Everything will be in jeopardy unless foodgrains are made available to the State on a war footing.

This is a matter which is of urgent public importance warranting a statement by the Minister concerned.

14,25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENE-RAL), 1980-81—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—contd.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUN-DACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before Independence, the Maharaja of Travancore wanted to declare independence for his State. We fought against him and we forced him to join the Indian Union. Now, people are very much disappointed. Delhi is treating Kerala as a colony. Now there is an economic blockade against Kerala. Whatever goods we are producing you are taxing heavily and you are imposing heavy duties. Whatever things we want, are very costly in Kerala. Cement, sugar, cloth, fertiliser and everything is very rare and dear in Kerala.

Our people are working in the Middle East and earning so much of foreign exchange and with that amount we are building big factories in the North. We do not mind it. But we are worried that the foreign exchange is utilised for importing rubber, coco etc. This is very painful to the poor cultivators of Kerala.

Sir, I am a rubber cultivator. If rubber is stocked for more than six months it will be spoiled. Now, the STC has imported rubber worth more than Rs. 10 crores and it is idling in the STC godowns, and it is in a deteriorating condition now. Unfortunately, the Government is again trying to import rubber against the interests of the cultivators. International and multinational companies like Cadbury and Dunlop have got more

influence in Delhi than the poor cultivators here. They can also manipulate things. First they will say that they want 2 lakhs tonnes of rubber for their consumption, but afterwalds they will say that there is current cut in Calcutta, there is a lock-out in Bombay, and there is a 'go-slow' in Madras, and all the stock will be remaining idle in the godowns. Like this, they want to destroy the interests of the cultivators.

See the fate of coco. For the last 4 or 5 years the State Government and the Central Government asked us to plant more coco, but now actually there is nobody to purchase coco. I am not blaming this Government alone. Even when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister, from 75 per cent import duty he has reduced to 45 per cent. Then, Mr. Charan Singh came. He is supposed to be the friend of the cultivators. But he exempted all the import duty and allowed free import, thereby caused heavy damage to the interests of the cultivators. The State Government is also guilty. They can purchase and fix a minimum price for coco and ginger. But they are not doing that. They are spending lot of money for the welfare of cashew and coir industries. After procuring these products if they cannot sell it, they can throw it to the Arabian Sea.

Sir, for the unity of our country I am requesting Mr. Pranab Babu to please show some leniency and mercy to the poor cultivators of Kerala. Our cultivations are long-term cultiva-The cultivations of rubber. coco, coconut will take 8 to 10 years getting economical yield cannot immediately shift to another cultivation. So, after taking much, we are producing all these things. The Government is changing its policy frequently. That is hurting the poor cultivators. The Janata Government encouraged the cultivators to plant banana. But immediately they banged the export bananas, vegetables and fruits. The poor people, suffered on account of

[Shri George Joseph Mundackal]

that. Anyway, you have to safeguard the interests of the poor cultivators. Please do not create another Assam in the South. I humbly request you, Pranab Babu, to please show some mercy to the poor cultivators of Kerala and give a minimum price for ginger, coco and all these things.

We are in good relations with Russia. They are consuming nearly one-and-a-half lakhs of coco beans We can construct a factory or a processing unit of coco with their technical know-how and collaboration in public sector or Cooperative Sector. In the meantime we may try to export this coco to Russia also. Don't be under the influence of international Companies like Dunlop and Cadbury. They have got more influence Delhi. Please ban immediately the import of rubber, nutmeg and cloves, and fix the minimum prices ginger, turmeric and cocoa, and also try to export them to the maximum.

The price of turmeric is Rs. 2 per kilo, but the duty on it is Rs. 2. How can it bear it?

I once more request the hon. Minister to help and show some mercy to, the cultivators. I am also withdrawing my cut motions.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. As I come from northeastern India, I would like to concentrate mainly on tea, which is our main product and on some other items.

Tea is a leading item among the traditional export of our country and it has played an important role in earning foreign exchange for our country. But, unfortunately, the tea industry suffered a serious setback during the Janata rule as a result of the imposition of excise duty on tea in the first year of Janata Rule. There was a shortfall in exports. In 1978-79 we exported only 177.33 million kg, of tea earning Rs. 335.9 crores against an export of 221.52 million

kg. earning Rs. 563.71 crores the previous year. The then Commerce Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia, was playing with the fate of tea industry and to wing with a wrong idea that India which is the largest producer exporter of tea is holding a monopoly in the international market. India lost its position as a result of the wrong policy of the Janata Government, and now China and Kenya have entered the market. The then Commerce Minister could not realise that it is very difficult to re-enter the international market once it is lost. Traditionally Indian tea welcome in foreign countries, especially in Russia and the U.K., but because of a wrong policy, we had to suffer a lot.

In order to regain our former position, I urge that Indian participation in international bodies be strengthened. India should also play its rightful role in the formulation of international agreements on tea. Now that the common front has come into existence, it should receive greater impetus I think the hon. Commerce Minister will take care of that.

At the same time, we must a'so not neglect our internal market. We find that while there has been a six per cent compound increase in the internal consumption of tea, the increase in production has been cnly three per cent. The Commerce Ministry has an important role to play in rectifying this defect. It has got the Tea Board and the ITCI, as also some allied organisations. The domestic production must be increased ensure more exports also. The internal consumption of tea is growing more and more, day by day. time will come when our export surplus may be eaten up by internal consumption. So, the production of tea should also be increased.

I am also constrained to see in the Report published by the Commerce Ministry that in the internal market the price of tea, say, in Calcutta, is

Rs. 16.11 per kg; in Cochin, it is Rs. 12.04 per kg. whereas in the auction market, where tea is sold, an average price is about Rs. 10. The middleman in between is making money at the expense of the consumer. So, I would request the hon. Minister to explore the possibility of opening fair price shops. The State Trading Corporation or the Tea Board can evolve a method by which the consumer can get tea in the internal market at a lesser rate.

As I said I come from the northeastern region. I would also like to draw the attention of our Minister to the pitiable condition of the tea industry in Darjeeling. Darjeeling tea fetches a good amount of money in foreign exchange. Specially, the Russians are good buyers of jeeling tea. About 80 per cent of tea from Darjeeling goes to Russia. Recently, a wage agreement has been signed between the tea labourers' union and the Indian Tea Association and the Bharatiya Cha Parishad. think, the labourers rightly deserve an increase in their wage of 90 paise per day. But this will adversely affect the Darjeeling tea because the tea bushes are 50 years old and the hailstorm in the month of April has very badly affected tea production in that area.

The tea industry, as you will see from the record, contributes to the tune of Rs. 65 crores by way of excise duty to the Government Exchequer. As against that, the Government gets only Rs. 1.5 crores from the Darjeeling tea. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider the possibility of including the Darjeeling zone into zone I for excise purposes. I would request him to give some incentive so that the Darjeeling tea industry can survive.

The Government of India has in the past appointed the Tandon Committee which has made different recommendations to the Government. Our market strategy should be such

as to ensure that we are able to give remunerative prices to growers and achieve the highest export earnings. I would request the hon. Minister to explore the possibility of implementing the various recommendations of the Tandon Committee. In the past, we have seen our policy in regard to export and distribution of tea has been in the primary form. should also be changed. The emphasis should be put on the export of tea in the value-added form. I am sure our able Commerce Minister will look into it and do the needful.

It is essential to go in for research both in production and in consumer preferences. Research in production is very necessary if we have to achieve the target of production which we have accepted so that there is an adequate growth to take care of domestic consumption requirements and surpluses for export. Similarly, research on consumer preferences is no less important to achieve stability in our exports.

As I have said the previous policy of the Janata Government has also affected the international market of our Indian tea. India used to contribute about 45 per cent of the world tea trade. Today, unfortunately, we are contributing only 28 per cent Most of the downfall from 45 cent to 28 per cent has been due to the policy which was followed by the Janata Government. I am sure the Government will try to revive the international market and will take care of that. Sir, in my district of Cachar in Assam and in certain parts Bengal there are certain sick Tea industries. Those industries are either closed or are run in such a way that the labourers in the gardens are not getting their daily wages and they are suffering very much. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into These industries should brought within the purview of Government organisations so that this problem could be solved.

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

There is also a demand from the north-eastern States, especially from Assam, for opening a regional Tea Board Office in Gauhati because, out of the total production of tea, Assam contributes 60 per cent. I am sure the Hon. Minister of Commerce, who had already assured us that he is sympathetic and, when the present situation in Assam changes, will consider it, will do so. I do not insist he must do it immediately but I would request that when the situation in Assam is normal, he may kindly take up this matter.

I would also make a request to the Commerce Minister in regard to another aspect, namely the opening of a godown for newsprint in Gauhafi. This is also under the Commerce Ministry and this may be looked into. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the small newspapers in Assam to go and get newsprint.

We in Assam are facing a turmoil and a hue and cry about foreign nationals. From 1947 up to 4971, by the legal process, many East Bengal refugees came to West Bengal, to Assam and Tripura. According the policy of the Government India, we have also submitted claims for compensation to the Custodian of Enemy Property. But unfortunately, most of the claims are still pending before the Custodian of Enemy Property. I understand that the main reason is that quantum of property surrendered by the East Pakistanis in India when they were citizens of India, in Assam and in West Bengal, did not tally with the property which the people who came to India had surrendered property in East Pakistan or West Pakistan. But something must be done to give compensation to these people who came without anything to India, and I am sure the Minister will look into it.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to a certain product—cotton product of .Assam, Tripurz. It is being produced Assam, neainly in Kachar, and also in Tripura. Previously they were guid-

ed by an ad hoc Order of the Textile Commissioner of Bombay. Recently, the Government of India issued notice-Press Notication dated 14th May 1980 by the Textile Bombay—according missioner which they are supposed to orders from Bombay. This is a timeconsuming process because, for Tripura and Comella cotton, the hydraulic press is being done in Calcutta. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it and redress the grievances of the growers exporters. This particular cotton has a very good market in Japan and competitors, suppliers. as are from Bangladesh. this is looked into, the market may again be captured by the Bangladesh people. So I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it.

With these words I support Demands for Grants for Commerce.

श्री एन ६ होरो (खुटी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो काममं मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट दी है उम को मैंने देखा । कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के ग्रन्दर उन्होंने पांच बोर्डस बनाए हैं-- टी बोर्ड, काफी बीर्ड, रवर बोर्ड, कार्डमम वोर्ड वगैरह । इस के माध्यम से इन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन, डेवलपमेंट श्रीर एक्मपोर्ट होता है। मध्ये हैरानी इसन्तिए है कि इस रिपोर्ट में गैलक या सीडलैक जो कि एक्सपोर्ट कमोडिटी है स्रीर इघर गत वर्ष इन्होंने 21 करोड का इस का निर्यात किया है।

इस शैलाक को गवर्नमेंट ने विल्कल नेग्लेक्ट किया है। इसी सदन में कुछ साल पहने मैंने क्वैश्चन रेज किया था कि शैलाक इण्डस्ट्री जो है, इसमें सीड-लैंक गैदा करने वाले विशेषकर ग्रादिवामी ग्रीर गरोव किनान है जोकि जंगलों ग्रीर पहाडों में रहते हैं। दम लाख से ज्यादा लोग इमको पैदा करने है। गवनं मेंट न चाहा था कि जो लोग सीड-लैक प्रोड्यून करते हैं उनकी राहत के लिए कुछ काम किया जाए। पहली बान तो यह है कि सीड-लैंक का जो दाम प्रोड्यूसर को मिलना चाहिए वह नही भिलता है। उनके लिए मिनिमम रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस गवर्नमेट ने जो फिक्स की है वह केवल 3 रुपए के० जी० है जबिक ग्रांज वह 15 रुपये के० जी० से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मेरी द्यरी डिमाण्ड यह है कि जैसे सरकार ने टोर्वेको, कार्डिमम, टो, काफो और रवर बोर्ड बनाए हैं उभी प्रकार से शै नाक बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए। उसके माध्यम से ही शैलाक का बढ़िया प्रोडक्शन हो सकना है और उससे लाखों लोगों को, विशेषकर ट्राइक्स को फायदा पहुचेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय, हमारे बिहार में माइका प्रोदयस होती है, यानी भगरब पैदा होती है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने माइका देखिंग कापॅरिशन (मिटको) बनाया हुन्ना है। इस कापोरेन्नन की गतिविधि पर सरकार को विश्रेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि जिनको यह काम विया गया है वे खूद इसको करते नहीं है इसलिए झाज इसमें बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। जो प्राइवेट व्यापारी हैं, जो भाइका प्रोइयूस करते हैं वे झांख से देखकर, वह किस कैटेगरी भौर किस क्लास का है, यह बता सकते हैं लेकिन ये लोग बाहर के हैं, जिनका भारका से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, उसके प्रोडक्शन से कोई ताल्लुक नही है। इसिलए ऐसे अफसरो को हटाया जाए तथा उनके एकाउन्ट्स भौर फर्ग्शानग की जांच की जाए। उन्होंने बहत ज्यादा उनको नकसान पहचाया है। जिस मतलब से कार्पेरेशन बनाया गया था वह मकसद पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इसमें बडा भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है इमलिए मरकार को तुरन्त ही कोई डिपार्टण्येटल या प्रत्य किसी किस्म की उच्च-स्तरीय जांच की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए क्योकि इसमें करोड़ो का नुकमान हो रहा है ग्रीर जिस लम की प्राशा थी वह ग्राशा प्री नहीं हो रही है। साइटिफिक ढग से माइका के एक्सप्लाएटेशन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। बिहार में अच्छी क्वालिटी का माइका प्रोइयुस किया जःता है जिसको विदेशों में भेजकर पारेन एक्सदेंग अर्न करते है ले किन उसमें हमको नकमान हो रहा है। जो मिटको के अक्षमर है वे नुकमान पहुचा रहे है। वे केवल श्रानी नौकरी ग्रीर ग्रामदनी से ताल्लुक रखने हैं।

मैंने दो बानों की ग्रोर ग्रापका ध्यान ग्राकच्ट किया है—एक तो शैनाक बोर्ड बनाया जाए ग्रौर दसरे, मिटको की मार्चजनिक इक्वायरी कराई जाए।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and while doing so, I want to say a few words about these Demands.

I wish to say that our Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, has earned a very good name for dynamism and he made a mark in his earlier portfolios of finance, Shipping and Transport and Industry. And I have every hope that, as Commerce Minister, he will see to it that the adverse trade balance becomes an advantageous trade balance.

The adverse trade balance of Rs. 2,230 crores is due to the Janata Government's free-for all policy in the matter of imports. The Open

General Licence became 'Overflowing General Licence' for My friend, Pranab Babu should review this and ensure that essential requirements are imported. While the imports were liberalised by the Janata Government, the successor Lokdal Government stopped the export of many items. I will give you the example of cotton seed oilcake. The General Secretary of the Lokdal hailed from Gujarat and he persuaded the Charan Singh, government to ban the export of cottonseed oilcake and that too with retrospective effect. I can understand a ban but that ban was imposed retrospective effect. Consequently, oilcakes worth Rs. lakhs which were brought to Morgugao from Virudhunagar. patti and from my constituency in southernmost part of Nadu were prevented from being exported. They brought the goods in September 1979 while this ban was imposed on 4-12-79. Today the goods are lying in the Mormugoa and the port authorities have asked the parties to remove the immediately. But there are wagons and the weather condition is so bad and monsoon has started and I am afraid the entire Rs. 15 lakhs worth of oilcakes will be washed away. So I request my friend, Mukherjee to look into it and something. The vested interests and the Gujarati Lobby in the former Janata government had done all this havoc. I hope he will something about this.

Another wrong decision taken by the former Janata government was the ban on the export of sandalwood. This has led to chaotic ditions in Tamil Nadu. wood of the value of not lakhs but several crores of rupees have accumulated in Tamil Nadu. How long can it be kept stored? There is no safe storing place. demand immediate lifting of ban on the exports of sandalwood. The government of Tamil Nadu has

[Shri K. T. Kosalram] written so many times to the centre. So something should be done.

Another peculiar thing I want to bring to your kind notice. The Janata Government in 1977 on the basis of wrong figures of production furnished by the Central Salt missioner banned the export of salt. I took up the issue with the then Janata Government and Desai and produced the correct figures of salt production. After long agitation launched by in 1978 the government lifted By that time, our traditional buyers like Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore, Iraq, Japan and the Middle-East countries have gone away from us, buying salt from where. Our former Commerce Secretary, Shri Krithnaswamy Raosaheb tried his best to locate foreign markets for our salt but his efforts did not meet with success. We were exporting annually lakhs tonnes of salt. So, Sir, would urge that serious should be made to revive the export of salt.

