

रेलवे स्टेशन में लगे लोकोमोटिव (की मरम्मत करवायी) : (क) कलकत्ता से बंगलुरु तक और बंगलुरु की ओर के लिए जारी किये गये टिकटों की दैनिक संख्या 550 और मारवाड़ की ओर से स्टेशनों के लिए 377 है ।

(ख) कालना में 1 घण्टा/2 घण्टा दिल्ली बंगलुरु तक एक घंटे 31/32 जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का निर्धारित ठहराव 4 मिनट है । कालना में उन गाड़ियों से होने वाले यात्रायात के लिए ठहराव का यह समय पर्याप्त माना गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Liquidation of Impact Publications Limited, Delhi

2400. SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Impact Publications Limited of C-7, Nizamuddin East, Delhi has been liquidated; and

(b) whether the Registrar of Companies has verified the real identities of the foreign share-holders and modes of remittances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) As per records of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, the company is not in the process of liquidation.

(b) No Sir, Since the Company has made no profits, the question of remittances by way of dividends to any share-holder abroad has not arisen.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REFUSAL BY AND PORT AND DOCK WORKERS' FEDERATION TO LOAD RICE AND GROUNDNUTS ON SHIPS BOUND FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported refusal by Port and Dock Workers' Federation to load rice and groundnuts on ship bound for foreign countries."

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Shri S. R. Kulkarni, President, All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation is reported to have issued a statement on 2nd August, 1973 that loading of Basmati Rice and Groundnut for export would not be permitted in view of the acute shortage of these commodities in India. No Basmati Rice was being loaded for export at that time and the statement only expressed the intention not to permit shipments of Basmati Rice in future when such a contingency arose.

One vessel 'SALAVAT' commenced loading about 2,000 tonnes of groundnut kernels, besides other cargo, for Soviet Union on 28th July at Bombay Port. The loading operations continued till 5th August, 1973, when a quantity of 1,397 tonnes of groundnut kernels was loaded. The Federation is reported to have withdrawn the boycott on the 6th August. It has, however, reiterated its decision not to permit export of Basmati Rice.

The position in regard to export of Groundnut and Basmati Rice is as under:

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Groundnut A small quantity (hardly 0.5 per cent of the total production) of hand picked selected groundnut is exported every year. The item is a value added product and fetches high price. We have built up an export market for HPS groundnut over a period of years and in the country's interest and in the interest of credibility and continuity, we like to maintain the export market in spite of fluctuations in production in a particular year. Further, the oil content in HPS groundnut is comparatively less and it is mainly intended for table use. The Foreign Exchange earned by this export helps us in the import of oil.

Basmati Rice Since 1962, with a view to earning Foreign Exchange a limited quantity of superior Basmati rice is being exported. This rice is being mainly exported to certain traditional markets in the Middle East, where a demand has been created. On an average about 0.003 per cent of the total production of rice is exported annually. This superior Basmati rice is consumed by affluent sections of the society and this enables us to import 3/4 times of wheat/coarse grains. This is in the interest of the weaker sections of the society.

The Hon. Members will appreciate that the decision to export a limited quantity of HPS groundnut and superior Basmati rice is in the best interest of the country. Steps are being taken to explain the position to the Port and Dock Workers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Sir, the issues involved in this call-attention motion need the attention not only of the Minister for Transport and Shipping but for some issues also of the Minister for Commerce and Minister for Agriculture. They might be permitted to give necessary clarifications when some specific questions are put to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER The main motion is directed to the Minister of Shipping and Transport.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

When you listen to the questions, I am sure, Sir, you will direct the other Ministers also to give replies. I leave it to your judgment.

MR. SPEAKER I will direct them to make statements independently on some other occasion, but we will not part with the convention that only the Minister to whom the motion is addressed will reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

The All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation has established that the organized working class in this country can sometimes defend the economic interests of the country better than even the Government especially when the Government fails.

Sir, the Federation has raised two very relevant issues. One is the export of Basmati rice and the other is export of groundnuts through ships. When the country faces famine and scarcity and when there is scarcity of essential commodities in this background on any ground to export such essential commodities is not only wrong but it is a callous and criminal attitude. It can be argued that some of the contracts were made earlier. But I wish to point out to you—and I would also seek clarification from the Minister concerned—that in this very House a solemn assurance was given to the House that when we were facing conditions of famine and scarcity old contracts would have to be respected but no new contracts would be entered into by which people would be subjected to hardships. As late as July 1973 certain contracts had been entered into and this means not only breach of assurance and promise given in this House but I may be permitted to argue it might even mean breach of privilege. Through proper procedure I will try to raise the issue on a separate occasion.

