#  0pinem 

## Clastre 15

14., That at prove 15, in line 10, ufter the word "authority" the words "or by purchase or otherwise" be inserted.

Cluwse 22
12 That at page 19, in line 19, for the words "for such purpose" the wards "for such purpose and where the competent authority is not so satisfled and does not so permit, the provisions of sections 6 to 14 (both incluaive) shall, so tar as may be, apply to the statement filed under subsection (1) and to the vacant land held by such person in excess of the ceiling limit." be substituted.

## Clause 27

13. That at page 21 , in line 28 , after the words "time being in force," the words. "but subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 5 and sub-section (4) of section 10 ," be inserted.

Clause 38
14. That at page 25, lines 40 to 45 be deleted.
15. That at page 26,-
(i) in line 1 , for the brackets and figure "(2)" the following be substituted namely:-
"Offences

| and |
| :--- |
| punishments. |

(ii) in line 6 , for the brackets and figure "(3)", the brackets and fgure "(2)" be substituted;
(iii) in line 11, for the brackets and figure "(4)" the brackets and figure "(3)" be substituted; and
(iv) in Hine'16, for the brackets nd aldure "(5)" the brackets chat Hedre "(s)" be substutu4.

Sugaroune Puce (Dive.)

Schedmia 1 .
16. That at page 36, in line 15, for the figure and word " $8 \mathrm{Kms}^{\text {" }}$ the figuse and word " $8 \mathrm{Kms*}$ " be substituted.
17. That at page 36, after line 45, the following be inserted, namely:-
"*Where any land within the peripheral area of eight kilometres is covered by water (whether by inland waters or sea or creck), the peripheral area shall be extended beyond such water to a further distance equal to the distance measured across and occupied by such water."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Bules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'
17.491 hrs.

## URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) BILL

As amended by Rajya sabia
SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Bill, 1976, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.
17.50 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SUGARCANE PRICE-contd.
सभार्पात महोषय • भ्रब मे कुए नाष हैता हृं। जो साहेवान इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, उनके नाम मेरे पास था चुक्षे हैं। 号 ते नाम पढ़ वेता हैं, इसके बाद हीर कोरेई गाम

[सलापसि महोंसी
यो दराज्यु देता, श्री स्राजणए
 है) पी० नरसिम्हा नेष्ड़, श्री के०
 नही 書) , शी बी धी० नायक, भ्री घनन्तराव बाटिल, (बह्ह यह्हा मही है ) श्री ही० डी० छेसाई, घौर क्री शिच्चनाथ ससक्ष ।

SEIRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa) In all policies that thas Government has framed, unfortunately always it is the vested interests that are protected and the common man who gets the thin end of the wedge

Look at this suger poincy, pricing policy On the one side, as Member after Member in this House has said, the grower gets an inadequate return On the other side the consumer is paying a black market price for what today goes under the name of tree sugar

How are the prices of cane fixed now" It is obvious that they are not correctly fixed because from every corner of the country today there is a demand from the growers that the prices should be increased And what does Government do" It talks about a commission The commission is used to delay a decision When the com mission's decision comes, implementation is delayed Who benefits from this?

If the kisan is not getting an adequate return and the consumer is paying a black market price, then it is very obvious that it is only the vested anterests that own the mills and which we all know support this Government that are reaping the benefit of the icrsan's sweat and the consumer's hard earned money

Throughout UP. and Bihar and all over the country, thousands of leisans are weating from morang to nidght to produce a crop of cene and 却 is they
who must be krestan a the thats by the Government! Can one call them angthing but a night nemotionaxy Government?

Do you want an example as to how far they can fo? What happened when the international sugar price increased? What hoppened to the tremendous profts that were earned by the export of sugar" Was the benefl passed on to the consumer" No Eecause of the export, the free manket price went up further $W$ as the benefit passed on to the grower? Also no The benefits were kept by the STC and the STC proflteered at the cost of the lezsan and the consumer This, Government also profiteered at the cost of the kisan and the consumer

Therefore on behalf of the BLD and our colleague party the Janta Front here $I$ insist and demand that a committee be immediately set up to keep the entire pricing policy constantly under review so that on every crop, above all the millions of our kisans are first granted an adaquate return

SHRI $P$ NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor) Sir, it is crystal clear that all sections of this House have raised their voice against the great injustice and the raw deal that is being given to the sugarcane growers under the prevaling system of pricing Without going into all these grounds once again, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the report presented to this House by the Committee on Petitions only last month This Committee which had gone into the petition handed over by me, on behalf of the Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Factory pleading for a realistic reappratsal and a suitable remunerative price for sugarcane, have done a great job They have gone into the question and have gaven their considered findings in this Report From the Report, I would like to draw your attention to particular factora which hava bean highlighted theren The Gqverament in the Minpastry of Agricultume mainule oftering its comments on the iamereof the mugar-
cane price was pleamed to tate stitoltowe in the Report.

