

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES: (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The two Aluminium Projects in the Public Sector, one at Korba (Madhya Pradesh) upto alumina stage and the other at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), are being set up by the Bharat Aluminium Company (a Central Government Company) with the technical advice and assistance from Hungary.

Further, with a view to promoting and strengthening the cooperation between the public sector aluminium industry in India and the Hungarian aluminium Industry in respect of research, product development and applications of aluminium etc., the Hungarian authorities have offered collaboration on a long term basis. In the field of research and development, Hungary has also offered to enter into a long term agreement with Bharat Aluminium Company for making their research experience available for the development of aluminium industry in India. They have further offered to supply equipment and machinery for the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project under the frame work of Inter-Governmental Credit Agreement.

For the implementation of the Alumina Plant to be set up in Gujarat, the Hungarian Government has offered both financial and technical collaboration.

The extent to which Hungarian assistance is necessary and can be utilised in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Pakistan Propaganda regarding P.O.W.'s

449. SHRI NAGESHWARTA RAO ; Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan raised the issue of POW's at the meeting of Islamic Conference held at Jeddah on the 29th February, 1972; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter the propaganda of Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the communique issued at the end of the Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference at Jeddah, India and Pakistan were called upon to take

necessary steps to repatriate the Prisoners of War in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

(b) The manner in which the Government of India are discharging their obligations under the Geneva Conventions in respect of Pakistani POW's has been brought to the notice of the international community, through the International Committee of the Red Cross and through diplomatic channels.

12.00 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : Before I take up the next item, I would like to inform the House that as is customary we will adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 P. M. and at 5 O'clock the Finance Minister will present the General Budget.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED GRAVE SITUATION IN TAMIL NADU AND OTHER STATES OWING TO DISPARITIES IN SUGARCANE PRICES

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (Cuddalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported grave situation in Tamil Nadu and other States owing to disparities in sugarcane prices not in proportion with the price of sugar sold in the market or with the recovery of sugar assessed in the factories resulting in high price to the consumers."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMAD): It will be recalled that I had made a statement in this House on the 24th of November, 1971, in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Narsingh Narayan Pande and other Members regarding sugarcane price. I had then informed the House of the sugarcane prices which the sugar factories then proposed to pay. Since then, the

[Shri F A Ahmed]

sugar industry in various States has enhanced the sugarcane price and the prices now being paid are as under —

	Per quintal
West U P	Rs 11 50
Central U P	Rs 10 50 to 12 00
East U P	Rs 9 50
North Bihar	Rs 8 50 to 10 00
Punjab	Rs 9 00
Haryana	Rs 11 00
Rajasthan	Rs 8 32 to 12 00
Madhya Pradesh	Rs 8 50
Orissa	Rs 7 37 to 8 50
West Bengal	Rs 8 50
Maharashtra	Rs 11 50 (Ex-field)
Gujarat	All cooperative factories, they are making advance payment provisionally
Andhra Pradesh	Rs 7 37 to 9 00
Tamil Nadu	Rs 7 37 to 8 50
Mysore	Rs 9 50 to 10 00
Kerala	Rs 8 00
Pondicherry	Rs 7 37
Assam	Rs 8 50

In the case of Tamil Nadu, the representatives of the sugar industry in that State during discussion in my Ministry a few days ago, have agreed to pay a minimum price of Rs 8 50 per quintal for sugarcane purchased during the entire season

2 The Government of India fix only the minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan sugar factories and the actual price to be paid is to be settled between the sugarcane growers as sellers and sugar factories as buyers. The minimum price fixed by Government is linked to recovery of sugar from sugarcane, but the higher price to be actually paid and the question whether it should be linked to recovery, are to be settled between the buyers and the sellers

3. The steep rise in prices of sugar has

been causing great concern to the Government and they took various measures to check the rise in price such as reducing the period of delivery of released sugar, prohibiting factories from refusing to sell sugar if unsold sugar is available against a valid release order, directing sugar factories to sell at least 20 percent of their monthly released quota each week, restricting the holding of stocks by the traders, and banning inter-State movement of sugar by dealers. As stated by me in this House on the 13th December, 1971, a scheme has been introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1972, in consultation with the sugar industry, both in the joint stock and the cooperative sectors, under which the sugar industry has agreed to make available 60 percent of the monthly released quota of sugar at a fixed price for distribution to domestic consumers through fair price shops. The availability of a reasonable portion of domestic consumer's requirements at a fixed price has thus been ensured