I wish to point out to you that there are two concrete issues which are to be clarified separately by the Minister. One is regarding the export of groundnuts and the other is regarding the export of Basmati rice.

As regards the loading operations on the Soviet ship, SALAVAT, carrying consignment of groundnut to the Soviet Union, the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation officially received a certain communication. The information that is available from the sources of trade union organisation reveals certain facts, and I would like to seek clarification from the Minister concerned regarding these facts.

Firstly, it has been decided by the Port and Dock Workers' Federation that they would lift the boycott on the shipment of groundnuts on the basis of certain assurances. Is it true that one of the assurances given by Soviet Russia is that the balance shipment of 2,000 to 2,500 tonnes of groundnuts will be postponed to better times in terms of domestic crops? The second assurance seems to be that the exporters have agreed to divert the remaining consignment immediately to an oil mill in Bombay and the Government would sell oil at controlled rates—a very fine assurance. It is reliably learnt that the Head of the Soviet Export Mission in Moscow has conveyed to the President of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, Shri Kulkarni, that the Soviet Government would consider favourably any request for edible oil supply as an adjustment for the groundnut being exported provided the request came through proper quarters. Probably they feel that this request should not come publicly through the Dock and Transport Workers' Federation but that the Indian Government should send the necessary request.

I am glad that Soviet Russia has taken a correct posture that they

would be prepared to send edible oils to this country as an adjustment for the groundnuts that would be exported not now but when there is a better position in terms of the economic situation in the country.

As far as Basmati rice is concerned, I would like to have certain specific information. There is a report about the likely export of 7000 tonnes of Basmati rice by the State Trading Corporation to various foreign countries in the next few days. Remember 7000 tonnes. The State Trading Corporation has entered into contracts in July 1973 when the Government clearly knew about the acute shortage and the rise of prices in the country. It is our information and I would like the Minister to confirm it if STC has invited global tenders for the sale of 5000 tonnes of superior quality Basmati rice and they are awaiting quotations from the foreign buyers. I would like to know whether this information is correct. Our information through trade union circles is that 1000 tonnes are likely to go to Kuwait, 600 tonnes to Karanje Jeewanjee, Port Louis, 20 tonnes to J S Teja, Kandla, and twenty tonnes are likely to be sent to Japan. 5,000 tonnes are to be sent to a certain destination about which trade union circles have received a certain information, and I would like to have it confirmed. As regards the 5,000 tonnes of Basmati rice, the STC has invited global tenders and it is reliably understood that a private party from Japan is going to lift this rice from India and the quantity is 5,000 tonnes of Basmati rice. It is reliably learnt that already the query is being made and the quotations are already sent. I would like to know whether this information is correct.

It is also learnt that the STC has already stocked 12,000 tonnes of Basmati rice in the godowns owned and controlled by the Food Corporation of India and the stocking arrangements are extremely bad. During the last two months about five ship-loads

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

of rice are reported to have been exported from the Kandla Port and I would also like to know if this information is correct.

There is some information provided by the Current Topics of the Times of India of to-day which says:

"It is shocking that at a time when the country is facing a grave food crisis and prices are sky-rocketing, the unloading of food ships in the Bombay Port is much slower than it used to be seven years ago when the country passed through another period of acute scarcity...."

This seems to be the result of hurried buying of wheat in the U.S. by the Indian Supply Mission there. But the slow-down is at least partly the result of the sickeningly familiar lack of co-ordination between the various departments on the one hand and the negligence, bordering on callousness, on the part of the Food Corporation of India officials on the other."

This is what has been said in the Current Topics. This is a very dangerous trend. I would like to know if this is correct.

Therefore, after having posed certain questions and having sought certain information, I would concretely like to know from you if the various shipments of foodgrains to which I have made a reference and the countries to which I have made a reference are correct. I would also like to know whether the communication received by the Chairman of the Port & Dock Workers Federation from the Soviet authorities concretely suggesting that if through proper channels a communication is sent, they are willing to send edible oils, is our Government willing to meet the Soviet authorities and make the necessary request?