## It is on page 9 of the Report:

"The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended that the statutory minimum price for cane payable by the sugar factories in 197576 seascu be increased from the existing Jevel of Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 9.50 per qti. for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent subject to a proportional premium for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery."

However in spite of this specific recommendation of the Agricultural Price Commission which itself is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory for various reasons already mentioned, this Government did not agree even with this recommendation. The Government said that this could not be implemented because the levy price had got to be increased, which certamly is against the interest of the anti-inflationary trend. However, again, the Government chooses to say on page 9 of the Report as follows:

> "However, under the partial control policy, the producers of sugar are in a position to pay for the cane, prices higher than the minimum notified prices, from out of their higher realisations from the free sale quota of sugar."
> This free sale quota of sugar towards which the cane growers are directed to seek relief and get the remunerative price has again, landed itself into a quandary on account of the policy they have revised and is being pursued.

For example, Andhra Pradesh which has been worst hit under the revised levth price of this system. Mr. Patel had been quoting figures that the levy price in the case of Andhra Pradesh, which was Re. 153, has been drastically meduced to Es .117 this season, which
is quite contrary to the prevalling trend and the cost of production itself. Keeping that in view, the sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh, the one my own area, says to the growers that the Government has reduced the levy price. They are not able to pay anything more than that. In fact ,they are paying less than what was pald last year. When we pointed out to them that the free market realisation was there and that it was their duty to maintain at least a minimum remunerative price at least not less than the price they were paying last year, they say that this free market realisation has also gone down.

The Government of India assumed sum 350 rupees as a free market realisation. On that basis, they have enhanced the excise duty by another 74 per cent. Today, the market is nowhere near that figure. We are losing Rs. $40--50$ on that score alone, wherefrom can we pay additional cane price? This is a sort of quandary in which we have landed ourselves on account of the illogical and irrational levy price and the dual pricing policy.

### 18.00 hrs .

The Committee on Petitions of the Lok Sabha having considered all the representations and comments made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has given their considered finding in the following words:

> "From the factual comments furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in regard to various points raised in the representation and after considering all the aspects of the matter, the committee are of the opinion that the price paid to the cane-growers is not ade quately remunerative and it does not afford them sufficient incentives."

This is the considered finding of the Committee of this House. No more evidence is peeded or any authority need be shown for the gross injuatice that is now being done to the cane growers all over India and, particularly, in Andhre Pradesh.
[finr P. Nirasiuha Reddy]
it wayld, "in all diariciuntess give my varnime to the Minigter of Agriculture and Iryigation that the death-knell has bean sounded for the sugar industry in Andhra Pradesh. Many people who wapted to set up new sugar factories have changed their mind. They are not setting up any sugar factory. The exponsion programmes have been giv. en up. The cane growers on their part are thinking of diverting their land next year to cultivation of some other crops. According to the figures given by Andhra Pradesh Government, they say that this year, even though the crop was planted last year after the revised sugar levy policy was announced, the fall has been recorded in the crushing of the cane in the factories and in jaggary production also. This fall is to the extent of about 10 per cent. It is too early to come to a final judgment. There is still a season ahead of us. When the season comes, the fall may be much more. 1 am told. in the other States, the fall is much greater. If that is the pgition this year when the cane has been planted before the announcernent of the revised sugar levy policy I do not know what will be the position next year, what will be the fall in acreage under sugar cane. You can easily imagine.

We should not allow this sort of a situation to develop in the country. We must take remedial measures much ahead of the next season so that the acreage under cane gets stabilised and cane growers, millions and millions of them, in this country should not be totally ruined.

