

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STAY ORDERS BY CERTAIN HIGH COURTS ON GOVERNMENT'S DECISION FOR FIXING LOW PRICE OF SUGAR

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported stay orders issued by certain High Courts on the Government's decision for fixing low price of sugar on Tariff Commission's recommendations.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Notices have been received from the Mysore High Court in respect of seven sugar factories and from the Andhra Pradesh High Court in respect of three sugar factories, having filed writ petitions against the Sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1970 fixing prices of levy sugar for sugar produced in the sugar year 1969-70. Ex-parte interim orders have been passed by both the High Courts staying the operation of the Sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1970. In four cases (2 in Mysore and 2 in Andhra Pradesh), the High Courts have permitted the sugar factories to continue to charge for the sugar produced during the current season 1969-70 the prices fixed for sugar produced by them in 1968-69. The Andhra Pradesh High Court in another case has directed the respondents to permit the sugar factory to sell sugar at the price fixed for Tamil Nadu sugar factories for the current season. Action is being taken to contest the Writ Petitions and to apply for vacation of the stay orders.

The system of fixation of ex-factory controlled prices of sugar zone-wise on the basis of average recovery of sugar from sugarcane and duration of the crushing season of the factories in the respective zones has been in vogue for the last many years. The Tariff Commission (1959) recommended four cost zones and the Sugar Enquiry Commission (1965) recommended five cost zones. However, in actual practice, till

1966-67, the number of price zones, was much larger, varying between 16 to 23. This was done with a view to reducing the wide variation in the zonal prices of sugar on account of the large disparity in the recovery and duration of the factories falling in a bigger zone.

After introduction of partial decontrol of sugar from 1967-68 season, Government decided to fix prices of levy sugar on the basis of the five zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission in view of the flexibility in prices available to the sugar factories in respect of their production released for free sale. There were, however, representations with regard to the five zones adopted by Government from 1967-68 and for the restoration of larger number of zones as prevalent before 1967-68. The Government of India, therefore, requested the Tariff Commission to examine this matter along with the enquiry into the cost structure of sugar industry. The Tariff Commission in their report submitted recently have recommended 15 cost zones. The main reason given by the Commission for forming a larger number of zones is to reduce, though not eliminate, *inter se* anomalies in the cost structure. The justification for a smaller number of large sized zones is that it tends to introduce competition among the factories and reduce costs. On the other hand, the point in favour of a large number of small sized zones is that it recognizes wide variation in the performance of factories, their recoveries and durations and thus reduces the opportunity for the larger and more efficient and better performing factories to make large profits at the expense of less fortunate factories in the same zone. In view of the justification given by the Tariff Commission, which is an expert body in this regard Government have accepted their recommendations in respect of price zones and cost schedules and have fixed prices for levy sugar for the year 1969-70 accordingly. In arriving at this decision, Government took into account the fact that the wide margin between the prices of free market sugar and levy sugar has narrowed considerably due to the better supply position in the country.

In respect of the sugar factories in the South, that is the erstwhile zones I and II of the Sugar Enquiry Commission, price for the factories in North Mysore, North Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Gujarat are

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higher than those fixed for the year 1968-69. But those fixed for factories in Maharashtra, South Mysore, the rest of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa are lower. It may be mentioned that recoveries and durations of the crushing season vary from year to year. As such, the price fixed in any year is not comparable with that fixed in any other year even if the same zones and cost schedules are adopted in the two years for fixing the prices. Further, in 1968-69, because of the smaller number of large sized zones, there was wide variation in recovery and duration of factories included in the same zone. This gave an advantage to factories situated in low cost areas in the zone as compared to factories in the high cost areas of the same zone. With the adoption of a large number of smaller zones in 1969-70, these anomalies have been reduced. It will thus be seen that the variation between the prices for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are partly due to adoption of different zones and cost schedules, and partly to the yearly variations in the recoveries and durations.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I have heard the long reply of the Minister. The Minister says that to remove the injustice and disparities the Tariff Commission was appointed and that the Commission went into this matter. But the Tariff Commission, instead of doing justice, has done injustice in some case. In Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and other States there is one area which is a delta area and another area which is a dry area. Sugarcane is grown in both delta and dry areas. The cost of production is different in delta areas and dry areas. Since the cost of production has gone up the Tariff Commission was appointed so that it might fix reasonable prices. But the Tariff Commission, instead of doing justice, has done injustice to many areas. I do not know whether they really enquired into the matter or they simply camped there, spent their days having dinners and never cared to collect the correct data. I may tell you that last time, in 1968-69, Madras suffered. When in Chittoor we were getting Rs. 15 more, in Madras they were getting Rs. 15 less and I raised this question on the floor of the House. Now they have increased the amount for Madras but they have reduced the same Rs. 15