In the end I would like to make one submission. Some of the quarters

close to the Government think that in order to get some food that is required for the vulnerable sections of the population—there is also a reference to it in this statement which I received just a minute before 12 noon where it is stated that Basmati is not utilised by the vulnerable sections of the population.

Of course, we are supposed to digest only milo. As far as the question of woollen cloth is concerned, Indians must put on the wollen rags, —that is the concept of free India. Leaving this aside for the moment, I would like to know definitely about one thing. It has been said that you will send good basmati rice to other countries and in return get coarse grains. Is it your approach that you would not make any effort to give better type of rice, even for the vulnerable sections of our society, and that as far as the common man is concerned, they have only to take only that type of foodstuffs that you want them to take, and the good one is to be sent abroad? I do not know what the approach of the Government in this matter is. I want to know about one thing. Even what is meant for pigs in the United States, you have been taking it for granted that Indian citizens can consume here.

I have put specific questions to the hon. Minister. In the end I would say this. I have raised several issues and addressed them to the Minister of Shipping and Transport. Not that he is incapable of dealing with these issues, but since there are certain issues which are connected with the Ministers of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture, since the hon. Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture are present here in the House, if the Minister for Shipping is not able to furnish the necessary information, these two Ministers may kindly be permitted to give the necessary clarifications in the matter.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Many topics have been raised by my hon.

friend Mr Madhu Dandavate and with my limited knowledge I will try to explain and satisfy him and try to set his doubts at rest. I will deal with such issues first which directly relate to my Ministry. He has complimented the organised working class in the ports to have drawn the attention of the country and of the Government in this behalf by calling a halt and asking for a boycott for loading groundnut and basmati rice on ships. I am sure Sir that if they knew the entire background perhaps they would not resort to the boycott and I trust they would revise their decision to do so which I understood they have already done. I would beg of my friend to kindly appreciate this. After all, what are we exporting? How was this export built up? Trade and foreign trade especially cannot be built up overnight. It takes years and years of patient effort to build up our export trade and in the context with a view to maintain continuity, a certain amount of basmati rice has been exported over the years as I said, since 1962. And as I said earlier, export of one tonne of basmati rice enables us to fetch 3 to 4 tonnes of wheat, and milo a little more. I won't go into the prices now. I have got figures regarding prices with me. But the fact remains that basmati rice is really not an article of consumption if I may say so with great respect of the common people, it is only on occasions that they make use of it. It is only the affluent sections and the better-off sections, including Mr Madhu Limaye, who use it. And I can assure him that if Mr Madhu Limaye accepts my invitation, I will not give him basmati rice. May I point out that we need today milo, we need wheat. We get at least four times of foodgrains by sparing one tonne of Basmati. By sending one tonne of foodstuff if we can get 4 tonnes or 5 tonnes of milo or wheat I would rather get them by exporting basmati. So, that is exactly the question now.

So far as edible oils are concerned, regarding groundnut, may I say, we export hardly 0.5 per cent of our total produce? We have to import as far as this year 1973-74 is concerned, as much as 1,12,122 tonnes of edible oils. By October, 1973, we have to have as much as 70,000 tonnes imported of these edible oil, and balance by March, 1974. We must have them. Also, we should know that one tonne of groundnut exported fetches us 1 1/2 tonnes of edible oil. That means the price that one ton of groundnut fetches in foreign exchange is 200 pound in sterling. (Interruptions)

MR SPFAKER: No interruption please. Let him reply. Don't disturb him.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR SIR: I was saying that one ton of groundnut—hand-picked selected groundnut—it is not the ordinary variety—has got a relatively lesser content of oil than the ordinary variety of groundnut that we use in Vanaspathi Oil Mills here in India. So if we export this variety of groundnut it may fetch us £200 per tonne. We are buying edible oil at £115. I think it will be much better to have edible oil.