There are several other irrational factors also about the new levy policy which we have from tume to time brought to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation One irrational factor to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. M1nister is about the zoning pattern for the purpose of fixing the levy price. As Mr. Patel pointed out, the country is divided into 16 zones for the purpose of axing the bevy price. The factories in each zone are clurbbed to.
twether on the banis of avarate recovery and on the bavis of average locel price factors. But I would respectrutily submit that economic factors and costs do not respect administrative boundaries. You cannot club all the factories in Andhra Pradesh as one zone for the purpose of fixing the levy price for them. For example, in Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh my cooperative factory is very close to the Tamil Nadu border. The nearest factory is only 30 miles in Tamil Nadu whereas the nearest factory in Andhra Pradesh is 300 miles away. The agro-climatic and cultivation factors and practices differ very widely in the other areas of Andhra Pradesh but are smilar to the areas in North Arcot in Tamil Nadu.

In disregard of the factor, my factory stands clubbed with Andhra Pra des zone and stands condemned to the same fate as that of other factorles in Andhra Pradesh. It should have been treated on par with factories in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. So this type of zonal system must be done away with. The sugar factories in Chittoor and Rayalaseema should be clubbed with the factories in Tamil Nadu or treated as a special zone like South Bihar. In this way, you can save lakhs of sugarcane growers from agony and misery which they cannot bear any Ionger. I plead for an early decision on this and a suitable reversal of this policy.

I think, this dual policy also requires a second look and revision. We have pursued this policy of having levy sugar and free sugar. The rose is a rose, by whatever name you call at. But sugar, if you call it levy sugar, it is one thing and, if you call it free sugar, it is something else. This should not continue. We will land ourselves in trouble and difficuity on account of dual volicy. For example, the Supreme Court at every stage has intervened and it is the supreme Court which is deciding the augar priee policy and not the Government of India. If that is to be avoti. ed, bratig sall the suatir sumblutioy
cemmative sector and do away with the dual pollicy and aave the growers by gtiving them a remunetative prices.
 समापति जी, भारनबर्ष किसानों का देश हैं, हैकिन 27 वर्षौ की प्राजादी के बाबजूद भाज्ञ हमारे देश मे छोटे पौर ममीले किसानो की स्थिति द्नीय-की-दयनीय बनी हुई है। ₹त्न पूरीवादी समाज मे, मभाप्पनि जी, किसानो पर दोही लूट चल रही हैएक तरफ जब वह श्रपनी सामान्य उपजगल्ना, ईब या जो चीजे श्रपनी बेती मे उपजाता हैं, उन को बेचने श्राता है तो उसको मुरासिब दाभ नही मिलते, दूसरी तरफ-जब बह म्रपनी बेती के सामान य' भ्रपने जोर्रन के लिये भावगयक चीजे बाजार मे बरीदता है तो उसे उन चीजो के लिये प्रधिक दाम देने पउते हैं। इम तरीक से fहन्दुस्तान के किसानो की दहरी लूट दिन्दुस्तान का पू जीपति करता है, हिन्दुम्तान के मुनाकालोग भोर कालाबाजार करने वाने करने है। यही बात भाज हैध पैदा कग्न वाले किमानो के साथ हो रही है। ई ब ब की पे दावार हमागे देका में बहुत होंती है, छ्धाम तौर मे उत्तर प्रदेश श्रोण बिहार की बात में जानता हू। हमारे विहार मे भी चोनी की मिनो की काफी सब्या है ध्रोग किसान मी बहुन बडी सट्या में ई्र्ब पै दा करने है। लेखिन उन्हे मुनासिब दाम नही fमलना, जिसका श्रसर उनंक ऊपग यह पड रहा है-प्रौर यह पडना लाजमी भी है--कि वे धीरे-षीरे ईब की बेती कम करते जा रहे है। यो तो सरकार कहनी है कि इसकी बेती मे वृद्धि हों रही है, लोकिन मि घपने भूके मे घपनी माबो से देखाता हुजब उन्ं लागत मी नहो fमलती है, उ्यादा की बात तो माप घूल आ आखें, तो फिर किसान (ब की देती wयों करेगा। किसानों के भुन्दर



मी नही मिसीती हैं। किसमा भसर हमारे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा पर मी पडेगा, क्योक इसके द्वारा हम काफी विद्रेगी मुद्रा घंजिन करमे हैं।

जो लोग भाज किसानो के बीच मे काम करने हैं, बे लोग उनकी दिक्तो को जानते है-किस तरह से खेती का खर्षा बढ गया है श्रोर इसी लिये वे लोग माग कर रहे है कि सरकार को ईंख पैदा करने वाले किमानो, चीनी पैदा करने बाले करण नें बारे मे ग्रपनी नीति को बदलना होगा। इस समय कारखानेदारो की जो लूट की नीति चन रही है, जिसका शत-प्रतिशत लाभ वे व्वय उろते हैं, किसानो को द्रु नही देते है, जनना के मह्रो दामो पर चीनी बेचने हैं ग्रब नो गैस्लेशी के नाम पर उन्हे गरधा दिंग्सा मिल गया है, पहले 60 प्रनिशन चीनी गागन से मिलती थी, लेक्रिन श्रब बराबर की मिलनी है, इसमे लूट ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। हमाने माननीय सदम्य ती सरजू पाण्डेय ने प्रमन भावण मे टीक ही कहा था-यू० पी० मे नीनी मिलो के मालिक ही सग्कार को बनाने घार विग। हने हैं, जिसका जायजा घभी हम को fमला है, वहा बहुगुणा जो हृटा निर्रे गय और दूसर-जी श्रा गर्य - दूम नरह की बाт यीनी मिल मालिक कर रहे है अन्मे पा.ायद्य के निये ताकि काई भी रा ट्रीयकगण
 fिदार में भी उठ खरी हैई है। बह्रा की विधान सभा ने भी प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि चीनी के कारखानो का गप्ट्रीयक्ण कर लना चाहिये, क्यो कि वे किमानो को लूट रह्ह है घहर की जनता को लू रहे है, चीनी इम्तेमाल करमे बालो को लूट रहे हैं। भ्रष्बिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने भी भपना एक जापन अपने प्रतिनिधि मंडस के साय एषि ख्ली唤 अगजीष्न राम जी को विया किसमें

छच्होने माग की है कि भाज जो लागत लग रही है किसान की ईंब पैदा करसे से उसे खेखते दुए 20 रु० किषटल से कम कीमत भष्षे की नही होनी बाहिये। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार एलान करती है कि 1225 घौर 1325 वंसे प्रति विक्वटल गष्ने की कीमत होगी। बिहार सरकार एलान करती है 1250 पैमे प्रति किषटटल गषे की कीमन होगी। और धरी कुछ दिनो पहले हमाने केत्र से बगन मे，लोक सभा के बत्तमान घ्रहपक्ष के ज्रेत्र म माउध विहार शुगर मिल बिहटा है बहा के किमानो को 13 रु० किवटल के हिसात्र से पेसा दिया गया। भ्रब मुख्य मनी के कोई अपने आदमी है जा उस कारखाने से मबधिन है शायद उन干 कहने पर कहा जा रहा है कि नही 12 या 1250 र० से ज्यादा नही देगे। जिनका इससे ध्रधिक भाव से पैम्म दिया जा चुका है वे विसान पैसा वापम करे। अ्यब किसान कहा से वापम करे ？तो इस तग्ह को धाधली चल रही है। इसी नरह की एक झ्रोर fमसाल है उत्तर बिद्यार के गोपालगज मे हरखुभा की। वहा विष्ण श्रुगर मिल है जो किसानो ध्रोर मजदूरो को लूटती है खने घम्न। मजदूरो के लियं तीन बिलो चीनी महीने मे देने दी ब्यवस्था है，लेकिन वह चीनी नही देती ऊर्रीर उसे बलेब मार्केट मे निल मलिक बेच कर साबो रु० कमाता है। उसके खिलाफ श्रगर कोई ध्रावाज उठाता है तो उसे मरवाने की घ्वमकी दी जाती है। यूनियन के लीडरो को तरह्र तरह्ह से परेशान करने की कोशिश की जाती है। ये बाते चल रही है। खुद्यूदूरो को किस तन्ह से यह लूटने हैं ？ 301 रु० कम से कम तनख्वाह्ट तय की गई है चीनी कारबामे के मजदूरो के लिये। लेकिन यद्ए हनखान्व सब जगह नही मिलती है। में जानता का साउ्य बिहार घुगर मिल जो बे हटा मे है，जो प्रध्यक्ष की का क्षेत्र है，बहा मबलदूरो में बता कसंतोष है । उन्होने मुझे

Smparcusa thice xho （Dines）
 कार्यंकम के समर्षन के लिये तो कटते है， घौर हम साष देने को तैयार भी है，ओंकित मान्बानेदार हमारी न्यूनसम मसरूटी भी देने को तैयार नही द्र्। इसििये मेरा निषेबन है कि सरकार चीनी के कारखानो का राष्ट्रीय－ कग्ण करे पोर जो मोजू दा कीमत तय की है उसमे वृदि सरते 20 रु० fिंब्ल की धोषणा करे，तभी किसानो को हम लूट से बषा मकेगे। नही तो उनकी लट जारी हैं। हमाने सूबे में मालगुजारी चार गुना बढा दी गई， पानी का रेट द्वुगना बढा दिया गया，लेकिन ग्ना लकडी से भी सस्ता है। इस रिथति मे उनका सहयाग नही मिलेगा चाहे कोई कार्यकम हा। उन्हु भ्रपने वाव पर ख्डा कीजिये，के समक्षे कि देश हमाग है，जो हीज हम पैदा करन है उसका मुनासिब दाम मिलता है， चाहे वद्व गम्ना हा अ्रन्न हा या श्रोर बोई उपज हो।

इन मष्दा केे साथ मुझे विश्वास है कि सर्वार इन बातो पर विचार करोे जबाब देगी।

SHRI D D DESAI（Kaira）The policy towards the farmers and the countryside has to be looked at in the proper perspective After India came under the domination of foreigners，bu－ reaucracy became accustomed to ex plotation of the countryside and re－ mitting finances to certain sectors After the British came，this technology was refined The outgoing British ru lers sand that they had left a steel frame Unfortunately，we feel that the so－called steel frame is nothing but a steel cage for our development Our countryside has been so badly harmed The test case 18 before us．If any one checks the figures of levy sugar price which have been caven，he would conse to the quick decision that the whole thing is nothing but a fraud on the poor cane growers．The policy has provided tor payment of 日需 424 to South Bihar，RE． 224 for North Bihar，

 ymi. Ha. $149^{\circ}$ for Maharambtra and Re. 14 for Samptalta. The South Incian sucar millis are mostly cooperatives. Gujarat has hundred per cent cooperatives; the other South Indian sugar malls are mogtly cooperatives 'Cooperatives' mean ownership of farmers. The result is this. They make an advance payment of Rs. $14 /=$ in our place, in Gujarat, the particular mill makes an advance payment of Rs. 14 and then whatever surplus is Ieft is once again distributed among the farmers. The same is the technique in Maharashtra, in Andhra Pradesh and so on.

But the levy sugar price providen is Rs. 118, Rs. 124 and Rs. 140. What is the logic? On the one hand, you provided Rs. 140, Rs 128 and Rs. 124 and on the other you provide for Rc. 442. And the party, who had declared like this comes forward under a glorious name of making calculations basedi on mome Supreme Court Judgment. The Supreme Court judgment was essentially a different thing. The price that uniformally existed in the miadle of 1972 was Fis. 150 all over Irdia. The Supreme Court sadd that the pricing could not be so uniform; it has to be related to cost; the cost is relatei to recovery and the lengih of the crushing season. Now the crushirg season is related to irrigation possibilities and the recovery is related to extension of sugar-cane growing technology. Both of these things vary from plant to plant or district to district. The result would have been that the pricing should have been based on these two factors, but unfortunately, the Government was misled by certain sugar interests to go in for some figures thich are not related to either of these things, and naturally unrelated to these two features of the Supreme Court judgment.

The 20-Point Programme is easentially meant for our rural people. Ihe Phine Minititer to here and I congratulate her for the 20-Pofnt Progamme. The rural people who are really the
soul of our country should get a better deal and for flut matter whateyer needs to be done, should be dope.

In most of the countries of the world, agriculture is subsidised. Anyone. who has travelled in any part of Eastern, or Western Europe or for that matter America would know that the agriculture is subsidised. By what? It is by industries and other sertors. In this country, agricultural commodities like cotion are 57 per cent of the prices of international prices and some even 40 per cent of international prices and industry thinks that low agricultural prices are necessary to keep it alnve. This is something which is not proper.

There has been a certain feeling that 60-40 per cent of investment in the co-operative sector is mostly Government investment. May I tell jou that 60 per cent of investment ain over India in today's cooperative sugar mills is from the sugar cane growers. These are the farmers 'and gruwers' coperatives. When these ccuperatives have this high rate of investment from farmers and growers what buiness the people sitting in Delhi, who do not know anything of sugar and sugarcane, have the authority to liquidate them by fixing prices? For that matter, I would say that even the Agriculture Prices Commission should be wound up. A body of the House should be formed to fix the prices, whether it be cotton, jute or any other produce. What have these people who only work with pen or pencil and paper got to do with these things and agriculture? These people hive manipulated figures. $\ddagger$ have gone through these. Tariff Commission, Supreme Court and all these tall words are ysed as facade to cover up a really shameless deed. It is shameless, because one of the sugar factorjes which Shri H. M. Patel referred to ard which is in my district, Charutar Khand Udyog, has suffered a loss of 168 lakchs. wheraas its paid+up capital is 140 lablas.



Hiad it not been for the coopernitive bank, they would have closed their doors The levy gugar prices is low. There has been a desure and an expression of our intention to export more sugar We gained Rs 350 crores last year This year we wanted to get Rs. 450 crores In fact we could have got a thousand crores but for the shortsighted policy Last year I made a strong plea that we should give at least Rs 17 for the cane to the growers and assure that well in advance When these high prices were given to sugar mills m North India for levy sugar, these mills have immediately become so greedy that they were hesitant to pay even Rs 11 and it was at government's intervention that they agreed to pay new about Rs 1250 to Rs 1325 or Rs 1350 whereas in the entire South India as also in Gujarat uhere 100 per cent of the sugar mills are in the co-operative sector we pay not less than Rs 14 In Andhra Pradesh some mills are paying Rs 12 or Rs 13 or Rs 14 but that is not a final payment and that is only an advance pay ment and the final payment works out to much higher amount if the carryforward profit is there

Therefore I would strongly support my friends who have spoken earlier and who have suggested a lew things I do not want to repeat them as the time is running out But I would say this much There is no case for such a big differential which Mr Patel has brought out I have also fot nll the figures with me and I have also got all the analysis with me If anvbody is defrauding the government-Mr Shahnawaz Khan 18 sitting here-I will tell him that if anybody is defrauding the gevernment then call me and I will render him a service There is nobody to my knowledge in India who kould be able to fool me and, therefore I would not be tooled like that and I cannot be a party to such a misdeed in the name of scientifte analysion, in the narme of Euprome Court judgment and Tarifi Commesion reporta Do you knowt The Taxif Condinimion hras




Alk the Govermuent if thay haye boen accepting dit of their reports? They have been acceptiti thent frocotmendattions partially and many a trises they have been throwing their recommendattons to the winds Now, when it suits and when somebody has taken something bere and there-I would not say bribe-but whatever it may be, the follows (Interruptions) They are talking in the name of Tariff Comms. sion It is a shameless talk The fel lows should be well aware that they are not only telling hes but they are trying to fool the government Now, what is the Tariff Commission? The Tariff Commission goes into detalls and the House is above the Tariff Commission Therefore, let the House judge Let a Committee be formed and let the figures be allowed to be worked out As tor the Agricultural Prices Commission-I an very angry at it because we have been con tinuously pressurised to bring the farmer down and down to a level that he has been made one of the poorest persons in the world

भां पवइपनाखे) सित्ह (शुनुनू) भभापनि महोदय, गम्ना उल्वादन को गस्ने की कीमन क्या मिले इम पर इस सदन म श्रौर बाहर भी कई बार विचार हा चुचा है। श्राज किसी माननीय सदम्य न 14 रुपय की माग की है किसी ने 16 रु ये की प्रां丁 किसी न 18 रुपये की। में निबेदन कर्ना चरहुता हू कि निमान भीज्ड नही मागना चाहना है भाज मरकार का स्पष्ट करन मे बन दना धाह्दिये कि हम तिमान को गस्ना ख्रोर इसी नग्ह गेहु और चाबल श्रादि के उत्पादन की कास्ट पाहस घौर उसके बाद रीजनेबल प्राफिट देंगे। में चेलें ग करता हू कि मबी महोदय स्पष्ट रूप मे यह घोषणा करने की स्थिति मे नही क्ष कि हम गया उस्पाषक को उसमें उस्वाष्य की
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 कीमत उसती ल्ञागत से कम् नही होती है， वर्टे घट कपषा उद्धोग हो，या कोरे भन्य उत्योग हो। जहा तक कीनो चबोग का सर्म्बन्य है，भाज बीली माकेट में 4 रुपये 70 पैसे प्रोर 4 क्ये 80 पैसे किलो के दिसाब से बिक्ती है，जर्णक किसान को गक्षे का दाम केषल 12,13 हरये fिबंटल मिलता है। हैस बात का चवक्त ह्या由 मे रखा जाना चाहिये कि किस्रमन के उत्पावन की कीमत कितनी है， बरना हम किरान को बचा नह्टी पायेंगे।
fिकान के लिये यह भी दाबन्ती है किज उसको थमपा सारा ममा एक विशेष फँबढरी को के केचना पडता है। भगन उमके लिये यह् मी सुरक्षित नही है कि वह फँकरी को जितना गका बंचेगा，उत्रा रपया उसको मिल जयेगा। वह मी बकाया चलता रहता है।

शुगर फँचटरी मे मशीनरी को कीमत कितनी बडी है लेबर की षान्ट बिजली ग्रोर कोगले यादि की कीमन वितनी बह ग्ड है， इका सब को कल्यु ले करते घीनी की बीमत तय की जाती है कगर दादि，ग्रूबटर，rfिपग सेट स्रौर पयूल ध्यादि के दाक नि 17 बढ गये है ग्रौर किमान का कान्ट श्राक प्रोड़बन किना घाना है，इमका ध्यान नही गरा जाता है।

इस सदब मे एर्रीक्तचग्न प्रार्दिस कमीघान का ईिक्तन किद्रा गया है। में कमकता हू कि इस्तसे बोगम सत्या हन देश में भ्रीर कोई नटी है । नुछ महीने पह ले इस कमीशन के

 को दृधि मे रखले हैं ，किसान की उत्पादक ता कनज्यूमर्ज्र प्राइड घ्रोर हनकलेशन यादि।

 हो। ग्ह सब सुन कर ह्वारे साषियो को इतना गुस्सा भाया कि वे बहुने लगे कि ह्रम कमोगन के के यरमैन का तो हुछ नही पन सकरे， हम हस रेख्यो को ही तोड्ड वें। इस तर्ट के बेट्रूपा आर्वर्मूमेटक्र दिये आते है। इक्ष सस्था को करूई खत्म कर क्षेना बाहिए।

劷 बैलेज करता हु कि घ्रगर कोर्छ भी एकसपर्ट यह्ठ कहने के सिए तंयार है कि किसान के उत्पादन पर जितना खर्च होता है， वह्र उसको मिलता है，तो है उसके साम्ने नतमस्तक होने के लिए तंयार है। गघनंझे के म्रपने एग्रीक（चन्ल फार्जं है，एग्रोकतचर बा यनिर्वस्टीज़ है। लेकि न वं व मी यह प्रकाणित नही कग्ती है कि किसान षा वांद्टाफ श्राफ प्रोडक्शन क्या होता है। एर्री।कृ चुरल प्राडरूप कमीशन से भो यह प्रकाशित नही किया है कि एक एव्ड गन्न के लिए इतना बी लगेगा， इतना फर्लाइड़न चाहिए ग्रार निसान की इननी मेद्नत लगेगी। ऊरकार कम से कम यह तो प्रकागिन करे वि वह खंली के निम उत चन की प्राइस फिक्स बरती है हैता
 लेवन वह वमी यह नही वरगो।

श्राज वेन्द्रेय भरवान भ्रांज प्र तेय
 यह बता देना चाहिपि कि हमारी कोई गारटी
 देते ग्हे। विमान का यद्ना पैवा कर्ना प्डला－ घ्रंभर फैकटरी का देन，पडेगा，झ्रगर फ़ैब्ट－ रीज नही क्लेगी तो उन्पादन नही। होगा घोर इममे देश तत्वाइ दो जारेगा यह है श्राज सरकार दे सोचने का हैग। लेकिन धर्र हिसान बर्काद होता है，तो उसका तरफ कोई ध्यमन नही दिया जाना है। किसमन के उदपादन के दममों ने बाने में शेल कुलेशन पयर क．डीघन्ड कनブ，मे बैठ करसरकारी भफसए करने हैं। जिमको एपीक्तर के


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एपसपद्र्र होर एकामीमिस्ट्स कहा आता है


 के fिए ए एयोर कर दी जाये। fिनिमम वेज तो छोडिये, कम से कम उसमे घाघी वेज तो उसत्रे लिए एशोर कर दो जाये। किसान घपने काम के लिए बीज, बाद, पानी पोर विजली पर जो बर्ं करना है, वहा खर्षं घोर उस市 बाद कुछ्ड पर्मिट तो उसको मिलना काहिए।

पाज हवा बन रहो है कि किसनो की हालत बहुत चणछी हो रह्रीं हैं। किसानो की हालन मुज्रो है, हपमे कोf दो रापे नशे है।
 नहो सुघटर है। बाज किमान का लउका देश को सोमअप्रो पर गनं सका मे देश को रभा कर रहा है। उसकी ए एन्र्रा इनकम कीमित मे एउ होती है। इमो तरह किषान का लडका स्कूल मे fिक्षक है या मिय मे नोकर है। उसको इनकम मे किमान चर्ने परिषाग को पाल रहा है, बरा घागर पान, दस वा बोस एकह की किसान को भी प्रुद्यु स्व से केबल बेती मे रें, तो बह कमो पनप नही सकला है, घउने बन्षो को किभा़ा नही दे सकना हैं, कपषे गही पहरन सकना हैं, उसको घाषा देट -बा कर दहना पड्या। जो लोग घहरो मे रहते है, या जो यूनिर्वसटीज की हित्रीज 'लिये fकर रहें, हैं, उनको क्याबहारिक ज्ञान जहीं है। उनको इस बता से चिठ हैं कि किसान चका लउका रेषियो क्यो रबता है, बह पेट


 तय करते हैं। माऩ हल खंये , कौष बबलिता पा़म्म।

गुगरकेन की प्राइय पौर पूगर की प्राष्त मे जो फफें है, उसको भी रेबला पहेगा। केष्टरी मे खृगर裙 जाता है। उसंके बाल एस्टालिलशमेट का बत्वा क्या है, रीजाषें मानिन क्या हैं, हत सब बातो को दृष्टि में रबना काहिए। लेकिन सरकार्र के फैसटरीमोनफ बो बुला छोट बिया है। सरकार उन्हें गष्षे का द्वाम 12 रूये परिन fिबटल देने के लिए कहती है। फेषटटी का मालिक, ₹ुस्ट्री का श्रोड्यूसर जपनी भर्ञों से 470 रुपये या 480 रुपये प्रति-किलो के हिसाब से माकेंट मे बीनी बसे, वह्ट कहा का न्याय है ?

आप ने प्रार काश्तकार को पाबन्ड कर दिया उछर उसका रेट पाबन्द कर दिया। इसलिए हमे जो माँजन परक प्रफिट है उसको देषना परेगा। भाज हम देबते हैं कि मानजन प्राक प्राफिट उसमे एउ नही कर षाते हैं। हमारी प्राइसिस पालिसी ठीक नही है। उसके जदर जो खो कैष्टां घामिल होने चाहिए वह णामिल नहीं कर पाते है भौर ऐटरंउम मालियमे के ऊपर छोड देते हैं। प्राज गुणन फारेम एस्त्रेंज कमा सकता हैं मोर कमा सहा है ते कित काण्तकार की बर्वादी की कीमत पर। हसलिए बहुत ती कल काभ्वकारो के चौे के खखाय दूसरी चाप

क्नान लुस कर खिया है मीर घमर मही ह्वाल रहा तो इनको भ्रपनी मिले बन्व करनी परेगी। सेकिस घही हाल कपास में हैं, यही हाल गेतें में है, वही हाल खावल में है। हसलिए मेरा निबेबन द्ं कि घुगरकेन की प्राइस पौर दूसरी ऐरीकल्वरल कमोटिटीज की प्राद्यन तीजनेबल हो ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। किसान की कास्ट प्राक प्रोड्षशन को ह्यान में रखते हुए उसमे कम उसको न दें मौर सरकार को स्पष्ट बोषणा करनी चाहिए कि किसान को कभी उसकी लागत से कम कीमत नही देंगे।

तब तो इस वाष विवाद का हुछ लाम होम ${ }^{\top}$ बरना बार-बार हम कहते भाये हैं पोर भ्राप सुनते भ्राये हैं, वही रांड रोपनी घोण बही पावना ीयेगे।
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir. . ..

सभापति महोदय . श्रत्र ग्राप कल श्रना भाषण जारी रखे।

### 18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February, 6, 1976/Magha 17, 1897 (Saka).