My friend Mr. Mukherjee is well aware that we are exporting prawns and earning every year a lot foreign exchange. Recently, Taiwanese fishing trawlers have been found fishing in our waters and one of them was captured near corin with Rs. 70000 worth prawns. The Captain of the trawler stated that Taiwan has about 3500 trawlers and it takes them about 15 days to reach Indian waters where they remain for to three months at a stretch.

The mother ship is kept off from our territorial waters and the daily catch of the prawns is transferred to it. Recently, Sri Lanka Navy had seized 64 of our fishing boats from our territorial waters. If these things are not stopped forthwith, 1,00,000 fishermen in Tiruchendur coast up to Kanyakumari and Kolochal alone will lose their livelihood.

I have referred to this to highlight how much of our export of fish is affected by this foreign poaching in our waters.

Our Commerce Minister should take it up with his colleague in the Defence Ministry and ensure that naval protection is offered. Otherwise every year you will be losing more than Rs. 20 crores worth of foreign exchange.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rasheed Masood. You will please take 10 minutes. And then the Minister, Shri Ansari will reply. As regards Shri Niren Ghosh, he will get only five minutes. Mr. Rasheed Masood.

को रसीद मसूद (महारनपुर): डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट भीर इस्पोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, हम देखते हैं कि 1979-80 में हमारा एक्स-पोर्ट 5999 करोड़ रूपये का भीर इस्पोर्ट 8271 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है, जिस का साफ मतलब है कि हम एक्सपोर्ट इस्पोर्ट के मुकाबले कम कर रहे हैं। 1980-81 की हालत भी बहुत बेहतर नजर नहीं आ रही है। गवनंभेंट ने इस निर्मित में बहुत से इस्मेरिटका दिए हैं, लेकिन कोई प्रोग्राम या प्लान ऐसा नहीं है जिस से यह यकीन हो सके कि इस माल में हमारा इस्पोर्ट भीर एक्सपोर्ट बैलेंस्ड हो सकेगा।

ग्रभी परमों ही हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने इण्डस्ट्रीज के लोगों के सामने एक रपीच दी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि ग्राप लोग खुदा के लिए हम ने जो कन्सेशन्ज दिये हैं, उनका ख्याल रखिये, उब मे फायदा उठाइये ताकि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ सके। मैं समझता हं कि इम तरह की दरख्वास्तों से एक्सपोर्ट बढने वाला नहीं है, जब तक ग्राप उन सब बीजों की तरफ नहीं देखेंगे जिन से हम वर्ल्ड मार्केट में कम्पीट कर सकते हैं। हमारी पार्टी ने कई दफा सुझाव दिया है ग्रीर हमारे मेनिफेस्टों में भी दिया है कि जब तक ग्राप मुलक्की एग्नीकक्चर प्रोडयूस को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, तब तक ग्राप इस मुश्किल से नहीं निकल सकते हैं।

ग्राप शुगर को लीजिए—हमारे यहां शृगर की प्राबलम ग्राई हुई है, हम शुगर को इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं, साथ ही पिछले कमिटमेन्ट्स की वजह से हमें एक्सपोर्ट भी करनी पड़ रही है। लेकिन जो शृगर हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उस के सिलसिले में मिनिस्टर साहब ने राज्य सभा में एक काल-एटेन्शन के सिलसिले में बताया

बा कि हम इस मतेंबा 2 लाख टन शुगर इम्पोर्ट करेंगे जो हम को पोर्ट में बाकर 560 रुपये धर-क्विंटल पड़ेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस बक्त मह कांद्रेक्ट किया गया था, उस वक्त बल्ड मार्केट में शुगर की इतनी ज्यादा प्राइम नहीं यी कि वह 560 रुपये की क्विंटल पड़े। इस की वजह यह है कि हम को मुखतिलफ हम बहुत ज्यादा एजेन्सीज को कार्न्टेक्ट करके उनकी मारफत खरीदते हैं जिस की वजह मे चीनी हम को बहुत मंहगी पड़ती है। मेरी बरब्बास्त यह है कि हमें जहां तक हो सके इन एजन्सीज को कम करना चाहिए नाकि जो कमीशन हमें उन को देनी पड़ती है, उस मे बब मकें।

दूमरी तरफ हम ने शुगर एक्सपोर्ट सबिमिडी के तीर पर 15 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावीजन किया तः 15 करोड़ रुपये की सबिमडी की क्या जहरत थी? यह उन वक्त दी जाती थी, जब बल्डे मार्केट में कम प्राइम थी, लेकिन ग्राज तो यह हम को 560 हाये क्विंटन पड़ रही है। मतलब यह है कि शत बल्ड मार्केट में ऐसी कमी नहीं है। जो लेवी हम लगाते हैं, वह 230 रुपये क्विंटन के हिमात्र भे लगाने हैं, इस तरह से 330 रुपये फी-विवंटल हमारे पाम फाजिल बबने हैं। ऐसी सूरत में एस0 टी0 सी0 या जिस जिस के धू हम एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहें, कम्पीट कर सकते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि 15 करोड़ रुपये की जो यह सब्मीडी ग्राप ने बजट में रखी है, यह बिल्क्ल गलत है, यह नहीं होनी चाहिए बी। मैं तो यह कहंगा कि आप अनड्यूनी फेवर मित-प्रौतमं को कर रहे हैं जबकि गुरू में हम यह कहते या रहे हैं कि छोटी इन्डस्ट्री को फेबर करना चाहिए, एग्रीकल्चर वालों को फेनर करना चाहिए। भ्राप बहुत कन्सेशन्स पहले ही इन इन्ड-स्ट्री वालों को दें चुके हैं और फिर 15 करोड़ क्यये और सब्सीडी के तौर पर दे रहे हैं, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया। यही नहीं बल्कि स्नाप के यहां यह भी होता है कि पहले एग्रीकल्चर मिनि-स्ट्री का डिगार्टमेंट ग्राफ फुड परचेज किया करता वा मुक्तिलक चीजे ग्रीर गवनैमेंट एक्मपोर्ट करती भी भीर खाम तीर पर शुगर एक्सपोर्ट करती यो लेकिन 1974 में यह स्कीन खत्म कर दी गई है श्रीर एन० टी० सी० श्नर परवेज कर के बाहर भेजनी है। इस के ग्रलावा ग्राई0 एस0 आई0 ई0 सीं। गूगर खरीदना है जो मिल-भोतमं का एक ग्रार्गेनाइजेशन है यानी मिल-योनर्भ को शहरेक्ट मन्त्रीडी के तीर पर 15 करोड़ रुपी देते हैं और ब्राई० एम० ब्राई० ई० सी0 भी कमीशन लेगा ग्रीर वह भी इन्हीं इंडस्ट्री वालों को चला जाएगा । तो मैं नहीं समझता कि ग्राप लोग रोज-ज-रोज ज्याबा से ज्यादा एजेन्सियां क्यों बढाते जा रहे हैं, जिन से उपादा से ज्यादा लोगों को कमीशन

देना पड़े। घाप बाइरेक्ट एस० टी० सी० से परनेज कराइए भीर बाइरेक्ट बाहर मेजिए इसलिए मेरी दरक्वास्त है कि ग्राप इस एजेन्सी सिस्टम को खत्म करें।

मैंने जनवंरी में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को खत लिखा था, जिसमें मैंने दरस्वास्त की थी कि डिपार्टमेंट प्राफ फूंड के लोगों की क्यों बाहर भेजा जाता है इन्टरनेशनल शगर काँसिल की मीटिंग एटेंड करने के लिए लन्दन में जबकि इस की कोई वजह समझ में नहीं भाती है क्योंकि भाप की जो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री है, वह इन कामों से डील करती है भीर चीजों की खरीद-फरोक्त करती है। ग्राप का डिपार्टमेंट ग्राफ कुड 1974 से पहले इस से डील करता था। तो कोई वजह नहीं रह जाती कि भ्राप उस के नुमायम्दों को बाहर भेजें। मुहतरमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मुझे जवाब दिया कि हम इस को देखें न और जो पैमा जाया होता है, वह जाया न जाए लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जब तक भ्राप धनप्तान्ड एक्सपेंडीचर को कम नहीं करेंगे भीर यह जो गैप है, इस गैप को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तग तक भ्राप की एकोनामी दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती चली जाएगी। मुझे मालूम है कि एक कानफ्रेन्स में नही बल्कि दो कान्फ्रेन्सेज में फूड डिपार्टमेंट के मुस्तलिफ लोगों को जाने दिया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहंगा कि इस तरह का जो पैसा खर्च होता है, उस पर काबू पाना चाहिए। या तो एस० टी० सी० डाइरेक्ट परवेच करे या फिर डिपार्टमेंट ग्राफ फुड, जो एब्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर के ग्रन्डर में हैं, वह जिस तरह से पहले खरीदता था, वह खरीदे या फिर ग्राप ग्रपनी मिनिस्ट्री में कोई डिपार्टमेंट कायम करें ताकि डाइरेक्ट परचेज हो सके भीर डाइरेक्ट ग्राप माल बेच सकें । यह करना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

ग्रब में टैक्सटाइल्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हं। ग्राप ने भपने यहां कुछ सक्सीडी रखीं है कपड़ों वर भीर मुझे ग्रफसोम भीर ताज्जुब इस बात का है कि ये लोग जो महात्मा गांधी के मुल्क में रहते हैं, महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर कमम खाते हैं, महात्मा गांधी के ख्यालान पर ग्रमल करने नी बात काते हैं। हैन्डलूम में काम करने वाले लोगों को न फायदा पहुंचा कर, उन लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं जो महात्मा गांधी के ख्यालात के विरूद हैं, उन के ख्यालात के खिलाफ है ग्रीर वे हैं बड़े बड़े मिल वाले। उन को मक्सीडी के तौर पर 48 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सीडी मिलों के कपडों पर दी गई है और जो कपड़ा हैन्डलूम पर तैयार होगा ग्रीर जो हैन्डलूम वालों से खरीदा जाएगा, उस पर 22 करोड़ रुपये की सक्सीडी दी जाएगी। यह ग्राप कह सकते हैं कि मिल वालों से ज्यादा कपड़ा खरीदा जाएगा, इसलिए उन की ज्यादा सन्सीडी दी जाएगी घौर हैन्डलूम वालों से कम

कवडा खरीदा जाएगा, इसलिए उन की कम सन्तीडी दी जाएगी, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात तो यह है कि मिल वालों से जो कपड़ा खरीदा जाएगा, उस पर स्वत्रायर मोहर 1 रुपया 30 पसे सब्सीडी दी जाएगी भौर जो कपड़ा हैन्डल्म वालों से खरीदा जाएगा, उस पर 50 पैसे से ले कर 70 पैसे भीर 1 रुपये तक पर स्ववायर मीटर सब्तोडी दी जाएगी। यानी मल-मोनर्स को 1 रुपये 30 पसे पर स्ववायर ोटर सब्सीडी मिलेगी, जो कपड़ा भाप उन से लैंगे। भौर जो कपड़ा हैण्डलूम वाले बनायेंगे उनको माप 50 पैसे से 1 रुपये तक की सब्सीडी देंगे। क्या अप महात्मा गांधी के ख्वाब को चकनाचूर नहीं कर रहे हैं? में तो कहूंगा कि मिल प्रानर्स को सन्सीडी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। गरीब लोगों को, हैन्डलूम बालों को ही सब्सीडी दी जानी चाहिए। ग्रगर ग्राप बड़े लोगों को, मिल वालों को भी सब्सीडी देंगे तो छोटे छोटे हैन्डलूम वाले, छोटी छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज वाले बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज वालों से कैसे कम्पीट कर पायेगे? इसके लिए भापने कोई पालिसी या प्लान नही बनाया है।

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the chair]

पिछने तीस सालों में गरीब गरीब से गरीब श्रोता चला गया, सैंकड़ों हैन्डलूम इन्डस्ट्रीज बद हो गयीं भीर भापकी मिले बढ़ती चली गयी। नयोंकि अप बड़ी मिल वालों को सपोर्ट करते हैं अबिक हम लोग इसकी मुखालिकत करते हैं। प्रापकी पालिसी छोटी इंडस्ट्री वांलों को खत्म करने की, ऋश करने की है। आप इस पालिसी को बदलिए ग्रीर छोटे छोटे उद्योगधवीं को लगवाइए । उन से माल परवेज करके एक्मपोर्ट कीजिए ताकि अपके पैने का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो। बजाय इसके कि भाप 1 रुपये 30 पैसे की सन्तीडी बड़ी मिल वालों को दें श्रीर 50 पैन की सब्सीडी हैन्डनून वालों को दें, आपको छोटे छोटे उद्योधियों को ज्यादा मब्पीडी देकर वहाता देना चाहिए। ग्राप ऐमी पालिसी बनाइये जिनसे छनको फायदा हो।

ग्राप उन्हें यह भी बन इये कि वे कौन-सी चीजें बनाएं जिनसे कि कमीट कर सकें। प्रापकी भी ऐसी प्रोड्यूस को छांटना चाहिए जिनमें कि ग्राप बड़ी मार्केंट्स में कमरीट कर मकें। हुन बार बार यह कहने आये हैं कि आप ऐसी प्रोड्युस का एक्सपोर्ट कोजिए जिनसे कि आप वर्ड मार्केट में कम्पीट कर मर्के। ग्राप ग्राप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो ग्रापको कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए ग्रापको लोंग टर्म पालिमी बनानी च्यहिये।

इसी तरह से शुगर के बारे में है। कभी आप इसको एक्सपोर्ट करने हैं, कभी इसको

इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। कभी माप योगों करते है। द्याप अपने कमिटमेंट को पुरा करने के लिए इसको एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और भपने ुल्क में इसकी कमी की दूर करने के लिए इस्पीर्ट करते हैं। धाप इसके लिए भी एक लांग टर्म पालिसी बनाइये। मैं समझता हूं कि भाप इस मुल्क के किसानों की भगर पूरी तरह से मदद करें ती ग्रापको शुगर का इम्पोर्ट नहीं करना पड़ेगा। भगर भ्राप ऐसी पालिसी बनाएं जिससे कि इस मुल्क के किसानों की मदद हो सके तो इस मुल्क के किमान न तो लोगों को भूखा मरने देंगे ग्रीर न इस मुल्क के अन्दर शुगर की इम्पोर्ट की जरूरत पड़ेगी। वे प्रापके कमिटमेंट भी पूरे कर देगे। इसलिए मैं ग्राप से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि ग्राप अपनी पालिसी में चेंज कीजिए और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज भीर एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ावा दीजिए तभी ग्राप इस मृत्क से ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्स-पोर्ट कर सकेगे। इन ग्रलफाज के साथ में बेठता हैं।

شری رشید، مسعود (سهارنهور):

قیتی اسهیکو صاحب - جہاں تک ایکسپورت اور امپورت کا تعاقی ہے هم دیکھتے هور که ۱۹۷۹ میں همارا ایکسپورت ۱۹۷۹ میں همارا امپورت ۱۹۷۹ کروز رویئے کا اور امپورت ۱۹۷۸ کروز رویئے کا هوا ہے - اسماف حطاب ہے کہ هم ایکسپورت امپورت کے مقابلے کم کر بھی بہت بہار نظر نہوں آرہی ہے - بھی بہت بہار نظر نہوں آرہی ہے - گورنمات نے اس ساساہ میں بہت بہار نظر نہوں آرہی ہے - گورنمات نے اس ساساہ میں بہت بہار نوان ایسا نہوں ہے جس سے انسیاٹوز دیئے هیو لیکن کوئی پروگرام یا راان ایسا نہوں ہے جس سے یہ بقون ہو سکے کہ اسر سال جوالیاست هو سکے کہ اسر سال میں ہمارا امپورت اور ایکسپورت میں ممارا امپورت اور ایکسپورت

اہبی پرسوں ھی ھمارے فائنہاس ماسائر صاحب نے افقماربؤ کے لوگوں کے سامنے ایک امہیچ دی تھی -

انلی زیادہ پرائس نہیں تھی کہ وہ ۱۹۰ دویئے فی کویلٹل پرے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم کو صغالف ایجلسیز کو کافی کییشن دیلی پرتی ہے۔ ہم بہت زیادہ ایجلسیز کو کانٹیکمٹ کر کے ان کی معرفت خریدتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے چیلی ہم کو بہت مہلکی پرتی ہے۔ مہری کر بہت مہلکی پرتی ہے۔ مہری درخواست یہ ہے کہ ہمیں جہاں درخواست یہ ہے کہ ہمیں جہاں تک ہو سکے ان ایجاسیز کو کم کرنا چاہئے تاکہ جو کمیشن ہمیں ان کو ۔ دیلا پرتا ہے اس سے بچ سکھن ان کو ۔ دیلا پرتا ہے اس سے بچ سکھن ۔

