

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will take another five minutes. 18.00 HRS.

SUGAR POLICY\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then he may continue tomorrow.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will conclude this one proposition now and then continue tomorrow. What I would like to say is, today in terms of imposing a language in a country....

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा : ये सिविल वार्ड की बात क्यों करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should try to conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is it possible to say the concluding sentence on this proposition with all these people shouting ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have warned him earlier to address the chair. He is not supposed to counter-argue with them. If he wants to conclude today, let him say the concluding sentence right now. Because, the time for this business is up and we have to take up another business.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will conclude tomorrow..... (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The number of people who can speak Hindi is 35 million and not 35 lakhs and of those who can read and write Hindi is 70 millions and not 70 lakhs, corresponding number of the people who can read and write English.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Better the hon. Member should meet him and discuss the figure. This is not the place to discuss and counter the argument that he has made.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that if the Government has a right to give perverse and false figures, he has a perfect right to give false figures.

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी (मंदसीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन की भावनाओं का खयाल रखते हुए हिन्दी में बोलने की चेष्टा करूंगा। मैं पूर्णतया हिन्दी के पक्ष में हूँ। हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वह हमारे देश में अपना उचित स्थान प्राप्त कर लेगी। जो लोग हिन्दी के विरुद्ध हैं, वे भी हिन्दी फ़िल्म जरूर देखते हैं, यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि फिर भी वे हिन्दी का इतना विरोध क्यों करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार जिस चीज को भी छूती है, वह कड़वी हो जाती है। यदि इस के हाथ में भ्रमूत भी बांटने के लिए दे दिया जाए, तो वह भी कड़वा हो जाएगा। यह खेद की बात है कि चीनी इस के हाथ में चली गई है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि आज चीनी का विषय सब के लिए बड़ा कड़वा हो गया है। जैसे जैसे यह सरकार अपनी नीतियाँ बदलती जाती है, वैसे वैसे चीनी की मात्रा में कमी होती जाती है और उस की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है।

कुछ समय पूर्व, 1962-63 में, चीनी की कीमत 1 रुपए 2 आने प्रति-किलोग्राम थी, जो कि आज बढ़ कर 1 रुपए 76 पैसे हो गई है। भ्रोपन मार्केट में जो चीनी मिल रही है, उसके दाम पांच रुपए से सात, आठ रुपए तक पहुंच गए हैं। इसकी तुलना में चीनी की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत 20 पौंड पर टन हो गई है, यानी करीब 36 पैसे पर-किलोग्राम। कहां इस देश में चीनी का दाम पांच से सात रुपए प्रति-किलो-ग्राम है और कहां उसकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत 36 पैसे प्रति-किलोग्राम है।

1965-66 में चीनी का उत्पादन 35 लाख टन था, जब कि 1966-67 में वह केवल

[श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी]

22 लाख टन रह गया है। चीनी की मांग 30 लाख टन के करीब है। चीनी के स्टॉक्स करीब-करीब हैं नहीं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। मानसून बहुत अच्छी रही है और चीनी का पाशल डीकंट्रोल हो गया है, लेकिन इस में संशय है कि इस से चीनी की स्थिति सुधरेगी।

श्रम चूक में कुछ टेक्निकल विषयों पर आ रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूंगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन मुझे क्षमा करेगा।

This brings me to the present policy of partial decontrol of sugar. The Government has decided to procure 60 per cent of sugar and sell it through regulated channels and the balance 40 per cent is being released to the free market for sale. But it is stated that the Government would procure 60 per cent or such higher percentage as may be necessary of the 1967-68 sugar production of factories so as to make up the quantity procured to 13 lakh tonnes. 13 lakh tonnes is equivalent to about 60 per cent of last year's production.

The position is, or I should say the snag is, that the weaker sugar units—now I am coming to the main part of my arguments—are apprehensive that not only would the Govt. procure 60 per cent of their sugar but in case they are not able to reach their previous year's production the Government will procure even more. The result would be that they would suffer an incalculable loss if they pay the necessary high prices for obtaining sugarcane. That is an apprehension that the Government must rectify. It must give an assurance that it would not procure more than 60 per cent of the current year's production.

In case procurement is less than 13 lakh tonnes, it would at least spare the weaker sugar units. This assurance, I would submit to the Minister, would enable the weaker sugar units also to pay higher prices, competitive prices, so as to procure cane in competition with gur and khandasari producers.

Now, I come to another argument which may sound original but, I think, it is very necessary. The ration quota of sugar has been reduced from 1 kilo to 800 grams. I would submit to the Minister that he procures a part of the production of khandasari from the khandasari factories, say, about 40 per cent of the production and distributes it through controlled channels.

If it sold or offered to the consumer from the ration shops, say, at about Rs. 1.50 a kilo—it should be procured from the khandasari factories at near about the same price—I feel the consumer would accept it. In that case, it will have two effects, that is, firstly, the price of sugar will come down because the demand will be less and secondly, the capacity of khandasari producers to pay fantastic prices for sugarcane will be reduced.

I may point out that in the southern States, that is, in Madras and also in Maharashtra, they have imposed a ban on the 'export' of gur. There is also a ban on inter district movement of gur. It is intended to reduce the price of gur a little so that all the cane is not diverted to gur production. The U. P. Government should also consider this and should put a ban on the export of gur and it should also provide that there will not be inter-district movement of gur so that the price of gur may come down a little. It will result in more cane being made available to sugar factories. The price of gur has shot up from Rs. 75 to Rs. 175 or even more per quintal and the incentive to give cane to the sugar factories is not there. The effect of the Government not agreeing to this would be that gur prices will not come down and that adequate cane will not be available to factories, the season will be a short one and the workers will be unemployed for a longer time. The Government will also lose some excise duty. May I submit that the Governments in U.P. and in Bihar—there were Congress Governments previously—have been frittering away a sizeable portion of the revenue accruing to those Governments from cane cess. The cane cess in northern India was intended to provide....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have just begun. It was started a bit late.

I have taken only about 5 minutes; I should be given at least 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are several Members who have given notice to put questions. The Minister would at least take 10 minutes to reply. I am not going to extend the House beyond 6-30 P.M. If you do not want the Minister's reply, that is a different thing. I am going to adjourn the House at 6-30 P.M.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Don't be so angry.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I must get my 10 minutes at least.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't argue. You may try to conclude soon.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The cess must be used for developing the sugarcane area. They must provide better irrigation facilities and funds for improving research . . . (Interruption)

श्री रघुबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : गुड़ की कीमत कम कर दो, गन्ने की कीमत कम कर दो, सैस लगा दो, क्या किसान को मारना चाहते हैं ?

श्री-बालगोबिन्द बर्मा (खेरी) : कारखाने वाले किसानों को कुछ नहीं दे रहे हैं, उन को मर रहे हैं।

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी : गुड़ बनाने कालमें को मारने के बारे में कौन कह रहा है ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य गुड़ की मूवमेंट पर कंट्रोल लगाने की बात कह रहे हैं।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The measure should be taken to ensure that the sugar released by mills should not be blocked in the pipeline of distribution. If the distributors act in an anti-

social manner, they should be proceeded against.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह : ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करने के लिए किसान को फाँसी पर चढ़ा दो। इस हाउस में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग के काज को लीड किया जा रहा है। किसानों को मार दो, फाँसी पर चढ़ा दो।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Modernisation as per Gundu Rao Committee's report should be undertaken. They must also make research and efforts to increase the yield per acre which is about 90 tonnes in Hawaii, 30 tonnes in the south and 15 tonnes per acre in UP. To this aspect my friend has not directed his attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kothari, you should conclude now. I will be definitely adjourning the House at 6.30 . . .

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Integrated allocation policy should be framed and implemented so that sugarcane is properly apportioned and made available to the mills, khandasari and gur producers. We do not want either the gur producer or the khandasari producer to suffer. We want to protect their interests also. But then we have to see also that sufficient sugarcane is made available to the sugar mills. If the mills are closed, who suffers? It is society which suffers and production goes down. The labourers suffer if the mills close.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह : हमें चीनी नहीं मिलती। मिलों को ब्राग लगा दो, हम मिलें नहीं चाहते हैं।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Are you not concerned with this situation? Five sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh are not to-day working. The labourers are coming to us and saying 'what are we to do?'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please conclude now? I am going to adjourn the House at 6.30.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If these measures are taken, it will lead to an

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

improvement and benefit society and everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have also to allow those who want to put questions. Please conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस तरह से व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते—यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। आप हाउस एडजार्न कर दीजिए—यह कोई तरीका है। वह टोक रहे हैं। उनको आप नहीं रोक सकते। आप 6 बजे डिस्कशन खत्म नहीं कर सके, यह किस की भलती है, वह 6 बजे के बाद भी बोलते रहे—तीन चार मिनट तक।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not correct. Please resume your seat. The other day even the Speaker said that when we extend the time, it is intended that somebody must get an opportunity. Then there are four or five people who want to put questions. That means, how many minutes will they take? You have to consider that. Now, Mr. Gupta please put a question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पार्श्वल डीकन्ट्रोल की नीति गलत है और करीब करीब फेल हो चुकी है। इस से जितने उद्योगपति हैं उनको नफा हुआ है। करीब 25 करोड़ रुपए का और जो बेचारे किसान हैं—जहां वे मजबूत हैं, ट्रेड यूनियन बना सकते हैं, वहां तो पैसा ठीक मिल रहा है, लेकिन जहाँ ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं हैं, वे बेचारे एजीटेशन नहीं कर सकते, उन को ठीक पैसा नहीं मिल रहा

है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई सरकारों ने तो खाण्डसारी बनाने पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी है—यह गलत बात है—इस गृह उद्योग पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगानी चाहिए थी।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो यह पार्श्वल डीकन्ट्रोल किया है, इस से किस को लाभ हुआ है। प्राया उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ हुआ है या किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। हो यह रहा है कि किसानों को भ्रम भ्रमण तरह की प्राइसेज मिलती है। उन को एक तरह की बीमत्त मिले, इस के लिए सरकार क्या इन्तजाम करना चाहती है। किसानों का इन्टरेस्ट रक्षने के लिए, उसको वाच करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी मिलें बन्द हैं और कितने मजदूर उसकी वजह से बेकार पड़े हैं।

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA (Hamirpur) : Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.....The bell has stopped. Even now, I am sorry to say that there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.17 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, December 12/Agrahayana 21, 1889 (Saka).*