The hon. Member just now referred to a settlement that has been reached and the withdrawal of the boycott. He made a mention about the Soviet Union, a friendly country. It has promised that if Government-to-Government effort is made in this regard they would be able to export oil to us. So far, we are not getting edible oil from the Soviet Union. We are trying to get some sub-flower oil from them. Certainly this thing can be considered. On the question of tender in respect of 5,000 tonnes, as I have already stated, we are exporting only 0.003 per cent of total production of rice, that is, about 40 to 43 million tonnes per year. Out of that, we are only exporting 25,000 to 30,000 tons of basmati rice consumed by the affluent society. So, naturally, I think, my friend, Prof. Dan-

[Shri Raj Bahadur] davate, will appreciate when I say that the country needs foreign exchange. If we need foreign exchange certainly, we should export. He said that there was certain lack of coordination between the Transport and Shipping and Food Ministries and as a result of this, there was delay in unloading of food ships. There was slower rate of discharge in the Bombay port about two months back or so. That was so because of certain demands of the labour. But, I should state here that I and my colleague, Shri Shinde, both, attended to this problem. We flew to Bombay one day and we settled that. And we came to a firm understanding that about 2,000 tonnes of foodgrains every day and about 650 or 700 tonnes of fertilizers every day will be discharged by the labour and that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will look to it. There is enough of coordination; we keep in touch with each other and I can assure him that he should have no apprehensions on this score.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, with your permission, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: This system of asking for clarifications for every question should be discouraged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you permit me, then I shall seek a clarification. There were two things to which I had made a reference. While trying to build up the case I said that we are sending them something so that we can get something from that country.

The Soviet Government have been saying that when the local crop is better, then only the groundnut should be sent to them. On that ground, the Federation had lifted their boycott. There is a plea just now that the shipment should not be sent, to which I have made a specific reference. I also made a reference to the various quantities that were sent

abroad—whether that is correct or not, that is for you to say. You have also not reacted to the reference made. So, I want to know whether the figures quoted by me are correct.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as export is concerned, the dock workers will certainly cooperate in the context of the present situation. As I explained, we export a large quantity of groundnut and rice to the Soviet Union and they will appreciate it. As I said, now, the new contract is with regard to the export of groundnut to Soviet Union. The trade agreement with the Soviet Union is in the process of implementation. I must say that I will not take any recourse to alibi in this behalf because trade has to be continued.

Even if there is a lean year, we cannot simply say that we shall break off because it is a lean year and we shall pick it up again later. That is impossible; we cannot pick it up again. Therefore, even if the production is less, we have got to continue it. This year, as against 60 lakhs tonnes, the production is only 39 lakhs tonnes of groundnut. But even then we have to part with some quantity.

So far as the quantities under tender are concerned, I have not made any secret about it. The tenders are going to be opened either today or in the next few days, and these are for 5000 tonnes of basmati rice for various countries. My hon. friend has got a better list than I in regard to the countries to which it is being exported. 1177 tonnes of sela rice is also under tender. So, there is no question of any secrecy about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am afraid that this issue on the face of it is likely to appeal in an emotional way. That is how some of my colleagues must have felt exercised about it. The moment we read somewhere that essential commodities like rice and groundnut are being exported, they naturally feel concerned.

But if we give a second thought to it and also see the explanation that has been given, I am sure that any reasonable person would be convinced of it.

I am sure none of my colleagues here would agree that basmati rice which sells at Rs. 3 k.g., and is the costliest rice even in the best of times, is really the rice which the common man or even the middle income group man can afford to take.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Then, let him cut his quota in the ration and give it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How much ration could we cut, and how much can be given that way?

Hardly one per cent of the society in this country has an income which is above Rs. 300 p.m. I think it is just 1.7 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is he replying to the call-attention on behalf of the hon. Minister?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should Prof. Madhu Dandavate feel hurt? I am only asking for some clarification.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): He has no questions to ask, I think.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have questions to ask.

It is only 0.3 per cent of the community, whose income is above Rs. 1000, which purchases basmati rice. Are my hon. friends going to plead the cause of this tiny percentage of rich people and say that even the few thousand tonnes which are being exported, in return for which we get four times the amount in terms of foreign exchange which would enable us to get food and other scarce commodities like diesel oil, crude oil

and other things which are essential for our farmers, should be stopped?

Are we going to be so short-sighted as to that we shall make a prestige issue or emotional issue out of it and say that Government should not export even this small quantity? This is the question which I want to ask. Are Government going to be brow-beaten by this type of questions and posers that are being placed before them?

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: If they do so after meeting the minimum requirements of the citizens, that would be all right, but they are not doing so.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, as far as rice is concerned, may I ask Government to allay the fears of those people who say that rice would be available to them only if this export is stopped? Will Government assure them that other qualities of rice would be made available to them in Bombay as against these few thousand tonnes which are being exported? I think that it should not be difficult for Government to do so.

Will Government give this assurance to the people of Bombay where this rice would otherwise have been distributed? So far as rice is concerned, I am sure our fear also will be allayed if 7,000 tonnes of rice of other quality can be made available in Bombay or nearby region for public distribution. You export this superior quality to earn four times more value.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Ujjain): What about *sela chaval*?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The next question is about groundnut. The *Salavat* is taking groundnut to USSR. As you know, groundnut prices in this country have really shot up. I was surprised to see the other day that in a town like Nagpur the price is Rs. 6.50 per kg. whereas *akrot* in

[Shri Vasant Sathe]
Shamun's place sells at Rs 450 per kg. That means, groundnut has become costlier than even a luxury article like akrot—it is like basmati in reverse. When countries like the USSR are willing to postpone the lifting, why should we not allow this postponement? Secondly, are Government willing to make an arrangement with the USSR that as against this groundnut, they should divert, in terms of value, some of the wheat which they have purchased at a lower price from USA? (Interruptions) They diverted to Bangladesh. Why should we not get wheat at a cheaper price from them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) From your grandfather?

SHRI VASANT SATHE Your grandfather purchased it from your god-uncle Nixon.

Therefore, will Government consider this exchange? If that is done, that would be some solace.

Lastly, I was told in reply to my unstarred question that last year we imported 48,200 tonnes of edible oil and 75,900 tonnes of rape seed. This year, in 1973-74, we are going to import 1,90,000 tonnes of edible oil and 93,000 tonnes of rape seed or equivalent oil. I want confirmation of these figures. I want to know how much are Government going to get in exchange for groundnut either in the form of oil from USSR or better still, wheat at a lower price as I have suggested.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR So far as the export of basmati is concerned I repeat that it is only the superior type of basmati. As for sela also, I am told it is par-boiled basmati rice. I also repeat that the quantity involved is 0.0003 per cent of the total production.

As for an assurance to the people of Bombay that 7,000 tonnes of ordi-

nary rice in lieu of this would be provided, I am sure that this export will not have the slightest effect on the availability or provision of necessary foodgrains to the people of Bombay. I can give this assurance that it will not make any dent at all, particularly this being basmati rice.

About the exchange of wheat instead of oil, that is a question which I think the Food Ministry might take into account if they make such a request. But I do not know, I cannot make any such recommendation.

About the figures, whether the figure is what I quoted just now or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE On this, why don't you ask the Agriculture Minister or the Commerce Ministry to reply? They are sitting there. A good suggestion is being made. We want a reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR Now, about the figure I do not have the figure for rape seed but I have got the figure of the total quantity of oil that we are going to import, it is 1,12,122 tonnes to be exact, for 1973-74 as against his figure of 1,19,000 tonnes. My figure is from a source which I can say is authentic. I do not know from which source his figure has been given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Hand-picked.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR I am not talking about hand-picked, I am talking about the total quantity of oil to be imported. You said it is 1,19,000. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER There is very little difference between your figures and his. It is all right.