to Andhra. Is this justice? The cost of production is going up day by day. In spite of that, instead of increasing the price, the Tariff Commission has reduced the price. Even if the Tariff Commission has made such a recommendation, if the Food Ministry take a decision without properly scrutinising the Tariff Commission's Report, if it happens in any other country, the government will be prosecuted in a criminal court; but in this country they are not only allowed to go scot free but they are rewarded. I can show the Minister the price differs between North Andhra and South Andhra. Instead of five zones, they have increased it to 15 zones; each State has become one zone now. The Food Minister comes from Bihar where there are two zones, North Bihar and South Bihar. Because he knows the conditions and difficulties of Bihar, he has done it in Bihar. I am not objecting to that. It is necessary to have a north zone and a south zone. But why don't you do it in the case of other bigger States? Now an injustice has been done to Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra. Will the government open their eyes, go into the matter and fix proper prices? Otherwise, the High Courts will give different judgments. Why can't you correct yourself? Will the government appoint another Tariff Commission, if necessary, or an expert agricultural committee, not of ICS or IAS officers but of people who have knowledge of agriculture, who grow sugarcane and some Members of Parliament to go into the matter and correct the disparity and remove the injustice by fixing the right price?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have explained in the statement, the price structure of sugar mainly depends upon the duration of the season of the factories and the recoveries of the factories. The price structure always being a controversial subject, government do not like to take arbitrary decisions. Therefore, in the past, in the year 1959 this matter was referred to the Tariff Commission for the first time. Subsequently, a high-level Sugar Enquiry Commission was appointed and the government were having prices on the basis of five zones as recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission from 1967 onwards. Then there was a demand from the sugar industry that this matter should be referred again to the Tariff Commission. As a result of the

demand, government decided to refer this matter to the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission in their wisdom have recommended that the country should be divided into 15 zones and they recommended a particular cost schedule. This being an expert body, government has naturally decided to accept the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I think it will not be wise or proper for the government to make a departure from the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If a government committee makes a mistake and if the government stand on false prestige and not rectify it, it is not proper because the agriculturists will suffer. I want the government to admit that they have committed a mistake. If the government or the Tariff Commission have made a mistake, they must come forward to appoint an expert committee to rectify the mistake and do justice. I can show you some figures. In Maharashtra the cost of production, according to the Tariff Commission, is Rs. 89.49. They have fixed a price of Rs. 110.3. In Andhra, again, the price differs. In Mysore it is Rs. 88.03. The recovery is the same but the price has been reduced. When the Tariff Commission has done some injustice, is this government not going to come forward to correct them? Then the people will have no other option except to go to the courts. If they have to go to the courts to get justice, what is the use of this government. I am asking a straight question now. If the High Court decides otherwise, will this minority government resign on that account?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would not like to refer to the proceedings of the High Court because these matters are sub-judice. Supposing the High Court gives a decision, we will certainly respect the decision of judicial bodies.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Though the writ petitions have been filed in two cases, as has been already stated, injustice has been done in many other cases as well. For instance, in Haryana the price has been reduced by Rs. 18.13; in Western UP it is minus Rs. 16 and so on. Will the hon. Minister tell us that if at all they think in terms of making a change, that will not be only for the cases where the writ

petitions have been filed, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh or any other place, but they will sit with the representatives of the different States and come to a uniform decision? They may take into account whatever factors have to be considered but they should not make a change for some parts and not in other parts, because many other parts have been hit badly in the same way. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what their intention is.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as price fixation every year is concerned, in the beginning of the season we have to make some assumptions, assumptions with regard to two factors. The first assumption is with regard to the duration of the season, whether the factories are running for 150, 160 or 180 days. Some assumptions have to be made. At the end of the season it is checked up whether the factories have actually run 160 days or 170 days. Then the prices are reviewed on the basis of actual figures. But in the beginning an assumption is made.

The second assumption is made in regard to the recovery. In regard to the recovery, naturally, we take the average of the last year because in the beginning of the season it is humanly not possible to estimate precisely as to what is going to be the recovery during the whole of the season. So, some assumptions are made. At the end of the season the position is reviewed on the basis of actuality. But if any State Government brings to our notice that any assumptions which have been made by us in working out the cost structure are not correct, we shall be prepared to take into consideration the factual position. Government would not like to make this an issue of prestige; Government would be prepared to review the position on the basis of reality.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Does the hon. Minister realise that by their assumptions they do not wipe out injustice to sugar cane growers? The sugarcane in the fields is not being purchased by the Mills and the agriculturist is suffering.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Krishna Absent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Shri Krishna has instructed me to put a question with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, the rules do not allow that.

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : इस सरकार के समाजवादी बूकें को फाड़ कर इनका जो असली राक्षसी चेहरा है वह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। लैवी वाली चीनी के दाम निश्चित करते समय किस बात को मद्देनजर रखा जाता है। इन्होंने कहा है:

"In arriving at this decision, Government took into account the fact that the wide margin between the prices of free market sugar and levy sugar has narrowed considerably due to the better supply position in the country."

मैं आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि जो खुली चीनी के दाम हैं इनको जानबूझ कर बढ़ाने का प्रयास इस सरकार के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। मैं सबूत दे रहा हूँ। सरकार ने यह तय किया था कि 70 प्रतिशत पैदावार सरकार नियंत्रित दामों में लेगी और 30 प्रतिशत पैदावार खुले बाजार में बेचने के लिए देगी। लेकिन इस सरकार ने क्या किया? आप हर महीने के आंकड़े देखें। मेरे पास तीन महीनों के आंकड़े एक अर्से से मौजूद हैं। उन को अगर आपने देखा तो आपको पता चलेगा कि 70 और 30 प्रतिशत के अनुपात को ये जानबूझ कर नहीं रख रहे हैं। हर महीने में खुली चीनी कितनी ढीड़ी जाती है, उसके बारे में तो फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन जो भी चीनी छोड़ दी जाएगी, रीलीज की जाएगी उस में तो अनुपात 70 और 30 का होना चाहिये या नहीं? लेकिन क्या हुआ है? एक आदमी ने मेरे पास यह लिख कर भेजा है। अक्टूबर 1969 में 65.4 नियंत्रित चीनी थी और खुली चीनी थी 34.6 यानी 4.6 प्रतिशत आपने ज्यादा छोड़ी। नवम्बर में 64.4 प्रतिशत नियंत्रित चीनी और 35.6 प्रतिशत खुली चीनी। दिसम्बर में 61.4 प्रतिशत नियंत्रित चीनी

और 38.6 प्रतिशत खुली चीनी। इसका मतलब है 4.6 एक महीने में ज्यादा, 5.6 दूसरे महीने में ज्यादा, और 8.6 तीसरे महीने में ज्यादा। मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं आरोप करना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिल मालिकों से पैसा ले कर जो व्यवस्था यहां पर बताई गई थी उसको तोड़ा जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका खुलासा करने को तैयार है कि 70 और 30 का अनुपात इन तीन महीनों में आपने क्यों नहीं रखा जहां तक पैदावार का सवाल है 12 लाख टन इनके पास पहला स्टॉक था। आपने सदन में कहा था कि इस साल 40 लाख टन का उत्पादन होने वाला है। इसका मतलब है 52 लाख टन की अबेलेबिलिटी इस साल में है। इसके बावजूद खुली चीनी के दाम गिरे नहीं हैं। इसलिए पैसा लेकर आपका मंत्रालय यह गंदा काम कर रहा है और इस मामले की जांच करने की मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 4.6, 5.6 और 8.6 परसेंट ज्यादा अनुपात किन मिलों को दिया गया है। उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं? वे मिले महाराष्ट्र में हों या यू० पी० या बिहार में हों, उस से मुझे मतलब नहीं है।

जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मैसूर की मिलों को अदालत के हुकम के अनुसार पुराने दामों पर चीनी बेचने का अधिकार मिला है, तो उस से बिहार, यू० पी० और महाराष्ट्र के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। क्या सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा चीनी के दाम के बारे में समूचे देश के लिये कोई इन्टरेिम आर्डर जारी करवायेगी? वह फ्रंसला सभी पर लागू होगा। आज तो सरकार अन्य राज्यों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय कर रही है। इस लिए क्या दरमियानी अरसे के लिए दामों के बारे में कोई अखिल भारतीय नीति निश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करेगी? वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा करे या स्वयं करे। अगर वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा करे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। उस

को कोई चुनौती नहीं दे पायेगा। क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए तयार है कि सरकार जो हेरा-फेरी कर रही है, मंत्री मंत्रालय में कौन लोग पैसा बना रहे हैं, इन सब बातों के बारे में जांच की जाये? अगर मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों का ठीक जवाब देंगे, तो उस से इस देश का और उपभोक्ताओं का भी, उपकार होगा।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (बक्शर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जांच के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, उस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। चीनी और वनस्पति की कीमतें मंत्रालय द्वारा जान-बूझ कर बढ़ाई जाती हैं। इस की जांच होनी चाहिए।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would like to explain the position in regard to some of the points raised by the hon. Member. But at the outset, I would like to object to the statement made by the hon. Member and I would really challenge him to prove his statement or, otherwise, to withdraw it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कुछ भी विदवा नहीं करने वाला हूँ। 70 और 30 का अनुपात तय हुआ है। मैं ने तीन महीनों के आंकड़े दिये हैं। मंत्री महोदय जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च के फिगर दें। मैं जब कोई बयान देता हूँ, तो मैं उसको विदवा करने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं दबने वाला और डरने वाला आदमी नहीं हूँ। मैंने किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया है। अगर एनक्वायरी की जायेगी, तो पता लगेगा कि सरकार क्यों मिल-ओनर्ज का उपकार कर रही है। उस के पीछे जरूर कोई रहस्य है और वह जरूर खुलना चाहिए।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : चूंकि सरकार 30 और 70 का अनुपात नहीं रख रही है, इसी लिए यह आरोप लगाने का मौका मिलता है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would like to explain the position in regard to the points raised by the hon. Member. But baseless allegations should not be made on the floor of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That is all right. But then you have tried to defame the Government for nothing. If you have any proof, I would challenge the hon. Member.. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : इस चैलेंज का क्या मतलब है? क्या मैं सरकार के सामने प्रूव करूँ? सरकार ही तो मुजरिम है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In regard to the prices of free sugar the levy sugar which is freely available in the market, it is not correct to say that the prices have been rising . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने प्रेडिग के बारे में सवाल पूछा था। बाद में साबित हुआ कि प्रेडिग के बारे में मिलों द्वारा घोटाला किया जाता है। मैं यहां गैर-खिम्मेदाराना ढंग से बात नहीं करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय मेरी चुनौती को स्वीकार करें।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: . . . or that the Government has been instrumental in artificially raising the prices. The factual position is that, for instance, in 1967, the price-level was as high as between Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a quintal and, continuously thereafter, the prices had been going down. Even during the current year, the position has been that, in January, 1969, the prices have ruling at the level of Rs. 339 a quintal. Then, the prices came down to Rs. 298 a quintal and now, recently, during the three or four months, the prices have been ruling between Rs. 170 to Rs. 190.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल इर्रैलिवेंट है। अगर हर महीने 70 प्रतिशत रिबीज किया जाता, तो दाम और गिरते।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am coming to that. (Interruptions) I have still not completed my reply. One of the points was about the price. I

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was explaining the position about the prices. (*Interruptions*) A year or two earlier the prices per quintal were as high as Rs. 350 to 450. I was explaining the latest price position. For instance, in March and April it was between Rs. 187—176 per quintal. It will indicate that the prices have been gradually falling—and particularly after the recent Budget where the excise duty on free sugar has been steeply increased, despite that the prices have not gone up. Though the excise duty on levy sugar is only 25% *ad valorem*, the excise duty on free sugar is almost 37.5%. Despite that, the prices have not gone up.

A point has been raised by the hon. Member that Government makes discrimination in the percentage of releases of the levy quota and the free sugar. When we go on releasing the sugar when the production is on, naturally it is not possible for us to know as to what exactly is going to be the precise production of sugar. We make a rough estimate of what is going to be the production. On that basis, 70% and 30% quantities are fixed. Of course, when the season concludes, then we can make a precise calculation. But even for that the season extends upto October end. Some factories in Madras and other areas are also in production in September and October. I would like to submit that 30% and 70% ratio is being followed. The only difficulty is that in the case of some factories, they are not in a position to sell the stocks. So stocks are accumulating in the factories but that is not due to any fault on the part of the Government. There is no off take because the availability of sugar is so easy in the country that some of the States where the prices of levy sugar are high, they are not in a position to sell sugar in the open market. But the Government is releasing on the basis of 70:30. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे तीन प्रश्नों में से किसी का भी उत्तर नहीं आया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चीनी ओपन मार्केट में नहीं बिकती है। मैं ओपन मार्केट की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लेवी शूगर की सप्लाई 70 परसेंट क्यों नहीं है। वह 4.5, 5.6,

8.6 परसेंट के हिसाब से हर महीने बढ़ती जा रही है। मंत्री महोदय जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च के फ़िगज़ दे दें। मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा एक आर्डर जारी करवाने के बारे में पूछा है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किन मिलों को फ़ी शूगर ज्यादा बँचने की इजाजत दे रही है। एक भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए। मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं और जो मैंने पूछा नहीं है, उस पर उन्होंने पांच मिनट ले लिये हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would like to clarify the position further. . . .

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Clarification, clarification but you don't give a straight answer.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: For instance, take the case of Madhya Pradesh. There the price of levy sugar is almost Rs. 194 per quintal. I am giving the approximate figure. The price of levy sugar in Maharashtra is between Rs. 136-137. Naturally, where sugar is available at a cheaper rate, there the factories are in a position to sell the sugar.

But in some States where the prices are much higher than other States, they are not able to sell the sugar. The main question raised by the hon. Member is that as a result of the price structure recommended by the Tariff Commission it differs from State to State. In some States the prices are higher and the stocks are not being lifted. We have told the State Governments, 'You ask as much sugar as you want from the levy quota, that is controlled sugar. We are prepared to give as much as you want.' Some State Governments wanted additional quota. We have allotted them additional quota also and we have not refused the demand of any State Government. But, despite the release orders, if sugar is not being lifted by the representatives of State Governments, I don't think the Centre can be blamed for that.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार इन्टेरिम प्राइसिज के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट से एक आर्डर

जारी करवायेगी ? मेरे किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्नों का जवाब क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी के मामले में इस सरकार ने हमेशा बहुत बंगलिंग की है, इस सरकार की कोई लॉग-टर्म पालिसी नहीं है। कभी चीनी मिलती नहीं है और कभी बहुत ज्यादा मिलती है, कभी ब्लैक-मार्केट में मिलती है। मधु जी ने जो कहा है, मैं भी वही एलीगेशन लगाता हूँ—चीनी के मामले में इस सरकार ने बहुत बंगलिंग किया है, इस में करप्शन होता है और खास तौर से जो बम्बई का सेशन हुआ था, उस के लिये सारे का सारा पैसा, जो महाराष्ट्र की शुगर आपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं, उन से आया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये। यहाँ महाराष्ट्र के जो कांग्रेस नेता हैं इन्होंने उन्हीं चीनी मिलों के कारण एम्पायर बना रखी है और वे ही शोर मचा रहे हैं। मुझे पता है कि इस में चेन्ज होगा, क्योंकि जो पोलिटिकल प्रेशर आ रहा है—उस में चाहे कन्ज्यूमर को नुकसान हो, चाहे फार्मर को नुकसान हो, उस की चिन्ता न करते हुए, सरकार उस प्रेशर के सामने झुकेगी, क्योंकि उन्होंने इन को पैसा दिया है और दे रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप इस की सी० बाई० आई० की इन्क्वायरी कराइये और हम यह साबित करेंगे कि किस तरह से बम्बई सेशन के लिये—जो रानी-कांग्रेस का सेशन वहाँ हुआ, उस में पैसा कैसे आया।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल वह है—अभी 42 लाख टन की पैदावार है और डिमाण्ड 28 लाख टन की है। करीब 12 लाख टन आपके स्टोर में है। इस लिये देश की डिमाण्ड पूरी होने के बाद जो चीनी बाकी बचेगी, क्या आप उस को एक्सपोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि सरकार को फौरन एक्सचेन्ज मिल सके ?

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क्या आप केन-ग्रोअर्स को यह विश्वास दें कि केन की पिछले सालों में जो प्राइस रही है—10 रु० या 11 रु० उन को मिले हैं, उससे और ज्यादा प्राइस उन को मिलेगी और उन का जितना शुगर-केन होगा, वह सारे का सारा मिस-मालिकों को लेना पड़ेगा—क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी आप करेंगे ?

आखरी प्रश्न—हालांकि मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि प्राइस फिक्सेशन का ईशू और जोन फिक्सेशन का ईशू बड़े कम्पलीकैटेड ईशूज हैं और मोटे तौर से टेरिफ कमीशन ने जो कहा है, वह मुझे साइन्टिफिक चीज लगती है, कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी गड़बड़ भी इस में नहीं है, लेकिन क्या इस के लिये कोई लांग टर्म पालिसी सरकार बनायेगी, जिससे जितनी चीनी की जरूरत हो, उतनी पैदा हो और केन-ग्रोअर्स को ठीक दाम मिले। यह न हो कि आज अगर ज्यादा केन पैदा हो गया है तो उन को कम दाम दे दो और कल जब वह दूसरी चीज पैदा करने लगे तो चीनी की स्केअर सिटी हो जाय, ऐसा न हो, इस के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I don't know why the hon. Member should have brought in the Bombay session. I know, the hon. Member is opposed to cooperative sector and he has grievance against the cooperative sugar factories also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We have demanded cooperatives in U. P. We have demanded them. But we don't want bungling in the cooperative sector. We don't want corruption in the cooperative sector. I don't want any corruption sector . . .

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I know that. The cooperatives in Maharashtra are one of the best run and efficiently run in the country and unnecessarily the hon. Member is trying to bring in extraneous factors. If the hon. Member looks into the price structure he will see that Maharashtra sugar factories have been lowest priced, and even the Tariff Commission suggested lowest prices and Government fixed lowest prices in Maharashtra. (Interruption).

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Then, Sir, as far as the exports are concerned, Government is exploring the possibility as to whether some quantities could be exported outside. Beyond the quantities which we have agreed to export, it may be possible subject to the clearance by Finance and the assistance rendered by the Minister of Foreign Trade. We may succeed in exporting to a certain extent. I must say that as a result of the government policy, production has gone up and sugar availability is also more and there is no complaint of blackmarketing at the moment. I do not know what the hon. Member wants to know when he referred to the C. B. I. case. The pricing structure which is under discussion has been evolved on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

श्री कंधर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने केन-प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में पूछा था— उन को ज्यादा प्राइस दी जाय, उन को विश्वास दिलाया जाय कि उन का जो केन बचेगा, वह सब लिया जायगा, लांग टर्म पालिसी के बारे में बतलाइये ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not know whether the hon. Member wants to discuss the entire sugar policy. I would like to submit that we expect this year more sugarcanes to be made available to the sugar factories. Government have already announced the policy of paying Rs. 8 per quintal in excise duty rebate on excess production over and above that of last year.

MR. SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

12.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESS NOTE RE: INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Press Note dated the 13th March, 1970 regarding clarifications of the modified Industrial

Licensing Policy. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3055/70.]

A. I. R. CODE FOR BROADCASTS

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): I beg to lay a copy of the Code for broadcasts on All India Radio by individuals. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3056/70.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS ACT, AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 438 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3057/70.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1970.
 - (ii) The Foodgrains (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3058/70.]

PAPERS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the