4 The phenomenon of different prices being paid for sugarcane in different States is nothing unusual, particularly during times when there is no full control of sugar prices. The sugar factories have to pay within the limits of their own economic the necessary prices to obtain the requisite quantity of sugarcane in competition with other users of sugarcane.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN I thank the hon. Minister for this kind of statement, but I have to say that I must only remain satisfied or contented with the contents of that statement. The situation in Tamil Nadu has become very precarious and the cane-growers are on the verge of stopping the cane supply to the factories. But it is a regular custom to come forward with such statements. Of course, sugar is a sweet thing and statements come with sugar-coated words, but they cannot satisfy either the cane-growers or the customers.

My specific point in this call-attention is regarding the price fixed for the supply of cane by the cane-growers in relation to the price of sugar sold in the market or in relation to the recovery of sugar when the cane is crushed. In the statement given by the hon. Minister, of course, one thing is very specific. But let me refer to Tamil Nadu; the mill-owners in Tamil Nadu are so power-

ful and so capable that they can manage anything either with the State Government or with the Central Government. The price fixed for the cane is based on the recovery of sugar crushed during the season in the factory. The recovery process is in charge of a chemist in the factory; he is a simple chemist, an ordinary human-being. Every one knows about a chemist. He has his own problems—family and other things. The chemist who is under the mercy of the factory-owner is in charge of recording of the percentage of recovery of sugar in that factory. The whole thing is this. From the statement a number of things were read—the price fixed for the cane and the recovery being done in every State. But I referred to Tamil Nadu because the mill-owners in Tamil Nadu are capable of doing anything, they are more powerful than even the State Government. *(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Central Government.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Not Central Government.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram) : On a point of order, Sir.

The hon. Member stated that the mill-owners in Tamil Nadu are capable of doing anything with the help of the State Government. I want to know one thing, Sir. It might happen in the Centre, but not in Tamil Nadu. *(Interruptions)*. Can the hon. Member give one specific instance?

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : I am giving it. I am referring particularly to Tamil Nadu. I am referring to the mill-owners of Tamil Nadu and I say they are more powerful than any force. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned as to who is more powerful. Kindly put your question.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Mill-owners in Tamil Nadu are so powerful and they are capable of doing anything. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you address me?

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : I am addressing you, Sir. But, they are interrupting me.

In his statement the Minister has referred to .

MR. SPEAKER : Don't discuss it, ask your question.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : I am only referring to the statement made by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Frame your question, please.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : In the case of Tamil Nadu .

MR. SPEAKER : What is wrong with the hon Member? Tamil Nadu people are not so excitable so soon.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : In his statement the Minister has said :

“In the case of Tamil Nadu, the representatives of the sugar industry in that State during discussion in my Ministry a few days ago, have reported that they have agreed to pay a minimum price of Rs. 8.50 per quintal..”

The cane-growers and their associations have met the State Chief Minister and the Agriculture Minister also and they have made representations to the mill-owners and the mill-owners' Association for the past one year that the price of sugarcane should be related to the price of sugar and they have not given even a proper reply. Here, the mill-owners have come all the way to Delhi and met the Central Minister and here we have the Minister's statement. Sir, I am not satisfied with the Minister's statement because it is not very specific as to when the mill-owners did come and meet the Minister, what did they say to the Minister and what is the agreement arrived at and whether the conclusions were arrived at officially or not. There is a precarious situation in Tamil Nadu. It is not only in Tamil Nadu that the mill-owners are so powerful, but elsewhere also they are powerful. Will the Government come forward to make the process of recovery being supervised by the cane growers? Then, only it will be

[Shri S. Radhakrishnan]

possible to check up the recovery of sugar. Will the Government take measures to make the factories pay the minimum price? Now, in Tamil Nadu, they are paying..