Shri Jagannath Mishra

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) :
जिम विषय पर चर्चा बन रही है मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके दो पहलू हैं। प्रथम यह कि जब देश में अन्नाभाव हो तो विदेशों को क्या हम अन्न की आपूर्ति करें ? अगर हा तो क्यों ? इसका क्या औचित्य हो सकता है ? इसलिये मैं इंग्लैंड की बात किये बिना अपना ध्यान इन्हीं दो मुद्दों पर केन्द्रित करूँगा और अन्न में मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ सफाई चाहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे देश में कुछ वाममयी चावल और ग्राउन्डनट बाहर भेजा जाता है और भेजा जा रहा है। वैसे यह सुनने में थोड़ा देखने में उग अभाव की स्थिति में और ताजुल खान में उचित नहीं लगता परिणाम में नहीं लगता। किन्तु जब हम उस पर विचार करते हैं और गौर से इस पर ध्यान देते हैं तो इसके पीछे जो आशय है उस भी हम नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश में राष्ट्र के लिये हमें जहाँ तक हम जानते हैं जिसको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है। अगर हमारे यहाँ सुख डालें और अन्न में अभाव है तो उसका इलाज यही है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो और इस निमित्त क्या व्यवसाय और क्या कृषि, दाना के लिये हम बाहर से सामान मगाने की आवश्यकता होता है जिसके लिये हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज चाहिये। हम अपने यहाँ उत्तम कांडे उत्तम चावल आदि सामान जो उत्पादन करने हैं और उसमें इनवेस्टमेंट करने हैं, उन्हें हमें एक्सपोर्ट के लिये छोड़ देना चाहिये। अभी जो बासमती चावल और ग्राउन्डनट का एक्सपोर्ट करना है उसका हमने पहले से ही उन देशों के साथ कांट्रैक्ट कर रखा है। इन बातों क्या यह उचित नहीं है कि हम अपने कांट्रैक्ट पर कायम रहें ? अगर हम नहीं रहते हैं तो क्या इसका बुरा असर देश के ऊपर नहीं पड़ेगा ? इसके जो आलोचक हैं उनको जानकारी होनी चाहिये और इसके औचित्य को उनको समझना

चाहिये। फिर यह भी निर्विवाद है कि हम जो फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्जित करने हैं इस तरह से उससे हम जो विषम स्थिति हमारे सामने है उसका सामना करने में सक्षम हो सकते हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये सब बाने हैं तो क्या यह निर्विवाद नहीं है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट और ग्राउन्डनट का एक्सपोर्ट तर्कपूर्ण और न्यायसंगत है ? अगर यह सत्य है तो आल इंडिया पोर्ट एंड डाक वर्कर्स फेडरेशन अध्यक्ष ने जो कर्मचारियों में असहयोग का ह्वाला किया है और जहाजों के मालिकों में सहयोग न करने को कहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने वह ठीक नहीं कर रहे हैं उन्हें भाकावेश में आकर काम नहीं करना चाहिये और खास कर वह काम जिसका असर देश और विदेश पर पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार दृढ़ता से इस समस्या का समाधान करे, ताकि हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय तथा वैदेशिक सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने न पाये, उनमें किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी न आये। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस हड़ताल से हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा, क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सरकार की क्रेडिटबिलिटी घातक नहीं होगी, रूम जैसे मित्र राष्ट्र से हमारा क्या सम्बन्ध विषाक्त नहीं हो जायेगा जिसका जहाज खड़ा है और सामान लादा नहीं जा रहा है ? देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठोस और सुदृढ़ रखने के लिये क्या विदेशी मुद्रा नितान्त आवश्यक नहीं है ? वैदेशिक व्यापार के विकास के लिये जब दूसरे देशों ने अपने बैंक्स को टाइटन किया है तो क्या हमारा ऐसा करना अनुपयुक्त है ? मैं सभी प्रश्नों का स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ ताकि पोर्ट और डाक के कर्मचारी, आल इंडिया वर्कर्स फेडरेशन के पदाधिकारी, पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन के पदाधिकारी तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति इसे ठीक से सुन-समझ ले

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

और एक्सपोर्ट का काम निविद्यन रूप से चले और देश के व्यवसाय एवं प्रतिष्ठा पर कोई आघात नहीं आवे ।

श्री राज बहादुर श्रीमान्, मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कुछ उत्तर देने की चेष्टा करूँगा । माननीय सदस्य ने यह उचित ही कहा है कि आज की इस कठिनाई में यदि चावल या मगफनी के मसम से निर्यात किया जाये, तो वह युक्ति-संगत नहीं लगता है । लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया कि इसके पीछे जो भी नीति है, और जो भी कारण है अगर उनका पूर्ण रूप से विश्लेषण और स्पष्टीकरण हो, तो हमारे जिन कर्मचारी-वर्ग ने उस जहाज का बायकाट किया वह भी ममता जायेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह जो स्पष्टीकरण हम आज सदन में दे रहे हैं जिसको हम उन लोगों तक पहुँचाने की चेष्टा करेंगे उसको देखते हुये जो सन्देह और आशङ्कया उन्होंने व्यक्त की है, वे दूर हो जायेगी ।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमें अपने व्यापार को चालू रखने के लिए और एक स्वाभिमानिनी राष्ट्र के नाते अपने मुहाहिदों और कामरता को पूरा करने के लिये, हर प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है । हम ने 'प्राण जाये पर वचन न जाई' की प्रथा को निभाना है (ध्वजवाक्य) ऐस हट्टे-बट्टे बैठे हैं—श्री मधु निमये को देख कर प्यार आता है । फिर वह कहते हैं कि मर रहे हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा है कि देश में उन लोगों का अधिक उत्पादन किया जाये जिनका हम निर्यात करा है । मेरे माननीय सहयोगी श्री शिन्द, ने यज्ञ बताया है कि खाद्य मन्त्रालय विशेष रूप से इस बात के लिये मचेष्ट है कि बासमती का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये । कुछ योजनाये उनके विचारधीन है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब वे योजनाये स्वीकृत और कार्यान्वित होगी, तो उनका जो उद्देश्य है, उसकी पूर्ति होगी ।

