े से वहां के
निवासियों में कभी भी ज्वाला भभक सकती
है। उनकी अब तक बहुत उपेक्षा की गयी
है। आपका सेल का, कॉल
इंडिया का हेड आफिस दिल्ली में है और
इस्पात और कोयला वहां पैदा होता है।
आज नार्थ बिहार की जितनी घनी आबादी
है उतनी समूचे एशिया में नहीं है। वहां
किजली का कंजम्पशन सब से कम है।
है। आपको इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा,
उसके लिए एक दृष्टि बनानी पड़ेगी।

आपके भागलपुर में सिल्क का कारखाना
है। वहां बहुत से लोग लगे हुए हैं।
जो जुलाहे उसमें काम करते हैं उनका
जीवन स्तर उपर नहीं उठ रहा है। उनका
विकास नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तर बिहार के
विकास की सब से ज्यादा उपेक्षा की गयी
है। सब से पहले आपको उत्तर बिहार
और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने के लिए कदम
उठाने पड़ेंगे। पटना में रेल पुल,
भूंगेर में रेल पुल, मुल्तानगंज में रेल पुल
के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश टाइम से सोचा
जा रहा है लेकिन आज तक पुल नहीं बने है।
वहां जब रेल पुल बनेगे तभी बिहार के
दोनों भाग जुड़ेंगे। ये सारी समस्याएं
वहां की हैं।

ठीक है मंत्री महोदय इंडस्ट्री के मंत्री
हैं। आपके जिम्मे इंडस्ट्रीज का मामला

[श्री राम विवास पासवान]

है। लेकिन आपके ऊपर कागज की इंडस्ट्री लगाने का मामला तो है। मैं हाजीपुर से आता हूँ जो कि पहले मुजफ्फरपुर का एक भाग था। वहाँ का कैला, लीची और आम समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व में विख्यात है। सोनपुर का मेला एशिया का सबसे बड़ा मेला होता है। यदि आप सोनपुर को पर्यटक केन्द्र बना दें तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि अमेरिका तक से लोग वहाँ तरह तरह के पशु हार्या बगैर देखने के लिए आयेगे। लेकिन सरकार की विकास करने की दृष्टि है ही नहीं। जो इलाके पिछड़े हैं उन्हें सरकार पिछड़ा ही छोड़ती जाती है और जो विकसित इलाके हैं उनमें रंगीन फव्वारे लगाये जाते हैं, रंगीन किस्म के टेलीविजन का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है।

कटिहार में जूट मिल है वह बंद पड़ा है, काम नहीं कर रहा है। सहरसा में चीनी का कारखाना 1980 तक खोलने का प्रोजेक्ट था। बरौनी में पेट्रो केमिकल कारखाना बनाने की बात थी। पानुवा में स्कूटर का कारखाना चलाने की बात थी। ये सारी चीजें थीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये कब तक खुल जाएंगे।

मैं जहाँ से आता हूँ वह उत्तर बिहार का हेड क्वार्टर मुजफ्फरपुर है। उसी में हमारा इलाका हाजीपुर है। वहीं वैशाली का इलाका है। वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा तम्बाकू होता है, चास भी है, ईंधन भी है। बिजली नहीं है। पिछली सरकार ने वहाँ छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने की योजना बनायी थी। उस सरकार के खत्म होने के साथ ही जो नयी सरकार बनी, उस पर हमारा सीधा चाब है कि नयी सरकार के शासन काल में बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे लगायें और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे खत्म करो यह योजना

चल रही है। जो उद्योग धंधे पिछले दोतीन सालों में चलाने की बात शुरू की गयी थी उन्हें फिर से खत्म करने की योजना बनायी जा रही है। हाजीपुर में 89 छोटे उद्योग धंधे का जो मामला था वह धीमी गति के कारण ठप्प पड़ता जा रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से सर्वांगीण विकास का जो मामला है, जो इस क्वेश्चन का मेन परपज है, उसके बारे में वे क्या सोच रहे हैं। हसनपुर में और बहुत सी जगहों पर चीनी मिलें हैं वहाँ क्या आप ये कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? इसके अलावा वहाँ के सर्वांगीण औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से आपके पास क्या योजना है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहुंगा।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has suggested a survey into the potentials of utilisation of bagasse for paper industry with special reference to Eastern U.P. I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member. I hope the hon. Member would be glad to know that we are already on this exercise not only for Eastern U.P. but for all such places wherever the alternatives for setting up of paper mills are concerned including U.P. U.P. is one area which has belts of sugar cane and sugar mills. One important condition is once we are able to provoke,—it is not the case of only utilising the incentives—provoke the sugar mills to avail of the big packets of incentives thrown to them to shift from bagasse based boilers to coal based boilers or coal-cum-bagasse boilers that would be very important thing and we are giving due importance to the whole thing.

The most unfortunate thing is the use of bagasse. Sugar mills owners feel that bagasse is free. We have to communicate to them the economics of bagasse—its fuel does not have as much efficiency as coal has. Coal

would not only give higher fuel efficiency but would also add to the production and the output of the industry also. So, it would not only help paper industry coming up, it would also help sugar mill plants better by switching over to a better fuel. For example, as I was mentioning to you about Latin America, in fact there since furnace oil is not in shortage, they are actually having boilers for sugar mills which are furnace oil based. Therefore, they are having paper mills which are 100 per cent bagasse based.

The experts in our areas have, in fact, suggested product mixes or different types of raw material mixtures in such areas which would be bagasse-based ones starting from 80 to 20 per cent, 80 to 15 per cent, as to whether bagasse has to be mixed with soft wood, to be mixed with bamboos. The hon. Member has raised an important issue that is within our knowledge that South of Bihar is very rich in bamboos also. Therefore, it has a very high potential for converting these sugar mills to a different fuel base sugar mill and give us the raw material for paper mills. We are working on this exercise intensively and extensively both.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The hon. Minister should clarify on thing—is he going to set up one paper industry in Eastern U.P. because bagasse is available there in plenty?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We would not set up one, but we would try to promote as many paper mills as possible. I do not agree with the hon. Member. Incidentally, you are all from East U.P. and Bihar. Our Government is really concerned with that particular area because that area is so rich, but is inhabited by the poor people. Let us come together and start working on those industries i.e. the economic part of it besides political part of it. I have requested all the Members of Parliament to come to me. I request them kindly to help us in provoking and giving projects for your area. We would like your participation in any way that you like to.

20 hrs.

Shastriji put a few questions other than the setting up of paper mills. As far as the availability of bagasse is concerned, there is no question at all. The only thing is whether that bagasse is available for paper mills or not. If the sugar mills do not switch over from bagasse as fuel to other alternatives, the availability of bagasse is a theoretical thing. Therefore, Government has introduced incentives for change from bagasse-based to coal-based sugar mills.

जून तक जो कागज हमारे पास आना था, पढाई-लिखाई के लिये, एजुकेशनल परपज्जेज के लिये जो हमको पेपर मिल ने प्रामिज किया था वह आ गया या नहीं, यह शास्त्री जी ने पूछा है। हाउस इस बात पर खुश होगा कि जो कागज हमको देने का उन्होंने प्रामिज किया था, वह पुरानी प्राइस पर हमको मिल गया है।

दूसरी बात आपने यह पूछी है कि कितने पेपर मिल कट्री में हैं तो डिफरेंट साइज के 121 पेपर मिल हैं और उनकी इंस्टाल्ड कैपसिटी 15 लाख 31 हजार 165 टन है। फिर आपने डिमांड का और प्रोडक्शन का जो गैप मांगा है वह भी फिगरस मैं आपको देता हूँ :—

For 1979-80, the production was 10.47 lakh tonnes. From 1980-81 to 1984-85 the figures are as follows:

Year	Estimated demand (in lakh tonnes)	Estimated production (in lakh tonnes)	Deficit or surplus (in lakh tonnes)
1980-81	11.98	11.54	-0.44
1981-82	12.82	12.96	+0.14 (Surplus)
1982-83	13.72	13.32	-0.40
1983-84	14.68	13.44	-1.24
1984-85	15.17	14.34	-0.83

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एस्टीमेट गलत है, आपका 1982-83 में डिमांडज प्रोजेक्शन 15 लाख से कम नहीं होगा।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: These demand projections are based on scientific formula and not political formula at all. The current demand of newsprint is 3.5 lakh tonnes. Indigenous production is 45,000 tonnes. There is a gap of 3 lakh tonnes, which we are importing. The value of newsprint import is about Rs. 100 crores. The hon. member asked about quantity of paper for educational purposes. It is between 80,000 to 1 lakh tonnes.

Mr. Paswan raised a very important issue about Bihar and East UP. You have referred to the political part of it. I saw an example. You are talking of bridges across the Ganga. You would not like me to mention that you inherited a half-built bridge and you saw to it that it remained half-built.

The hon. Member probably wants us to build it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am asking for rail bridge.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Is that road bridge all right? When we are talking of developmental plans of a State like Bihar and UP and other industrially backward areas, what is more important is the infra-structural input. When the hon. Member was talking of the input—the transport facilities, the road facilities, the rail facilities—he had said the right thing. Hon. Members would be aware of the infra-structural vacuum that we have inherited. We are already in the process of filling it up. We are trying to revive the infrastructure of the country.

As far as the industrially backward areas and industrially backward districts are concerned, Hon. Members

must have seen in the policy statement on Industries that we are giving the utmost importance to that particular thing. We have already started a process of requesting the State Governments to tell us as to what could be the projects—we want them to give the projects districtwise and within the district areawise—that are feasible, not technically because that will be gone through by different Departments of the Government, but feasible industries that may come up in those areas.

Regarding optimum utilisation of bagasse by setting up paper plants, we would welcome any suggestion from the Members. We are already working on it. This will be a part of development of those areas. We are planning to do much more than that. We would welcome any suggestion coming from the States for setting up any type of industries with special reference to districts identified as industrially backward districts. We would like to accelerate the rate of development in those areas.

20.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 4th August, 1980, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya