

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : क्या सरकार का विचार है कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के विस्तार के पहले जहा शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है और मतोषजनक नहीं है उसकी सतोषजनक बनाया जाए ? इन में से आज भी दो तिहाई गाँवों के स्कूलों में छप्पर तक नहीं है और बैठने के लिए लठके भ्रमण घरा से बारे, जूट के बोरे ले जाते हैं और उन पर बैठते हैं, प्रासमान के नीचे पेड़ों के नीचे बैठते हैं। क्या सरकार को इस मसल की जानकारी है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात का प्रयास करेगी कि राज्य सरकारों की इस मामले में वित्तीय सहायता की जाए ? राज्य सरकारों के पास क्षमता नहीं है। वे अध्यापकों तक की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था का पुष्ट करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आपने कोई योजना बनाई है और जाय कर्मिया है उनकी पूर्ति करने का कोई प्रयास किया है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र सरकार का जानकारी है कि अभी भी 27 हजार विद्यालय, प्रारम्भिक विद्यालय हैं जिन में बच्चे पेड़ों के नीचे बैठते हैं। यह बड़े ही शर्म की बात है। इसके लिए पैस की जरूरत होगी। उसके बारे में बात चल रही है।

SHRI A E T BARROW When he has stated that he is thinking, may I know if he is thinking in terms of changing the Constitution?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN DER This matter is under consideration as to how we can meet it even keeping article 30 in view. Or if Parliament wants that article 30 should be tackled for giving adequate representation to all sections of the people certainly that can be taken into consideration.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry +

*164 SHRI K LAKKAPPA.
SHRI O V ALAGESAN.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some State Governments including UP had written to the Union Government in 1975 and 1977 recommending for nationalisation of the sugar industry in UP and in other sugar producing States, and

(b) if so Government's reaction of their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH), (a) Proposals have been received in 1977 from Uttar Pradesh Government only

(b) On persistent demand particularly from Uttar Pradesh Government the Government of India set up a Commission of Enquiry to go into the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry. The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission submitted its Report in February, 1974. Copies of the Report alongwith action taken memorandum were placed on the Table of this Sabha in August 1974. In view of the divergent views of the Members of the Commission on the issue of nationalisation and other complexities as well as huge financial outlay it is proposed to study the working of sugar mills already running under State control before taking any further action on the issue.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA This is a question of the sugar industry where the entire economy of the State is concerned. Now, the entire economic system is in shambles throughout the country. I would like to put an important question. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Bhargava Committee's Report is under the consideration of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has stated that divergent views were expressed, but more than 325 Members of Parliament and several States also have been intensively urging the Government of India for the last five or six years to nationalise all the sugar mills in the country and see that the sugar industry is properly run under the control and guidance of the Government of India. May be divergent views are very convenient for him to escape responsibility. I want to ask this question. The Members of Parliament and the State Governments have expressed themselves in favour of nationalisation of sugar mills. It is the sugar mill-owners who are pressurizing the present Government not to nationalise. The present Government is playing into the hands of the sugar mill-owners. I want to know what is the correct view or policy of the Government of India so far as nationalisation of the sugar industry in the country is concerned.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There was ample time for the former regime to nationalise the sugar industry if it sincerely intended to do so. The report was submitted in September 1974 and they were in office till March 1977. So, they had ample time to take action on the report if they wanted to do that. (*Interruptions*). The divergence was within the Committee Opinion was equally divided among the members....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is Government's policy?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will not nationalise the sugar industry just for the sake of nationalisation. That is our policy.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want an answer to my question. What is the correct view of the present Government regarding nationalisation?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that they are examining the working of the nationalised sector.

SHRI BHANU PARTAP SINGH: As I have already said, this Government will not nationalise the sugar industry just for the sake of nationalisation. We will take care of the sick mills, and even among the sick ones. We will have to select which ones are viable and which should be allowed to die if they are too sick to be revived.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of your own admission that the present Government has not even thought of studying the entire report on this vital question of nationalisation of the sugar industry—you have not even given a careful thought to examine this vital issue regarding nationalisation of sugar industry—I put it to you that the present Government wants to shelve the issue of nationalisation of sugar industry because the sugar industrialists, these big sugar barons, the war-loads of U.P. are pressuring through Mr. Charan Singh not to nationalise the sugar industry in this country. That is the answer that you have given. Do you agree with this?

MR. SPEAKER: He does not agree.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him say 'no'. I want an answer from him.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: strongly refute the insinuations made by the hon. Member.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: From his written reply to the question it appears that at least Government has not yet made up its mind. But from his reply to the supplementary of my friend, Mr. Lakkappa, it appears that they have actually made up their mind not to nationalise. It is rather unfair because this question has been agitating this House for a long time, for a number of years. The U.P. Government, as my friend has very pertinently pointed out, has been insisting on nationalisation of this particular industry. So, it appears to me that it is rather too late in the day to talk

of complexities and heavy financial commitments in the matter of nationalisation of sugar industry. Many or most of the sugar mills in U.P. are very old, their machinery is very old and in fact, the old machinery continues to be flogged and in terms of payment of compensation, there cannot be much. I would like to know whether any calculation has been made or whether the State Government has furnished the Central Government with any idea as to what will be the financial commitment if they rationalise this industry. I would also like to know how many mills are at present under Government control. And since they have been under Government control for some time, the Government should have some idea as to whether these mill should be nationalised or not. I would like to have specific answers to these questions.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In my reply, I have already said that it is proposed to study the working of sugar mills already running under the State control before taking any further action in the matter. We have been studying the working of these mills. Seven public sector factories are under the control of the UP State Sugar Corporation over the last four years and their performance is miserable. The factories continue to incur losses even after three four years of working under the new management and the losses in some cases are increasing. This is the result which has discouraged us from going ahead with this kind of nationalization (*Interruptions*).

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: What about the financial commitments?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that they are studying this and the seven mills under the State Government Corporation are incurring losses and these are increasing year after year.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Minister has said that they are not thinking in terms generally of nationalization for nationalisation sake: this is quite a practical and pragmatic approach and I have no quarrel about that; the main issue in this question is as to what is going to be the future of the sugar industry in U.P. because the inefficiency in the working of the sugar mills of U.P. is ultimately a drag on the national sugar industry. When we thought of nationalization of the sugar industry, that was because of making the sugar farming a more attractive, proposition getting better prices to the cane-growers and making the sugar industry more modern, upto-date, so that it becomes an asset to the national sugar industry. When you are now making a statement on this Industry, you should explain, what is the Government's approach about modernization of sugar industry, about better price to the sugar-cane grower and the contribution that the sugar industry will make to the country's progress. These are the basic issues involved. What is the Government's approach on these basic issues?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I agree that the shape of sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is not good. That does require re-thinking, but perhaps nationalization is not the only way I propose to call a conference within a few months of the scientists who are engaged in cane development and go through the whole question of reviving the industry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Is it any reply? Are you satisfied with it? Is this Indian Parliament? The Minister is not giving a correct answer.

चौधरी ब्रज प्रकाश : मैं कम से कम पिछले पंद्रह साल से यह देख रहा हूँ कि जब भी शूगर इंडस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन का सवाल आता है, तो जो भी ग्रुप या पार्टी प्रापोजीशन

से होती है, वह मांग करती है कि इस इन्स्टी को नेशनलाइज किया जाए, लेकिन ज्यो ही वह गवर्नमेंट से घाती है, वह नेशनलाइजेशन के सवाल को खत्म कर देती है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस वक्त जो गवर्नमेंट यहां बैठी है—जनता गवर्नमेंट, जो अब से पहले नेशनलाइजेशन की बात करती रही थी, वह उस बादे को पूरा करेगी। यह कहते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि जब मनी महोदय काम केरिस बुला कर इस सवाल पर विचार करेंगे, तो क्या वह भी देखेंगे कि को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर ने, जो इस वक्त देश में 40 परसेंट के करीब श्रृंगर पैदा कर रहा है—आस तौर से महाराष्ट्र और तामिलनाडु में उस ने बहुत अच्छा काम कर के दिखाया है—और इस लिए इन श्रृंगर मिला को बड़ी आसानी से को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर को दिया जा सकता है, क्योंकि मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर और गवर्नमेंट वा सैक्टर उन श्रृंगर कैंट्रिज का इतजाम नहीं कर सकेगा।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पहली बात ना यह है कि हम लोगों ने कभी यह वादा नहीं किया था कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। परन्तु जहां तक सहकारी चीनी मिला का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हू कि उन का काम अच्छा हुआ है और अब देश में जितनी चीनी बनती है, उस का आधा सहकारी चीनी मिलों के द्वारा ही पैदा होता है। हमारा भी यह विचार है कि इस देश में सहकारी मिलें जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थापित हो सकें, उन की स्थापना करें। उन्हें प्रायर्टी और रेक्रेस मिलती है, और सम्भव है कि सिक मिलों के बारे में विचार करते हुए हम उन्हें सहकारी मिलों में बदलने का प्रयास करें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Yes, Sir

MR SPEAKER I will call you You cannot be ignored

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am gratified to hear it

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Most of the sugar mills of UP have become centres of exploitation of both the farmer and the labour and at the same time, their efficiency is very low as also the production. In view of all this will the government have a second look and consider nationalising the sugar industry in UP?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह मैं इस का जवाब दे चुका हू। नेशनलाइजेशन से इन फैक्ट्रियों का परफार्मेंस अच्छा नहीं होगा। वास्तव में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलों की दशा खराब होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि अब से पहले देश में ये फैक्ट्रियां कायम हुई थीं, और अब वे पुरानी हो चुकी हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण के भय से मिल-मालिकों ने उन का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं किया था, क्योंकि वे समझते थे कि मिलें किसी भी वक्त उन के हाथ में निकल जायेंगी। चूंकि पुरानी मिलों का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है, इसी कारण उत्तर प्रदेश मुख्य रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब तक इन फैक्ट्रियों की मशीनरी नहीं बदली जाएगी और उन का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक उन की एफिशेंसी और प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकती है। (ध्वजबान)

एक माननीय सदस्य उन का माडर्नाइजेशन कौन करेगा ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am not really surprised to hear Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh's reply because we are slowly understanding his political philosophy. But the Sugar Commission which was manned by hand-picked persons of Mrs Indira Gandhi and those who had the support of the big sugar lobby in their report—even five out of its ten members—had strongly recommended nationalisation. Besides that, the Public Accounts Committee in its report on the sugar rebate scheme has pointed out as to how the Indian sugar industry is fleecing and exploiting the exchequer, the consumers and the cane-growers and everybody

In that context, may I request the hon Minister and the Prime Minister who is present here, to tell us clearly on the floor of the House as to in view of all this, will they reconsider the issue and go in for nationalisation which can only in the long run remedy the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) May I say, I do not agree with the political philosophy of my hon friend. He believes in the nationalisation of everything. I do not believe in nationalisation for its own sake. I believe in nationalisation where it is necessary and when it is useful to the economy of the country and to the welfare of the society. This particular problem is a complicated one so far as UP and Bihar are concerned—and more complicated because of low production of sugar cane its low recovery. They have taken no steps to increase the productivity for the recovery. They go on asking for higher prices for sugar cane. That goes on bedeviling the whole issue. So it has to be considered more deeply. We are trying to do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I would request the Prime Minister to go through the memorandum given by the Government itself.

It is a question of inflated cost of production by showing lesser recovery of sugar.

MR SPEAKER I will not allow them to answer.

श्री ज्योतिर मोहः साह : उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने सात चीनी मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया था। वे सिक मिले थीं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनको मुआवजा दिया था जबकि वे मुआवजे के बिल्कुल काबिल नहीं थीं। इतना मुआवजा उनको इसलिए दिया था कि बहुत बड़ी रकम कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनसे

बन्दे के रूप में लिया था। (स्वभाविक) बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उन चीनी मिलों ने कांग्रेस सरकार को खपवा दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन लोगों के खिलाफ एक्सायरी करेगी और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने बहुत बड़ी रकम मुआवजे के रूप में उनका दी थी जिसके काबिल वे नहीं थे और आज उनमें घाटा हो रहा है ?

MR SPEAKER It does not arise from the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You allow discussion on the sugar industry.

MR SPEAKER It does not arise.

All India Council of Technical Education Meetings ..

165 **SHRI D D DESAI** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education was held between May 1977 and October 1977

(b) if not the reasons therefor

(c) whether any meeting is being programmed for the next two months and

(d) whether any probe will be held into the adequacy of the working of this body?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) No Sir

(b) The Council at its last meeting revised the constitution of its Boards of Studies. The reconstitu-