MR. SPEAKER : The question has started, it is not coming to an end (*Interruptions*) I know the question has started four minutes earlier.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : The price of sugar cane is based on the cost of production of sugar and the cost of production of sugar is decided in the sugar factories. If this cost of production of sugar leads to the fixing of the price for cane, so also the cane-growers should be allowed to control the cost or to maintain the cost of production of sugar. Will the Government find out a solution to make the cane-growers as partners to decide the cost of production of sugar as maintained in the factories?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I share the concern of the hon Member so far as the cane-growers of Tamil Nadu are concerned. But, as the House is aware, the Government have fixed the minimum price of sugar at Rs. 7.37 per quintal. And, it was left to the cane-growers and the industry to fix up price according to the cost of production.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Is it adequate price?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have the price after taking into consideration all the facts. That was minimum price, notional price. There is nothing to prevent the sugarcane growers to get higher price than what was fixed as minimum price by Government. I am glad to inform the House that practically everywhere the price at which sugarcane was purchased was much higher than the minimum price fixed by the Government. It was brought to our notice that in Tamilnadu the industry was not paying higher price. So the matter was taken up and the President of the South Indian Sugarmills Association met the Food Secretary on 13th of March and indicated that they would also be paying Rs. 8.50 per quintal for the sugarcane from the very beginning. If the State Government feels that the price given to sugarcane growers is not justified they can bring pressure on the industry in order to give higher price to sugar-

cane growers. So far as we are concerned we have taken up the matter and it was due to our effort that now they have agreed to pay Rs. 8.50 per quintal.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : मन्त्री महोदय ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया था कि यह रिक्वरी आफ शुगर की परसेंटेज किसके जरिए सुपरवाइज्ड होगी ? इसका सुपरविजन सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी इसका जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हू कि माननीय सदस्य बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं बाकी कभी-कभी जोश में आ जाते हैं ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं आखिर हाउस का मैम्बर हू और जानना चाहूंगा कि इस रिक्वरी आफ शुगर की परसेंटेज का सुपरविजन सरकार करेगी, यह एक जनरल क्वेश्चन है जिसका कि मन्त्री महोदय को जवाब देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इतने गुस्से में मत आये ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अब अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय आप हमारा इटरेस्ट प्रोटेक्ट नहीं करेंगे तो फिर कौन करेगा ?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : It has been stated in the reply that from 1st January, 1972 they have introduced the scheme. Before that, on 13-12-71 the hon. Minister announced that domestic consumers in most places will get sugar at about Rs. 2 per k g. That was announced on 13-12-71 and the scheme was introduced on 1st of January. Perhaps when that was declared, the scheme was on the process of preparation and then on 1st of January, 1972 the scheme was introduced and after that, from Rs. 1-60 per kilo, today, in Delhi, in the capital city of India, it has gone up to Rs. 3-45 in the super market. In Kerala it has gone up to within Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 and in Orissa it has gone up to Rs. 3-50 and this is the position in Bombay and in all other States. The facts are there and already the Minister admitted that there is a steep rise in prices of sugar.

Therefore, I do not want to mention all those statistics. The price has gone up from Rs. 1.62 to Rs. 4 or 5. Under the pressure of the mill owners, when decontrol was effected, the Agriculture Ministry was fully aware of the fact that they had given a rebate of 19 per cent excise duty to the same sugar mill-owners; they have allowed them also not to pay cane arrears for years together. They have violated all the laws. They have never implemented the 1966 Cane Control Order. In spite of all these things, they have allowed those very sugar magnates like the Birlas, Tatas, Niveetias and Modus to reap enormous profits. The total production is 30 lakhs tonnes, and if the price goes up three times you can imagine what the profit would be in terms of crores of rupees. Therefore, I put this question to the hon. Minister. In view of the very statement made by the hon. Minister to stick to the price of Rs. 2, may I know whether any specific measures have been taken for the purpose after 1st January after the introduction of the scheme, because the effect of the scheme, is already known, is that the price has gone up by two or three times? So, what other specific measures are Government going to introduce so as to catch those sugar magnates who are selling sugar at such high prices and who have already harvested huge and enormous profits to the tune of crores of rupees? Even the president of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Industries has demanded the fixation of a statutory minimum price at Rs. 10 per quintal. Shri P. S. Rajagopala Naidu, the president of this federation has appealed to the Agriculture Ministry and has also addressed a letter to them to the effect that unless the minimum price is statutorily fixed at Rs. 100 per tonne there will be fall in production of cane, and that will ultimately result in the closure of the industries also. In fact, even the president of the association of 149 private sugar mill owners' associations, one Mr. Lal Bansidhar has also said on the 12th September, 1971 that it is necessary to increase the price of sugarcane to Rs. 9 per quintal, that is, Rs. 90 per tonne, in order to increase the acreage under sugarcane to meet the increased requirements of consumption in the country, which has already gone up to 40 per cent.

In view of these two demands made by the mill industry management, both private and co-operative, and the demand made by the All India Cane growers' Association before the same Ministry, and also by the cane-growers'

co-operatives, in UP and Bihar and also all over India, who have also made the same appeal, and also in view of the fact that there is a Cane Control Order, and also taking in to consideration the actual cost of production and the income from the alternative crops which are the two factors on the basis of which the price has to be fixed, may I know whether the Cane Control Order which has been overlooked is going to be treated as a dead letter or it is going to be scrapped or it is going to be implemented here and now?

As for the sick sugar mills, Government has been turning a deaf ear to the representation made. Now the entire matter has been referred to an enquiry committee. In the words of Shri Nahata, Shri Narsingh Pande and Shri Lakkappa, in a conspiratorial fashion some lobbying is going on to scuttle the move towards nationalisation. So how long will this Enquiry Committee take to finalise its report? When no such Committee was appointed before nationalisation of banks or LIC where is the necessity to have an Enquiry Committee in regard to sugar mills? There has already been delay. So I want to ask whether under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act they are going to take over the sick sugar mills and modernise them to increase production.

Then as regards the question of payment of arrears to the growers, Shri Lal Bansidhar has issued a statement saying that Government should give the sugar mill owners more credit at less interest and then they would be able to pay the arrears of cane price to the growers. This is a shameless thing. They are trading their own way and they want to gain at the cost of Government. Aware of all these things, will the Ministry issue an order that if they do not pay the cane growers their arrears, within one month they would be put behind bars?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the last question is concerned, the hon. member is aware that the price of cane has to be paid within a fortnight of delivery of cane; if it is not so paid, there are provisions under which action can be taken against the millowners for not paying.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : (Shajapur) : Where is the action taken? Throughout India no State Government has

[Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi]

taken action. Let him cite a specific instance where action has been taken.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Government have drawn the attention of State Governments to the need for taking rigorous action for the purpose of payment to the growers for the cane delivered to industry

As to the question of price, what was promised was that the price of levy sugar, that is 60 per cent of the sugar which was to be distributed as levy sugar to domestic consumers would be at Rs 2 per kg except in Delhi and Calcutta where the distribution system being different, on account of a tax it would be 10 P more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) . Nobody is getting sugar at this price.

SHRI F. A. AHMED . No complaint has been brought to my notice .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE . This is a very unfair statement . People are complaining daily

SHRI F. A. AHMED . that the fair price shops in Delhi are charging more than Ra. 2.10 a kg.

So far as the price of free sugar is concerned, I entirely agree that there has been a steep rise in it. We are considering what further steps to take to prevent further rise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not take any step ; otherwise, the price will again rise

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As regards the cane price, I have already said that it is fixed by Government on the basis of consideration of the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : That was not my question. My question was specific. The question was whether the provisions of the Cane Control Order are going to be implemented or not. So far, they have been neglected and overlooked. That is my specific question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am just pointing out that in fixing the minimum prices for cane, we take into consideration the recommendation made by the Agricultural Prices Commission. We also take into consideration the suggestion given by various associations including the association of cane-growers, and after these matters are taken into consideration the price is fixed,

So far as the price for 1972-73 is concerned, we have proposals before us . We shall look into those proposals and see what should be the most suitable minimum price that should be fixed for cane to be supplied to the industry next year

SHRI D. K. PANDA : What about sick mills and the enquiry committee ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED . So far as the enquiry committee is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that the enquiry committee is in possession of all the facts, and we have asked them to expedite the report. As soon as the report is available, then action will be taken in that direction.

So far as the sick mills are concerned, I cannot offhand give a general reply, but this matter will be disposed of on the basis of particular cases when they are brought to our notice.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN (Tindivanam) : Though sugar is sweet, it is not sweet to the sugarcane growers, the mill workers or the shareholders. It is sweet only for a few big business people. In the last session of this House, the Minister has made a statement that the Government of India fixed only the minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan factories. The actual price to be paid was settled between the sugarcane growers as sellers and the sugar factories as buyers.

I would like to ask the Minister how the growers are going to get a fair deal from the sugar factories. I can quote an example. For the last two years, the factories have not paid even the legitimate minimum price to the growers. Even till date, they have not paid the last year's price to all the growers. They are still in arrears. How does the Minister expect that the growers are going to get

a fair deal? In most of the cases, the same thing has happened. The growers are not able to get a fair deal from the factories or the concerned State Governments.

In fact, on 13-1-1972, the Growers' Association of South Arcot district as well as Pondicherry gave a representation to the Tamil Nadu Food Minister. The Food Minister then called a conference after a few days. We demanded Rs. 90 per tonne, giving the facts and figures. In States like Punjab, Haryana and some other States also, who have a lower recovery and where they crush for a lesser number of days than in Tamil Nadu, they are paying more than what the Madras Government has fixed. That is, in Punjab, as per the Minister's statement, the factories have agreed to pay at Rs 90 per tonne, that is, Rs. 9 per quintal for a recovery of 8.7%. In Haryana, according to today's statement, for a recovery of 8.67%, it is Rs. 11 per tonne, whereas in Tamil Nadu, for a recovery of 8.99% and the crushing number of days 192, they have fixed only Rs. 80 per tonne. Here, I would like to point out that 8.99 recovery is for 192 days of crushing; that is, they are crushing beyond the optimum period. That is why this recovery is low in Tamil Nadu. If crushing was done during the optimum period, the recovery will be more than 9.5 per cent. We asked the State Minister on what basis the price had been fixed at Rs. 80 but the Minister replied, "I need not tell you anything; this is the maximum that the factories have accepted." We asked him whether our demand for Rs. 90 was unfair, but he refused to answer that question. Then we told him clearly: "you can take the entire stock of sugar and sell it to the public at the minimum price, that is the government-fixed price; we have no objection to accept a price of Rs. 73.70 even. He said: "nothing doing. We have no powers to fix the price or to take the entire sugar. Only the Centre can do that." Finally the hon. Minister fixed the price at Rs. 80. But this is not based on any principle. It is only fair that it should be linked to the recovery in the concerned factory. The recovery varies from 8.99 per cent to 10 per cent, yet the price is fixed at Rs. 80/- unfortunately for all the factories. So far the price was higher for higher recovery and some of the factories were paying Rs. 76 and Rs. 78. But those factories with higher recovery will pay only Rs. 80 more. It is not fair to fix such a price without any basic principles.

In the statement the hon. Minister says that the Tamil Nadu mill-owners have met the Minister and agreed to pay Rs. 85 per tonne. I doubt very much because even for paying Rs. 80, they created a lot of problems; some of the factories said that they would pay only Rs. 76. Finally they agreed only when the Minister insisted that they should pay as agreed by the Association President. It is only subsequently that the representatives of the mills agreed to Rs. 80 as earlier agreed to by the President of the mill-owners' association. I think the same thing will happen even for Rs. 85. It has no comparison to the rate of recovery throughout the country; It is not based on any principle. At least in the future it should be linked with the recovery during the optimum crushing period, as well as with the price of sugar. Otherwise there will be a lot of disparities.

MR. SPEAKER: When the call attention motions are replied to, a Member is entitled to ask a question only for clarification and not make a long speech. I wonder whether you will come out with any question at all

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Government gives incentives to the factories; it does not reach anybody else than the industrialists. Will the hon. Minister see that these incentives are passed on the growers as well as to the mill workers in the interest of sugar industry as well as the growers and the consumers? Will the Minister evolve a system of fair price throughout the country based on the average recovery of the factories concerned as well as the price of sugar?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would again repeat that so far as Government is concerned, we have fixed the minimum price on the basis of 9.4 per cent recovery, and in the case of Tamil Nadu the recovery is less than 9.4 per cent. Therefore, the price paid is Rs. 8.50 for the sugarcane in that area. In the beginning the millowners were not anxious to pay a price higher than the minimum price fixed by the Government. It was at our instance that the matter was taken up, and they have now agreed to pay Rs. 8.50 from the very beginning.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

झारखण्ड और दरभंगा जिलों की चीनी मिलें काश्तकारों को कितनी कीमत देती हैं। मेरी सूचना है कि उन काश्तकारों को पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से दी जाने वाली कीमत से भी कम पैसा मिलता है। तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने शिकायत की है कि चीनी नहीं मिल रही है और कलकत्ता में चीनी का भाव 3 रुपये 80 पैसे है और कट्टोल्ड रेट पर जो चीनी मिलती है, वह सिर्फ 100 ग्राम प्रति-व्यक्ति मिलती है और वह भी पानी से भिगोई हुई। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस बारे में कम्प्लेंट की जाये। आबिर कम्प्लेंट कैसे की जाये? क्या इसके लिए थाने में रपट लिखाई जाये? सब माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि चीनी नहीं मिल रही है और केरल में उसका भाव 5 रुपये प्रति किलो है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय कौन सा रास्ता निकालेंगे, कैसे एंशोर करेंगे कि कन्ज्यूमर्स को चीनी मस्ते रेट पर मिल सके।

श्री पठा ने कहा है कि मिलें कंट्रोल आर्डर को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर रही हैं। खास तौर से इटावा की मिलों के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं। राज्य सरकारें काश्तकारों को पैसा नहीं दिलवा रही हैं। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इसकी कम्प्लेंट की जाये। मेम्बरों को जो जानकारी होनी है, वे आपको दे रहे हैं। मन्त्री महोदय बतायें कि इसके अलावा कौन सा रास्ता है कि मेम्बर उनको बता सकें कि अमुक चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय से सिक मिलों के बारे में पूछा गया। पूरे देश में तमाम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए प्रैशर डाला जा रहा है। इसके बिना न तो काश्तकारों को पैसा मिलेगा और न मस्ती चीनी मिलेगी। सरकार चाहे कोई भी कानून बनाये, निम-ओनर्स गवर्नमेंट आफिसरज को पैसा देंगे, रिकवरी कम दिखायेंगे और मुक्त को लूटेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कब तक किया जायेगा।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहाँ तक

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का ताल्लुक है, हम करीब-करीब 3.25 लाख टन शूगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं। तमाम स्टेट्स के पुराने कन्जम्प्शन फिगरज देख कर, पिछले महीनों में उन्हे कितनी शूगर दी गई है, उसके बेसिस पर हम सब स्टेट्स में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कर रहे हैं। मिलों से हमको 60 परसेंट शूगर देने का बाधा किया है। हमें देखना है कि वह शूगर लेबी शूगर के लिए दी जा रही है या नहीं। हमने स्टेट्स को लिखा है कि तमाम सूबे में उसको अच्छी तरह से तक्सीम किया जाये।

जहाँ तक फ्री शूगर का ताल्लुक है, मैं मानता हूँ कि प्राइमिज बढ़ती चली जा रही है और हमें मोचना है कि किस तरह से उस पर रोक लगाई जाये। उसके लिए हम सोच रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक शूगरकेन की कीमतों का सवाल है, मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मिल-ओनर्स को बोदह रोज के अन्दर शूगरकेन की कीमत शूगरकेन प्रोड्यूस को देनी चाहिए। अगर इस अरमें में कीमत न दी जाये, तो कानून में काफी गुंजायश है, जिसके जरिये से सुबाई गवर्नमेंट्स प्रोड्यूस को कीमत दिलवा सकती हैं। हमने इस बारे में सुबाई गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कीमतें नहीं दिलवा पाती हैं।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है कि इनके बारे में जल्द कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एरियर्स काफी ज्यादा ही चुके हैं और इस दफा पिछले साल से भी पोलीशन बेहतर है। मसलूम होता है कि बनिस्वत पिछले सालों के इस जल्द क्याया कीमत दी जावेगी। हम फिर सुबाई गवर्नमेंट्स की लिखें कि वे तमाम निम-ओनर्स पर बोदर डालकर केन-ओनर्स की कीमतें दिखवायें।

जहाँ तक मिलों को लेने का सवाल है, जब हमारे पास रिपोर्ट जायेगी, तो हम फैसला करेंगे कि मिलों को लिया जाये या नहीं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारन और दरभंगा जिलों में कितनी कीमत दी जा रही है? मन्त्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरि किशोर सिंह—
पेपर्स टू वि लेड आन दि टेबल।

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA,
REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SINGARENI
COLLIERIES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES
AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT)
ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1424/72]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1970-71.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1424/72]

(3) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :—

- (i) The Mineral Concession (First Amendment) Rules, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1279 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 together with corrigendum thereto (English version) published in Notification No. G S R. 66 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972.
- (ii) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1579 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October 1971.
- (iii) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1580 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971.
- (iv) The Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1581 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971.
- (v) The Mineral Concession (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1582 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971
- (vi) G. S. R. 65 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972 making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the said Act. Placed in Library. See No. LT-1426/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the following