دوسری طرف هم نے شوگر ایکسهورت سمستی کے طور پر ۱۵ کرور روپئے کا پروین کیا ہے - ۱۵ کرور رویئے کی سهستی کی کها ضرورت تهی - یه اس وقت دی جاتی هے جب ورلد مارکیت میں کم پرائس تھی لیکن آج دو یه هم کو ۱۹۰ روپئے کویلٹل پر رهی هے - مطلب يه هے كه اب ورلة ماركيت مين ايسى كمي نهين ھے - جو لھوى هم لكاتے هيں وہ ٢٣٠ ررپئے کویدہل کے حساب سے لکاتے ھیں اس طرح سے +۳۳ رویکے فی كوينتل همارے ياس فاصل بحيتے هیں - ایسی صورت میں ایس - ٹی-سی - یا جس کے تھرو م ایکسھورت کرنا چاهیں کمهرت کر سکتے ههی -میرا خیل یه هے که ۱٥ کرور ووپئے کی جو یه سبستی آپ نے بجت میں رکھی ہے یہ بالکل فلط ہے ۔ یہ

جس میں انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ آپ لوگ خدا کے لئے هم نے جو کلسهشلز ديد هيس ان كا خيال ركهيد - ان سے فائدہ اُتھایکے تاکہ همارا ایکسهورت بوهه سکے - میں سمجهتا هوں که اس طرح کی درخواستوں سے ایکسپورت بوهنے والا نهیں ھے - جب تک آپ ان سب چهزوں کی طرف نهیں دیکھیں گے جن سے هم ورلق مارکیت میں کمھیت کر سکتے ھیں - ھماری پارتی نے کئی دفعہ سجهاؤ دیا هے اور همارے مهنهفهستو مهن بهی دیا ھے کہ جب تک آپ ملکی ایگر بملچر پرودیوس کو بوهاوا نهیں دیں کے -تب تدے آپ اس مشکل سے نہیں نکل سکتے هيں -

آپ شوگو کو لیجگے - هدارے بہاں شوگو کی ہروبلم آئی هوئی هے - هم شوگو کو امہورت کونے جا رق هیں - ساتھ هی پنچھلے کمیتملئس کی وجه سے همیں ایکسپورٹ بھی کرنی پر رهی هے - لیکن جو شوگر هم امہورت کر رهے هیں - اس کے سلسلے میں ملسٹر صاحب نے راجیہ سبھا میں ایک کال - اتینشن کے سلسلے میں بتایا تھا کہ هم اس مرتبہ دو لاکھ بتایا تھا کہ هم اس مرتبہ دو لاکھ پورت میں آکو ۱۹۰ روپئے پر کویلٹل پورے کا - میرا کہلا یہ هے کہ جس پورے کا - میرا کہلا یہ هے کہ جس پورے کا - میرا کہلا یہ هے کہ جس پوتے کا - میرا کہلا یہ هے کہ جس پوتے کا - میرا کہلا یہ هے کہ جس پوتے کی جس پوتے کی جس پوتے کی جس پوتے کا - میرا کہلا یہ هے کہ جس پوتے کی جس پوتے کی دریئے میں شوگر کی

JULY 7, 1980

360

[شری وشید مسعود]

نهیں هونی چاهیے تهی - میں تو یه کہوں کا که آپ انڈیولی فیور سل -اونرس کو کر رہے ھیں جب که شروع سے هم يه کہتے أ رهے هيں که چهوتی اندستری کو فهور کرنا چاهکے ایکریکلچر والوں کو فیوو کرنا چاھئے - آپ بہت کلسیشی پہلے ھی ان انڈہ تری والوں کو دے چکے میں اور پھر 10 کرور ررپئے اور سیستی کے طور پر دے رہے هين - يه مين سمجه نهين پايا -یہی نہیں بلکہ آپ کے یہاں یہ بھی هوتا هے که يهلے ايگريكلجر ماستن كا دَيارِتْمهلت أف فود يرچيز كيا كرنا تها - مختلف چهزير اور گورنسيلت ایکسهور کری تهی اور خاص طور پر شوگر ایکسهورت کرتی تهی لهکن ۱۹۷۳ع سے یہ اسکیم ختم کر دری کُکی هے اور ایس – تی – سی – شوکر پ پرچهز کرکے باهر بههجتی هے - اس کے ملاوہ آئی – ایس- آئی - ای - سی-شوگر خریدتا ہے جو مل آئرز کا ایک آرگلائؤیسن هے یعلی صل - آنوز کو ڈائریکٹ سیستی کے طور پر 10 کروز رویئے دیتے میں اور آئی - ایس - آئی-ای - سی - یعی کمیشن لے کا اور وہ بھی انھیں انڈسٹری والوں کو چلا جائے گا۔ تو میں نہیں سبجهتا که آپ لوگ روز بروز زیاده سے زیادہ ايجنسيان كيون بوماتے جا رہے ميں جن سے زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگوں کو کمیشن دینا ہوے ۔ آپ ڈائریکٹ ایس - تی-سی - سے پرچیز کرایئے اور ڈائریکت باهر بههجيّه - اس ليّه ميري درخواست هے که آپ اس ایجالسی سستم کو شام کریں -

مهور لے جلوری مهی پرائم ملستر صاحب کو خط اکها تها جس میں میں نے درخواست کی تھی که دیار آمیلت آف فود کے لوگوں کو كيون باهر بهيجا جاتا هي انترنيشلل شوگر کونسل کی میٹنگ اٹھنڈ کرنے کے لگے للدن میں جب که اس کی رجه سمجه میں نہیں آتی ہے کیرنکه آپ کی حو کامرس ملستری هے ولا ان کاموں سے قبیل کرتی ہے ارر چھزوں کی خرید و فروخت کرتی ہے ۔ آپ کا دَپارتمیلت أف فرد ۱۹۷۳ ع سے پہلے اس سے ڈیل کرنا تھا - تو کوئی وجه نہیں وہ جاتی که آپ اس کے نمائلدے كو باهر بهدجين - محترم يرائم منستر نے مجھے جواب دیا که هم اس کو دیکھیں کے اور جو پیسہ ضائع عوتا هے وہ ضائع نہ جائے لیکن میں یہ بتانا چاهتا هوں که جب تک آپ ارور يالاُلَدَ ايكسههانديجو كو كم نهيس کریں کے اور یہ جو گھپ ھے اس کیپ کو ختم نہیں کریں کے دب تک آپ کی ایکواوسی دن بدن خراب موتی چلی جائیگی ـ

سجه معاوم هے که ایک کانفونس میں نہیں بلکہ دو کانفرنسوں میں فوق ڈیارڈمینٹ کے مطعلف لوگوں کو جانے دیا گیا - میں یہ کبنا چاھیں کا که اس طرح کا جو پیسه خرچ هوتا هے اس پر قابو بانا چاهنے - یا تو ايس - ٿي - سي - ڌائريکٿ پرچيز کرے یا پھر قیاو آمیفت آف فوق جو ایگریکلچر ملسار کے اندر میں ہے وہ جس طرح سے پہلے خریدتا تھا وہ خریدے یا پیر آپ اپلی ماسالری مهى كوئى قيارتمينت قائم كويس تاكه قائریکس پرچیز عو کے اور ڈائریکس آپ ۱۰ل بهیچ سکین - به کوذا دهت هی ضروری هے -

اب میں تھکسٹائل کے بارے میں كحيه كهذا جاهنا هرر - أنه انه يهال کنچه سیستی رکهی ههی کرورن پر اور مجهد السوس اور تعجب اس بات کا هے که یه لوگ جو مہاتما گاندهی کے ملک موں رہتے میں - مہاندا کاندھی کے ذام پر قسم کھاتے ہیں - مهانما گاندھی کے خیالت پر عمل کرنے کی ہات کرتے هيں وهلدلوم مهل کام کرنے والے لوگوں کو نه فائدة پهلچا کو ان لوگوں کو فائدہ پہفتھاتے ھیں جو مہاتما کا دھی کے خیالات کے ورودھ ھیں - ان کے خیالت کے خلف ھیں اور را هیں بوے بوے مل والے - ان کو سمستی کے طور پر ۲۸ کرور روپکےکی سبستی ملوں کے کپووں پو دی گئی

ھے اور جو کھڑا میلڈ لوم پر تیار مود اور جو هیلت لوم والوں سے خریدا جائے کا اس پر ۲۲ کروں روپکے کی سهستی دی جائیگی - یه آپ کهه سکتے میں که مل والوں سے زیادہ كهوا خريدا جائے لا - اس لئے ان كو زیاده سبستی دی جائیگی اور عیلت لوم والوں سے ام کہوا خریدا جائیکا اس لئے ان کو کم سیستی دی جائیگی لیکن تعجب کی بات تو يه ه که ما والوں سے جو کپرا خریدا جائیما ان پر سوائر میتر ایک روپیه ۳۰ پیسے سبستی دی ج ٹیکی اور جو کہوا ھینڈ لوم والوں سے خریدا جائمکا ان پر +٥ رویئے سے لے کر ۷۰ پیسے اور ایک روپیتے نک پر سوائے میٹر سبستی دی جائيگي - يعلي مل اونرس کو ایک روپوی ۳۰ پوئے یے سوائے میڈر سبسدی ملزلمی جو کووا آب ان سے لمنكه - اور جو كدو هيات لوم والے بنائیں کے ان کو آپ +0 بیسے سے یا۔ روپئے تک کی سیستی دیں کے -ایا آپ مہانما کاندھی کے خواب کو چکا رور نہیں کر رہے میں - میں تو کهونگا که مل اونرس کو سیستی نہیں دی جانی چاھئے۔ غریب لوگوں کو هینت اور والوں کو هی سیستی دی جانی چاهئے - اگر آپ بوے لوگوں کو ، مل والرن کو بھی، سمستی دیلگے تو چهوالے هیلڈ لوم والے • چهوالی چهوالی

اندستريز والے برى اندستريز والے سے کیسے کمپیت کر پانھلگے۔ اس کے لنّے آپ نے کوئی پالیسی یا پلان نہیں بنایا ھے -

(شرى شوراج پاتل پيتها سين هوئے)

يعجهل تهس سالون مهن فويب فریب سے فریب ہوتا چلا کیا سیلگورں ميلد لوم اندستريز بند هو کئيس اور آپگی ملیں بوهای چاہی کئیں - کیونکھ آپ ہوی مل والوں کو مہورت کرتے هیں جب کہ هم لوگ اس کی مخالفت كرتے هيں -آ پ كي ياليسي چهودی اندستری والوں کو ختم کرنے کی کوشھی کرنے کی ہے - آپ اس پالیسی کو بدائے اور چورٹے چھوٹے ادههوگوں کو لکوائدی - اس سے سال پرچهز کرکے ایکسپورٹ کیج، تے تاکه آپ کے پیسے کا ڈسٹریبیوشوں ھو۔ بجائے اس کے کہ آپ ایک روپیے +4 پیسے کی سیستی ہوی مل والوں کو دین اور ۵۰ پیسے کی سیستی ههات لوم والوں کو دیں آپ کو چھوٹے چهرقے ادههوگوں کو زیادہ سیستی دیکر بجهاوا دينا چاهيه - آپ ايسي پاليسي بنایئے جس سے ان کا فائدہ هو -

آپ انہیں یہ بھی بتایئے کہ وہ کونسی چھڑیں جن سے که کمھیدی کر سکیں۔ آپ کو بھی ایسی پروڈیوس کو چھانلا چاھگے جن سے کی ^{کی} ہوی۔

مارکیٹس میں کمپیٹ کر سکیں -م ہار بار یہ کہتے آئے مہی کہ آپ ایسی درودیوس کا ایکسپورت کیجئے جن سے که آپ ورلق مارکیت میں کمهیمی کو سکیں - اگر آپ ایسا نہیں کریں کے تو آپ کو کوئی فائدہ ہونے والانہمی ہے۔ اس کے لئے آپ کو لونگ ترم پالیسی بلانی چاهئے -

اس طرح سے شوگر کے ہارے میں هیں – ک**ہو**ی آپ اس کو ایکسپورٹ کرتے ههی کبهی اس کو امپورے کرتے ھیں۔ کبھی آپ دونوں کرتے ھیں۔ آپ ایے کمتمیلتمی کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اس کو ایکسپورٹ کرتے ھیں اور اپلے ملک مهن اس کی کمی کو دور کرنے کے لئے امهورت کوتے هيں - آپ اس کے لئے بهی ایک لونگ ترم هالیسی بفایدے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس ملک کے کسائوں کی اگر ہوری طرح سے مدن کریں تو آپ کو شوگر کا امہورے نہیں كرنا پويكا - اگر آپ ايسى پاليسى بنائیں جس سے که اس ملک کے کسائوں کی مدد دو سکے تو اس ملک کے کسان نم تو لوگوں کو بھرکا صرفے دیں کے اور نہ اس ملک کے اندر شوگر کے زمپورے کی ضرورت پویگی - ولا آپ کے کمامیات بھی پورے کو دیں گے -اسلکے میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا هوں که آپ اپنی پالیسی میں چیلیم كيجي اور اسمال اسكهل اندستاريز اور ایگریکاچر کو بوهاوا دیجئے تبھی آپ اس ماگ سے زیادہ سے زیادہ ایکسپورٹ کر سکیں گے - ان الفاط کے ساتھ میں بیٹھتا ھوں -

सभापति नहोदय: ग्रव सम्मानीय मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे।

वाणिक्य ग्रीर नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउरहमान ग्रन्सारो): मिस्टर चेयर मैन, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर बहुत तफसीली बहस में मैं नहीं पड़ना चाहता। हमारे दोस्त श्री प्रणवकुमार मुखर्जी जिस वक्त फाइन्य रिप्लाई इन डिमाण्ड्स पर देगे उम वक्त वे तफसीलात में जायेंगे। मैं तो सिफं कामर्स मिनिस्ट्र की उन डिमाण्ड्स के मुतल्लिक जो हैण्डल्म ग्रीर हैन्डीकाफ्ट्स के मुतल्लिक हों उनके बारे में कुछ ग्रजं करना चाहता हूं ग्रीर बहुत थोड़े वक्त में उन डिकाफ्ट्स के मुतल्लिक जो हैण्डल्म ग्रीर हैन्डीकाफ्ट्स के लिए चल रही है। मैं उन स्कीमों के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूं जिनको कि मौजूदा हकूमत हैण्डल्म ग्रीर हैन्डीकाफ्ट्स के लिए चल रही है। मैं उन स्कीमों के बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूं जिनको कि मौजूदा हकूमत हैण्डल्म ग्रीर हैन्डीकाफ्ट्स सैक्टर को ग्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए , मजबूत करने के लिए, ग्रागे बढ़ाना चाहती चाहती हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, पांच घंटे के करीब कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स पर बहुस हो गयी लेकिन बहुत कम लोगों ने हैण्डलम और कान्द्रस सैक्टर के बारे में अपने ख्यालात इजहार किया । यह सही है कि कामर्स मिनिस्त्री के बड़े समुद्र को देखते हुए हैण्डल्म ग्रीर हैण्डी-काष्ट्स सैक्टर एक बहुत छोटा सा समुद्र है। लेकिन यह मुल्क की श्राबादी के बहुत बड़े हिस्से को रोजगार फरहाम करना है। एग्रीकल्चर के बाद यह मुल्का का सबले बडा उद्योग है। मुझे दुख है कि इस के ऊपर जितनी दिलचस्पी म्रानरेबल मैम्बर्ज को लेनी चाहिए थी नहीं ली। इलैक्रशन के दौरान जब मासिस को एट्रैक्ट करने के लिए फील्ड में जाते हैं तो सारी दिल-चस्पी उनकी इन इन्डस्ट्रीज के ऊपर होती है जो मास बैस्ड हैं, जिन में भ्रव्वांम लगे हुए हैं भौर जिन से भव्वाम को रीजगार फराहम होता है। लेकिन यहां इस हाउस में उस सैक्टर की तरफ ऐसी चश्मपोशी और ऐसी अनदेखी कर देना, मेरी समझ में नहीं ऋता है ।

बारम्मजां चूं जलवा बर महराद व मम्बरमी कुर्नेन्द चो बेरिवलक्त मी रवयं ग्रान कारे दीगरी भीक नन्द

बाज लोग जब बाहर तकरीर फरमाने जाते हैं तो उसमें बड़े बड़े लम्बे लम्बे दावे, अव्वाम को रोजगार फराहम करने के, गरीबों की तरफ तवज्जह देने के, किए जाते हैं और हैंडलूम इन्डट्री जो कि रूरल बैस्ड इंडस्ट्री है इसके ऊपर सारी

तब्बजह दी जाती है लेकिन जब तनहाई में पालि-मैंट के गोशे में बैठ कर बहस करते हैं तो उस बक्त न गरीब भ्रव्याम उनको याद भाते हैं जो इन छोटे छोटे पेशों में लग कर रोजी कमा रहे हैं भौर न खारिर ख्वाह जो दिलचस्पी इसके बारे में दिखाई जानी चाहिए, वह ही दिखाई जाती है।

बहरहाल इस में मैं बहुत ज्यादा जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं हैंडलुम के सिलसिले में पहले कुछ मर्ज करना चाहता हूं भीर उसके बाद हैंडी काफ्ट्स के सिलसिले में धर्ज करना चाहुंगा। हैंडलुम की इंडस्ट्री हमारी प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही है बहुत सर्दियों पुरानी यह इंडस्ट्री हैं भीर डीसैंट्लाइज्ड सैंक्टर में हैं,इस में कोई झागेंनाइज्ड सैक्टर नहीं है, यह डिसम्रागेंनाइज्ड है। इस में जो लेखर लगी हुई है वह भी बेजुबान है। उसकी लेकर यूनिययंज नहीं हैं। इसीविलए असें तक एक्सप्लाइटेशन की यह शिकार रही है। में नहीं कहता हूं कि माज नहीं है, ग्राज भी एक्सप्लायटेशन की यह शिकार है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की म्राजादी के भ्रव्यलीन दिनों के बाद जब से हमारी नैशनल गवर्नमैन्ट श्राई, उस दिन से हमारी पूरी तवन्जह हैंडलूम सैक्टर, विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ गई । उस सिलसिले में मर्कजी हकूमत ने भी ग्रीर सूबाई हकूमतों ने भी इस बात की कोशिश की कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज इन इंडस्ट्रीज को फराहम की जायें। मैंने झर्ज किया है कि यह एक अनुज्ञागेनाइजड सैक्टर है। इस लिए एक कोशिश उस सिलसिले में यह रही है ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोम्रोप्रेटिव सैक्टर में हैंडचूम इंडस्ट्री को ला कर उस में इसको झार्गनाइंज कर दिया जाये । एक आगंनाइजजैशन इस तरह से बिल्ड ग्रंग हो जाये जिस के जरिए से वे श्रपनी इंडस्ट्री को ठीक तोर पर चला सकें। सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद हम अभी तक बहुत ज्यादा वीवर्ज को कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज में भार्गेनाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मब हमारा इरादा यह है कि साठ फीसदी हैंडलूम इडस्ट्री को हम कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में लाएं। साठ फीसदी कोग्रोप्रेटिय सैक्टर में लाने के बाद भी बहुत से ऐसे वीवर्ज रह जाएगे जो कोम्रोप्रेटिव सैक्टर में कवर नहीं हो सकेंगे-

श्री एम॰ रामगोपान रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : कितने सालों में लाएंगे ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान श्रंसारी : छठे फाइव यीधर प्लान में हम साठ फीसदी को कोझोप्रेठिव सैक्टर में लाना चाहते हैं।

में अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसके बावजूद भी काफी सैक्टर वह रह जाएगा, काफी हिस्सा वह रह जाएगा जो कोम्रोप्रेटिव सैक्टर के बाहर होगा । कोम्रोप्रेटिक की भागेन। इस करने के JULY 7, 1980

सिनिसने में जो रिवायतें हम ने दी हैं, मैं उन में जाकर वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूं। जो रियायतें दी गई हैं वे ग्रापको मालूम ही हैं ग्रीर वे ग्रर्से से चली ग्रा रही हैं।

जो नयी को-अपरेटिवन के सिनिसले में हमारे प्लान हैं, स्कीम हैं उनका मैं तिस्करा ग्रापको करना चाहता हं । जैसा मानरेबल मैम्बर्स जानते ैं कि को-ग्रापरेटिव सैक्टर में जो गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मैचिंग ग्रांट देती हैं को-ग्रापरेटिव सोआइटीज के मेम्बर बनने के लिये एक तो वह पहले से चली का रही है और दूसरे. एक एसिस्टेंट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया देती है शेयर कैंपिटल को एपैक्स को-आपरेटिय सोसाइटीज और रीजनल एपेंड्स को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को स्ट्रैन्थन करने के लिथे । यह भी पहले से चली आं रही है।

इसमें 2, 3 नई स्कीमें हम 80-81 में और बड़ाने जा रहे हैं। एक तो यह है कि अधिकतम 2500 रुपये पर-लुम तक के हिलाब स, जिसमें एक-तिहाई सब्सीडी होगी ग्रीर 2-तिहाई लोन होगा, हमने लुम्स के माड़नाइजेशन के लिये एक स्कीम चलाई है। यह ईजी इन्सटालमैट्स में दिया जायेगा ।

दूसरी जो नई स्कीम हम को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर में ला रहे हैं, वह हैंडलूम को डैवलप करने के लिये है । को-ग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज में एवसपर्ट मैनेजमैंट की वहत सखत जरूरत है ग्रीर कभी-कभी यह महसूस किया जाता है कि को-अपरेटिय सोताइटीज अच्छी होते हुए भी जितना अच्छी तरह से उनको फंक्शन करना चाहिये, नहीं कर पाती हैं । इसलिये हमने 80-81 में मैनेजीरियल सब्सीडी स्कीम प्राइमरी को-ग्रापरेटिव सोमाइटीज को मैनेजमैंट इम्प्रव करने के लिये देने के लिये निकाली है।

इसके प्रजावा वीवर को-प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज केवल नाम की थीं और बिल्कुल अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड थीं । वीवर ग्रानी झोंपड़ी, जहां रहता था, वहीं एक कोने में करघा लगा लेता था । वहीं उसका चूल्हा होता था और वहीं वह सो भी जाता था। यह सब ग्रागैनाइज्ड नहीं था । ग्रब इससे बहत वड़ा फायद। यह होना कि हम इंडस्ट्रियल टाइप को सीसाइटीज को ग्रार्गेनाइज कर के उन वीवर्स को, जिनके सकान छोटे-छोटे हैं, परिवार बढ़ता जातः है, विका शेयर कै पिटल देकर, उन्हें सहलियत देंगे ताकि वह ग्रपने लुम लगा सकें । इसके लिये 1980-81 में हम प्राजीजन कर रहे हैं।

को-ग्रापरेटिव सैक्टर के बाहर जो वीवर्स हैं, वीवर्स का तबका बहत बड़ा है ग्रीर जैसा हमने कहा कि ग्रानी सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद भी जितना अच्छा आर्गेनाइज इनको किया जाना

चाहिये था, हम नहीं कर सके, इसलिये उनके लि 25 इन्टैंसिव हैडल्म डैवलैपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स आलरेडी काम कर रहे हैं ग्रीर एक-एक हैंडलूम प्रोजेक्ट में 10, 10 हजार लूम्स कवर होते हैं। 21 प्रोजेक्ट इस मल्कः में एक्सपोर्ट प्रोडक्शन प्रोजेक्ट हैं जो 1,000 लम्स को सवर करते हैं गौर 40 लाख पार-प्रोजेक्ट इसका आउट-ले है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Are they under the cooperatives?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: No, they are separate from cooperatives. They are not covered by cooperatives.

इस प्राजेक्ट्स के अलावा हमारा इरादा है कि 1980-81 में हुम कुछ और प्राजेक्ट्स टेक करें ताकि और विखया हुआ विवर्सका तरीका है, जो किसी बजह से की-आपरेटिय सैवटर में ग्रार्गनाइजज्ड नहीं हो पाता है , हम उसकी भी कवर कर सकें।

जहां तक केडिट के फीसिविटीज का ताब्तुक है, हैंडलम कोग्रापरेटिज के लिए जो केडिट सेंबशन हुआ है , उसमें काफी बटाया हुआ है। 1976-77 में 26.43 करोड़ रुपये सेंक्शन हुए थे और 1979-80 के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये की केंडिट लिमिट सेंबशन हुई है। जो बीवर्स की-ग्रापरेटिव सैक्टर के वाहर हैं , उनकी ग्रेडिट की प्रावलम्ज को रिटेडी करने के लिए एक स्टंडी ग्रुप बनाया गया था । उसकी रीकमेडेशन्ज ग्रहर ए जामिनेशन हैं शीर जल्दी हम उन पर कोई फैसला लेने जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक हैंडलूम सैवटर की प्राडवशन कर सवाल है, उसका एवयुवल प्राह्वशन 2,900 मिलियन मीटर है। लेकिन हमारा टारगेट है कि सिक्स फाइव इयर प्लान के ग्राखिर तक 4,100 मिलियन मीटर कपड़ा हैंडल्भ में बनने लगे। हैंडलम का टोटल आउटले 1976-77 में 40 करोड़ रुपये था । 1980-81 में उसको बढ़ाकर 20.25 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about yarn supply?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I am just coming to it. Becuase that is the most sensitive area, I shall deal with it last,

थी शिव क्सार सिंह ठाक्र (खंडवा) : में मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि दह हैंडलम सैक्टर को काफी मदद दे रहे हैं। लेकि भिवंडी, मालेगांव, एचलकरंजी, वुरहरमपुर, जदलपुन हे एवर आदि जगहों में जहां बिजली ग्रा गई है

लोगों ने पावरलम लगा लिए हैं । सरकार जो सिवधायें हैंडलम को दे रही है, क्या नह सुविधायें पावरलम को भी देगी ? वे भी वीकर के सेक्सन्ज हैं ग्रौर हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों की तादाद में हैं । उन्होंने टैक्स मार्क के लिए सप्लाई किया है मगर वे उन्हें नहीं मिल रही हैं ग्रीर उन पर लेवी लग रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उन्हें टैक्स नार्क भीर अन्य सारी सुविधाये देंगे ?

PROF N. G. RANGA: Powerloom is already organized, and is making plenty of Profits.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान ग्रन्सारी : में इस वक्त हींडलूम के मुताल्जिक बहुत कर रहा हूं। पावरलूम, हैंडल्म और आर्गनाइज्ड मिलें, इन तीनी सैकटर्स को मिला कर पूरा टैक्सटाइल सैक्टर बनता है। इस टैक्सट।इल सैक्टर के बारे में श्री में खर्जी रेप्लाई देते हुए कहेंगे । यें सिर्फ जो हैंडलम के मताल्लिक चीजे हैं उस के मताल्लिक ग्रापसे धर्ज करना चाहता हूं । मार्केंटिंग में भी दो तीन चीजें हमने की है हैंडल्य के काड़े की प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए और इस लिए कि वह ग्रोपेन मार्किट में दूसरे सैक्टर्स से कम्पीटिशन कर सके । इस के लिए एक रीवेट की स्कीम है जिस के जिरए से हम यह कर रहे हैं।

एक्सपोर्ट में बडी हद तक बढावा मिला है ग्रौर मुख्तलिफ फेयसग्रौर मुख्तलिफ एक्सपोस (Expos) जो हमने आर्येनाइज किए हैं उस से हमारे एक्सपोर्ट काफी बढे हैं , खास तौर से हैं डलम के गामेंट्स का एक्सपोर्ट काफी बढा

ग्रव मैं ग्रींर चीजों को छोडकर क्यों कि में देख रहा हं कि वक्त निकल रहा है , उस सैंसिसटव एरिया के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जिस के मुताल्लिक लोग ज्यादा सुनना चाहते हैं ग्रौर वह भी बहत ग्रहम, इस लिए कि किसी भी दस्तकारी में ग्रीर खास तीर से हैंडलम में जो वीकर सैक्टर हैं, उस में रामैटिरियल की फराहमी जो है उस से ज्यादा अहम कोई चीज नहीं है। रा मैटिरियल मिले ग्रीर मनासिब दामों पर मिले, उत में उस की कोई दिक्कत न ग्राये ताकि वर्कमैन पूरी दिलचस्पी के साथ उस में काम कर सकें, यह निहायत जरूरी है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि याने की सटलाई ग्रीर उसकी प्राइसिसज के सिलिसले में इधर कुछ अरसे से दिक्कतें आई और यार्न की प्राइसिस बढें। ग्रप्रैल सन् 80 तक उराबर प्रइसेट बढती रहीं। उस के बाद से कुछ थोड़ी सी स्टेविलाइज हुई है हालांकि बहुत उस के ऊपर एतबार नहीं किया जा सकता । यह मैं नहीं कहता कि कोई बात बडा फर्क आगा है लेकिन लोग्रर काउन्द्स में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत डानवर्ड ट्रेन्दड है ग्रीर ग्रभी हायर

काउन्ट में प्रइसेंज ने बीवः तरह से विशेव करना शरू नहीं किया है। यार्न की स्पलाई का इलाज थे निहायत अदव के साथ इस ऐवान के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं , इस का मुश्तिकल इलाज सिर्फ यार्न के प्रोडक्शन की ज्यादा बढ़ा देना ... (व्यवधान) ... यार्न की सप्लाई को ठीक करने के लिए उसके प्रोडक्शन लेवल को वढान। बहत जरूरी है। जब तक उस का प्रोडक्शन लेवल न लगाया जाय तब तक सप्लाई की पीजीशन दु इस्त नहीं हो सकती । उस के प्रोडक्शन को बढाने की तरफ हमारी तवज्जह है ग्रीर दो तीन स्टेट्स उस के लिए हम ने लिए हैं। उस में कूछ तो स्पिन्डल्स हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जो टैक्स-ठाइल इंडस्ट्री है उस का माडर्नाइजेशन कर के उसकी विका को हम और एफेक्टिब और ज्यादा एफिश्येंट बनाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ...काहे को बकवास कर रहे हैं? बड़ी आदत हो गई है बक्तवास करने की।

तीसरी बात जिसकी तरफ हमारे दोस्तों ने तवज्जह दिलायी और वह सही बात है , नेशनल टैक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन जो हमारा एक पव्लिक सैक्टर ग्रंडर टेकिंग है, दर हकीकत इस की एक रोल अदा करना है यार्न की सप्लाई में। यार्न की सप्लाई हैंडलूम सैक्टर को, जोकि स्त्रीकार सेक्णेन है, की जाए इसके लिए इंस्टक्शंस भी नेकानल टॅबसटाइल कार्पीरेकान को दिए गए हैं कि वे इस बात को देखें कि क्या तरीके अध्तियार किए जाएं जिससे कि हैण्डलम सैक्टर को म्नासिब दामों पर थार्न मिलने लगे।

जहां तक यार्न के कन्द्रोल का ताल्लक है, इस सिलिसिले में हमको , आपको ग्रीर इस सदन के ज्यादातर में म्बरान को बड़ा तल्ख तज्बी है। 1973 में हमने इसका तजुर्वा किया था कि यार्न को कन्द्रोल करके उसका डिस्ट्रीव्यशन किया जाए । नतीजा यह हुआ। कि जहां मोटे सुत की जरूरत थी वहां बारीक पहुंच गया ग्रीर जहां पर बारीक सत की जरूरत थी वहां पर मोटा पहुंच गया। साथ ही प्रापर डिस्ट्रीव्यशन नहीं होता था। असल में यार्न का मसला ऐसा है कि एरिया टू एरिया इसकी डमान्ड डिफर करती है, काउन्ट टुकाउन्ट डिफर किरती है। एक मील का आदमी एक काउन्ट का नूत चाहता है लेकिन दूसरे मील के आदमी को वह काउन्ट दे दिया जाए तो वह उसका पसन्द नहीं करेगा । 1973 में जिस वक्त कन्दोल निफज किया गया था उसके थोड़े ही ग्रसें के बाद शिकायतें ग्राने लगी थीं कि जो यार्न सप्लाई किया जा रहा है वह मुनासिव नहीं है, वह क्वालिटी वार्न नहीं है। उसके बाद ब्लैंक -मार्केटिंग ग्रीर क्या क्या होने लगा । हमारी प्रपोजल यह है कि नयानल हैंडल्म डेवलफ्मैन्ट कोरपोरेशन, जिसका शलान फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया है, इसकी होलसेल ट्रेड•की नार्मल फंग्ज्ञानिंग में कन्ट्रोल

कै जरिए से एन्टर कर जाए । फर्जी कन्ट्रोल से तो कोई फाइदा नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर का कोई ऐसा धार्यनाइजेशन होलसेल ट्रेड में एन्टर कर जाए तो वीवर्स के सामने एक ब्राल्टनेंटिव हो जाए बीर में समझता हूं उससे फर्क पड़ेगा । हमने अपेक्स कोआएरेटिव सोसायटीज को, स्टेट लेविल की कार्पीरेशन्स की कहा है कि वे देखें किस तरह से प्राइसेज को ठीक तौर पर लागा जा सकता है और किस तरीके सं लाया जा सकता है। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो प्राइवेट ट्रेड हैं उसमें वालंटेरी तौर पर, इस तरह का कोई सिस्टम इवाल्व किया जाए ताकि कम स कम एक पीरियड धाफटाइ म के लिए , चाहे वह छोटा ही हो, प्राइसेर्ज में स्टैबिलटी लाई जाये। मेरा ख्याल है कि इन बालों से प्राइसेंज पर कूछ ग्रच्छा ग्रसर पड़ेगा श्रीर प्रोडक्शन के सिलसिले में, जैसा मैंने भर्ज किया है, प्रोडक्शन तो जरूरी है ही। हम कुछ श्रीर मिल लगाने जा रहे हैं श्रीर उसके लिए प्राविजन भी किया है। साथ ही साथ जो एग्जिस्टिंग मिलें हैं उनके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि स्पिंडलिंग बढ़ जाए और जो मोटा सूत बना रहे हैं उनको भीर काउन्ट्स का मूत बनाने की पर्मीशन दे दी जाए । इस तरह से जो इसकी कमी है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कैसे पूरा किया जाए उसकी तरफ हमारी तबज्जह है। साथ हो लांग टर्म मैजर्स भी लेने का हमारा इरादा है।

अभी अर्ताखर में जो हमारे दोस्त बोले है, में उनकी बात समझ नहीं पाया कि सब्सिडी से उनका क्या मकसद है। यदि सब्सिडी का तसकिरा एक्सपोर्ट के मिलीसले में किया है, तो एक सपोर्ट की साब्सडी कोई अलग-अलग नहीं है, एक ही है। अगर उन्होंने जो जनता-क्लोय की स्कीम सन् 1976 से चली है, उसको हैंडलूम सैक्डर में और कन्ट्रोल क्लोब में मिल-सैक्डर में जो एसिसटैन्स दिया गया है , उसकी तरफ इशारा किया है, तो वे फिगसं जो उन्होंन दी हैं, वे मेरे ख्याल में मही नहीं है। सन् 1976 में हैन्डलम सैक्टर में जनता क्लीय का बनान की स्कीम कांग्रेस सरकार की थी, लेकिन उसका पेंट्रन आफ एसिसटैन्स जनता पार्टी के जमाने में कायम हुन्ना श्रीर उनको देखकर थोड़ी मायूसी जरूर होती है, इस बात को मैं छिपाना नहीं चाहता हूं कि उनके पैट्न आफ एसिसटैन्स और हमारे पैट्न म्राफ एसिसटेस में काफी भेद है।

यब मैं है डल्म से हटकर एक-चो बातें हैं गडीकापटस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं श्रीर वह यह है कि हेण्डीकापटस, जैसे कार्पेट श्रीर जैम-एण्ड-ज्वलरी, में काफी श्रच्छा परफामें गरहा है। कारपेट के लिलसिल में जो स्कीम हैड निटेड विवसं को ट्रेन्ड करने की थीं श्रीर जिसके बारे में अनफार्चुनिटली श्रीवियस गवर्नमैन्ट ने यह फैसला किया था कि इसको स्टेट गवर्नु मैन्टस को ट्रान्सफर

कर दिया जाए और चूंकि इस स्कीम के तहत काफी लोगों को फायदा पहुंच रहा था, उसको इस हुकूमत ने रिटेन कर लिया है। हमारी सरकार का इस स्कीम के तहत कारपेठ विवर्स को बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रेन्ड करने का इरादा है। कारपेट के भ्रलावा भौर दूसरे हैं-डीकापटस जो रूरल बेस्ड हैन्डीकापट्स हैं, उनको काफी तादाद में भ्रागे बढ़ाने का हमारा इरादा है।

मैं एक-दो बातें स्रोर सर्ज करना चाहता हूं। हमने एक नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट जयपुर में हैंड प्रिटड फैबरिक्स का कायम किया हैं, ताकि इस हैन्डीकापट्में जो टैक्नाल जी है वह डवेलप हो सके, सौर लोगों को उसमें ठीक तरह से ट्रेन्ड किया जा सके। उसी तरह से दूमरा नेशनल लेवल पर एक इन्स्टीचूट्स जैम-एण्ड-ज्वैलरी के लिए कायम करने का इरादा है। यह मुख्तसरन हमारी सर्ज-दाशत है सौर मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी हैन्डी-फाफ्ट्स सैक्टर में कारकर्दगी हैं, उसको देखकर यह आनरेवल हाउस एप्रीसियेट करेगा और इसकी तारीफ करेगा।

SHRI NIRON GHOSH (Dum Dum): I will touch upon a few points. I hope the Minister will take them up in his reply.

The first thing which I want to say is that the dangerous slogan 'export or perish' is an absurd one. To me, it appears to be a dangerous alogan, because your export subsidies just going up by leaps and bounds, but your exports are decling. ratio of export to subsidy is 1:5. Whom are you subsidising? The bigwigs or the big business houses in this country—to whom are you giving succour? There are 500 export houses and all of them are also entitled to import entitlements. They do a lot of shady business. All these are cornered by a few big houses. So, you are very much in the service of the big houses. That is as it should be because they are the masters who call the tune.

The peculiar position of India is that we have now become an importer of raw materials and primary commodities like sugar, steel, rubber, cement, coking coal and what not. This is where the 33 years of Congress regime has brought us to; we are in a complete morass. Your export policy is designed to mortgage

the future of the economy of the country to the external bigwigs and the multinationals. That is what you are doing. You are suffocating the internal market. You are not developing the vast potential of the internal market that can be developed. With each passing year more and more people go down below the poverty line and the entire domestic market is oriented to the affluent sections of the society. You are neglecting the domestic market. The are starving. All that people you get from the sweat and toil of the farmer in the field and the lain the factories, you are exporting to them at throw-away We export everything very prices. but whatever we purchase from them, we purchase at far far higher prices than even the international market price. These exchanges have been thrust upon us. If we take the developed world as whole and the under-developed countries as a whole, the underdeveloped countries are in debt to the extent of more than 650 billions. Each year they pay about 60 millions by way of royalties, technical knowhow, debt payments and what not. We have gratefully served the foreign masters in India. Now you are gratefully serving the big business here also. Under this policy, India would very soon sink and sink in such a way even if all the 65 crores of people put their shoulder to the wheel, they will not be able to make it float!

All the progressive sections and democratic sections of the country demanded and are still demanding that 10 or 12 essential commodities of mass consumption have to be distributed through the country at the same price through the public distribution system. For that, you may require a subsidy of Rs. 500 crores. It may appear to be a big sum because of the escalation in prices, but you are giving each year not less than Rs. 3000 crores to the big business but in the form of export

subsidies, tax holiday, this and that You can give Rs. 3000 crores from the public money to the big business and for the 650 million people, you cannot spare Rs. 600 crores to make available to them essential commodities at subsidised rates. tially, there is black-marketing these commodities. They are minting at least Rs. 1000 crores annually. He piloted a Bill for prevention of hoarding and detention of blackmarketeers in essential commodities. May I know how many bigwigs have been detained and how many hoarders have been detained by you? Who are they? Why are you not doing this? I demand that this system he instituted here and now.

demand equalisation of raw prices. We have heard so cotton much of the handloom weavers. you equalise the prices of cotton, at least 30 lakhs of handloom weavers would be benefited. prices would go down. If you give them yarn at subsidised rates, then they can with their sweat, toil and moil, get a pittance to subsist somehow. Will you do that? say that you will require energy and petrol. This is not the time to dilate on this subject. But I will only say, go in a massive way for coal and tap hydro-electric potential and drastically cut import of petrol and petroleum products.

Nationalise the big houses in tea industry and take over foreign trade in tea. Will you do that?

The Janata Government had decided to have monopoly procurement in jute from this year. But you have thrown it overboard... Seven or eight big houses greased your palm and you have thrown it overboard. Nobody knows what is your policy. I plead for monopoly procurement in raw jute from the growers.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY (Cuddapah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Janata Party was in power from

[Shri Obul Reddy]

375

1977-79, there was sharp increase in the deficit of India's foreign trade. As against a modest surplus of Rs. 68 crores in 1976-77, the deficit of trade mounted from Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 1088 crores in 1978-79 and to as high as Rs. 2300 crores (estimated) in 1979-80. One of the major factors for this deficit in trade was a slow rate of growth of exports between 1977-78 and 1979-80. The rate of growth during these three years averaged around 6 to 7 per cent per annum as against a yearly growth rate of about 27 per cent achieved during the three year period from 1974-75 to 1976-77.

The mounting deficit, besides other factors, mainly on account of lack of a coherent and coordinated export policy by the previous Government resulting in their follows to give adequate priority to the export sector.

The policy of Janata Government was unstable and unrealistic. I would like to give one instance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you to please make the points because it will not be possible for you to read the entire thing.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: I am only telling that during the Janata rule the export trade went down, and their policy was unrealistic.

I would like to give one instance that Janata Government in the year 1978-79 decanalised the export of bangles and the next year, in 1979-80 again canalised the export of bangles. As a result exporters including MMTC could not enter into long-term contracts with foreign buyers and thus lost some markets to China and Thailand

Now, Sir, the policy of this Government is export-oriented. Since the time of his assumption of office, our Commerce Minister has been taking realistic steps to encourage the export trade of our country. I

thank the Commerce Minister for the prompt and suitable steps he has taken to boost exports of minerals and other commodities. But still a lot has to be done. There are some restrictions which have to be removed and some rigid rules to be relaxed in regard to boosting export trade. Red-tapism and unnecessary restrictions should not become hurdles in the export trade.

present the public sector A_t undertakings are handling big and small export trade in minerals agricultural products, engineering goods and other export items. The volume of trade they handle is so big that they are not able to concentrate on small export trade which requires personalised efforts, such as packing, booking of ships for small quantities and timely deliveries. Minerals like Baivte powder, Bentonite. bestos and Mica scrap and such other items which are highly prone moisture and damage require special varieties of packing timely deliveries. These mineral powders are required for oil drilling Especially, buyers from purposes. Gulf countries where there are proper storing facilities, want to buy these items in small quantities and they want timely deliveries. Different countries want the materials to supplied in different kinds packings. Therefore, MMTC. STC and other public sector undertakings and big export houses cannot handle or are reluctant to handle this small export trade. As a result, we may lose some foreign markets in the Middle-East other and countries. As you know, foreign markets once lost, will be difficult to enter again.

Therefore, Sir this fact was brought to the notice of the Commerce Minister in the month of April by some M.Ps. and he immediately got the matter examined and took prompt action to allow the small producers of Barytes to export to the extent they produce and MMTC to

handle exports of big contracts and foreign government requirements. Similarly, there are certain items of products. handloom agricultural fabrics, and engineering goods, which are of small volume but earn added value of foreign exchange by personalised efforts. In the case of these items also, small producers may be allowed to export to the extent they produce since the public sector undertakings and big export houses are not able to concentrate on the small items of export. They may be asked to concentrate on business with huge turnover where personalised efforts are not necessary. I even suggest delinking small items of export from public sector undertakings and export houses and allotting certain items of exports for small scale industries and small producers where personalised efforts are necessary this is done, big and small export trade can be boosted, and some new markets can also be found. If Government feels that by doing so there will be fraudulent practices underhand dealings, they can always keep a watch on their performance and book such exporters and blacklist them

Minerals other than iron ore should not be allowed to be exported in crude form. We have enough crushing, refining and processing capacity in our country, which is mostly labour-oriented. We have to provide work for such industries. Therefore, only processed or semi-processed items should be allowed for export. There are restrictions on the export of manganese. These may be removed and exports allowed in this to the extent possible, keeping in view the requirements of the country.

An export duty of Rs. 2000 has been levied on turmeric. This item is mainly produced in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of the imposition of this duty, the commodity could not be exported. Huge stocks have piled up and the

agriculturists are hard hit. They are reluctant to grow any more. Therefore, I would request abolition or at least reduction of the duty to the extent possible. In the case of sandal wood oil also, there is a lot of restriction. Government should give some encouragement to the rural areas for the production of handicrafts and buy them for export.

Export of salt, chillies and cotton seed oil cake should be allowed. All these items were banned by the Janata Party Government. These are produced all over the country and we are surplus in them. The ban should be removed and export allowed by the producers.

In the case of imports also, the Commerce Minister should take some realistic steps to minimise them. We importing sugar, cocoa, now cement, fertilisers and other items which we can very well avoid by producing them in our own country. He can suggest to the concerned Ministries that they should encourage production of export-oriented products by fixing remunerative prices and by announcing some incentives. Only imports of machinery, technical know-how and raw materials which we can use for boosting our exports should be allowed.

I hope our able and efficient Commerce Minister will take the necessary steps to boost exports and minimise imports.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): जहां तक विकासशील देशों के विकास का प्रश्न है वे स्नायात श्रीर निर्यात के द्वारा जो कमाई होती है उस पर बहुत ज्यादा निर्मर करते हैं। हमारा भी स्नायात-निर्यात व्यापार चल रहा है। 1979-80 में जो विदेश व्यापार हुन्ना है उसकी रोशनी में देखने से पता चलता है कि हमें बहुत घाटा हुन्ना है। लाभ होने के बजाय हमारी श्राय क्षीण हो रही है श्रीर विदेशी मुद्रा की भी कठिनाई का हमें सामना करना पड रहा है। जहां तक याणज्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट का संबंध है उसको देखने से पता चलता है तथा जो अध्यतन श्रांकड़े प्रस्तुत हुए उनको देखने से साबित हो जाता है कि 1980 में प्रतिकृत व्यापार श्रेष जो है वह 2233 करोड़ रूपये

[श्री' रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

का है। भविष्य में यह घाटा भीर भी बढ़ने वाला है। इसलिए हमें अपनी विदेश व्यापार नीति को प्रधिक गतिशील बनावा होगा भीर उसको नया स्वरूप प्रदान करना होगा ताकि निर्यात भीर भायात दोनों में हमारे देश को प्रधिक मुनाफा हो सके भीर जो निर्यातक हैं तथा जो भायातक हैं लोगों को भी एक निश्चित दिशा मिल सके। माज हमारी विदेश व्यापार की जो नीति है उसको लेकर जितने हमारे देश के निर्यातक हैं भीर जो आयात करने वाले भी हैं, इन दोनों में एक अनिश्चियका वातावरण बना हुमा है । कोई भी व्यापार निश्चित रूप से नहीं कर पाते । इसलिये कि सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि कभी-कभी प्रगर कोई चीज निर्यात कर देते हैं तो कोटा संबंधी पाबन्दी लगाकर उसको प्रतिबंधित कर दिया जाता है। कई बार में कठिनाई होती क्वालिटी कंट्रोल बन्दरगाहों में भी कठिनाई होती है भीर वहां बहुत ग्रव्यवस्था है । इसलिये निर्यात व्यवसाय को जितना तेजी से बढ़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि हमारा निर्यात ज्यादा बढ़ सके भौर निर्यातकों पर जो पाबन्दी है, उन्हे दूर किया जा सके।

मब में प्रपने क्षेत्र कोडरमा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह माईका के लिए संसार में प्रसिद्ध है। प्रभ्रक का निर्यात 80 प्रतिशत सारे संसार में केवल भारत से हाता है। यह बिहार, प्रान्ध्रप्रदेश ग्रीर राजस्थान में पाया जाता है। 20 प्रतिशत बाजील में पाया जाता है। 80 प्रतिशत ग्राभ्रक का निर्यात कर के हमारा देश ग्रव तक 400, 500 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में ग्राजित कर पाया होता, लेकिन लगता है कि सरकार एक्सपोर्ट इ्यूटी से ग्रव तक 100 करोड़ की ग्राय कर पायी है। ग्रन्य प्रकार के टैक्सों से भी सरकार की काफी ग्राय होती है लेकिन ग्रभ्रक से लगता है कि सरकार इसे नजरन्दाज किये हुए है।

मिटको जो हमारे यहां बना हुआ है, उसकी जो रूप रेखा है, जिसके लिए इसका निर्माण किया गया है, उसके तीन पहलू हैं। एक तो उत्पादन को बढ़ाये, जिससे निर्यात बढ़ाया जा सके, दूसरे वीकर सैक्शन को सहायता दी जा सके। लेकिन जहां तक प्रोडक्शन है भ्रगर देखा जाये तो यह 1958 सें 31,942 टन है, 1960 में 29,226 टन है, 1970 में 16,589 टन है, 1975 में 11,501 टन है, 1979 में 8,745 टन और 1980 में 649 टन है। इससे देखा जाये तो इसके उत्पादन में काफी निरावट आई है। यह एक-चौयाई से भी कम होने जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार निर्यात में भी 74-75 में 7 हजार टन निर्यात हुन्ना है बहां ग्रब तक 17 टन माल निर्यात हुन्ना है। इससे करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति हुई है। इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि गवर्नभेंट की कोटा पालिसी में कठिनाई है और दूरदर्शिता का श्रभाव है। माइका ट्रेडिंग में हमारे जो निर्यातक विदेशों से प्रार्डर लेते हैं उसमें

से 40 प्रतिशत मिटकों ले लेता है, उसमें भी 2 प्रतिशत सर्विस वाजं देना पड़ता है। ब्यापारी लोग पैसा लगा कर विदेश जाते हैं भीर वहां से भार्डर लाते हैं भौर उसमें से 40 प्रतिशत मिटको ले लेता है, इससे व्यापारियों को बहुत निराशा होती है क्योंकि जो मुश्किल से वह भार्डर लाते हैं, उसमें से उनका हिस्सा चला जाता है। मिटको के लोग 40, 50 की संख्या में विदेश जा कर लौट चुके हैं, लेकिन उसको ग्रभी तक कोई मार्डर नहीं मिला है। रूस माइका का सबसे बड़ा खरीददार है, लेकिन उससे एक भी ब्रार्डर मिटको को नहीं मिला है। वह समाजवादी, साम्यवादी देश कहलाता है, लेकिन वह धी धार्डर बिजनेस मैन को देता है। सिर्फ जर्मनी एक देश है जिससे मिटको को भ्रार्डर मिलता है, बाकी दूसरे देश जिसमें झमरीका, यु० के०, पोलैण्ड, हंगरी श्रादि देशों के साथ जो ब्यापार होता है वह सब व्यापारियों के द्वारा होता है।

1979-80 में 1700 टन माइका का निर्यात हुआ है। माइका के दामों में 1972 की तुलना में 300 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। इसी कारण 24, 25 करोड़ रुपये के पुराने स्तर को मेनटेन किया जा रहा है। 1972 के मूल्य के आधार पर केवल 8 करोड़ रुपये का व्यवसाय हुआ है। जहां तक क्वान्टिटी, माता, का सम्बन्ध है, पहले की तुलना सें एक-निहाई माता का निर्यात हो रहा है। यदि वर्तमान मूल्य पर उसी माता में निर्यात होता, तो 72 से 80 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात होता। माता के हिसाब से भी निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

इस स्थिति में मिटको के कार्य-कलापों पर विचार करना श्रावण्यक हो जाना है। वह दाम बढ़ा कर घाटे का व्यवमाय कर रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस स्रोर श्राकिषत करना चाहता हं कि गिरि-डिह में माइका के गोदाम में एक श्रम्नि-कांड से 45 लाख रुपये का माइका जल गया। माइका संसार में सब से बड़ा प्राकृतिक श्रवरोधक है श्रीर 850 सैटीग्रेड पर ही उसके ताप में परिवर्तन श्रा सकता है। श्रभी तक कोई भी मिन्थेटिक ऐसा पैदा नहीं हो सका है। श्रभी तक कोई भी मिन्थेटिक ऐसा पैदा नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन बताया जाता है कि गोदाम में श्राग लगने से माइका जल गया। यह नहीं हो सकता है। पीछे पता चला है कि जला हुआ माइका 5, 6 लाख रुपये में किमी को बेच दिया गया। इससे मिटको के ग्रधिकारियों ने 20 लाख रुपये का श्रनुचित लाभ कमाया है।

श्राज माइका पर नाना प्रकार के टैक्स हैं, जैसे एक्पपोर्ट इयटी, लेबर वैलिपेयर सैम, सेल्ज टैक्स, मिटको सर्विस चार्ज, प्री-णिपमेंट क्वालिटी कण्ट्रोल चार्ज, रायल्टी श्रान माइनिंग श्रीर सैस श्रान माइनिंग। श्रगर सरकार महका की स्थिति को सुधारना चाहती है, तो उसे इम बारे में फिर से विचार कर के इन टैक्सों को समाप्त करना चाहिए। मिटको को एक विजिनेसमैन की तरह ब्यापार करना

मिठको का हैडक्वार्टर पठना में रखा गया है-जहां माइका पैवा होता है, वहां से 150 मील दूर । प्रफ़सर हवाई जहाज पर बाते जाते हैं घीर लाखों क्पये व्यय करते हैं। गिरिडिह में टेलेक्स, रेल-हैंड, रोड है, सब व्यवस्था है । वह कलकत्ता और दिल्ली बोनों के बीच में स्थित है। उसको हैडक्वार्टर बनाना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस घोर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मिटको में जो मधिकारी बहाल हुए हैं, उन्हें माइका की कोई जानकारी नहीं हैं। माइका दो रुपये से छः हजार रुपये प्रतिकिलो बिकता है। उसको भ्रांख से ही जांचा जाता है। उसके लिए कोई और उपाय नहीं है, कोई मशीन नहीं हैं। माइका बैल्य के कई ऐसे जानकार हैं, जो ग्रशिक्षित होते हुए भी दो तीन हजार रुपये मासिक वेतन पामे वाले बडे बडे प्रधिकारियों से ज्यादा नालेज रखते हैं। इसिलए यह जरूरी है कि हम माइका बैल्य के जानकार लोगों को भर्ती कर के इस ब्यापार को सुधारे धौर गलत काम करने वालो पर कड़ी नजर रखे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Oscar Fernandes. You will speak only for five minutes. Please bear in mind that there are three others who are to speak and then the hon. Minister has to reply. I will be very strict as far as the time is concerned. Make only those points which are very impor-

*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce Since the time allotted to me is very short, I would like merely to refer to a few important points.

The most important thing I would like to refer to is the cardamum trade. Of course, there is a Cardamum Board which looks after the cardamum trade, but the personnel of this Board are not marketing it properly. Cardamum trade has, unfortunately, become the monopoly of a few individuals On account of this the cardamum growers have to incur heavy losses. I would request the hon. Minister to do something to rectify the situation.

Secondly, I would like to comment upon the production of cocoa in our

country. Many hon, Members from Kerala and Karnataka have already referred to this. Being a Member from the Karnataka State where cocoa is grown I would request that encouragement should be offered to the growers of cocoa. I would request you to kindly give attention to the Cocoa Board and use your influence with the Board to see that the growers are given encouragement.

Cocoa is being purchased by the Cadbury's India. But we need not solely depend upon them for buying our produce of cocoa. There are other chocolate manufacturing units who should be encouraged to come forward to buy our indigenous production.

Cement is in short supply these days. Once upon a time we produced enough to meet our domestic requirements but things have now changed and we import cement from abroad. We must increase our production to meet our increasing domestice demand. If the present cement factories fail to meet this demand, new factories must come up so that the required quantities of this vital raw material are available in the country.

I would like to mention another important matter and that is the functioning of the State Trading Corporation which imports and exports our commodities and manufactured goods. It has, unfortunately, become like the Eravatha of Amarvathi. is not only a white elephant, but also a wild one. The inefficient functioning of the STC puts our small scale sector and the trade to untold difficulties. A Committee comprising members of Parliament and representatives of the concerned interests should be set up to inquire into the working of the STC. The Committee should be asked to complete its task quickly and submit the report.

With regard to the coastal areas of Karnataka, one of which I represent

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

383

I would like to say a few words. The most important industry is fishing. Our coastal waters abound in shrimp but some consignments of the fish sent to the USA were rejected on the ground of being substandard. The hon, Minister should see to it that the Fisheries Department of the State keeps a strict quality control to avoid a repetition of such mishaps.

About the handloom industry which the Minister mentioned, I would like to make one suggestion and that is that the rebate given on handloom fabrics should be given on the yarn used in the industry. I would have like to go into details but hesitate to do so because of the shortness of the time at my disposal. The rebate should be given on the yarn as that would help the handloom industry more.

*SHRI K KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain urgent problems of my State of Kerala. I am sorry to say that in regard to many problems the Centre is meting out a step motherly treatment to Kerala.

It is a fact that the Central Government often times takes a very unhelpful attitude towards Kerala in regard to the commercial crops like rubber, cocoa, cashew etc. Take the case of cocoa for example. Cocoa has become very popular as an intercrop among the farmers of Kerala It is cultivated in hundreds of acres of land. Cadburys Company was the principal purchaser of this produce. But a few months ago this company suddenly stopped purchasing cocoa and this has resulted in huge stocks of cocoa piling up with the farmers. They had no means to sell their stocks and this situation has led to the cocoabeans rotting in the godowns. Cocoa was selling at Rs. 20/- per k.g. last year and this year it has come down to Rs. 5/-. At the same time the Central Government sticks to its earlier decision of importing cocoa from abroad.

At this juncture the Kerala Government stepped into the field and with a view to helping the farmers who are in distress they made some arrangement to purchase cocoa directly from the growers at a fixed price. However, the Central Government went ahead with import of cocoa. On the one hand, the farmers produce are getting rotten as there is no body to purchase it, on the other hand the Government is importing the same thing from abroad. This is a very curious spectacle.

Same is the case of rubber and cashew nut. 71 per cent of the natural rubber required in the country is presently being produced in Kerala. Most of the rubber growers own less than 5 hectares of land. When these small growers begin to get a little more price for their rubber the tyre manufacturers from Bombay come on the scene and pressurise the Government to import rubber This has become a regular feature. As a result of this the price of rubber produced by the growers in Kerala falls considerably and they do not get even the costprice.

The case of cashew is also not in any way different from other commercial produce Recently, there has been some change in the policy in regard to the import of raw nuts and this has caused a great deal of apprehension in Kerala. The Government has allowed some private parties to import raw nuts from certain non traditional It is the poor cashew sources. workers in Kerala whose number runs into lakhs who suffer on account of this ill-advised step of the Government. Today many factories in Kerala are lying closed on account of shortage of raw nuts. If the private parties are allowed to import

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

386

nuts they will take it to the neigh-States of Karnataka Tamilnadu and get it processed there. The reason is that labour is very in these States. The result would be that the cashew factories in Kerala would remain closed and lakhs of workers will be thrown into the streets

I would like to ask the hon. Minister a simple question. When the Cashew Corporation of India is dealing with import of cashew why has the Government allowed the private agencies to import it? I must say that it is a very wrong step which ruin the economy of Kerala, Therefore, I request the Government in future cashew nut should be imported only through the official agency i.e. the Cashew Corporation of India and no private parties should ever be allowed to operate in this field. I conclude.

श्रो रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, मैं दो मवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। पहला सवाल है बुनकरों की स्थिति के बारे में, जिसकी चर्चा कुछ समय पहले अन्सारी साहब जो कि मंत्री है, उन्होंने की है। बुनकरों को कही कही इनके साहित्य में जुलाहे के नाम से पुकारा जाता है लेकिन यह उचित नहीं है। बुनकर कहना ज्यादा उचित होगा। जुलाहा शब्द को जलावतन कर देना चाहिए। एक बात आप यह भी समझ लीजिए कि बनकरों में केवल मुसलगान ही नही हैं, बहुत सारे हिन्दू भी हैं। मेरे सुबे खास तौर से भागलपूर श्रौर दूसरे जिलों में बहुत हैं और इन बुनकरों की संख्या दो लाख है ग्रीर उनके ऊपर भी कई लाख लोग निर्भग होंगे। इसी तरह से तमिलनाडु में दो लाख परिवार बनकरों के धन्धे को करते हैं भीर उसी से अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं।

ब्राज बनकरों के बारे में योजना ता ब्रापने बहत बनाई, लेकिन क्या कभी इस बात की जानकारी हासिल की कि कोई जीच समिति बैठाई जाय जिससे यह पता लग सके कि भ्राप जो सहलियतें दे रहे हैं, वह सही मायनों में बुनकरों के पास जा रही है या नहीं। आज बुनकरों को बैंकों से पैसा नहीं मिलता है और यदि मिलता भी है तो उनको बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है तथा घूस भी देनी पड़ती है। जो ग्राप की सहयोग सिर्मातयां हैं, वे भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रहे हैं, वे सूत भी डकार जाते हैं ग्रीर पैसा भी डकार जाते हैं। इसके बारे में इन्क्वायरी कराने के लिए विहार सरकार ने एक महमद भ्रायोग बनाया था। श्री सम्यद मली महमद, जो हाईकोर्ट के जज ये, उनकी ब्राध्यक्षता में। उसको स्क्रैम कर दिया गया, समाप्त कर दिया गया । उस आयोग का काम यही या कि जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, यह इसकी जांच करें। बुनकर जा कपड़ा बनाते थे, उसकी खरीद आप कीं सरकार नहीं करती है, उनके ऊपर छोड़ देती है कि तुम जहां चाहा बेचो और वे बेच नहीं पाते है। इससे उनका भाषिक नुकक्षान होता है। उन्हें सूत सहो दाम पर नहीं मिलता है, नियंद्रित दाम पर नहीं मिलता है भीर ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। स्टेपल भौर दूसरे सूत का कामत भा बढ़ गई ह, इससे हमारे देश के बनकार संवाटमय । स्थिति ते गुजर ५ ह है।

3 फरवरी, 1980 को भाल-इंग्डिया-वीवर्स-फैडरेशन के जनरल सैनेटरी, श्री पी० सत्य नारायन, ने मंत्री जो को एक तार भेजा था, जो कि मद्रास के सिलसिले में था -

"TWO LAKHS HANDLOOM FAMILIES IMPLORE ARRANGE REAL MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS EXPORTS PRAY NEGOTIATE WITH NIGERIAN MINISTER AT-TENDING UNIDO BARTER AGA-INST OUR IMPORTS OF THEIR OIL".

उन्होंने यह लिखा था, पता नहीं इसके बारे में क्या किया, क्या नही किया ग्रौर इस सिलासले में मैमो-रेंडम भी दिया गया था-एक रीयल मद्रास हैण्डकर-चीफ़ एक्सपार्ट एसोनिएशन की तरफ सं भीर दूसरा भान्ध्र प्रदेश हैण्डलुम विवर्स की भार से, जिसमें विवसं के तमाम सवाल रुमाल वगैरह के उठाए गए थे। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने इस सिलसिले में बहुत सारी बातें कीं, लेकिन सचमुच में उनको न्या तकलीफ है, उसको रफा-दफ़ा करने के लिए भ्राप कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं, इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बनाया ।

दूसरा सवाल थे यह उठाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ।बहार सूबे में प्याज की उपज बहुत हुई है, पिछले कई सालों को तुलना में । लेकिन उनको 20 रु0 प्रति मन से कम दाम मिल रहा है, जो धन उन्होंने खेत में लगाया है, वह भी उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। कोई सपोटे प्राइस प्याज के लिए वहां नहीं है। भापने महाराष्ट्र में तो कुछ किया, मालूम नहीं वह चाल है या नहीं, लेकिन बिहार में झापने कुछ नहीं किया। इस लिए हमारी मांग है कि वहां के किसान बड़ी संकटमय स्थिति में हैं, वे बर्बाद हो जायेंगे, वे नष्ट हो जायगे, उनकी कमरट्ट जायेगी, इसलिए उनको भाप "नाफेड" के जरिए जो भापका संगटन है, जो कई तरह की चीजें खरीदता है, तो बिहार में भो ध्याज श्राप उनसे खरीदवाये भौर कम सं कम 60 १0 ववीटल का दाम उनको दीजिए, ताकि उन को घाटा न होने पाये और उनको अपते घर से भी देना न पड़े। इसलिए में मंत्री महोदय सं चाहता ह वि: इन सवाली पर कुछ रोशनी गले श्री रामावतार शास्त्री

कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रहे हैं या नही कर रहे हैं या बिहार के कितान भगवान के भरोसे जिन्दा रहेंगे या वे प्रधने भाग्य को को तते रहें कि हम ऐसे राज्य में पैदा हो गए। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से धनुरोध है कि वे मेरे इन दोनों सवालो पर रोशनी डालने की कोशिश वरें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir I have been paying a little bit of attention to this Ministry of Commerce and I find that the colonial pattern of trade between India and the rest of the capitalist world, western and eastern countries like Japan also has remained more or less unaltered. If a minute examination is made, you will see balance is tilted ore towards them rather than towards us.

Sir, take for example tobacco. Tobacco in five districts of Andhra Pradesh—the coastal districts—is produced out of the sweat and blood of the kisans there. What do they get! One kilo of tobacco-Virginia fluecured-produces one thousand cigarettes. You forget, for a moment, the excise. The Central Government year before last got Rs. 485 crores central excise out of tobacco alone and that too mostly from Andhra Pradesh. What have they done for the tobacco growers? They have allowed India Tobacco Company to loot. And this company which was involved in serious invoice manipulation gets a ward. Its Chairman, Mr. Haksar, comes to the Board of Air India and Indian Airlines. Wonderful government you have Mr. Pranab Mukherjee! This India Tobacco Company were caught red-handed and punished for invoice manipulation. They should have been behind the bars. Check at your documents. If you cannot find it, tell mo, I will get you.

Now, how do they do invoice manipulation n tobarco? Kindly hear me because I have been on the Tobacco Board on two occasions. When they export tobacco to their sister concerns abroad—the British companies, the Anglo-American Tobacco Company.

Raleigh Investment and so many interlocking of capital I cannot describe-they send the best available quality and invoice for the next inferior quality and when they send tobacco to their sister concern, Indian Tobacco Company they invoice for the best while giving second inferior quality. It is the criss-cross underinvoicing and we are losing billions of rupees through that. But you cannot touch them because they give their quota. Mr. Mukherjee may I modestly ask you what is ** (Interruptions). His Ministry's quota. (Interruptions) I know how it operates. I will tell you later on off the record.

(Interruptions).

CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please take your seat. If any Member wants to allege anything against any Member in the House he has to give notice. As you have not given notice so I expunge what you said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: given notice. I am sorry to say you have not seen my notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice for the Minister or the Ministry?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 1 have said Ministry's quota and I have given written notice about the officer and I shall come to it right now. I have given them written notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that notice given to the hon'ble Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice to the Speaker and copy to the hon'ble Minister. (Interruptions).

I am saying that India Tobacco Company is one of the highest contributors of the ruling party. That is why a man who was charged with in voice manipulation has been rewarded as a member of the Board of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines. It is shame for this country. Public

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Undertaking ITDC Chairman has not been put as Member on the Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines and Air India. You have taken Oberai; you have taken Haksar and you have taken Coca-Cola.

Sir, I will come to the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, I have got your notice with me. It does not say anything. It is not...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it will not form part of the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You read out the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to deal with this matter in this fashion, I am saying this...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice against Shri N. K. Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not against the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said what is the quota of the Ministry. If I wanted to say against the Minister I will give notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway you deal with your points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Public Undertakings Committee had repeatedly asked that the STC should open wholesale sale centres in foreign countries for items like leather, tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. But they did not do it. They deliberately did not do it. If they do it, then the grower here will get more money. And their western capitalists, their godfathers, cannot get more money than what they actually want. Sir, I am coming to it. I am saying it, Sir, that this establishment is a cesspool of corruption. I can give this: I can cite the STC's case. What happened to the case of Shetty -who was involved in import of machinery for leather industry? How that case has been hushed up? Don't We know all these things, Sir?

Sir, I am asking this: Take Stainless Steel. The present import policy is causing serious revenue loss, owing to higher pool price. I have received an allegation from very very reliable and well-informed quarters—he. is Special Assistant, Shri N. K. Singh—it was alleged, he said, if you want me to plug the loophole of that Stainless Steel import rules. I require Rs. 5 lakhs. I would ask the Minister to enquire about the correctness of the allegation...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the point of order. Please resume your seat, Mr. Bosu—let me hear the point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As you have just now said: No aspersion, allegation or accusation can be made against anybody who cannot defend himself in this House, without previous notice to you. Has this notice been given? It is not—that is what I understand.

Let this not only be expunsed by you, but, let the Member be reprimanded. Again and again, he is bringing it here. He is doing it every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is misleading the Chair. I am told his profession is a Lawyer. Let him read the rule. Rule 353 lays down the procedure. I have complied with the procedure; I am asking the Minister to accept it or deny it, or institute an inquiry and apprise this House. This is the allegation, which I have made. It is my duty. I bring it before the House.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I appreciate it, if notice had been given. Just now I am on a point of order. It is not enough to give notice to you of any accusation. This notice must go to the Minister concerned. He should keep himself ready...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, it has gone to the Minister-ignorant

gentleman! I thought you are a little more knowledgeable than this...

D.G. (General)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please be seated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu,—previously you had said something which was directed against the hon. Minister...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ministry. You ask Prof. Dandavate what I said ... What is the quota for the Ministry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, and that allegation would not go into the record. It would not form part of the record.

And as far as your accusation against the Ministry and against the concerned person is concerned, you have given a notice.

But, I would like to remind you this, that you have to take the full responsibility about it. After all those enquiries having been made by you, if you are making that kind of allegation, that can be allowed to be made here, but you have to take the full responsibility...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I say, my language goes on record, unless** it is nothing very new in this House I know what I say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here I ask the Member not to cast aspersions on the proceedings in the House. I will ask him to withdraw those words.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is here to refute. Let him enquire into the allegation and find the truth...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: He is making an allegation. Let him withdraw it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I made en allegation against an officer.

As required under Rule 353 I gave notice to the Speaker...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What the Members are objecting to is, your aspersions about** in the House. That also will not form part of the record. I will ask Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu not to repeat it in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will bear your request in mind; may I go on?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please go on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may I go on record? May I request that this tape be preserved?

Now, about import of cement and sugar, I would like to ask the Minister one simple question. Is it so that the import of cement and sugar is being done through Swaraj Pal of Thomas Monge and Company? Is he being asked to handle import cement and sugar? I am asking this question. Who is going to handle the procurement of sugar and cement? Tell me if I am wrong. My information is that you are wholly dependent on Swara, Pal, the Director of Thomas Monge & Company. I am charging this. Kindly tell us what is the position.

Then, Sir, about edible oil import, during the previous regime, before the end of March, 1977, they gave import licences for edible oil amounting to Rs. 630.12 crores and that most of that oil was sold in high seas at an enormous profit and a huge money was collected. We would like to know whether an enquiry has been instituted. What has happened to those firms—Godrej, Aminchand Piyarelal, A.P.J., Hindustan Lever, etc. who are the prime culprits in the matter of importation? What is the outcome?

Now, the Pulbic Undertakings Committee report was published regarding economic offence committed in the deal of Jute by Bharat Hari and JK Singhania and it was found that

^{**}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

under-invoicing was done to the tune of Rs. 49.59 lakhs. Why is it that this man has not been prosecuted? Why is it that the Enforcement Director at that time had not been prosecuted? Under what consideration prosecution was not done?

My last submission is about the export of protein. Sir, India is a country where man is protein-starved. For 1977-78, the value of the export of fish was Rs. 174.3 crores. In 1978-79, it goes up to Rs. 228.3 crores and as a result we starve of protein.

Now, Brooke Bond procure buffalo meat in Aurangabad at a cost of Rs. 3 per Kg. and it is being sold abroad at Rs. 60 or so per kilo. What do we get? Has an enquiry been done as to how much of landed value and how much of the last sale prices are being repatriated in the country? It is only a fraction, Mr. Mukherjee. Please do not take it otherwise.

About garment export, you are now going to enter into a collaboration with the Britishers. They will take everything out of you. Now, the USA is asking for a collaboration for starting a Gilette Blade production factory. This will kill the entire small scale industry. I would only like to say that you have an enormous market in the neighbouring country, that is, where one thousand million people are living. If you want to find an outlet, if you want to normalise your relations with them-the Foreign Minister is sitting here and have trade with them of your products and they will be able to absorb your products. I thank you,

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, may I get your guidance on one point? The hon. Member for Diamond Harbour has mentioned names of come persons. I would like to get your guidance on this. Is it sufficient if one wants to make an allegation, otherwise be defamation, he can give notice of that? Or is it necessary that a prima fucie case should be made before you before

you allow the allegations to be made? I want to know whether he has the right to make such allegations. If you guide us how we should go into this, it will help us in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The points of order are decided as and when they arise. Now that a point of order has arisen, it would require a lot of dilation in which I would not indulge at this time and I am asking the Minister for Commerce to reply.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce, which is practically the beginning of the second phase of budget discussions, was almost on a very low key and without much excitement except the speech made by the last speaker, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made their contributions on various aspects and I will try to cover as many points as possible. Of course, I will try to answer the questions which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised. I would only like to request him to formulate his language in a better way because if I remember correctly, he pointed out: "What is your**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **is the word I used.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After all, Mr. Mukherjee is not identified with the Ministry of Commerce. If you would have stopped at "What is your"?", at least I could have interpreted it, "I" mean the Ministry of Commerce. He is a good friend of mine. I would request him just to formulate his language in a better way, otherwise anybody who has listened it, What is your" will take it to mean, Mr. Mukherjee personally has"

Now, let me come to the more serious part of the debate. In regard to the position of foreign trade, the hon. Members are well aware that

^{**}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

we are placed in a situation in which the deficit is more than Rs. 2250 crores so far as the current year is concerned. As I have already mentioned on earlier occasions, I do not think. whatever efforts we may make, it would be possible to bridge the gap in a big way in the coming years. Upto 1976-77, particularly from the year 1974-75 to 1976-77, these three years record will show that we were having a reasonable growth rate in the order of 25 to 27 per cent so far as export is concerned and in the year 1976-77 we had a net surplus in the foreign trade perhaps for the first time in the history of this country. Thereafter for the last three years so far as growth rate on the export front is concerned, it is in the order of 6-7 per cent. Now we have to recover the lost ground. In what manner we can recover the lost ground is the moot question. In this connection, two factors particularly have to be taken into account. factor is national and the other So far as the interinternational. national factor is concerned, it is known to the hon. Members that sometimes there is a recessionist trend in the developed countries which places ourselves in dis-advanposition. Similarly, protectionism is being resorted to by certain developed countries, more so by the western countries, also stand in the way of our expanding the export trade in those countries am not referring to this problem merely to find an alibi that why we are not expanding it or why we are not in a position to do it. I am emphasising on the point that these difficulties are there. At the time, we shall have to try to see that we overcome these difficulties and we live; not only we live, but we also prosper in an atmosphere which is not so favourable and not so friendly. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly to one point which Subramaniam Swamy raised the other day while participating in the

debate that our performance in the international forum is daily-dallying and we are practically committed to none. It is far from truth. The hon. Member is a knowledgeable man and perhaps he knows it. Even Goel, who was earlier the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce recognised the very fact while participating in the debate that the acceptance of the concept of second window in the common fund is, by and large. due to the initiative of the Indian delegates in various international forums and it will help, it will provide the necessary assistance to the developing countries to diversify their production base, resort to research and development. The success in obtaining the voluntary contribution, the compulsory contribution to the second window of the common fund is an example of our initiative which was taken by India in the UNCTAD IV in 1976. And it was followed up by the subsequent Government. And I would like recognize that the Janata Government also did their best to see that this concept went through.

But another Member of the Janata Party—I do not know to which fraction he belongs—is saying that we have not done anything. In the matter of the whole concept of the second window and the acceptance of the Common Fund on the eve of the global negotiations, which are going to take place from the last week of August, to create a new social and economic order for the coming decade, India took an initiative; and the acceptance of the Common Fund is an indication of our success in that direction.

In regard to the domestic problems there are problems of infrastructure and of low production. And the concept has been tried to be built in, viz. that we must have an exportable surplus. In a country like ours where we are having more than 650 million people, whatever we produce will be consumed; and if we have to meet the full requirements

of the Indian people. I am afraid we cannot reach a stage of exportable surplus for many more years to come. Even if we produce million. 40 million or even 100 million tonnes of steel, perhaps the 650 million people can absorb amount of steel, as also 100 million tonnes of cement. Therefore, if of want to just inject the concept exportable surplus—i.e. meeting and entire domestic requirements having something surplus to export-I am afraid we cannot accept concept; and, on the basis of that concept; we cannot foster our trade. (Interruptions) foreign Therefore, we must have a conscious effort to have production for it: and . in order to have a conscious effort, as indicated by me-and the Finance Minister has agreed to look into the whole aspect of this new conceptwe must produce for export, because we shall have to keep in mind that we have to meet the requirements of the market in the West. We have to change our production base. have to tie up with the market processes there. We must have credibility and saleability in western markets. One type of products which may be saleable in the Western market, may not necessarily be saleable in the eastern market. Therefore, keeping the market in view, keeping the possibilities in view and keeping the over-all priority of export in view, we must re-design our production base, that we always have something export, and we are not landed with the problem which we are nowadays-and which you may call ad hocism. If we have something, try to find out a market for it in our desire to export it; and the moment we find certain constraints domestic market. diately we put a ban on it and we try to overcome the crisis. By this process you cannot have a regular international market, and you cannot have sustained export effort.

Therefore, we must change our production base. In order to do it, if it is necessary. we should look into the various regulations, various rules and various laws which stand in the way.

I am happy to announce—perhaps hon. Members are aware of it—that I give credit to the Janata Party for having appointed the Tandon Committee to look into the whole export possibilities and to come forward with recommendations as to what should be the Government's strategy. did not disturb the Tandon Commitafter coming to power. allowed them to function. They have come forward with their recommendations; and some of these recommendations have already been implemented, and others are going to be implemented.

SHRI DINEN **BHATTACHARYA** (Serampore): Why don't you circulate them?

PRANAB SHRI MUKHERJEE: That is a different issue. There is no bar, but we circulate so many documents. I do not know how many you need and how much you look into them. I would clarify one aspect in a little detail. It is the concept of cash assistance which been pointed out by Dr. Subra-Swamy, Mr. Niren maniam and. indirectly, by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. It has a very serious implication. If, for the time being, the concept of the subsidy which we give to our export sector, as interpreted by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy or as has been interpreted by Shri Niren Ghosh is accepted by the importing community, we do stand nowhere. In fact, this is the same argument which some of the western countries are putting forward to put countervailing duty against our commodities; . and if their interpretation of present subsidy scheme is accepted. I am afraid it will be more difficult to have export of the Indian commodities in the world market. Therefore, I would like to clarify the position. With your permission, would like to read a para because

[Shri Franab Mukherjee]

399

every word will be quoted in the international negotiation. Sir according to me: "The scheme of grant of the cash compensatory support is primarily designed to compensate for indirect taxes borne by the exported product including levied on goods and services used in its product." I would like to mention here that the reimbursement of indirect tax borne by the export product is a practice universally prevalent and it is not treated as a subsidy at all. In fact, we are much more restrictive than most of competitors. As for the bulk of our export, there is no ccs and thus we do not reimburse even the indirect In a number of cases which cash compensatory support is given. the rate is given below the amount of indirect taxes borne the product. Our policy is that cash compensatory support should given on a highly selective basis and it should be subject to a periodical An important consideration review. in the selection of product is they should be able to sustain themselves in the export market after an initial period of assistance. Although the desirability of stability and conof cash compensatory support system is an important consideration, it has been the policy of the government that the element of subsidy in individual cases should be reduced or even eliminated when it is no longer necessary for our developmental or competitive needs. This is borne out by the fact that the total budget estimate for 1980-81 on account of market development assistance is Rs. 355 crores as compared to Rs. 358 crores for the years 1979-80, Rs. 375 crores in 1978-79. I may assure the House that government will continue to implement policy with care and cash compensatory support, particularly in cases where the level exceeds. The dence of indirect taxes will be given only when fully justified." This the line on which we are arguing; we are arguing against the imposition of counter-vailing duty by some

the western developed countries. We are trying to show them that our subsidy is actually coming down. The entire market development assistance does not contain only the cash compensatory supporting element. are certain other aspects like market development. Therefore, if you from the Indian Parliament just go saying that we are highly subsidising our exportable items, I am somebody may try to utilise these arguments against us. This is the gestions for the information of the point I wanted to clarify.

In regard to certain points sugsuggestions have certain come forward particularly in the form of cut motions also that why we are not going to nationalise the entire import-export trade. members have also made their suggestions for the inforation of the hon, members, I would like to point out that our public sector units are coming in a big way, so far as export-import trade is concerned; and presently, 60 per cent of the import trade is canalised through the public sector organisations like STC MMTC. Apart from that, there are certain organisations like Indian Oil, Nafed and certain other organisations. (Interruptions) 16 per cent of our total export (Interruptions) Mr. Basu. I request you to listen because I listened to you very patiently. I know you have an endless energy. Afterall, we have to conclude. 16 per cent of our total export trade is being canalised through the sector organisations. Therepublic fore, the public sector organisation is actually having a commanding height, so far as foreign trade is concerned, both in the form of export and import.

In regard to textile policy. I should like to share the thinking of government with the hon. Members. While making his observations, it has been pointed out by Shri Mool Chand Daga that we must have a review of the textile policy declared in 1978 and see whether that policy is too closed. No

body in the House will have a second opinion that in our textile sector, handloom has to play a very predominant role as it is having more than ten million people employed and it is one of the most traditional industries where perhaps after agriculture the largest number of people being employed. But at the same time there are two other sectors. What are we to do with them? The question is whether they should be allowed to continue in this state of affairs or they should be allowed to play their due role. Therefore, you will have to evolve a policy in each sector of the textile which industry—mill sector. powerloom sector and handloom sector—has play an effective role. Ootherwise, whatever measures we may take, they will be lopsided and will not ultimately lead us to the goal where we want to reach. Therefore, this is a matter which I feel must take into account. I should like to inform the hon. Members that some of these things should be looked into. When a comprehensive policy is framed, I will come before the Members of Parliament with that policy.

One of the Important components is: what would be our approach so far as multi-fibre policy is concerned? No doubt cotton would continue be the most important element in our textile policy. But at the same time, to what extent we should permit blendings? To what extent we should take advantage of properties and qualities of man-made fibre and what should be its role? Unless we clearly determine these policies. will go against almost all sectors of the textile industry. Therefore, this is the time when we must take the decision. In another area a decision is urgently needed to create additional capacity so far as spindlage is concerned, particularly in those areas where there is acute scarcity of the Therefore, we must take a policy decision where we can allow

more capacity to be created in spinning mills.

In regard to jute, mainly Members from West Bengal and Orissa have made their observations. On an earlier occasion replying to a question I made that point quite clear: so far as JCI is concerned, they will not allow the prices to go below the minimum support price.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basir-hat): Every year they say so but it is never implemented.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Even for cotton and wheat they say this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not going to have a comparison with cotton or wheat. So far as the role of JCI is concerned we have outlined their area of operation. So far as their current operations are concerned....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask a clarification? What is the support price? Is it the Agricultural Price Commission support price? Or Costing done by some Marwari lobby?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What clarification do you seek? I have not yet spelt out what I have to. We have asked the JCI to operate. What is their problem? Their problem is: they have a stock of 16 lakh bales. They are in a position to dispose of only four lakh bales. I have asked them to dispose of the rest 12 lakh bales. I have accepted the liability to meet their losses in disposing of the old stocks to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. Rs. 13 crores is to be paid to JCI.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I ask . .

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not going to yield; you ought to take your place...(Interruptions) You are moving from place to place you cannot make a running commentary. Hon, Member thinks himself over smart; but it is his Government which has landed us in this problem.. (Interruptions) Mr. Ghosh, may I remind you that it is your union. You know it. Members from West

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Bengal know very well when the Jute Corporation starts work in the afternoon; you will be surprised to know that their members demand overtime if they work from 4 to 7. You have landed us in this difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the Members to intervene only when the hon. Minister gives in, otherwise you will not be allowed to stand up and speak. I am sure that the Members are interested in knowing what is the stand of the Government on certain points you yourself have raised. So, it is in your interest to hear the speech of the hon Minister patiently.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will request the hon. Member.....
(Interruptions)

PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I SHRI the hon. Members to will request listen to me, because, after all. I sought their Co-operation. I talked to the Chief Minister of West talked to him. Bengal, I even But if he thinks he will play to the gallery by shouting at me, neither his problem is going to be solved, nor my problem is going to be solved, nor the problem of the jute growers is We shall have going to be solved. to solve the problem.

I made it quite clear, monopoly purchases no. It is not possible for the JCI. JCI is not in a position to have the monopoly purchase. They do not have the infrastructure. do not have the purchase centre; even when it has been our experiences, you may call it right or wrong, you may abuse JCI, but the hard fact is when I asked JCI to purchase more, simply they purchase from the traders instead of purchasing from the growers. For the first time I had to a directive that you must purchase 50 per cent of the total procurement from the growers directly instead of purchasing it from the traders.

I would not dike to pass on the benefit to the traders. If the J.C.I. is in a position to purchase more and

more from the growers, I am prepared to help them in all possible manner. Therefore, this is the problem which we shall have to solve. You cannot shout it out. You cannot shout at me looking at the gallery and try to be the hero. I am not going to accept that position. JCI has also been permitted without any condition to export the jute so that they can have a bush stock in the go-down. But where is the go-down? Can you tell me where is the go-down to store 30 lakh bales? This is the problem which we shall have to solve.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask hon. Member Shri Ghosh to desist from interrupting him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, my point is, I have ensured, and I can assure the hon. Member, whatever is possible, JCI will do. But so far as monopoly purchase is concerned, it is not possible. We will try to see that the prices do not crash. At least the minimum price is made available to the growers. I have sought the co-operation of the West Bengal Government, I had a discussion with them. (Interruptions).

Let me complete atleast the jute aspect and then you interrupt. I have to say something more on jute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I ask you one question. He has yielded. Thank you. He has yielded. (Interruptions) He has yielded. I thank him for yielding.

Will you kindly tell us whether it is a fact or not, that one of your predecessors late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra made a categorical statement that in the course of three years the entire jute business, raw jute trade, will be nationalised? He made a public speech in Patna. That is on record in the Public Undertakings Committee Report. Have you gone

through that? Why is it that you are now running away?

PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I SHRI am thankful to the hon, member for the information I am talking of the present state of affairs and the instruments which are available with us to take action

on an mentioned $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{S}}$ I occasion, so far as jute is concerned, we are in a peculiar position. jute mill-owners have made huge profits but they have not ploughed back the profits into the industry. not at all a happy situation. We have nationalised one of the biggest jute mills, the National Jute Mill and certain other jute mills have also been taken over. Those are under the administrative control of either the State Government or the authorised agencies appointed by the Government I have discussed it with of India. the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He has written to me saying that we should have a comprehensive policy with regard to taking over jute mills. We are in agreement with him and we are trying to formulate a policy about it.

With regard to development jute, I do feel the time has come when we must have a comprehensive jute policy. Certain countries have also started jute mills. We should whether we can avail ourselves of the opportunity of providing raw jute to those countries. There should be diversification. Otherwise, sometimes when the synthetic prices go high, we find a good market for export. All these years we have tried only in the United States market and some West European markets. But through the process of diversification, through research and developemnt, it is possible to utilise these commodities for more useful purposes Keeping that in view I am going to appoint a task force which will make recommendations to the Government in what manner we can tackle the problem of jute. (Interruptions).

All the hon. members from Kerala have pointed out partricularly about three items-rubber, cashew and cocoa. But I fail to understand what practically agitated them. On a number of occasions to the Cheif Minister Kerala and to the deputationists who met me I made it quite clear that the Cashew Corporation is the canalising agency and they should import the raw cashew. What else can I say? If the Cashew Corporation cannot bring cashew, definitely I would not go and bring cashew. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan said, why don't you allow State Corporation to import cashew. Who prevents it from They cashew? are importing entitled to import cashew.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): When the private people are operating how can the Corporation compete with them?

PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would not allow the private people. The Central Cashew Corporation shoul be there. The State Cashew Corporation should be there. If you can bring cashew, I welcome it. This is the policy we are pursuing. If you cannot bring it, what is the use of simply condemning me? Only 5000 tonnes of cashew were imported. Who got the benefit? 50 per cent of it was processed in Kerala. At least for a few days, those people got jobs. What is wrong? The Cashew Corporation which used to bring 100,000 tonnes today are not in a position to import more than 8,000 tonnes because of the simple fact that those countries which producing cashew have also started their processing units. Therefore, the raw cashew which is to be processed is not simply available. Therefore, if the Cashew Corporation is in a position to import cashew, they are welcome to do so. All necessary incentives will be given to Kerala. Making some flery speech on the floor of Lok Sabha is not going to bring cashew from Tanzania or Mozambique. If the hon. Member has any suggestion, I am prepare to consider it as to in what manner we can import more cashew

[Shri Pronab Mukherjee]

In regard to cocoa, there is a dispute between the Agriculture Ministry in Kerala and the Agriculture Ministry in the Government of India. I told them, please give me your assessment of the total production. Kerala Agriculture Minitry is saying that the total production is 3000 tonnes. Central Agriculture Ministry is saying, 1000 tonnes. On that basis We shall have to take a decision as to whether we shall permit import or not. Why is cocoa imported? Because Indian cocoa has more acidity content. Threfore, no unit is there to process Somebody may jump Why don't you start processing unit? This the very point I took up with the Kerala Minister that you start some processing units where by chemical treatment you can reduce the acidity content and we can use our own indigenous cocoa in a bigger way. Cocoa is not in short supply. I understand the difficulties of the growers, but it is not the fault of the Commerce Ministry. It is not the fault of mine. Cadbury which is the biggest consumer of cocoa went on a strike for a long time and that is why, they did not purchase.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are using synthetic cocoa.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Apart from that, we have to reduce the acidity content. Whatever little amout of cocoa was permitted to import, it was to be blended with the Indian cocoa so that it could reduce the acidity content and then it could be used. (Interruptions)

So far as rubber is concerned, it is true that some rubber was imported. But is was not at the instance of Dunlop or any multinational company. Some rubber was imported to have a buffer stock.

What is the total production and what is the total consumption? In 1980-81 the estimated production of rubber is 155,000 tonnes and the estimated consumption is

180.000 tonnes. How are you going to meet the gap? Is but to import? any other option This figure has been accepted the Kerala Government. You have to meet the gap by imports. what does STC do? They of it as a and keep a little part buffer stock. What is the quantum?— 7500 tonnes which is lying with the STC as a buffer stock. We have not imported any quantity this Certain import was permitted last year and you know, in one cular year, the total import may not materialise and it may be a spillover. Therefore, the last year's import was spilled over in 1980-81. So far as the current year is cerned, we have asked them to review the situation and after that, we will take a decision. Therefore, so far as rubber is concerned, it neither a question of giving any the step-motherly treatment nor question of taking certain measures which will put the economy If the Kerala in a great difficulty. cashew processing units are shifting to certain other States the Commerce Ministry is not to be blamed It is for that. because of labour law; it is because of certain of your decisions which you have taken where processing units that it is more costly to get it processed in Kerala. If they go Tamil Nadu, it is for you to take up with your counterparts in that State and evolve a formula by which you can save your own units. I do come into the picture. I told about it to the Minister concerned clearly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a very good thing that you have raised the point of raw cashew that is imported from outside. Unfortunately, what is happening is that there is a demand from Konkan area of Maharashtra, Kerala and other areas. But there is an imbalance between the distribution of this raw cashew to these processing factories. Will you at least see to it—

it falls within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Ministry— that the balance is maintained and some areas and regions are not completely starv-

PRANAB MUKHERJEE: SHRI This balance is maintained. for the information of the hon Member we imported 5000 tonnes through a private party. We 50 per cent of it to be processed by the Kerala units because it depends on the number of people employed in the processing units and the number of processing units in various States and on the basis of that, formula is prepared and the tribution is arranged.

In regard to Indian share in the world trade, Dr. Swamy has gested that in the 50s it was 2 per cent and it has come down today to 0.5 per cent. If it is 0.5 per cent today, Dr. Swamy, please do hold me responsible for that. From 1974 to 1977, the day when assumed the responsibility, it a little more than that i.e. 0.62 per cent and from that it has down to 0.5 per cent. Again, I trying to improve it.

The other point which the hon. Members mentioned, particularly Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, is as to why we are not trying to expand our trade in the non-traditional areas, non-conventional areas....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said, value added items.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: 1 entirely agree with him so far as that item is concerned. I am coming to that later on. I entirely agree with you. If you look at the figures, you will find that our share of exports to West Europe went down from 34.4 per cent in 1961-62 to 31.1 per cent in 1978-79. So far as the United States are concerned, it went down from 22.1 per cent to 14.6 per cent. On the other hand, our share of exports to East Europe increased from 9.4

per cent to 10.7 per cent and in respect of Australia and New Zealand, it has gone up from 26 per cent 37.4 per cent. Therefore, to Asean countries, to Australia and New Zealand, to our neighbouring countries our exports are going up. It is our non-traditional market the western countries relatively it is going down, and there has been qualitative change. Mr. Bosu is talking of the value added items. you just simply look at the value added items, you will find that India is the first among the developing countries whose value added are more so far as export items are concerned

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We can have a dialogue on that and you must be prepared for that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: 1 am prepared to have a debate on it with Mr. Bosu in camera or with camera. But this is a hard fact though it is far from satisfactory where we wanted to be. Today India has undertaken Rs. 2800 crores worth of projects. Mr. Bosu, can you tell me a single developing country which has undertaken such projects which requires sophisticated technology?

AN HON MEMBER: China

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: China is a developed country. Therefore, China is treated as a separate part. I am talking of the developing group of nations. Even in the international world they are treated separately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Brooke Bond buying buffalo meat in Aurangabad at Rs. 3 a kilo and exporting it at Rs. 60 a kilo? Kindly see how much money they are bringing home.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Bosu, I understand your obsession with the multinationals and I, would be happy to do away with their influence as much 'as we can. But

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee] that is a different issue. I am talking on a completely different aspect. (Interruptions). Therefore, my point is that we are trying to emphasise on value added items. In one of the areas there are certain problems also. Take the case of leather. order to encourage the value added items so far as leather export is concerned, we are poviding cash assistance to the finished poducts and we are imposing export duty on semi-finished items. Therefore, this is a constant exercise which we are making. And today, we are not merely exporting raw materials, we not merely exporting traditional items. Today, one of the major components of our export trade is finished, products, manufactures, machinery, equipments and machine tools. Therefore Sir, I do hope it be possible for us to go in the right direction. I seek the support of House to attain the targets which we have fixed for the current year, i.e., Rs. 7100 crores in absolute having a modest growth rate of per cent.

With these words, I once again express my thanks to the hon. Members.

श्री शिच कुमार सिंह ठाकूर (खंडवा) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अनभाषीराइण्ड पावरलूम्स को टैक्स-मार्क दे कर रेगूलर किया जाए। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएं।

and Handicrafts

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may discuss with him. We have to take up another Ministry's Demands now.

I shall now put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Commerce to the vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of these cut motions may be put separately. I hope nobody wants that.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 7, 10, 11, 14, 31 to 43, 86 to 95, 108 to 130, 139, 146, 154, 155, 159 to 164 and 188 to 204 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

76,21,29,000

41,76,48,000

Demands for grants 1980 -81 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce Voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Dema		and on account	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant Voteed by the House	
1	2		3	4		
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	
M	INISTRY OF COM	MERCE				
11	Ministry of Commerce	72,81,000*		93,70,000		
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	136,52,12,000	21,73,66,000	272,88,01,000	43,47,34,000	
19	Textiles, Handloom					

20,59,47,000

37,05,20,000

D.G. (Genl.) 414 Min. of Ext. Aff.

17.21 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENE-RAL), 1980-81—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Ac-

the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

Demand for Grant 1980-81 in respect of the Minis ry of External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Shabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Dema d for Grant on account Voted by the House on 14-3-1980			Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the vote of the House		
1	2		3		4		
			Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MINIST	RY OF EX	(TERNA)	L AFFAIRS				
31 Min	nistry of Ex Affairs	ternal •	45,88,82,000	6,45,72,00	0 91,77,65,000	12,91,45,000	

^{*}Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may make a statement on the Demands.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL. AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for the few minutes allow to me for making a very short statement. At this stage I do not propose to take much time or to make a long speech. It would not be proper to anticipate the views of the hon. Members which I am sure are going to be extremely useful and illuminating, and to which I propose to respond at the end of the debate. However. there is one point on which I want to take the House into confidence and say a few words. / What I wish state is as follows.

I should like to take a few minutes of the House to refer to Kampuchea. India's relations with Kampuchea go back to several centuries. The Temples of Angkor Vat are a vivid testimony of the interaction between the cultures of our two countries. Indeed, no other country in the Indo-China peninsula is linked to India as Kampuchea is. It is a cherished relationship. The gentle people of that highly cultured country have unfortunately suffered very greatly for no fault of their own. Our hearts have sone out in sympathy to the people of Kampuchea, and India has done whatever it could to alleviate their suffering. We shall continue to do so.

It is clear that "the situation in Southeast Asia requires a reduction