श्री आर० बी० बडे (खरगोन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डाक कर्मचारियों का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि ये इतने जागरूक हो गये हैं कि उन्होंने निर्यात करने के लिये बासमती चावल और ग्राउन्डनट को शिप पर लोड करने से इन्कार कर दिया । हमको 56 लाख टन ग्राउन्डनट चाहिये, जब कि मिक 36 लाख टन उपलब्ध है । इस स्थिति में ग्राउन्डनट को बाहर भेजने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी है ? आज देश में सब और अरान पडा है नट-माग हो रही है, पुनिय का बन्दोबस्त हा रहा है और होम मिनिस्टर साहब कर रहे हैं कि ना एण्ड आर्डर की मिचुगशन खराब हो रही है । बम्बई में शिव मेना न दुताने नट कर तल का उचिन मात्रा पर बेका है । उन का भाव, दस, ग्यारह रुपये किलो हा गया है, जो हम ने आज तक नहीं देखा है । हमारे मैन्युफैक्चरर्स का उचित फायदा मिलता है लेकिन टालडा या दाम पहन 25 पैस बढ़ाया गया, फिर 50 पैस बढ़ाया गया और फिर 75 पैस बढ़ाया गया । जब उन लोगो को पता फायदा पिनता है ना फिर वह दाम का बढ़ाया गया ?

मध्य प्रदेश में श्री मेठी न खली बाहर भेजना बन्द कर दिया है । हमारे गहा की सब प्रायल मिज बन्द हो गई है । ऐसा कहा गया है कि बम्बई ने एक बहुत बडे व्यापारी खेमजी भाई आनन्दजी भाई से दो लाख रुपये ले कर मृगकली ने जाने की परमिशन दे दी गई । हमारा यहा में मृगकली बम्बई चली गई है और वहा में एक्सपोर्ट हुई है । मध्य प्रदेश से पचबोस हजार टन मृगकली एक्सपोर्ट हो गई है । इस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारे यहा काश्नकारो को बोने के लिए मृगकली का बीज नहीं मिलता है, और अगर मिलता है, तो वह 325 रुपये क्विटल के भाव पर । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मृगकली का निर्यात न किया जाता, तो क्या वह सस्ते दामो पर न मिलती ।

सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के लिये रक्षा को ग्राउंडनट भेज रही है। यदि वह यहाँ के काश्तकारों को सस्ता बीज देती और जनता को मसूने दामों पर तेल देती, तो जनता उस को धन्यवाद देती। कल ही ग्राउंडनट के बारे में जो प्रश्न श्री पाटिल ने पूछा था, वह इस प्रकार है :

"whether the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation will export more than 7000 tonnes of oil cakes this year?"

The reply given was:

"The Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation would be exporting 12600 tonnes of groundnut extraction this year".

मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में ठोर भर रहे हैं। क्योंकि उनके खाने के लिए चारा और खरी नहीं मिलती है। मिर्च बन्द हो गई है। उन के पाम खली नहीं है। इसके बावजूद गुजरात में 12 000 टन खली बाहर भेजी गई है, जहाँ की मगफली की फल फल हो गई है। यदि सरकार मगफली की बाहर न भेजती और उस को यहाँ ही एम्स्ट्रेट करती, तो हमारे लोगों को खाने को मिलता। सरकार ने इस तरह कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

मेरे दो पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने मगफली और चावल को बाहर भेजने की अच्छी वक्तान की है।

Pleading a bad case in the best way शायद उन का उद्देश्य है कि रक्षा को बाममनी चावल भेजना चाहिए। हमारे लोगों की वह न मिले, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। हमारे लोगों को धनूरा मिला माइलो और लोहे के टुकड़ों मिला चावल खाने को मिलता है। क्या मेरे मित्र चाहते हैं कि यहाँ के लोगों को बाममनी चावल नहीं मिलना चाहिए ?

