

Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1963, agreed to the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1963, in the Limitation Bill, 1963:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Thirteenth Year" the words "Fourteenth Year" be substituted.'

- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th September 1963, agreed to the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1963, in the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963:—

Enacting Formula

That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Thirteenth Year" the words "Fourteenth Year" be substituted.'

- (iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 185 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1963.'
- (iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th September, 1963.'

12.44 hrs.

**BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA
SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE**

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS**

SIXTH REPORT

Shri Khadiikar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.45 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE: SUGAR
SITUATION—Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further discussion of the sugar situation; the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture is to reply now. There is a demand from Members of the Maharashtra that this concerns them most and that they had no opportunity. If five minutes can be given to them, has the Minister any objection?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): I have no objection. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time remains?

Mr. Speaker: No time; we have exhausted the allotted time. Now, Shri Jadhav.

श्री तुचशीवास जाधव (नांदेड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझ बोलने का समय दिया।

मेरे से पहले जो भाषण हुए उनमें कहा गया कि किसान को अपनी पैदावार की जो कीमत मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है, और अगर सरकार चाहती है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो तो सरकार को किसान को उचित मूल्य देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

सरकार चाहती है कि ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हो। अभी २८ लाख टन हीता है। सरकार चाहती है कि पांच लाख टन अधिक उत्पादन हो। इसके लिए सरकार ने मिल मालिकों को इंसेंटिव दिया है, लेकिन जो स्टैटमेंट निकाला है उसको पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को कोई इंसेंटिव ही नहीं दिया गया है। उनको इंसेंटिव देने की आवश्यकता है।

अब सरकार ने यह रखा है कि जहाँ रिक्वरी ६-८ के नीचे भी हांगी वहाँ भी गन्ने का मूल्य एक मन के लिये एक रूपया ७५ नये पैसे दिया जाएगा। उसको कम नहीं मिलेगा। इससे गन्ना उत्पादक को अच्छा गन्ना पैदा करने का उत्तेजन मिलेगा। इससे हमको बड़ा आनन्द होता है। जिन प्रांतों में रिक्वरी कम होती है वहाँ इस प्रकार का उत्तेजन देने की आवश्यकता है। कल हमारे माननीय मित्र मिश्र जी ने कहा कि गन्ने का मूल्य २ रूपया मन दिया जाए। मैं भी उन से सहमत हूँ। जब तक गन्ना पदा करने वाले को उत्तेजन नहीं मिलता तब तक जितना गन्ना फँक्टरी के लिए चाहिये उतना नहीं मिलेगा।

कहा जाता है कि खंडसारी और गुड़ के लिये अधिक गन्ना चला जाता है और चीनी मिलों को नहीं आता। इसका कारण, यह है कि गुड़ और खंडसारी वाले लोग गन्ना उत्पादन

करने वाले को ज्यादा दाम देते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में गुड़, और खंडसारी गन्ने के लिये ७० रूपये टन तक देते हैं और फँक्टरी से ५४ रूपए टन मिलता है। ऐसी अवस्था में किसान अपना गन्ना मिल को क्यों देगा। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि गन्ना गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिए न जाए तो उसको गन्ने का आब से ज्यादा दाम देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस गवर्नमेंट से सिफारिश की है कि उसे गन्ने का भाव कम से कम ६० रूपये प्रति टन देना चाहिए। ऐसा किया जाएगा तो गन्ना फँक्टरी के पास ज्यादा गन्ना आवेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर १७० कारखाने हैं। उनमें १३३ कारखानों में ६-८ से नीचे रिक्वरी है। वहाँ भी आप गन्ने का दाम एक रूपया ७५ नये पैसे देते हैं यह ठीक है। इसके साथ साथ जो ३७ कारखाने साउथ में हैं और ऊपर भी हैं उनको इसका फायदा नहीं है उनको भी इसका फायदा मिलना चाहिए। कहा जाता है कि उत्तर भारत में गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिए गन्ना जाता है उसको फँक्टरी की तरफ लाने के लिए यह भाव दिया है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि साउथ में भी वही हालत है जो कि उत्तर भारत में है। वहाँ भी ज्यादा दाम मिलने के कारण गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिये गन्ना जाता है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे देश में सरकार को एक ही पालिसी होनी चाहिये।

कहा जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र में रिक्वरी ज्यादा हांती है इसलिए वहाँ तो पैसा ज्यादा मिलता ही है। यह ठीक है कि कहीं एक एकड़ में १५ टन गन्ना होता है और महाराष्ट्र में ४५ टन लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह बात भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि वहाँ १५ टन होता है वहा फसल में ६ महीने लगते हैं और कम रूपया खर्च आता है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ ज्यादा गन्ना पदा होता है वहाँ एकड़ के पीछे अधिक रूपया खर्चा आता है और १८ महीने लगते हैं। जहाँ रिक्वरी ज्यादा है वह

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

खर्चा भी ज्यादा है, इसलिए वहां भी ज्यादा दाम देने की जरूरत है। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि वहां रिक्वरी ज्यादा है इसलिए ज्यादा दाम देने की जरूरत नहीं है। गन्ने के बारे में सारे देश में एक ही हानत है। जिस कारण से उत्तर भारत में गन्ना गुड़ और खंडसारी को जाता है उसी कारण से दक्षिण भारत में भी जाता है। वहां रिक्वरी ज्यादा होती है तो गुड़ भी उस गन्ने का ज्यादा बनता है।

मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। महाराष्ट्र में एक एकड़ पर २५०० रुपये खर्चा आता है। उसको देखते हुए वहां गन्ने का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता। अगर वहां रिक्वरी ज्यादा है तो उसका गुड़ भी अच्छा बनता है और खंडसारी भी अच्छा बनती है। इसी लिए वहां गुड़ और खंडसारी बनाने के लिए ज्यादा लोग तयार होने हैं। इसलिए यह बात सब जगह पर है तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर गौर करेंगे।

कई भाइयों ने कल भी कहा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं एक किसान हैं और एक फार्मर होने के नाते स्वाभाविक तौर से वे इस मामले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लेने वाले हैं। अभी परसों जब मैं उन से उनके आफिस में मिला था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह तो एक किसान हैं और उन के हित के बारे में वे सदा सोचा करते हैं। वे इस पर विचार करते हैं कि किस तरह से काश्तकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाये ताकि वे अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें। हम लोग जो यहाँ उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करते हैं तो इसी दृष्टिकोण को लेकर करते हैं कि किस तरह से उनको मदद व प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय अवश्य ही उस वाक्य गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे।

टैरिफ बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट में, कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन जिसे कहते हैं, उसे अभी तक सरकार ने निकाला नहीं है। कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन क्या होती है और उस पर क्या भाव किसानों को देना चाहिए इस बारे में सरकार

को सोचना चाहिए। सरकार को इस पर पहले ध्यान देकर फिर उसकी कीमत तय करनी चाहिए।

किसानों को गन्ने का ज्यादा दाम देने से चीनी मंहगी हो जायगी ऐसा सरकार का कहना है। लेकिन इस के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरे देशों में देखा जाय तो उत्पादन करने वाले लोगों को कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन से ज्यादा कीमत देकर दी जाती है। कोस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन से भी ज्यादा कीमत बाजार में चीज लाने के लिए दी जाती है और ठीक हो तो उस के लिए सबसिडी दी जाती है। अब जहाँ तक कंज्यूमर्स को चीनी मंहगी न मिले इसके लिए सरकार को दूसरा इंतजाम करना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को, जो केन प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, उनको कम दाम देने से गन्ने की प्रोड्यूस ज्यादा नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को सरकार को पहले सम्हालना चाहिए। उनका हित पहले सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ६० रुपये टन के हिसाब से गन्ना पैदा करने वालों को दाम देने की सिफारिश की है। अधिक चीनी पैदा करने के लिए जाहिर है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को सरकार को हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन व मदद देनी होगी।

अब जहाँ तक इंसेंटिव देने की बात है सरकार ने सन् १९५९-६० में कारखानों के लिए ६ करोड़ रुपये दिये और अभी माढ़े ४ से पांच करोड़ तक और देने वाले हैं। मेरी विनती यह है कि जो इंसेंटिव फैक्टरी वालों को आप देते हैं तो य इंसेंटिव अगर गन्ना पैदा करने वालों के पथ में चला जाय, गन्ना उत्पादकों को इंसेंटिव देने का कोई इंतजाम हो तो आप देखेंगे कि देश में गन्ने का उत्पादन कहीं अधिक संभव हो सकेगा। आप कारखाने के लिए इंसेंटिव भले ही दें। लेकिन अगर गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को

प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला तो गन्ना मिलों में पेरने के लिए आयेगा कहां से ? इसलिए ऐसा न हो कि चीनी के कारखानेदारों को तो इंस्टिट्यूट दें और किसानों की इस बारे में उपेक्षा कर दें क्योंकि उस हालत में गन्ना जब पैदा ही नहीं होगा तो वह कारखाने चीनी कहां से बनायेंगे ?

ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि अक्टूबर में जो कारखाना शुरू होता है तो उसे ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी से माफी खाली चार दिनों की ही मिलनी है और होता यह है कि अक्टूबर में जो कई कारखाने चलते हैं तो उनको इसका फायदा नहीं मिलता है। इसके लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी अक्टूबर महीने के साथ नवम्बर महीने की भी नहीं लेनी चाहिए। नवम्बर के महीने में भी जहां शुगर पैदा होती है उस कारखाने को भी ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ कर देनी चाहिए.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब तो समाप्त ही कर दें।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप मुझे भले ही अन्त में लेकिन थोड़ा सा समय, गन्ना उत्पादकों की बात रखने के लिए दिया। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित का सदा ध्यान रखेंगे और इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उनको हर संभव मदद व प्रोत्साहन देंगे।

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to give a picture about the sugar position during the current year and I will also a little later give you my assessment of the prospects of the coming year with particular reference to the steps that have been announced in this House a few days ago. We are discussing this important matter of sugar availability in the present context of the difficulties that consumers in many parts of the country are experiencing. As is not unnatural, sometimes we are likely not to give sufficient attention to the problem as a whole.

To recapitulate very briefly, we started the current year, 1962-63, with a balance of Rs. 10.26 lakh tonnes on the 31st October. I may mention for the convenience of the hon. Members that the sugar year is from 1st November, to 31st October. On the 31st October, 1962, we had a carry-over of 10.26 lakh tonnes. Even on an estimate of somewhat restricted areas of the crop, and also regard being had to the condition of the crop, it was estimated that there would be a production of about 24.5 lakh tonnes. This figure remained in the field right up till December, 1962. Therefore, even on a conservative estimate, there was the possibility of the availability of 34.76 lakh tonnes for the year 1962-63. It is easy to criticise the decision that was taken, but let us not forget that we were carrying over substantial quantities of sugar during the two previous years. In this House as well as in the country there was considerable concern expressed about that position, about the stocks deteriorating, and prices having a tendency to fall, and in the ultimate analysis the growers also suffer because that pushes down the price of sugar. In this background of availability, an export commitment of 4.38 lakh tonnes for this year was finalised. In actual production, however, this 24.5 lakh tonnes materialised only at the level of 21.50 lakh tonnes, that is a shortfall of three lakh tonnes even at that conservative estimate. So, the total availability for the current year, 1962-63, is 31.76 lakh tonnes. Even with this availability, although the position was not as comfortable as it would have been had the originally anticipated target of production of 24.5 lakh tonnes been attained, still, we have to see as to what would be the picture as a result of the actual production plus the carryover from the previous year.

It is important in this connection to size up the behaviour of trade in the context of these circumstances. I would not weary the House with any details but there are one or two

[Shri Swaran Singh]

important things which I am sure the House would like to know. In 1961-62, when there was no control of a detailed character in the form of actual quantitative quotas being released from year to year or particular quotas for the States,—there was practically no control and the control, if it was exercised at all in 1961-62, it was to ensure that there was not too much of glut in the market,—the availability was easy and the prices that prevailed at the consumer level were quite reasonable because there was no complaint with regard to the year 1961-62.

I will give some figures to show as to what was actually released over a period in 1961-62 and what was the actual release in the year 1962-63 corresponding to that period. I would like to mention in this connection the month of April, because it was on the 17th April, 1963 that my distinguished predecessor announced the imposition of controls both on wholesale and on the quotas that were to be allocated to the various States. It is interesting to note that from November 1961 to March 1962, in these five months, 9.61 lakh tonnes were actually released and they were actually lifted from the various mills. I am using this, because this is the actual quantitative movement; it is not connected with any paper orders or the like. But in 1962-63, from November 1962 to March 1963, in these five months, 11.17 lakh tonnes were actually lifted. This will show that for five months during the current year, i.e. from November 1962 to March 1963, 1.4 lakh tonnes more were actually lifted, as compared to the corresponding five months of the earlier year.

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Even if we include the month of April, for six months, from November 1961 to April 1962, 11.77 lakh tonnes had been actually lifted. As compared to this, from November

1962 to April 1963, 12.91 lakh tonnes had actually been lifted. I am referring to this month of April, because hardening of the consumer price was noticed in many consuming centres during April and that was the immediate reason for imposing detailed control on 17th April 1963. Therefore, it is clear that notwithstanding the short-fall in actual production during the current year, the actual availability for the consumer in the market up till the end of April 1963 was more than the corresponding period of the earlier year and the increase was about 1.2 lakh tonnes. Even taking into consideration the recent trend in consumption, which over the whole year would be of the order of about 1 lakh tonnes or so, the actual availability in the market, therefore, appeared to be enough to meet the requirements. Still, there was a hardening of prices which is an important thing to note.

The House is perfectly entitled to ask the reason thereof. It appears that the trade, who always keep themselves fully informed about these matters, took note of the actual position of availability, the figures of production and export commitments, and they appear to have taken a decision that the market conditions are such where by sitting over stocks even in a marginal manner, they will succeed in creating shortages and this will then give them higher profits. This was, therefore, the obvious reason why these controls were actually imposed on 16th April by my predecessor.

It is again interesting to note that notwithstanding this rather difficult position with regard to the availability of sugar, the total sugar that has actually been lifted from the various factories for internal consumption up till 31st August is 21.12 lakh tonnes as compared to 21.51 lakh tonnes for 1961-62. It is practically of the same order: the difference is marginal—only about 40,000 tons. It is, there-

fore, a sad feature of the functioning of trade, notwithstanding the availability of sugar, which, if it had been distributed according to the normal standards and normal behaviours of trade, would not have caused the hardship. But that is a picture about which I need not comment. Figures speak for themselves.

We have still two months to go, so far as the current sugar year is concerned, viz., September and October, roughly about 7 weeks more. It is, therefore, necessary to find out what is likely to be the position during this period, as I have no doubt in my mind that when we enter the month of November, the position is not likely to be difficult, because the new crushing season would have started and sizeable quantities will be available.

So far as the actual physical stocks with the mills on 31st August is concerned, they had 5.02 lakh tonnes in stock. There is an expectation of another about 50,000 tonnes in September and October, as the crushing season has already started in some parts of the country in the South. Even without the announcement of the incentives, which were announced a few days ago, there is an expectation of another about 50,000 tonnes during September and October. That means, the total availability is about 5.52 lakh tonnes for the two months. Luckily, the export commitments during this period are not heavy, because the movements have actually taken place and some sugar is already awaiting clearance at the ports. During these two months, the actual movement on export account is not likely to be large. Depending on the actual dates of shipment, it is not likely to be more than about 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes. So, with this stock in our hands and with the steps that we have now taken to ensure that there are no accumulations in the chain of supply, I have little doubt in my mind that the sugar availability though not very easy, is quite manageable. We should, therefore, be

able to supply the normal requirements during these two months and thereafter the new crushing season will start. This is the position so far as the current year is concerned.

What about next year? I would not like to go into the details of the statement I made in the House some days ago. The inescapable commitments by way of exports for the next year are about 3 lakh tonnes. I have already taken a decision not to make any new commitments for export, unless I am fully convinced as a result of actual production that we can afford to export more. I wish I were able to revise these export commitments also, but these are firm contractual commitments and therefore, we have to honour them. This is the export market position.

I venture to put a target of 33 lakh tonnes for the next year. Some hon. Members have pointed out that this is perhaps too ambitious a target. Mention has been made that this amounts to 50 per cent increase over the production of the preceding year. That is one way of looking at it. But let us also keep in view the actual performance during other years. For instance, Sir, during the year 1960-61, when the production was really optimum, we produced 30.29 lakh tonnes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): What was the acreage then?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to wait. We should not confuse ourselves too much with regard to the total acreage in the country, because not more than one-third or at the most 40 per cent is required by the factories. So if there is overall shortage of acreage that need not reflect itself in the cane that is made available to the factories.

The important point to notice is that during the year 1960-61 we were able to produce 30.29 lakh tons although our installed capacity that year was 24.14 lakh tons only. It is important to note that in the case of

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sugar factories there can be production much above the installed capacity. Actually, during an earlier year there was an additional production to the tune of anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent above the installed capacity. This actually happened some years ago. During the year 1963-64 we are lucky to have an installed capacity of 28 lakh tons. So, as compared to 1960-61, when with an installed capacity of 24.14 lakh tons we were able to produce 30.29 lakh tonnes, there is no reason for taking a gloomy view and to argue that with an installed capacity of 4 lakh tonnes more as compared to that year we cannot produce another 3 lakh tons over the target of production that was achieved in 1960-61. This is so far as the actual capacity is concerned.

We come back, therefore, to the question of creating conditions where the sugarcane grower as well as the factory owner and also the worker in the factory should feel the urge to produce more. And, it is in this background that we have to scrutinise the statement that I made some days ago. We must look at the statement as a whole. In order to produce more it is necessary that the crushing season should be longer than what we had during the last year. That is something which is obvious. In North Bihar, particularly, and in parts of Uttar Pradesh the crushing season was unusually short during the last year. That is the main reason why there was shortfall in production. That also pushes up the cost of production and, Shri Pandey, the labour leader, rightly raised this point that this means the workers also get less wages, bonus and the like. It is, therefore, necessary from every point of view that the crushing season should be long. It is for this reason that we have created a condition where there is an incentive to the factories in the sense of a rebate in duty provided for produce more than a certain minimum. It is necessary to keep that in view because some hon. Members made

some sweeping statements saying that we are giving undue concessions to the factory owners, to the industry. That is not quite correct.

These rebates have to kept in view in three segments. There is first the early season 50 per cent rebate over additional production as compared to the production in the early part of the year because during the earlier part of the year the recovery is less. That every one of us knows, because the sucrose content is less. Then there is an additional incentive even during the busy period. If they produce more than what they produce in the earlier year during that busy season, then another 20 per cent. rebate on excise duty on the additional production—base being not the 21 lakh tonnes. Last year but about 27 lakh tonnes of the earlier year which has been taken as the base year—is given. Again, there is 50 per cent. rebate during the latter part of the year, when it may be that the sugar content is less after the month of May and he has to pay more.

It is also hoped that with these incentives the factory owner will do his best to attract more sugarcane. Our estimate is that part of this concession that is being given to him he is bound to pass on to the grower to attract more sugarcane particularly during the latter part of the season. That appears to be the correct assessment, and that is also borne out by earlier experience.

To the grower, again, there are very clear incentives. For instance, he gets, where there is this competition with gur and khandsari and where there is a temptation for him to go for the manufacture of gur and khandsari, an additional price. The minimum there is Rs. 1.75. So there he straightaway gets that additional price. He also gets an additional price if his field is situated somewhat away from the mill. There also he can get up to 24 naye paise per maund if the cane is drawn from the interior.

Mind you, both these concessions, let us not forget, are at the cost of the consumer, and in all our debates we take the industry's viewpoint, we take the growers' viewpoint and the poor dumb consumer is not always kept in view.

I made some calculations. For instance, it was said by many hon. Members, for whose judgment and experience I have great respect, that let us straightaway give an additional four annas in the price of sugarcane. On a rough calculation, that means an additional burden to the consumer of about Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 16 crores. That is a fairly large sum with the rise in prices.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी)

एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम कीजिये । जैसे ग्राप मिल वालों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिबेट दे रहे हैं, उसी तरह से ग्रेजर को भी दीजिये । एक्साइज ड्यूटी में से उसे दीजिये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a different thing. Whether you give any concession from the excise duty or from some other tax, it does not matter. The Central excise as well as the State taxes on sugar alone are of the order of about Rs. 80 crores or so—I am giving a rough figure and not the actual figure. This was a deliberate decision which has been taken by Parliament to augment the resources. Many things can be done, but it will be a matter for vital consideration as to whether at a time when we are making a Herculean effort in the country to tap all resources so that our defence potential might be kept at a level where we can meet the challenge to our integrity, we can with any justification suggest that we should give away Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 14 crores or Rs. 20 crores from taxation. That is a suggestion which, I would very strongly suggest, we should not consider because we are mopping up resources so that we might be able to build up our defence potential which I am sure is the desire of all hon. Members. (Interruption) Sir, I am

not yielding. After I finish if Shri Mishra has any questions I will gladly answer them.

It is mentioned that we are giving to the industry. Our giving to the industry also has to be viewed in a certain context. For one thing, that is on additional production of a certain base year; not a sort of general rebate on general production. That ought to be distinguished. That means, if they produce over a certain limit, our overall national resources will be augmented all the same, because we will not get half the duty if there is no production. Therefore, in any case, that is a step which is taken really to augment resources, although the quantum of increase would be much greater if the rebate was not there. So, let us not view that in another context to which it is not applicable.

I was trying to list the advantages that are there to the grower. Straightaway there is an increase with a minimum of Rs. 1.75 where there is competition with *gur* and *khandsari*. To the grower in the interior there is an additional price of 24 nP, depending upon the distance. There is also bound to be some part out of the rebate on excise duty, depending on additional production which is bound to be there. These steps that have been taken have been evolved after very careful consideration of the various competing forces that might be there, and my estimate is that these steps are bound to yield results and we can look forward to a level of production of the figure which I have indicated, namely, 33 lakh tons.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): How can the rebate on excise duty help the grower? How is it going to the grower?

Shri Swaran Singh: In order to attract sugarcane, particularly during the latter parts, he will have to give higher prices. During the earlier part it is not likely to be of much advantage because the actual recovery is bound to be at a low level. So, in

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order to attract sugarcane in the latter part, he will have to give a higher price; otherwise, the sugarcane will not be available and he will not earn any rebate. So, to keep his mill going, he should enter into contract with the growers and that he can do only by paying a higher price. To be candid and frank, I would like to forego the rebate if the production is pushed up to even beyond 33 lakhs tonnes. If it is pushed to 34 lakhs or anything round about that, I will be very happy. But my Members have voiced the feeling that rebate at all. Because, many hon. Members have voiced the feeling that our production, even with all this, may not go beyond 30 lakhs or 31 lakhs tonnes. Therefore, I do not see any risk involved in this. Because, we are definitely interested in higher production. If the production is pushed up beyond a certain limit, we will certainly benefit by additional production, with which we can either build a carry-over and we will not be faced with the type of difficulties that we are facing today, or we can easily sell it in exports, depending upon the question of availability.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The difficulty is that you are giving incentives to the wrong quarters. Instead of giving incentives to the cultivators of sugarcane, you are giving incentives to the mills. How will those incentives go to the cultivators afterwards?

Shri Swaran Singh: I did not want to give all the details, but I am quite clear in my mind that as a result of all these measures, out of the increase in sugarcane prices in various forms, the grower is likely to get anywhere from Rs. 10 crores to 12 crores... If any hon. Member is interested in statistics, I am prepared to sit with him and explain to him how this is arrived at—where the total rebate on excise, if we touch the figure of 33 lakhs tonnes, is likely to be only Rs. 4.5 crores. Out of that, half will go into taxation, which is quite

obvious. Out of the balance, he will have to part with a considerable portion to the grower. I wish I am not compelled to spell out all that.

All these things have been evolved after a great deal of thought and care, and I have no doubt in my mind that with the incentives the sugar factories are likely to feel the urge to have additional production and the grower will get more money and he will also supply more sugarcane to the sugar mills. Here I would like to add one thing. The target of 33 lakhs tonnes is based on two presumptions, namely, that the export commitment is 5 lakhs tonnes and carry-over is of the order of 1 lakh to 2 lakhs tonnes. Here, let us not take too grim a view. My estimate is, even if there is a shortfall of 3 lakhs tonnes in this, with the commitment which I am not now entering into for additional 2 lakhs tonnes by way of exports, and the cushion of 1 lakh to 2 lakh tonnes in the carry-over, the position will not be bad. Even with 30 lakhs tonnes the position is not likely to be bad. But, my own estimate is that it will definitely be above 30 lakhs. Of course, the position will be tight, but it is not very bad. It requires, no doubt, careful management and attention, but it is definitely a situation which can be managed. This is the position with regard to the prospects for the coming year.

Certain other points were raised, which were valid ones. The essential thing is that the supply of sugarcane to the factories is regularised. To ensure that, it is necessary that, apart from the monetary incentives, the other difficulties that the supplier is faced with are completely eliminated. I myself felt extremely sad when I learnt from the hon. Members, from their personal experience, that sugarcane suppliers, particularly at the mills and factories, experience great difficulties, they are stopped there for long periods, payments are not made regularly and arrears are

there. All these things do require very careful attention, and I hope that the State Governments, who are fully conscious of this, will take adequate steps to ensure that these types of difficulties are not there. We from here, also will keep a constant watch on this and will take remedial action to ensure that this type of difficulties are not experienced.

Coming to distribution, I could not notice any comments or suggestions on the sugar distribution and control order which was announced on the 17th of April. The burden of the argument in that respect has been that there have been malpractices. So far as detailed distribution is concerned, this was introduced at a time when all the arrangements were not there, and the general information that has come here is with the regularisation of the channels, with the nomination of wholesale dealers and with vigilance on the part of district authorities to ensure that they release to the retail distributors, the situation has greatly improved. I would not be surprised to find that some malpractices are there. Already, in about 400 cases action has been taken by the State Governments and people have either been punished or they are awaiting trial or investigation. That shows the determination of the State Governments to ensure that these malpractices are checked with a strong hand. The supply position also is more or less of the same order as was there last year. The tight position there is due to the non-availability of additional supply to meet the rising requirements or expanding requirements of the population. Still, that is not such a dark position which should create the feeling, either in the country or amongst anybody that they can indulge in this kind of practice for long. Apart from the direct penal and administrative action which should be taken, the situation is such where there is a limit to this malpractice on account of the general position of availability which I ventured to place before the House. This is a matter on which I for one would not

show any complacency and it will be my earnest endeavour to see that the State Governments keep a strict watch over this so that the distribution machinery is free from the malpractices, and the inconveniences that the consumer is experiencing are eliminated and done away with. This is so far as the main position is concerned.

Some other points were also raised and briefly I will say a few words about those points also. More than one hon. Member—Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Kashi Nath Pande and others—raised this question of sugarcane research stations. It is true that the main sugarcane research station is at Coimbatore. The Coimbatore Station has done admirable work and has evoked the admiration not only of our own countrymen but also of technologists and scientists abroad.

A suggestion was made that similar stations should be established in the north. I wanted to check up as to what was being done in the north. It is true that a station for basic research of the type that is carried on at Coimbatore is not located in any part in the north, either in UP or in Punjab or in Bihar. But even in these States there are a number of sugarcane farms where the result of the research that is carried on in Coimbatore is actually translated into practice and the varieties which are evolved there or are discovered there are actually grown here under the conditions and climate which prevails here. They are therefore doing useful work. The facilities there can be augmented and we can see if these facilities can be improved. I will not read out the names of the various places but there are three or four in the Punjab, three or four in UP and two or three even in Bihar.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Sugarcane Research Institute at Lucknow is also doing a lot of work

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not only on sugar technology and manufacture itself but also in relation to sugarcane. So, that also is a useful work that is being undertaken. Whereas I cannot point out to the existence of a sugarcane research station of the type at Coimbatore, still it will not be quite correct to say that this important question of translating the results of that research in actual practice and on the ground in the climate that prevails here is not done. That proposition will not be quite correct.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): It is just like a child being born in China and brought up here in India. That will have a lot of difference.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the child is to live in India, it is better that it is brought up in India. If the variety which is discovered there has to be grown here, it is good that it is actually grown in this climate, is irrigated with this type of water and faces the rigours of the climate that is found here.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): To consider Coimbatore as China is very sad. After all, it is a part of India.

Shri Swaran Singh: Everybody is paying compliments to Coimbatore. I do not know why the hon. lady Member is objecting to it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: He objects and says that it should not have been in Coimbatore.

Shri Swaran Singh: He is not saying that. All that he is saying is that we should have more of this elsewhere, with which nobody can have any quarrel. But before we have a breeding station anywhere here, the approach that is brought about in this respect, to my mind, appears to be quite practical. We can examine it and, if necessary, we can augment the facility.

If I may give the information, there is a sub-breeding centre in Karnal which is doing on a smaller scale the type of work that is being done in Coimbatore. This, at any rate, is a matter which is important. I do not underestimate the importance thereof because the real increase in the yield and recovery depends upon the variety of cane.

The point was raised by more than one hon. Member including Shri Kashi Nath Pande and other hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh as also from Bihar that the State Governments are not spending enough on sugarcane development from the resources that they raise from the sugarcane cess. It is true that the amount that they actually raise is much larger than what they actually spend on sugarcane development, but still they are doing something. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh they spend Rs. 126 lakhs out of Rs. 661 lakhs that they raise. One of the States has actually declared that it is their intention to devote in future the entire amount that they raise from sugarcane cess on sugarcane development. They intend to do that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What about Bihar?

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as Bihar is concerned, I am sorry to inform the hon. Member that they spend about Rs. 30 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 124 lakhs that they raise. That is not a very impressive percentage. It could be and it should be improved.

But I would only venture to clarify one point. I have not studied in detail the relevant legislation in each State about the imposition of sugarcane cess and I cannot say that there is any mention there that the entire amount will be spent on sugarcane development work only. The States can take the view that the general development which takes place in the form of creation of new facilities

which has to be financed from the overall resources of the State may indirectly help the sugarcane growers also. That is a point that occurs to me. I am only mentioning this for what it is worth, lest we may carry the impression that it is as if the raising of that sugarcane cess by statute is linked with expenditure for that purpose alone. Obviously a major part of it should be spent on sugarcane development but it will not perhaps be quite right for us to say that there is any statutory obligation that everything raised on that account should necessarily be spent in this particular direction because so far as my information goes there is no such.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Get a copy of the Sugarcane Cess Act.

Shri Swaran Singh: I know. I myself piloted one of these Acts and I know that we had said in the statement of objects and reasons that the main object is development of sugarcane. But, for instance, whatever goes to the general revenue is not charged to a particular purpose. That is the point that I was making. I am not trying to defend any particular proposition. I am only asking the hon. House to have this in view. I am mentioning the actual position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unfortunately your statement may be true. This is going to encourage the State Governments and they will not spend a pie on it.

Shri Swaran Singh: This position is fully known to the States and notwithstanding this position it should be our endeavour to persuade them to spend more. It will be wrong tactics to say that they do not know the position and that they wait for my statement or for the hon. Member's statement to know what the constitutional and legal position is. I think, we will be under-estimating the capacity of the States to know their obligations and also to know their status.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My State does not realise that at all.

Shri Swaran Singh: They realise their authority; that is why they are not spending. So, it is better that we persuade them, rather than strike them by quoting any particular law.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Which are the States which are spending the fully amount?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, Punjab has declared that they intend to spend the entire amount.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): They have only declared.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes. I hope, I will not be called upon to give figures in regard to all the States but even during one of the years for which I have the figures they spent Rs. 8.59 lakhs out of Rs. 12 lakhs. As you know, the total quantity of sugarcane there that is supplied to the sugar factories is not much, but they spend a fairly high percentage on development.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Punjab Government implement this declaration?

Shri Swaran Singh: Which declaration?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: That you mentioned.

Shri Swaran Singh: All State Governments are supposed to implement their declarations and Punjab has not got a reputation of not implementing what they declare.

At a particular stage, I mentioned, what has also been mentioned by certain hon. Members, namely, certain uneconomic sugar factories. This matter has been engaging our attention and actually at an official level we are going into this question, trying to find out as to what are the causes, what could be done to improve their

[Shri Swaran Singh]

economies, what could be done by way of making them more balanced or taking steps to improve their productivity capacity and the like. I hope, when this examination is over, we might be able to take some concrete steps to improve the economics of such sugar factories.

There is one another point which I would like to mention, that it is a matter of consideration that in view of the growth of our sugar industry and the level of prices that obtain in different parts of the country with regard to sugar, our export commitments, our desire to make sugar available in different parts of the country, we should examine as to whether the normal trade channels are enough or whether we should start thinking in terms of undertaking some other changes of an organisational character to ensure better marketing conditions. That is a matter which is also engaging our attention. It will be premature for me to say as to what concrete shape it will take, but the position that has been thrown up in which even marginal shortfalls create such imbalances and create such great hardships for the consumer is a matter which requires serious consideration and we will have to see as to what marketing arrangements we could create which may not create the temptation to indulge in this type of practices. That is a matter which is engaging our attention.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so many; I can allow only one or two questions. I am sorry.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय से एक क्वेश्चन पूछना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि मंत्री महोदय का भाषण खत्म होने पर सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, मंत्री महोदय का सवाल एक सवाल पूछ लें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि तीन लाख टन चीनी अगले साल एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं। पिछले साल जितनी चीनी उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट की उस पर शुगर फैक्टरी का जो उन्होंने घाटा लगाया चूंकि वर्ल्ड मार्केट में चीनी का दाम सस्ता था इसलिए वह घाटा मटा, आज वर्ल्ड मार्केट में चीनी का दाम मंगा है तो जितना पिछले साल शुगर फैक्टरी को उन्होंने दिया वह तो दे दिया लेकिन अभी इन में एक रुपये गन चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया है तो उस का भी कुछ डिस्का कुछ प्रोपॉरशन गवना उत्पादकों को भी दें। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो गवना उत्पादकों की २ रुपये प्रति मन गवने के दाम की मांग है वह एक जायज मांग है।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is only a suggestion for action.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the hon. Minister has already stated, after all the rebate in excise duty has to be given in the month of November.....

श्री विभूति मिश्र : It is only a suggestion for, ऐसा क न काफो नहीं होगा। यह नो डिस्कशन है इका जवाब तो देना चाहिए।

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, the hon. Member is right because I cannot say that. It is not a Question Hour. My point is that this is a matter, somewhat hypothetical, depending upon the actual earnings from export and a situation can arise only when we strike accounts at the end of the year as to what is the balance we have, whether we gain or lose. Depending on that, a proper decision can be taken somewhat later.

Shri K. N. Pande: After all, he is justified in giving rebate in the month of November because the recovery is always lower in the months of November and October. But he is fully justified to grant concession in the month of May and June because the recovery is still lower in order to compensate the factories. When this amount is given in order to compensate the factories, how do we expect that a certain part of that concession will go to the cultivators? If it is not so, will the hon. Minister kindly appoint a vigilance committee to have a watch over the production so that they may give you suggestions from time to time in order to meet the requirements of the country?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are two points which are involved in the question of Shri Pande. One is that we should have some arrangement to see that the production keeps at a certain level and pace. It is a good suggestion. As to what precisely should be done is a matter of detail. I am very doubtful if a vigilance committee could really be useful or effective.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, let us remember that the rebate on excise duty during the latter part of the year is for the production which is in addition to the production that was in the base year. In order that any factory may be able to crush sugarcane at that point, it is quite obvious that he can do it only if sugarcane is available. Unless the thesis is that there is so much of sugarcane available in the country during this season, that there will be plenty even at that time and that people will be anxious, the growers will be anxious, to offload to the mills. That is a different proposition. But the general analysis and assessment that has been made is that the sugarcane is not available in that quantity. Therefore, in all probability, most of it will be consumed by the time we go to that period. Although there is no statutory obligation, but the assessment is, to ena-

ble any factory to earn that rebate he must crush more and to attract more sugarcane, he will have to pay more.

I may also add that after the month of May, as Shri Pande himself said, there is again inversion and the recovery decreases when the crop is there. While there is no statutory requirement, probably he will have to part with it in order to attract more sugarcane. At any rate, I want to keep the position flexible and depending upon the situation as it develops, I can certainly modulate this regulation one way or the other.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow so many questions. Shri Chaudhury.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury (Berhampur): Before the prices based on recovery came into force, we passed a legislation here for giving the cane-growers an extra price and we fixed a formula for that in this very House. May I know what has happened to that formula, whether any decision has been taken ordering the mills to pay up that extra price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A committee of accountants is going into the accounts of each mill and they are arriving at the figures which will be giving to the growers.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether the Government will follow a liberal policy in granting licences? I am asking this because since 1958-59, so many sugarcane growers have applied for licences and they are not getting them. May I know whether they will follow a liberal policy in this regard?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad the hon. Member has raised that. We have already taken a decision to augment the capacity and depending upon suitable locations with parti-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

cular reference to the availability of sugarcane, it will be our endeavour to license new sugar mills particularly in the co-operative sector.

श्री रामसेदक यादव (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने और चीनी के मूल्य को कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या सरकार इस सिद्धान्त पर विचार करने जा रही है कि गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये मन और जितने आने मन गन्ने का दाम हो, उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी का दाम निश्चित कर दिया जाये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बहुत विचार करने के बाद ही हम ने यह कीमत तय की है । इस बिना पर कीमतें तय की जायें कि जितने रुपये मन हों, उतने ही आने सेर हों, य. तो करना मेरे लिए कठिन है, क्योंकि टैरिफ कमिशन कीमतों को देखता है ।

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar (Fatehpur): Just now, the hon. Minister has made out a case that in case the price is enhanced from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2 that will adversely affect the consumers. He has also made out a case that there was no shortfall in supply during the month of April. But, still there was enhancement at the rate of one rupee per maund. Has that not affected the consumer adversely? In addition to that, there are certain States which are already paying Rs. 2. So, may I know the circumstances under which the price was enhanced at the rate of one rupee per maund? Was this point not considered that it would adversely affect the consumers, especially since there was no shortfall in supply?

Shri Swaran Singh: What the hon. Member is saying is not quite clear. For instance, when he says that certain States are paying Rs. 2 a maund, I would say that that is not correct. Every State is allocated a monthly quota, and that is lifted at a certain

controlled price. The mills cannot charge even a naya paisa more than the price that is fixed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is referring to sugarcane.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: I am referring to sugarcane price.

Shri Swaran Singh: In the case of sugarcane, the minimum price is Rs. 1.75. As for the maximum, anybody can pay anything. We do not control the maximum price of sugarcane.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अभी यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों की कुछ मिलों की चीनी की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है इस ग्राउंड पर कि उन का सेजन बहुत कम रहा है । इस के अतिरिक्त बहुत सी मिलों ने सुक्रोस की रिकवरी के आधार पर गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपये, १० आने से कम दी है । इधर सरकार ने चीनी का दाम एक रुपया बढ़ा दिया है । मैं य पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का दाम अधिक होने और गन्ने का दाम कम होने से मिलों को जो अधिक मुनाफा हो रहा है, क्या उस का कोई हिस्सा काश्तकारों को भी दिया जायेगा ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जुलाई के महीने में नार्थ बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ मिलों को कीमत पर एक रुपया मन के साब से ज्यादा दिया गया था, मगर व. इस बिना पर था कि टैरिफ कमिशन के फार्मूले के मुताबिक जो कीमत पहले नियत की गई थी, उस से ज्यादा कीमत उन की बनती थी । इस का बेसिस तो यही था कि चूकि उन को नुकसान है, इस लिए ज्यादा कीमत दी गई थी जुलाई के महीने में । अगर माननीय मन्त्र का इन्तिला हूँ कि किसी खास मिल को ज्यादा मुनाफा है, तो व मुझे बता दें । मैं वैजेंस-गीट वगैर देख लूंगा ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने किसी खास मिल के बारे में पूछा है । मैं उन को बता दूँ कि . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।
कृपा कर के माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।
केवल एक प्रश्न ही पूछा जा सकता है ।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): In view of the fact that there are areas like Kamalapur in Hospet Taluk of Bellary District of Mysore State where the sugarcane yields per acre are sought to be improved very much and where attempts are being made for the last four or five years to start factories on a co-operative basis, are Government considering the proposal to give them licence?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that what I have said just a moment ago covers this case also. I have already said that we have taken a decision to augment the capacity, and depending upon the suitability of a particular location, we shall certainly consider licensing new sugar mills.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly excuse me. I have allowed only one question to each hon. Member.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has stated....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is a limit to the number of questions. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has said that if we could give specific instance of any particular mill which had paid less than the price fixed by Government on the basis of the sucrose content, then he will consider whether they should be allowed one rupee extra or not and whether any part should go to the grower. I would like to say that I am prepared to give him instances of a number of such mills.....

1194(Ai)LSD—5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may pass on that information to the hon. Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: I shall be glad to look into this. This order was passed, as I have already said, in July last. So, I do not know the details of it. But if there is any particular aspect that the hon. Member wants to urge, I shall certainly look into it.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
माननीय मंत्री ने एक बात यह कही कि लास्ट यीअर भी चीनी की खपत २१ लाख और कुछ हजार टन हुई और इस साल भी उतनी तक हुई । फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि क्या कारण था कि इस बीच में इतनी गड़बड़ी कैसे हो गई कि देहात में चीनी का दाम पौने दो रुपये, दो रुपये और ढाई रुपये सेर तक बढ़ गया ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ने यही कहा कि ट्रेड ने इस में ठीक तरह काम नहीं किया और आंकड़े देने का मेरा मतलब ही यही था कि जब इतनी चीनी दी गई थी और उस के बावजूद उस के दाम इतने बढ़ गए, तो इसी लिए कंट्रोल लगाना पड़ा ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : जब लास्ट यीअर चीनी की पैदावार २१ लाख और कुछ प्वायंट्स हुई और जितनी आशा की जाती थी, उस से चार पांच लाख कम हुई और जब इस साल भी केन की प्लान्ट लास्ट यीअर की प्रोडक्शन से अच्छी नहीं है, तो फिर किस बिना पर सरकार यह कह रही है कि हम ३३ लाख टन चीनी तैयार करेंगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मेरा खयाल है कि जो कुछ मैं ने कहा, वह सारा इसी बिना पर था कि हम कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जरूर ३३ लाख टन चीनी की प्रोडक्शन हो सकेगी । जहां तक उस में कमी होने का सवाल है, उस के बारे में भी मैं ने काफी वज्राहत की है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The hon. Minister has been pleased to state that last year during ten months, when there was no distribution of sugar, 20 lakh tons of sugar were released, while this year only 21 lakh tons have been released, that is, one lakh tons more has been released. Last year, we started with a carry-over of about 10 lakh tons, but this year, we do not have a carry-over of perhaps more than two or three lakh tons. In these circumstances, may I know why the hon. Minister is hesitant to take a firm decision that the cultivator will get Rs. 2 a maund, as has been uniformly and unanimously demanded in this House?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): In view of the high increase in prices, particularly, in the rural areas, the hon. Minister has said that about 400 cases of prosecution were launched throughout the country. And he has said that this shows the firm determination of Government to put down the anti-social elements, particularly among the traders. How does he say that only 400 cases prove the firm determination of Government? May I know what he proposes to do to see that such things are not resorted to by the traders in the future to increase the prices and thereby fleece the consumers?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have to answer two questions. With regard to the price of sugarcane, I attempted to cover in my main reply this very point that has been urged, and I have very little more to add to it.

As regards the question whether the States are doing enough in the matter of checking malpractices or not, I would say that there is scope for improvement, and we shall impress this aspect upon the States again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, this discussion is over. We shall take up the next item.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In spite of what has been stated by the

hon. Minister, my question has not been answered.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी एक क्वेश्चियन है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have taken up the next item now.

13.58 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hajarnavis on the 10th September, 1962, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963."

Now, Shri Siddeshwar Prasad. The hon. Member is not here. Shri Bade. He is also not here. Now, Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I know how much time remains for this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 1 hour and 15 minutes are left.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन दिनों से मैं बड़े गौर से इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ रहा हूँ । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि एक तरफ तो इमर्जेन्सी की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ नौजवानों को मौका नहीं दिया जाता है कि वे सेवा कर सकें । रीएम्प्लायमेंट का मतलब यह है कि नौजवान तो भूखे और बेरोजगार होंगे और जिन लोगों ने अपनी जिदगी में लाखों रुपये कमाये हैं, वे फिर उन्हीं कुसियों पर बैठें रहेंगे ।