

those years. It is, therefore, an opportune time to appoint a committee to study the working of the sugar industry in the context of the demand for nationalisation of sugar undertakings in certain areas. The scope of the enquiry would be left sufficiently wide to enable an enquiry being made into the causes underlying the present demand for nationalisation of the sugar industry and the manner in which the various problems relating thereto may be tackled. The committee may go into the factory-grower relationship, the payment of cane prices, returns to the factory, their working and performance, the conditions of the plant and machinery and other relevant matters. In dealing with sick mills, the Committee can suggest steps which will help improve the working of these mills. In dealing with the sugar industry in general and with the sick mills in particular, the committee should assess the financial, administrative and managerial problems involved as also the organisational structure necessary to implement the recommendations of the committee. I propose to set up this committee very quickly to go into the entire question of the sugar industry and make recommendations.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What is the period within which they should report? Kindly indicate.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We have not thought of the period, but it will be a reasonable period.

SHRI RANGA : Will that committee include some genuine representatives of cane growers also?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, of course, that will be very important.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Also the workers.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, workers also.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : There is one important item that the Minister has not elucidated. The export quota will lapse unless we perform accordingly. So, we want to know what he thinks of it.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course, next year we expect that we will have the record production of sugar in this country. We will have to encourage consumption and we are also examining the possibility of exporting sugar.

17.39 HRS.

DISCUSSION *re.* FALL IN PRICES OF SUGAR AND GUR

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : About two years ago, the cane growers were having a very hard time. The Government came forward with partial de-control of sugar with the good intention that the cane growers must get some decent amount. I must congratulate the Government and the Minister for it, but in working it has not succeeded. The Minister clearly said that the cane growers must be given Rs. 100 per tonne minimum because 40 per cent of the sugar was allowed to be sold in the free market by the mills. In many cooperative mills Rs. 100 was given that year but only the private factories have not implemented it. When the cane growers represented to the Government, the Government said that they would compel them to pay, but have not paid so far. Only the private factory-owners made crores of rupees of profit. Then, last year, the Government, instead of compelling the factory people to pay Rs. 100, reduced the free market sugar quota from 40 per cent to 30 per cent, and when they did so, the factory people said that the Government have reduced it to 30 per cent and we are not able to pay anything except the minimum price. Then also we wrote to the Government that the factory people must be compelled to pay Rs. 100 as the minimum, but the Government kept quiet.

Now, this year again, the season has already started. Government always sleeps till the cane-crushing is over and in the end they come forward with an announcement of some policy only to benefit the factory people. I am very sorry that the agriculturists have got two enemies : one is the pests and parasites which affect the crop. The other is Government without a heart. I say that two years back

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu] the Government had a heart and good intention. Last year and this year, the Government has no heart. They are not sympathetic to the people not only this year but also last year. I am not telling this because I am on this side and sitting here. You never compelled the factory people to pay Rs. 100 as the minimum. You promised that though the price is fixed at Rs. 73, we will ask the factory people to pay because they are getting huge profits, and you said you would compel them to pay, but you never compelled them. The only way is to fix the price at Rs. 100 as the minimum. If you do not fix the price at the minimum of Rs. 100, the cane growers are going to discontinue sugarcane growing and they are going to take up some other crop. When they take up some other crop, the acreage of sugar will become less, and the less the acreage, the less would be the production of sugar. What we experienced during the last three or four years back will be experienced by us again, and you will have to import sugar also from foreign countries if the Government do not come to the aid of the farmers. This is my sincere feeling.

If you compare the prices fixed for the cane growers, with the prices of other commodities, whether it is wheat, paddy, oilseeds, whatever it is, what is the position? There is the fertiliser tax; land tax; water tax; electricity and diesel oil tax: all the taxes have been increased. And you say you have so much sympathy for the agriculturists. Last year, the Prime Minister increased the fertiliser tax; you never came to their aid. (*Interruption*). Morarjibhai, Shri Jagjivan Ram and the Prime Minister jointly took that decision. We oppose the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, also in the party meeting. We opposed the Prime Minister. We requested Shri Jagjivan Ram to come to our aid and oppose it, but he has not come forward to help the agriculturists.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Shri Morarji Desai did not listen to the whole House even. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am not taking credit for it. The Members who are sitting both on this side and

on that side, we all represented. We all protested about the fertiliser tax. I do not take credit for it; I give the credit to the other Members sitting over there also. This was the position. What is the percentage increase in the price? What is the purchase price of other commodities? The price of cement has gone up; the price of oilseeds has gone up. The taxes have gone up. Now, you have asked the State Governments to increase the land revenue. They have increased the land revenue, water cess, everything. When the prices of these things go up, it is necessary that the cane prices also should go up, comparatively, when compared to the other prices. When the other prices go up and when you do not increase the price for the cane, there is no justice. I know you have got sympathy for the kisans, because you are yourself a kisan. Though you sit on that side and I am sitting here, I do not blame you. Now you have become the President of the rebel Congress, but still you are a minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are the real Congress.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: You may resign the ministership. Please do something good when you leave this position. I do not want you to resign. But if at all you are resigning, please do some good work before you go for the agriculturists.

The price of molasses was fixed in 1941. At that time the British Government introduced control on molasses because they wanted it for the factories for some synthetic manufacture. Whose grandfather's property is this? We are the owners of it. The present price of Rs. 7 is not enough even to cover the storage cost. If you de-control it, the price will go up to Rs. 500 per tonne and then without increasing the price of sugar, you can give a minimum of Rs. 100 to the agriculturists. If you do not do this, whatever you say on behalf of the Government will be only lip sympathy and shedding of crocodile tears.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up. Only half an hour has been fixed

for this discussion and I have a large number of names with me.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :** Half an hour for a discussion on sugarcane price is shameful. At least 2 hours should be there. The minister can reply tomorrow.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am entirely in the hands of the House. We have a half-hour discussion at 6.00 P.M.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** It can be taken up at 6.30. This discussion can continue till 6.30.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Jha, do you agree to the half-hour discussion being taken up at 6.30 ?

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) :** Yes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This discussion will continue till 6.30.

**श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :** श्री नाइडू के भाषण के बाद, जिन जीर सदस्यों के नाम हैं, उनको भाषण करने के बजाये आप केवल प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दे दें तो सभी की बात आ जायगी।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We have now decided to take up the Half An Hour Discussion at 6.30 p.m. Let us try to conclude everything before that.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Wherever there are two or three sugar factories, in each such district there should be a papermanufacturing plant so that the factory-owners may get a little more money and they can spare more money for the cane-growers. If these things are not done, I fear that the sugar-cane growers may switch over to cultivation of some other crop.

Government are now collecting Rs. 105 crores every year by way of excise duty. What right have the government got to collect so much money from the agriculturists. First of all, they must give some money to the cane-growers so that they

can grow their crop and then collect money from them. But they are not prepared to do that. The cane-growers are exploited on the one side by the government and on the other side by the cane-growers. Is it right, is it fair for the government to do it? So, I would appeal to the government to reduce the excise duty a little and increase the minimum price to Rs. 100.

All this talk about the free market is bunkum. It is being continued only to help the mill-owners and not the cane-growers. I would say that this free-market of 30 per cent of sugar should be stopped immediately. Let the government take such a decision and let the government increase the levy price from Rs. 164 to 190 so that the factory may be enabled to pay a minimum of Rs. 100 to the cane-growers. When you are prepared to raise the prices of all other agricultural commodities, why are you afraid of raising the price of sugar a little? You can raise the price of sugar and fix a controlled price for the entire sugar. I do not want this 30 per cent free market and so on. If you increase the price to Rs. 190 or 195 the factory people would not lose and they would be able to pay a minimum of Rs. 100 to the cane-growers.

Coming to sucrose content, it is more in some areas and less in some other areas. The price of sugarcane should be fixed on the basis of the sucrose content and the decision about the sucrose content must be taken by some technical people appointed by the government and not by the factories. If that is not done by an outside body, the factories will exploit the sugarcane growers.

Now the cost of labour has gone up. When the price went up to Rs. 100, the labour demanded and got higher wages. But now the price has come down to Rs. 73. But the growers are not able to reduce the wages of labourers. It is well-known that once the wages are increased you cannot reduce it. We hear that the government is contemplating the appointment of a Second Wage Board. So, there is every likelihood of the wages going up still further. Keeping all this in mind, I would appeal to the government to come

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendments Nos. 434 and 435 to the vote of the House together.

*Amendments Nos. 434 and 435 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14—(Orders where party concerned does not carry on business in India.**

SHRI N. DANDSKAR: Sir, I move:—

Page 11, line 24—

for "substantially falls within" substitutes.

"constitutes" (208)

I have been trying to understand what is meant by "substantially falls within monopolistic or restrictive trade practice".

Now the 'monopolistic and restrictive trade practice' has been defined in such an extra ordinarily wide terms some of which I endeavoured by my amendments to improve. Naturally they were not accepted. The 'monopolistic practices' as well as 'restrictive trade practices' have themselves been defined and if anybody says in reference to these terms that this is a monopolistic practice, then it would also fall within the 'restrictive' or 'monopolistic' trade practice in view of the extremely wide definition given to these terms in the Bill. This clause should read:

"Where any practice constitutes monopolistic or restrictive trade practice....."

and not 'substantially falls within'. Otherwise, the objective is achieved by the wide definition of 'monopolistic' or 'restrictive' trade practice. If you maintain 'substantially falls within', then anything can come. Therefore, my amendment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:—

Page 11, line 24,—

omit "substantially" (330)

सभापति महोदय : मैं अपने संशोधन, संख्या 330 द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि इस क्लॉज में

'ब्येयर ऐनी प्रैक्टिस सबस्टेंशली फ़ाल्ज विदिन मानोपलिस्टिक आर रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस..... शब्दों में से शब्द "सबस्टेंशली" को निकाल दिया जाये । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि "सबस्टेंशली" का मतलब क्या है । इस बिल में "मानोपलिस्टिक आर रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस" की परिभाषा बहुत अच्छी तरह से की गई है । 'सबस्टेंशली' शब्द से दिमाग में यह रीएक्शन होता है कि सरकार अपने पास यह डिसक्रीशन या अधिकार रखना चाहती है कि किसी के बारे में वह कह दे कि वह "सबस्टेंशली" है और किसी के बारे में कह दे कि "सबस्टेंशली" नहीं है । जो सरकारी दल को चन्दा दे देगा, वह तो "सबस्टेंशली" के अन्तर्गत नहीं आयेगा और जो चन्दा नहीं देगा, वह उसके अन्तर्गत आ जायेगा । दूसरे शब्दों में सरकार अपने हाथ में यह पावर रखना चाहती है कि वह किस का गला घोंटे और किस का गला न घोंटे ।

सभापति महोदय : इसका फैसला तो अफसर करेंगे ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, आप सरकार की वकालत न करें । यह घंघा तो हम रोज देखते हैं । आखिर इसमें यह "शब्द" "सबस्टेंशली" क्यों रखा जा रहा है ? इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । अगर किसी ने आफ्रेंस किया है, तो उसको सजा दी जाये और अगर नहीं किया है, तो उसको छोड़ दिया जाये । इसका फैसला कमीशन पर छोड़ दिया जाये । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी को "सबस्टेंशली" कह कर सजा दे दी जाये और किसी को छोड़ दिया जाये ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Here the question is whether the phrase 'substantially falls within' should be replaced by the word 'constitutes'. Now, the hon. Member has himself suggested that so far as the two terms are concerned, the word 'constitutes' will suffice and 'substantially falls within' is a very wide term and that is why it has been specifically used here in the place of the word 'constitutes'. So far as 'substantially falls within' is concerned, it qualifies any thing which may fall

चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार का भी यह कर्तव्य है कि वह देखे कि उसको ठोक रीति से गन्ने का पैसा मिले और उचित दाम मिले। उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये।

गन्ने की कीमत कम हो गई है। 33 लाख टन तक अभी पैदा हो रहा है। आगे गन्ना बढ़ाना मुश्किल है तब तक जब तक कि फैक्ट्रीज की जो कंपैसेटीज हैं, उनको बढ़ाया नहीं जाता है पार्श्व डिक्ट्रोल अब चलता नहीं है क्योंकि बाजार में इसके रहते हुए भी चीनी की कीमतें कम हुई हैं। इस वास्ते यह जो समस्या है उनका कोई और हल आपको ढूँढना होगा। आपको एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करना होगी। खानगी कारखानों को कोओप्रेटिव कारखानों में आपको बदलना होगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण हो इसका एक मात्र हल नहीं है। कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में अगर इसको लिया जाता है तो उसको अगर पचास रुपये मुनाफा होता है तो उस हिसाब से और पैसा किसान को मिल जाता है। कुछ लोगों का यह कहना है कि कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में भांडवलदार पैदा हो गए हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। एक-एक एकड़ वाले दो-दो एकड़ वाले किसान वहाँ हैं। अस्सी नब्बे प्रतिशत लोग उनमें इसी तरह के हैं। 18-20 एकड़ में गन्ना पैदा करने वाले लोग भी होंगे लेकिन वे एक या दो परसेंट ही हैं। सब छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं। ये वे लोग हैं जो स्वयं बेहनत करते हैं, इनकी औरतें, बच्चे सब वहाँ काम करते हैं। वही खाद डालते हैं, पानी देते हैं। सब काम खुद करते हैं। आपको चाहिये कि ख.द पर जो आपने टैक्स लगाया है उसको भी आप कम करें। लिफ्ट इन्वैशन करते हैं तो इलैक्ट्रिक चार्ज उनको तेरह पैसे की यूनिट देना पड़ता है और दूसरी जो एनर्जी है उसमें पांच पैसे ही चार्ज एक यूनिट का आता है। कम कीमत पर उनको बिजली मंगानी चाहिये।

मेरे अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सूचर-केन के बारे में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कीमत आप

उसको दें। साथ ही महाराष्ट्र में आप गन्ने के उत्पादन को उत्तेजन दें।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to do it to raise my voice to appeal to our sugarcane growers to reduce the area under sugarcane and, in that way, protect themselves from the vagaries of this Government, the State Governments, the mill-owners and other people.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I agree with you.

SHRI RANGA : I hope, my other friends also who are interested in kisans, in kisan welfare, will join me in carrying on a regular campaign to see that this area is reduced. Then alone this Government will be sensible enough, wise enough, to agree with us in regard to all the suggestions that have been made.

The cost of inputs should be reduced. They have not done it. The excise duty should be reduced. They are not willing to do it. Last year, we had seen the face of our Members here, speaking as private Members, asking for the abolition of the fertiliser tax. My hon. friend, Mr. Sonavane, was saying that they all wanted it to be abolished. Yes. And all these Ministers also must have wanted it to be abolished. But, nevertheless, their Cabinet insisted upon imposing it and it was imposed. This is what happens. As individuals, we are all very sincere. But when we get into groups, we go by the group spirit.

My hon. friend, Shri Jagiwan Ram, like myself, is full of good intentions. To labour, he will say, "I am with you." To peasants, he will say, "I am with you." To mill-owners, he will say, "I cannot go against you." This is what happens. He was accusing the Jana Sangh. What about their Government? When Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, their own Minister, in-charge of Civil Supplies, was the Treasurer of the Congress party

[Shri Ranga]

and he imposed, what they called, a private levy on the sugar manufacturers. They collected it for the Congress. I was then in the Congress. I was one of their leaders and protested against it. But nevertheless, that was done.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I have not said anything like that. I have not said anything about any subscription.

**SHRI RANGA :** He was accusing the poor Jana Sangh. Not only the Jana Sangh. If the Jana Sangh, the rebel Congress, the Congress (Organisation), the Swatantra Party, the Communists, privately and secretly, all these parties, are beholden to the sugar manufacturers and other manufacturers also....(Interruption).

**SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) :** We are not with the sugar manufacturers.

**SHRI RANGA :** He says, "You are getting some money." Therefore, I am prepared to take the blame. After all, we have got to collect money for our political funds. Unfortunately, we have got to collect, directly or indirectly, from all those people who have got money, in this country. But in spite of it, we have got to do justice to these people. Kisans will be able to get their due only when they are able to stand on their own feet and they are talking of reducing the area under sugarcane. Already it is happening. The price of sugar has come down from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70. Worse than that the prices have gone down to Rs. 60 at the door of the peasants. You come down to South India, I will be able to prove it to you. What will be the result? The result will be less collection in excise duty next year, less profits for the mill-owners—not as much as they have been getting—and less for everybody and much less for poor peasants and their labour. My hon. friend, Shri Naidu, was correct when he said that labour wages in the countryside have gone up and they cannot be reduced. I am glad that they have gone up and they cannot be reduced and they ought not to be reduced. At the same time the Kisans cannot very well be so unsocial as not to be able to organize themselves and expect only the labour to suffer. They must be prepared to pay well enough for the labour

and at the same time fight with the mill owners as also with this Government.

My hon. friend has been talking about mixed economy and nationalisation. Why should they not take over the so-called sick mills? Nobody bothers. Even the mill-owners are very anxious. Let them have a committee to determine this. I have no objection. They are not wedded to nationalisation nor am I wedded to private enterprise alone. We want that thing should be done which would prove to be beneficial to the whole country and also to all interests concerned? If by any chance they were to suggest that the industry be nationalised and they can prove it to be beneficial, we will certainly not stand in their way. Not even the mill-owners, because they will get their compensation anyhow. Therefore, that is not the point. The point is: are you willing to do justice to the kisans or not? Till now the Government was very keen in doing justice to the mill-owners as also to the industrial labour. But so far as the kisans are concerned, there are only good intentions and a minimum price is fixed and then, afterwards, as my hon. friend says, it is the State Governments who have got to enforce it.

My hon. friend's party is in charge of quite a number of State Governments. Let them set an example.

Lastly, my hon. friend is going to become, as they said, the President of one of the two Congresses and it may be rebel Congress or it may be Organization Congress, but certainly it is not Organization Congress. It is a kind of a rub, I am sorry, for him who is going to undertake this responsibility.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Acharyaji, come back.

**SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) :** Members who have already spoken have talked about only sugar industry. Mr. Naidu also, I am sorry, failed to mention about the gur industry.

**SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) :** He has left it to you.

ted because if they are patented, they really get disclosed to one's competitors. Very often, the capacity of an industrial unit which produces things of a particular quality or specification, is dependent upon its own technical research and development results which have given it certain formulations and techniques and processes which it uses for the purpose of manufacturing things. Those techniques can also extend to techniques of marketing and distribution and so on. What I am suggesting here is that no order passed in respect of monopolistic or restrictive trade practice should require a person to disclose his particular formulations or techniques to third parties.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The Monopolies Commission will pass its orders under clause 13. It is clearly stated there that no order passed by it shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Bill. Therefore, there is no need for such apprehension as the hon. Member has expressed. So, new clause 15-A is not necessary.

**SHRI N. DANDEKER:** I did not follow him. Does he mean that the commission cannot issue such an order?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** It can issue only such order as are not inconsistent with the Act.

**SHRI N. DANDEKER:** Where does it say so? It is because the wording is that it can issue any order not inconsistent with the Act that I want to make it inconsistent with the Act for the commission to issue such an order.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** There is no need for such provision at all.

**SHRI N. DANDEKER:** That is precisely the point that was raised earlier. The commission is entitled to pass any order not inconsistent with the Act. Unless it is inconsistent with the Act for the commission to require a person to disclose a private formulation or process, the commission can require its disclosure to third parties. It is precisely the argument which he is urging which I am also

urging for insisting on this namely that any order made by the commission to disclose to third parties private formulations should be inconsistent with the Act, so that the commission may not do it.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The commission will have to see whether any particular order that it passes is or is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

**SHRI N. DANDEKER:** I am making it inconsistent.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:** The commission is bound to act with the Act, and, therefore, it is not necessary to have such a provision. The commission must be free to interpret the provisions.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall now put amendment No. 211 to vote.

*Amendment No. 211 was put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is: "That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted  
Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17**—(*Hearing to be in public except in special circumstances.*)

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I beg to move:

Page 12, after line 14, insert

"Provided that the Commission shall record the reasons in writing for such actions."  
(332)

**SHRI S. KUNDU:** I beg to move: Page 12, line 7, after 'so' insert 'in public interest'. (436)

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** मैंने अपने अमेंडमेंट में यह कहा है कि इस क्लॉज के अन्तिम हिस्से के बाद यह जोड़ दिया जाय :

"Provided that the Commission shall record the reasons in writing for such actions."

जैसा कि इस क्लॉज में है कि इस की हीयरिंग पब्लिक होगी, जनता के सामने होगी लेकिन अगर कमीशन चाहे तो सीक्रेट हीयरिंग भी कर सकता है, प्राइवेट हीयरिंग कर सकता है। तो मैंने यह कहा है कि कमीशन को यह

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार कम-से-कम इन मिलों, और इस तरह की दूसरी मिलों, को तो फोरन ले ले। अगर सब चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में कुछ कठिनाई है और उस के लिए कानून बनाने में बिलम्ब हो सकता है, तो इस प्रकार को सिक मिलों को तो अभी ले लिया जाये, जिन में से बिहार की दो मिलों का मैंने अभी जिक्र किया है, ताकि उस इलाके के किसानों की आर्थिक बढहालाई को दुस्त किया जा सके।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine myself to the nature of the sugarcane industry. The hon. Minister has stated about the complicated nature of this industry. Various interested groups are intimately involved in this. Sir, we have to take into consideration these three factors, namely, (i) the cane grower; (ii) the producer and (iii) the consumer. What was happening till very recently was that the canegrower was neglected. Even the consumer is hit hard by price mechanisation. It has come into the picture at various points. We must make an earnest and honest effort to find out what is wrong where. The machinery involved is not very complicated. The primary product, that is, sugarcane may be taken to a place which is nearer, about 30 miles. About the totality of the industry you can very easily assess. "There is the production aspect. All there are factors which are known and can be assessed. The primary product process we know, the nature of the costing we know and we can anticipate the relative rate of profit that should be given to the producer". But even in spite of this, an honest attempt has not been made to assess all these factors. Now an honest and earnest attempt should be made taking into account the totality of the conditions and in an indicative fashion seeing to it that a fair price is given to the agriculturist and a fair price is ensured to the consumers also who constitute the bulk of the totality of our population.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने मध्यवर्ध चुनाव के दौरान करोड़ों लोगों

से यह बायदा किया था कि जो मिल मालिकान वस रूपए विवटल से कम गन्ना लेंगे उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मिल मालिकान को सजा दी गई ? और आज भी देहातों की निरीह जनता से जो क्रशर ओनर्स हैं, छोटे-छोटे सरमायादार हैं वह साढ़े तीन रुपये पर गन्ना ले रहे हैं, सरकार के आदेश के खिलाफ ले रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो साढ़े तीन रुपये पर और ढाई रुपये पर गन्ना ले रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ सरकार क्या सजा तय कर रही है और उस के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में और हिन्दुस्तान में भी चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के संबंध में मरी पार्टी ने न केवल प्रस्ताव ही पारित किया है बल्कि इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यक्रम भी दिया है। उसी को मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभ और हानि को जानने के बाद हम ने यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया है, हमारा अभिप्राय शुगर मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से यह नहीं है कि शुगर मिलों का सरकारीकरण हो जाये। हमारा अभिप्राय यह है कि शुगर मिलों में किसानों और गन्ना पैदा करने वालों का जो सम्दाय है उस के अधिक-से-अधिक प्रतिनिधि हों। केवल एक दो व्यक्तियों के हाथों में ही वह संगठन न रहे बल्कि जिन के कंधों पर यह शुगर मिलें खड़ी हैं वह इस के मालिक धीरे-धीरे बनें। इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रीयकरण के हम समर्थक हैं। मुर्बाय यह है हमारे देश में कि इस समय गन्ने के भाव इतने कम हैं कि जो ईंधन की सकड़ी है चूल्हे में जलाने वाली उस के भाव भी गन्ने के भाव से आज कहीं अधिक है। मेरा एक तो कहना यह है, पहले भी मैंने इस प्रश्न को एक दो बार उठाया तो खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने हों इस बात का जवाब दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि मान लीजिए 7 रुपये 35 पैसे कम-से-कम गन्ने का भाव

नय करते ह यह 7 रुपये 35 पैसे उसको आष दे दीजिए लेकिन चीनी जिस भाव में जा कर बिकती है बाजार में उस अनुपात से किसान का जितना पैसा है वह बाद में पैसे कर दीजिए। उसमें मिल मालिकों को भी एतराज नहीं होगा और किसानों को भी ठीक पैसे मिल जायेंगे। उस समय जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा कि आप किसानों को इस बात के लिए तैयार कीजिए। किसानों की तो भोली जाति ऐसी है कि आप किस-किस चीज के लिए उसे तैयार करेंगे? आप उसके हित में निर्णय तो करिए वह आप को बधाई देगा। इसमें दिक्कत क्या है?

दूसरी बात में पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब गुड़ बन कर आता है तो होता क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति में जानना चाहता हूं कि गुड़ के लदने पर प्रतिबन्ध लग जाता है। जिस से किसान का गुड़ सस्ता हो जाता है। लेकिन जब वह वहां से निकल कर मंडियों में आ जाता है तो महंगा हो जाता है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने प्रतिबंध नहीं लगने दिया है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : आप कहते हैं कि हमने नहीं लगने दिया लेकिन आज भी वही हालत है। वही मैं बता रहा हूं। आप ने क्या किया कि कुछ डीलर्स मंडियों में मुकदर कर दिए हैं। उन की मोनोपली हो गई। तो किसान को वह लाभ आज भी नहीं मिल रहा है। जैसी तीन साल पहले की स्थिति थी वही आज भी होनी चाहिए। किसान का गुड़ सब जगह जा सके और यह बीच के ही जो बिचौलिय हैं वह समाप्त हो सकें। इस संबंध में सरकार क्या निर्णय लेने जा रही है?

तीसरी बात में अन्त में कह कर समाप्त करता हूं। गांधी जी का जैसा विचार था और यह सरकार भी बार-बार जिस की घोषणा करती है कि छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। देश में जो

कोल्हू की इंडस्ट्री है वह ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा रस गन्ने से निकाल सके और अच्छी क्वालिटी का गुड़ तैयार कर सके इस दिशा में पिछले 22 सालों में सरकार ने कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। मिलां की ओर तो ध्यान देती है लेकिन कोल्हू जो सस्ते पैसे में गरीब किसान भी खरीद सकता है वह किसान के लिए उपयोगी हो सके इस दिशा में सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है?

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिन्हें भी किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 मिलें ऐसी हैं कि जो सिक हैं यानी जो डेड हैं। भरी हुई हैं तो उसके लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यह अगर आप नहीं करते हैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश का शुगर उद्योग जो पूर्वी जिलों का बहुत बड़ा उद्योग आज है वह बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगा। वहां कोआपरेटिव में शुगर फैक्ट्री अगर खड़ी होती है जैसे रसड़ा में शुगर कोआपरेटिव दस वर्ष से चल रही है, उसके शेयर भी बिक रहे हैं, यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने भी उसके शेयर्स ले लिए हैं और जनता में भी उसके शेयर्स बिक चुके हैं तो उस को पुं रूप से खड़ी करने के लिए इंडियन फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन में बाकी रुपया दे कर क्या आप उम खड़ी करने में सहायता करेंगे?

दूसरी बात में कहना चाहता हूं कि मिलां का सीधा संबंध किसानों और मजदूरों से है। मिलां सीजन में चलती है। उसके बाद-आक्र सीजन हो जाता है तो मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। तो किसानों के लिए जो आज इंच का 7 रुपये रेट है उसको क्या दस रुपये आप करेंगे और अगर यह संभव न हो तो किसानों का जो एरिया मिलां को गन्ना सफाई करता है उनको बोनाम में हिस्सा दिलाएंगे? दूसरे, मजदूरों को पूरे सीजन रखने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही आप करेंगे या कम-से-कम पूरे तनख्वाह उनको दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

अगर यह भी संभव नहीं हो सकता है तो जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि कोल्हू की इंडस्ट्री को वित्तीय सहायता देकर छोटे-छाटे कारखाने शहर के चलाने में मदद करेंगे जैसे बलिया और बरेली की शहर पहले बहुत मशहूर थी, उस तरह की शहर बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देंगे जिम में अनाएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम भी आप की हल होगी क्यों कि एक एक कारखाने में दो दो सौ आदमी उस में काम करते थे। तो यह बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए पुराने तरीके की चीनी पैदा करने के जो तंत्र थे उन को फिर से चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता करेंगे ?

**SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) :** A large number of telegrams have been received from the sugarcane growers of Andhra region complaining against one factory in Pittapuram, owned by Shri Pattabhiram Rao, an Ex-Minister of Andhra, who is an AICC member, your own man, who has not paid arrears. He should exercise his influence and pressure on the State Government and on this man to pay.

Secondly, artificial sweeteners like saccharine are said to produce cancer in human bodies and they have been banned in America. Is he going to ban them in this country ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :** That does not relate to my Department.

The question of sugar and jaggery has been raised. One of the important factors regarding the sugar industry that should be borne in mind is that only one third of the total sugarcane produced in the country, only 32 or 33 per cent, is crushed by the sugar factories. It means that two third of the sugarcane is utilised either for gur or jaggery or khandsari, and whatever price may be fixed by the Government is effective only in relation to the sugar factories. It is not effective in relation to gur or jaggery or khandsari, because it is not possible, even if it is so desired, to

make arrangements to enforce the minimum price for gur or jaggery. Many times it has been considered in consultation with the State Governments also. Often times it has been demanded by the sugar factories also, not in the years when there is a large acreage under sugarcane, but especially in the years when there is less production of sugarcane, that some control should be exercised on gur also. But it has not been possible and I personally feel that if we introduce any control on gur, we will be putting millions and millions of our farmers to great hardship. It will only encourage the petty officials of the Government to harass the farmers, and therefore, from the very beginning I have been, whenever this question has come up, against any kind of control so far as gur is concerned.

**SHRI M. N. REDDY :** Why did you prevent the Punjab Government from purchasing gur to the extent of several crores of rupees from other States ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Why do you talk through the hat ?

**SHRI M. N. REDDY :** That has been published : that they were prevented.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** This is the way you behave : you flaunt telegrams, and now you are referring to Punjab. I am saying that I have not permitted any restriction to be placed so far as gur is concerned. So far as the movement of gur is concerned, whether it was the Tamil Nadu Government or at one time the Andhra Government or at other times the Maharashtra Government, when they wanted to place certain restrictions on the movement of gur, I did not agree to that. Friends will remember that the Tamil Nadu Government placed certain restrictions and when it was agitated and taken to court, it was held that it was illegal and immediately it was removed. Why I am saying this, I have been anxious to see that as far as I can envisage, I do not agree to any scheme of things which will unnecessarily put the Indian farmer to harassment.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has pointed out certain restrictions so far as gur is concerned, and if he is good enough to give

me the details, I will take up the matter with the Uttar Pradesh Government, because I have not agreed to any sort of restriction on the movement of gur throughout the country. Today, gur is free to move in any part of the country and the intention has been that the farmer may gain something. This year, the acreage under sugarcane has increased. In the previous year, we agreed that the khandsari mills may start operating from the last week of December. This year we agreed that from the very beginning they may start because of the large acreage under sugarcane and I was afraid that if we do not do that, the sugarcane in large areas may not be crushed by the sugar factories and it may dry up. But in spite of this permission, I do not think any manufacturer of khandsari has started, to any appreciable extent; even the gur manufacturer has not yet started. Therefore, it will have its impact on the price of sugarcane. But howsoever we take the precaution to fix the price of sugarcane, that is not going to benefit the two-thirds of the sugarcane area where the minimum price is not enforced. That one factor has to be appreciated.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**

When the sugarcane prices increase, automatically, the gur prices also will increase.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Mr. Naidu has made certain suggestions about bagasse and molasses. It was made in the debate the other day also. I will get it examined so far as molasses are concerned, and let the House appreciate that I do not control molasses. That should be appreciated. I do not control molasses. I do not deal with it. It is dealt with by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and by the State Govts. (Interruption) I agree that the price for molasses that is paid today is no incentive price and it does not give any encouragement to the factory-owner even to stock and store the molasses prudently and efficiently. Therefore, I took up that question whether we could not increase the price of molasses. I was told that there are many industries which are spirit-based or alcohol-based. And when once the price of molasses is increased, the price of alcohol or spirit will go up,

it will affect many of the important industries and therefore it will not be desirable to increase the price of molasses. But I am going to take up this question because if we increase the price of molasses that will have its impact on sugar prices and indirectly on the price of sugarcane. So, I am going to take up both these questions, of bagasse and molasses, so that in totality we will take up the production of a factory and see what return they are getting and how to relate it to the price of sugar. The price of Rs. 7.37 per quintal was fixed as a national price, as the House is aware, in order to calculate the price of levy sugar. The expectation was that the factories will pay a price higher than the minimum price. In 1967, we did it. In 1968, by and large, many factories paid Rs. 10, though there were some recalcitrant factories which paid less.

Mr. Shastri made a suggestion and I am going into it. If Mr. Shastri will use his good offices to persuade the cane growers' unions to agree, it will be helpful. I do not want every grower to agree. If the unions agree, it is enough. In Madras, the cane-growers have entered into some agreement with the Parry and Company. Year before last, when I was touring that area, they informed me that they had no problems. They were just getting the minimum price, but they have evolved a formula that at the end of the crushing season, depending on the return to the factory, the price will get adjusted. If such an agreement is reached that will be the only solution, i.e. relating the sugarcane price to be given to the grower to the return that is available to the factory. Let them pay Rs. 7.37. In some places, they are paying Rs. 7.50. In some areas, it is Rs. 8. But let them enter into this agreement.

**SHRI M. N. REDDY :** Can you not make it a statutory obligation ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** If everything is made statutory, partial decontrol is not there. It can be made uniform. If growers in certain areas agree, we will see that the factory owners also agree. At least in UP last year, this offer came

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

from the factory owners, but it was the growers who rejected it. Therefore, if hon. members can use their good offices and persuade the growers, I will ask my officer to take it up with the Mill-owners' Association whether some agreement can be entered into by both parties.

I need not assure the House that ever since I took charge of this Ministry, it has been my effort to secure a good price to the Indian farmer. I can say with some sense of satisfaction that by and large, I have succeeded in that. So far it had been the experience of the Indian farmer that in the year he produced more, he got less and in the year he produced less, he got more. But I have succeeded so far as the main foodgrain crops are concerned in fixing a price and ensuring that whatever quantity the farmer offers, the Government agency will be there to purchase it at that price. There are some cash crops like groundnut where we have not been able to do that. We have been examining whether in respect of other commodities also we can think of a procurement price and purchase all the stock that may be available at that price, if the price tends to go down.

In all respects, I have been trying my best, but if somewhere we have failed, it is due to the nature of thing. In the case of sugarcane, the complaint has been about arrears. Specially in north India, it is one industry in which all the recurring expenditure for the raw material is met by the growers. They go on supplying the cane, but the price for it is paid to them after the sugar is produced. The helplessness of the grower comes in because of the perishable nature of the sugarcane. His bargaining capacity goes down because of that. He can go on strike, but the sugarcane will not wait in the field; it will dry up. Therefore, as I said, it is a good suggestion. As a matter of fact, a few days ago from UP, some growers came to see me. I assured them that I will ask my officers to get in touch with the Mill-owners' Association and persuade them to pay something more than the minimum price. But if this suggestion comes and if the cane-growers of Bihar and UP and their unions come forward with this suggestion that let a particular

price be fixed at the present moment and let that be adjusted according to the average price that the sugar factories make, related to the sugar price, it will be a good formula which will be fair both to the factories and to the cane-growers.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जो प्राइस बाप यहां मुकरर करते है उसको बो पे नहीं करते है— इसके लिए उन पर कोई एक्शन होना चाहिए।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Once we fix a minimum price, if anybody pays less than that, he is liable for prosecution.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : पिछली दफे उन्होंने ऐसा किया।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जब तक स्टेट्यूटरी नहीं करेंगे तब तक उसमें कोई हाथ नहीं रहता है।

Once we statutorily fix the price, any violation of the statutory price by any factory is liable to prosecution.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about increasing the price of sugar itself a little and then increase the price of sugarcane ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is the simplest formula which any factory owner would suggest. You are not making any new suggestion. If any factory owner is asked to pay more for sugarcane, he will immediately say : if you increase the levy price, I will pay more. Then, it does not depend on the profits. It only means that we pay the owner more and he pays more to the cane grower. But the formula suggested by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is a reasonable and rational one which can work scientifically. So, if the cane-growers' union also show their inclination, I will ask my officers to take up the matter with the mill-owners.

18.37 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE : BANK ROBBERY AT CALCUTTA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we take up the Half An Hour Discussion by