खली के लिए सरकार ने यू० के०, जापान और जी० डी० और० से कंक्टेशन मागे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या कितना

ग्राउंडनट और कितना चावल भेजने वाली है। इसके बारे में किम-किम देश के माय कन्ट्रैक्ट किये गये हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर जहाँ तक डाक मजदूरों को मुबारकबाद देने की बात है, मैं भी आप के साथ शामिल हूँ। लेकिन जिस भावना से आपने मुबारकबाद दी है, वह भावना मेरी नहीं है। आप ने किमी और भावना में दी है, लेकिन मेरी भावना यह है कि डोक-वर्कम ने हमें कठिन समय में इन देश का और हमारा माय दिया है। उन्होंने अभी भी जो काम किया है वह सद्भावना से किया है, मैं उनकी नीयत पर शक नहीं करता।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरी बात कहा है, अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे क्षमा करेंगे। ही प्रश्न दोहराये गए हैं जो पहले पूछे जा चुके हैं, इस लिये मुझे अपने जवाबों को भी दोहराना पड़ेगा। एक बात उन्होंने नई कहा है—मध्य प्रदेश से खली चली गई, वहाँ चारे की कमी है, वहाँ से 25 हजार टन मगफली बम्बई चली गई,

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा गिधत में।

श्री राज बहादुर इन बातों में कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं आप की भाषा में नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। आप जिस भाषा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं हम लोग उसी भाषा में उत्तर नहीं देंगे हम लोग उसमें विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश का मगफली का कुल निर्यात ही 25-30 हजार टन का हुआ है, यदि मध्य प्रदेश से ही 25 हजार टन चली गई तो गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र जहाँ-जहाँ मगफली होती है, उन को क्या छान दिया। मुझे यादचर्य होता है, आप अपने प्राकण्डों को फिर से देखिये कि ठीक है या नहीं।

अब जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है कि जब पैदावार कम हुई है तो क्या भेजी जाये, इस बात को मैं बार-बार एक्सप्लेन कर चुका हूँ।

[श्री राज बहादुर]

फिर भी यदि आप आना देगे तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन इस में हाउस का समय खराब होगा।

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan)
People in the country are claiming for edible oil including groundnut oil. Vanaspathi factories are starved of raw materials and the whole country is facing this unprecedented crisis in edible oil. Vanaspathi and other. Despite this position, export of substantial quantities of groundnut and other essential commodities is being allowed. Will the hon Minister tell us the details of quantity of groundnut and other essential commodities in short supply in the country which have been contracted for export within the next six months or so? It is said that the Government have entered into a new contract for exporting 10,000 tonnes of rice to Canada, Japan and Kuwait. Will the Government review the export policy in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with a view to ensure

that contracts for exports are either cancelled or staggered? Even though Gujarat is a major groundnut producing State in our country, the selling price of groundnut oil in that State is more than in any other State in our country. What are the reasons for this and what steps government will take to ensure that the prices of edible oils in the country in general, and Gujarat in particular, are brought down?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR Again I may have to commit the offence of repeating what I have already said, because no new issue has been raised. He has repeated the question of a new contract, so far as groundnut is concerned.

SHRI K S CHAVDA I have asked for the figures for the next six months.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR If he is interested in figures, I shall give the figures. These are figures of production and export of groundnut.

Year	Production	Export
1968-69	46 31 lakh tonnes	37,000
1969-70	51 30 " "	36,000
1970-71	61 11 " "	26,000
1971-72	61 81 " "	27,000
1972-73	39 24 " "	13,000 (up to Dec '72)

So far as Russia is concerned, the Trade Plan agreement with USSR was entered into in 1972 for 15,000 tonnes against which these supplies are going to be made.

I think, this is all that I have to say about it. I do not have separate figures for Gujarat.

12 56 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELIMITATION ACT AND UP STATE LEGISLATURE (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) (AMDT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND