श्री बालेश्वर राम : बिहार सरकार के पास फूड-ग्रेन्ज अवेलेबिल है। आप भी बिहार सरकार को कहें कि जिन जिलों में ज्यादा जरूरत है वहां काम शुरू करें और जो उनके पास है पहले उसको खत्म कर लें, जो पैसा उनको दिया गया है उस को खर्च कर लें, उसके बाद आगे फिर 50-50 बेसिज पर मांगेंगे तो देने को तैयार हैं।

Suger Policy

*210. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally formulated the sugar policy for the current year; and

(b) if so, details of the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the sugar policy formulated for the sugar year 1981-82 are :

(i) continuance of partial control on sugar and the dual pricing mechanism, with the ratio of levy to free-sale sugar remaining at 65 : 35;

(ii) fixation of ex-factory prices of levy sugar for the 1981-82 season for 16 geographical zones as in 1980-81, on the basis of the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and using the cost schedules and other parameters recommended by the High Level Committee in October, 1980;

(iii) continuance of the benefit of a higher ex-factory levy price for weaker units;

(iv) collection of a Development Cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per quintal of sugar from the industry to create a Development Fund mainly for giving assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of sick units;

(v) Increase in the retail consumer price of levy sugar from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 3.65 per kg. w. e. f. 15th November, 1981;

(vi) decision, in principle, to create a buffer stock of sugar ; and

(vii) grant of a rebate in Excise Duty for early crushing of cane by sugar mills.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think you will agree that the price policy regarding sugar cane is an integral part or should be an integral part of the sugar policy of the Government. Unfortunately, you will find in the reply that nothing has been mentioned about the price policy of cane in the formulation of the sugar policy of the Government.

My question is : in view of the fact that the price fixed by the APC and by several State Governments in regard to sugar cane are not adequate to meet the cost of production of sugar cane, would the Hon. Minister assure the House that he would revise the price of sugar cane in order to ensure a remunerative price for the cane-growers for which they have been agitating for a long period of time in different parts of the sugar-cane growing States ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are advising the States already as was done last year by the Prime Minister that the State Governments should ensure that remunerative

prices are paid to the farmers for sugar cane by the factories and you know that very high prices were paid during the last sugar seasons. This year also we want the farmer should get adequate prices. The cane price fixed by the Government for the purpose of determining the price of levy sugar that the received from the factory is Rs. 13/- and that has no relation to what the factories pay to the sugarcane growers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, in the sugar policy, the ratio between the levy and free-sale sugar has remained the same as in the earlier years. But, the experience of all of us is that the open market price of sugar has been continuously rising in the past several months. In view of this, does the Government consider it desirable to increase the quota of levy sugar so that the public distribution system can be further strengthened and the consumers of our country can also be assured of the supply of sugar at Government's price.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I do not agree with the Hon. Member when he says that during the past several months, the price of sugar has been rising. In fact, it has been coming down. Perhaps, the Hon. Member may not be getting it from the market.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not know.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is because you do not have to purchase from the open market. The supply of sugar is enough through the public distribution system. This is a matter of opinion. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the ratio between free sale sugar allowed to the factories and the levy sugar has been based on sound calculations and we afford the factories a chance to recover enough money by way of free-sale in the market from their thirty five per cent quota so that they are in a position to pay the farmer's better. Sixty five per cent of the portion is taken as levy sugar and if it is increased, the market price of sugar is bound to go up. That is why, we think that there is no need for the present to change this ratio.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी की नीति सदैव ही दोषपूर्ण रही है और आज भी यह मेरे देखने में आ रही है। अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि जब गन्ना कम पैदा होता है, तो गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं और चीनी मंहगी हो जाती है और जब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो किसान अधिक गन्ना पैदा करता है। दूसरे साल अधिक पैदावार होने की वजह से उस की कीमत कम कर दी जाती है, इसका परिणाम यह होता है तीसरे साल गन्ना कम पैदा होता है और चीनी के दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार यह तीन साल का रुटीन है कि कभी गन्ना कम पैदा होता है और कभी ज्यादा पैदा होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप तीन साल या पांच साल के लिये कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करेंगे जिसमे कि गन्ने की कीमत ठीक रह सके और चीनी के दाम भी ठीक रह सकें ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी निगाह में इस वक्त यह नीति बेहतरीन है। अगर माननीय सदस्य को यह दोषपूर्ण नजर आती है, तो वह बहुत अच्छी नीति के बारे में मुझे लिख कर भेज दें, इस पर गौर करेंगे, विचार करेंगे और मैं उनका धन्यवाद भी करूंगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शुगर पालिसी के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें बताया

गया है कि लेवी शुगर का दाम 3.50 रु० से 3.65 रु० कर दिया गया है। किसानों से लिए जाने वाले गन्ने की कीमत 13 रु० क्विंटल होगी। लेवी शुगर के लिये तो 15 पैसे की प्राइस में वृद्धि हुई है, तो क्या कारेसपांडिंग आपने गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई है? दूसरे यह कि लेवी शुगर के लिए तो आपने गन्ने की कीमत तय कर दी और जो 35 प्रतिशत शुगर मिल द्वारा प्रोड्यूस हो रही है, उसकी क्या प्राइस होने वाली है?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The price of sugar cane is not the only factor for increasing the price of levy sugar which is distributed through public distribution system. The conversion charges have increased. They have been taken into account. Factory levy price now has been fixed on account of these factories at 289.56 as against 284.56 last year. The duty has also increased somewhat. It was 37.75 last year on levy sugar and this year it is calculated at 38.41. Then there is development cess of Rs. 5 00 per quintal which has to be charged to creat a fund to help the sick mills.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, I have not been able to follow. Does the Hon. Minister mean to say that for levy sugar they collect different cane? If so, how can it be distinguished?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर: मेरे प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस में जवाब देने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर: इसमें यह गड़बड़ होती है कि लैवी शुगर के नाम पर किसानों से कम दामों पर गन्ना खरीद लिया जाता है और किसान को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: आप मेरे पास आइए मैं इस को समझा दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: The price is actually paid by the State Government.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधूरे पड़े निर्माण कार्य

*212. **श्री केयूर भूषण**: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनेक निर्माण कार्य बीच में ही अधूरे पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधूरे पडे निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनके अधूरे पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या हैं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री केयूर भूषण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का जो कार्य है, उसके कारण कई काम रुके हुये हैं।