

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

impose a burden on the common man and also on the running industry.

Further, the undesirable features like the difference in the basic rate of tax on public and private companies, requirement regarding distribution of a statutory percentage of dividend in certain cases continue.

There are also a few inequitous provisions in the Finance Bill. Take, for instance, the increase in the incidence of tax on capital gains by bringing within its purview short term capital assets, those that are held for less than 24 months. This is really a serious hardship.

Certain measures have been proposed to check evasion. Take, for instance, cl. 19 and cl. 32 of the Finance Bill. There can be no two opinions about the fact that tax dodgers should be dealt with very severely. However, in order that the measures to check evasion may not hit the honest assessee, it is necessary that the provision relating to concealment of income for income-tax, for under-valuation of assets for wealth tax should apply only if the default is deliberate and wilful—I hope the hon. Finance Minister will bear these in mind—and the same is duly established by and independent authority.

I am happy that our Finance Minister a little while ago gave some guidelines which are for determining the value of assets. I think this is really very helpful. A margin of error of, say, 25 per cent is reasonable. The demand in respect of penalty should invariably be stayed till at least the second appeal stage.

May I also refer to another provision regarding the discretion given to the ITO to disallow payment for goods, services or facilities to the relatives of an assessee or a director of a company on grounds of being excessive or unreasonable not in keeping with legitimate business needs? Can any ITO in fairness be able to discharge the obligation cast on him by this provision? Valuation of goods and services is a very technical task.

श्री देवराव पाडिल (यवतमाल): सभापति महोदय, सादे छः बज गए हैं। रूलस के मुता-

बिक प्रब हाफ-एन-भावर डिस्केशन शुरू होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought the hon. Member would conclude in a minute or two so that another hon. Member could start tomorrow.

How long will the hon. Member take?

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Then we will have the half an hour discussion now.

18 34 hrs.

COTTON PRICES*

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, it is very rare that farmers' questions are discussed in this highest forum of the country. This being one of such rare occasions, even though the attendance does not warrant it, I thank you and the hon. Minister who will answer for this discussion.

The primary object of raising this discussion is to bring into focus the carefree manner in which farmers' questions are approached at the secretariat level and even at the political level of the Senior Cabinet Ministers, and how it is that what should normally be the due share of the farmer is denied him.

The question on which this discussion is based raised three points of principle on which the entire cotton policy should rest normally in any country which has something to do with agricultural development. The first was about the prices of raw cotton last year in the November-December period Statewise; the second was what were those prices now at the current market rates; in the third instance, the question raised was: do the Government propose to enforce support price for raw cotton? On all these three vital aspects, the answer given was that the prices of cotton in November-December were so and so, as if

the prices of raw cotton and ginned and pressed cotton were the same thing and as if the prices that are paid for ginned and pressed cotton were in the same proportion in which the farmers get their price. The question related to the price of raw cotton in the markets in various States. All the States have got regulated markets. The prices in important market centres are broadcast by the All India Radio. The Government of India has got market advisers offices attached to it. Had they cared to ask from these sources, the Minister could have come out with proper replies that the price of raw cotton was so much last year and so much this year. It is not so. It may appear to be an innocent slip on the face of it. No; it was the result of a deliberate design at the secretariat level. The fact is that the price of raw cotton for the last twenty years had been much below the so-called floor price. Every year the cotton cultivator is flooded in order that the mills and the traders could get huge profits at the cost of the farmer.

The idea of control over the price of cotton and textiles was born during the Second world war when the Imperial British Government on the basis of the slave economy in India designed that the troops should get their textile uniforms at the cheapest rates. They designed the mechanism of control, in such a way that the mills got cotton at the cheapest rates and they could sell goods to the troops at cheap rates—all at the cost of the cultivator. The mills were cornering huge profits in that way. It is very unfortunate that in spite of twenty years of Independence the same mechanism had continued and the same mills had been fattening at the cost of the cultivators and they funnelled their profits into wrong channels such as horse trading and horse racing. The authority concerned with the laying down of the policies was the Textile Commissioner's office and time and again the demand was made that, that office should either be abolished or transferred from the Commerce Ministry to the Agricultural Ministry. This demand was made not with a view to taking away any office from the Commerce Ministry but was made only with a view that the Agriculture Ministry which should normally look after the pro-

duction and the marketing of agricultural commodities should also be concerned with this office. Though named as the Textile Commissioner's office, it has nothing to do with the textiles; they only see to it that the price of raw cotton was reduced to the bottom and they have succeeded in that. Time and again the question of fixation of cotton price had been raised and it was admitted that the price fixed was unremunerative to the farmers. Just to satisfy us that they were also somewhat concerned with the farmers' lot, they used to say that they would give a remunerative price to the farmers. The ceiling price of cotton had been raised two or four times during the last twenty years but the floor price continues to remain at the same level and certainly did not rise in proportion to the ceiling price. Cotton is a commodity where hedging is possible and sort of wagering contracts are noticed; it is also a commodity where fortunes are either made or unmade by traders at the cost of cultivators.

And in this commodity, everywhere, and in all the years, when the cotton crop was coming into the mandies from the farms, the prices were at rock-bottom. Either because there was restriction on the movement or on holding, or a restriction on the holding by the mills or on the purchase by the mills, the prices were such.

Lastly, the Textile Commissioner's office has always been the quickest mechanism for revising upwards, because of the multipliers on the basis of controlled price of land which was supposed to be controlled. With this background we approached the Commerce Ministry last year for the removal of controls on cotton and he has been very pleased to concede our demand. What has been the result? When we requested that control on cotton should be removed, we did not envisage even in dreams that what he would do was that he would remove not only price control but also the control on the movement, the control on holding, and the control on credit and all such mechanisms which have been used time and again towards the farmer. But what has been the result? The price control was removed, namely, the ceiling price was removed, due to the movement control, due to credit control and also stock-holding control, and due to

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

the Indian Cotton Mills Federation's resolution not to purchase cotton for more than one month's stock, the cotton prices reached the rock bottom. When this fact had been tried to be brought before the House the administration comes in the way of reformer only from this point of view, and when they were asked for the price of raw cotton they gave the price of ginned cotton. It is common knowledge that the rate prevalent in Bombay, by any stretch of imagination, cannot be the rate of cotton prevalent in the cotton mills. What is the further result? The rates prevalent in Bombay also involve a large profit-margin; the government then did not have cotton price control.

Thirdly, the rates prevalent in Bombay have nothing to do with the abnormal charges under the pretext of processing, under the pretext of movement, under the pretext of handling or storage and even under the pretext of cost and the Government have absolutely no control, and therefore, this so called price control, the so-called idea of rice control on cotton has not been partial, but in effect was designed to develop and to be used solely for the mills.

With this background, when we requested the Ministry to remove the ceiling price, they promptly removed it, but they took care to see that cotton prices ruled at the bottom; when the cotton prices ruled at the bottom, this issue was raised before the House, and the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister vied with each other in answering that they are well above the floor price, as if the floor price has something to do with efficiency of prices. When it has been agreed that the prices of cotton, even according to the Government, in spite of their device in favour of the mills, are somewhere around the ceiling prices, which were prevalent two years back—that is the season, a year back—then it appeals to reason that when even prices fall below the ceiling price, the Government should have come but with prompt steps. But what is the result? The Minister promised in this very House that the restriction on stock-holding would be removed, but it takes two months for that order to go from New Delhi to Bombay, the order to the effect that Government have removed the restric-

tion. The Minister said that he would advise the Millowners' Association to rescind from their resolution that they would not purchase more than one month's quota—what is the result? The millowners have come out with a statement that "it is not the concern of the Minister to advise whether we should rescind from the resolution holding restrictions that more than one month's quota would not be purchased." So, either the Government should have amended control, and that too, with the sole object of supporting cotton at an economic price, or, they should not have the control. And in order to have that control, while fixing the price of raw cotton, they should take into account not the floor price but the support price, an efficient level of support price being the current ceiling price. The only remedy which, it seems to me, would be proper is that the Government will come out with a firm proposal of not only fixing the raw cotton price at the present ceiling price but assuring through the STC or the Food Corporation or through any other governmental agency, that the Government will not be the first to come into the market if the price rules below the so-called support price. The Government's intention should be firmly declared that even if the price rules sufficiently high above the so-called support price, the Government will purchase the cotton in a large way to avoid cornering of stocks by the so-called profiteers who go on cornering the stocks.

With this, I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister. It is for the first time that the farmers in India have started—they hope against hope and we have remembers of some revision somewhere in favour of the agriculturists. Let him now fix the price at a suitable level so that we can judge whether he is really interested in supporting agriculture.

The Minister has been saying all along that the real solution to the problem lies in increasing the per-acre yield of cotton. He knows more than anybody else that increasing per-acre yield costs money and money at a level much more than what the normal rain-fed cultivation of cotton would cost. Therefore, if it is necessary to increase the per-acre yield, it is all the more necessary to increase the

price of raw cotton and fix it not only at the ceiling, but at least 10 or 15 per cent more than that.

श्री बेबराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभा-पति महोदय, आज कपास उत्पादकों को उस के कपास का उचित मूल्य मिले, इस दृष्टि से इस मन्त्रालय को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए तथा काटन के लिये सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारित करने के लिए यह चर्चा उठाई गई है। आज अवस्था यह है कि रुई के लिये सपोर्ट प्राइस है, रुई व्यापारी कपड़ा मिलों को रुई बेचता है, इस लिये इस सपोर्ट प्राइस का लाभ केवल व्यापारियों और कपड़ा मिलों को मिलता है, किसान को इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। मैंने इस के बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि 1967-68 के लिये रा-काटन की सपोर्ट प्राइस क्या है, लेकिन मुझे उसका उत्तर रुई के बारे में दिया गया। इस का नतीजा यह है— हम हर साल चर्चा उठाते हैं, लेकिन रा-काटन के बारे में कोई पालिसी न होने से, किसान को सपोर्ट प्राइस देने की पालिसी न होने से हर साल किसान को लूटा जाता है। इसी साल एल-47 कपास का भाव 250 रु० था, लेकिन जब किसान का माल आया तो भाव 140 रु० हो गया। यह मन्त्रालय टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और मिल मालिक किसानों को लूटते हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि रा-काटन की प्राइस निश्चित करनी चाहिये। मैंने इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया था और उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन भी दिया था किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिये बहुत कुछ किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बक्त किसान ने कपास बेचा, किस भाव से बेचा तथा व्यापारियों ने उस माल को किस भाव से बेचा। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस की इन्क्वायरी करायें, क्योंकि किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये से लूटा गया है।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि कपास के बारे में (रा-काटन के बारे में) अपनी नीति निर्धारित करें। सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारित करें।

तीसरा सुझाव—एग्जीक्यूटिव प्राइस कमीशन

से रा-काटन का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। फिर भी अगर आप इस मामले को इस कमीशन को रेफर करते हैं तो उन से कहा जाय कि रा-काटन को जब किसान मार्केट में बेचता है, उस को उस का क्या मूल्य मिलना चाहिए— इस बारे में सुझाव दें।

चौथे—काटन कारपोरेशन के बारे में, किसान का रा-काटन परचेज करने के लिये, बफर स्टॉक बनाने के लिये, आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप जो सुझाव दे रहे हैं, उन को यदि प्रश्न की शकल में पूछें, तो उस से प्रोसीजर ठीक हो जायगा। “जैसे क्या आप यह सुझाव सोचने को तैयार हैं ?”

श्री बेबराव पाटिल : ये मेरे सवाल ही हैं, मैं इन के उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Cotton is the biggest commercial crop in the country. More than 20 lakh acres are under cotton cultivation. Though the acreage is highest in the world, still we have to import cotton worth Rs. 50 to 60 crores per year, because our per-acre yield is the lowest, being just one-third of that in the developed countries.

At present the Textile Commissioner is concerned with the distribution of cotton. Government should start one institution to look after the development of quality and increase the per-acre yield of cotton. Previously there was the Central Cotton Committee. That Committee had done quite a good job. Similarly, there should be one institution to look after the production side of cotton. At present we are importing cotton from other countries. I want to suggest that your imports should be organised in such a way that the imported cotton arrives in the market much before the Indian cotton comes to the market so that the imported cotton does not affect the price of Indian cotton. I want to make one more suggestion. This year the farmers have suffered. There is adulteration in cotton by mixing long staple cotton with the short staple variety,

[Shri S. R. Damani]

The ginning presses should be asked to put the number on the bales and if any bale is found to be adulterated the ginning press should be penalised. That way we can improve the quality of cotton. In Gujarat they are very strict. Digvijay is selling at Rs. 150 more and L147 is selling at something less. That is because there is no adulteration. Therefore, as I suggested to ginning presses should put their number so that if any bale is found to be adulterated they can be penalised.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Sir, I wish to put three brief questions. In a recent study of the import of PL. 480 aid to India the Gokhale Institution of Economics has posed the question as to how far the import of cotton under PL. 480 affected the price and production of raw cotton in India. The answer they found is that the data presented show that cotton production more or less stagnated after 1956-57. That is to say, from the year when PL. 480 agreement was entered into cotton production more or less stagnated. Although in this year the production of cotton has gone up by ten per cent the prices in West India mostly have fallen by 25 per cent. When international prices are much higher than the prices prevailing in India, how is it and why it is that the Government is not thinking of giving support to low prices of raw cotton in India? Since they are fixing some control over the ginned cotton or prepared cotton, is there any difficulty in giving some support to the farmers and having some control so far as production and sale of raw cotton is concerned?

श्री सुलशीदास जाधव (वारामती) : कपास के बारे में यहां सदन में बहुत मतबा चर्चा हुई है और कई एम० पी० ने मिनिस्ट्रीज से भी इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार जिस प्रकार दूसरे घनाज, गेहूं, ज्वार वगैरह खरीद लेती है उसी प्रकार कपास को भी खरीद कर क्यों नहीं स्टॉक कर लेती है। जिस प्रकार से सरकार खाद्यान्न के भाव फिक्स करके उनको खरीद लेती है उसी

प्रकार से कपास को भी डायरेक्टली काश्तकारों से खरीद लेना चाहिये। भ्राज ऐसा न होने से व्यापारी इसका फायदा उठाते हैं, काश्तकारों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार जो कपास इम्पोर्ट करती है उसके कारण इस देश की कपास के दाम बढ़ नहीं पाते हैं तो क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि देश में इतनी कपास को इम्पोर्ट करना नितान्त आवश्यक है?

तीसरे जहां तक कपास की पर एकड़ ईल्ड बढ़ाने की बात है, जब तक काश्तकार को कपास की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तब तक पर एकड़ ईल्ड किस प्रकार बढ़ सकती है?

चौथी बात यह है कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने और चीजों के लिये गोडाउन्स बना रखे हैं उसी प्रकार से कपास के लिये भी गोडाउन्स बना कर कपास का अधिक से अधिक स्टॉक क्यों नहीं करती है?

पांचवीं बात यह है कि इस देश में जो कपास के उत्पादक हैं उनकी हालत भ्राज बहुत ही खराब है लेकिन जो लोग उसकी कपास खरीद लेते हैं उनकी हालत ठीक है, यह चित्र हमारी आंखों के सामने दिन रात घूमता रहता है तो कपास के उत्पादकों की हालत को सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, I have given a chit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every day the Chair has to repeat that only those hon. Members whose names have come in the ballot will be allowed to ask questions. I have relaxed it in the case of those hon. Members who have given their names but those names did not come out in the ballot; because two hon. Members, whose names have come out in the ballot are absent, I

have given those hon. Members a chance. But I cannot give a chance to an hon. Member who gives the name on the spot.

SHRI SONAVANE : Sir, on a previous occasion you were kind enough to relax the rule. Since I have given my name.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to relax it today. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, I am entirely one with the views expressed by the hon. Members in favour of the farmers in our country and on a number of occasions, when I have had the opportunity to discuss this matter in the House I have said that Government will make every effort to reorient the policy in such a manner as to see that the maximum benefit will go to the producers. But to be able to do that we must look at the problem realistically. I do not think that an agitational approach, or an approach to make difference of opinion between the Ministries of Government will be of any use, because Government functions as one and Cabinet has joint responsibility. Whether the Ministry is in my charge, or in charge of somebody else, whether it is the Commerce Ministry or the Agriculture Ministry, the policy of the Government will be implemented by all the Ministries. It is this attitude of trying to create difference of opinion between Ministries that tends to create certain difficulties.

Memories are short and people tend to forget things which they do not wish to remember. When the question of de-control of cotton came last year, I had warned in this House that what we are asking for can lead to a certain amount of difficulties, at least in the short period. Over a period of time, I think it will stabilise, but there could be difficulties. I had said this in the House itself and I hope at least some of the hon. Members remember the warning given by me at that time.

19.00 hrs.

Now, suddenly they forget all that and think that because of certain things that we did not do prices have fallen. May I say

that if we had removed the movement restrictions or even if we were to remove the movement restrictions as they are today, I think, the bulk of the benefit will not go to the producers? I shall be happy to sit with hon. Members, who are interested in the producers, and discuss and explain to them how the bulk of the profit will go to the middlemen and not to the producers.

These were the basic reasons for us to introduce this and it is, if I may say so, quite wrong to say in the House that we did not know what we were doing. When I came before the House and announced the lifting of the control on prices of cotton, I had said exactly what we were going to do and it was that policy that was enforced. It will be misleading the House to say that the implications were not realised.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : It was not stated that you would indulge in the same practices of restrictions for the same reason of profiteering at the mill end.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I said, memories are short. I had exactly given in this House the restrictions that would be detailed and those restrictions were then supported because they were weighted in favour of the grower. I say again today that it is in favour of the grower and hon. Members, who think that the removal of those restrictions will be in favour of growers are again misleading the House and the country today.

Then, the question was raised about the answer that we had given in the House. May I, with all due respect, take a little time of the House and say that this question was raised by Shri Deorao Patil. It was starred question No. 1230 and the version that was given to us said :

"Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the price of cotton prevalent in each State?"

It is this price of cotton that we had to supply to the House. I had explained to the hon. Member that day that we had supplied that. I can understand the difference between cotton and *kapas* but when they talk of raw cotton, even in the report of the Agricultural Price Commission, set up by the Ministry of Agriculture about which they have been talking, the term 'raw cot-

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

ton has been used for ginned or lint cotton and not for *kapas*. So, let us not mix the facts when we are discussing a matter. Let us go on its own merits. Why do you create an agitational attitude to discuss something which stands on its own merits as because of this, one generally tends to cloud away the real facts beneath this ?

The whole point is that in cotton, as in any other agricultural commodity, we have not yet been able to establish the institutions which will give to the grower a stable price over a period of time. When there is a shortage of a particular agricultural commodity, the agriculturist rushes to grow that. By the time he has grown it, as others have followed his example, there are surpluses. Because there are surpluses he gets less price for it and because he gets less price for it, he tends to move to other agricultural commodities which have fetched better prices. By the time he has moved, this commodity in the next year has improved, while the commodity to which he has moved has not improved. Therefore the agriculturist is in this difficulty and that is the real point to emphasize and not which ministry deals with it or what answer is given or not given. That is only taking up the time of the House unnecessarily. That is the basic point to which we have to address ourselves.

May I say that Government are considering the question of setting up of commodity corporations which will, with the assistance of the necessary buffer stocks, go into the question of giving stable prices to agricultural commodities. That will be the real answer. The rest of it is only an agitational approach, if I may say so with all due respect to hon. Members, because I know their intentions are not bad but it is because of the difficulty in presentation that we get into this situation. The Government is addressing itself to the basic fundamental question of price stabilisation of agricultural products, specially of jute and cotton which fall under the Ministry of Commerce at the moment.

But may I say again in this House that it is a very difficult problem. It will not be of easy solution immediately and we

shall have to go into the question of sufficient resources to build up the buffer stocks, to acquire the necessary machinery to acquire the product and to distribute it.

And all that takes time. The House is aware that Government set up the Agricultural Marketing institution and in the number of years that it has been in existence, it has not been able to master the entire problem of foodgrains procurement and its distribution.

So, these difficulties are there. We are limited by our resources, by our difficulty, in creating this machinery. But this is the fundamental problem. This is a problem not only in this country but, may I say this problem is all over the world with regard to agricultural products and, in many countries where resources are available, they have gone into this institutional arrangement and also price support and in this we are also endeavouring in a modest way. It will be wrong for the Government to come forward here and make announcement of policies for which they will not have the institution to implement them. Therefore, the announcement that we make here with all the goodwill to do something better for the farmers has to be limited to the capacity and to the resources that we have today and it is this that we must build today to be able to meet the requirements of the farmers.

May I say my Ministry of Commerce, in co-operation with other Ministries that are dealing with this matter, are examining the possibility of setting up these two corporations, the corporation for jute and the corporation for cotton, so that the farmers can get the best price for their produce.

A number of questions have been asked. Mr. Supakar raised the question of prices that they have fallen by 25 per cent. Now, he has, unfortunately, not mentioned the period over which these prices have fallen. If you look at the general picture of the commodity index, the picture is somewhat different. When we look at the commodity index from the year 1961-62 onwards till March this year with 1952 base as 100, we see that raw cotton prices index in 1961-62 was 108.6; in 1962-63—112.7; in 1963-64—118.6; in 1964-65—125.9; in

1965-66—129.2 ; in 1966-67—139.3 and on March 23, 1968 it was 168.8. So, the prices have moved up. It is a matter of opinion that one can say they have not moved far enough. I would say myself that they have not moved as much as they should have moved and that the agriculturist is not getting the best remuneration for his product at this price. On this I agree.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : These prices are for cotton, not for raw cotton.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Raw cotton is not *kapas*. *Kapas* is not classified as raw cotton. *Kapas* is classified as *kapas* and raw cotton means lint or ginned cotton.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Before ginning.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have got the statistics ; all statistics have been collected. There is some point in it. May I say that when we talk of this *kapas* price, we have got to take into account that *kapas* includes two different commercial commodities ? One is cotton seed which is sold separately and it fetches now a reasonable price and also the lint that comes out of it. Therefore, so far as cotton is concerned, the price has been taken on this basis because it is in this form that it is a commercial crop so far as textile industry is concerned and that is how, traditionally, its description has grown and the price of the cotton seed is quoted separately.

Now, the Agricultural Prices Commission have themselves recognised the difficulty in going to a support price of *kapas* as such.

श्री बेबराव पाटिल : क्या रा कौटन की सपोर्ट प्राइस आप फिक्स करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं फिर माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अंग्रेजी का रा कौटन शब्द कपास के लिए इस्तेमाल न करें क्योंकि रा कौटन कपास नहीं है और रा कौटन का मतलब लिंट या जिंड कौटन है। कपास की बात करनी हो तो कपास ही कहें।

श्री बेबराव पाटिल : किसान जो कपास का उत्पादन करता है, उसको कितने पैसे मिलेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसान के हित की बात करना चाहता हूँ, दूसरे की नहीं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप किसान के हित की बात करें तो कपास की बात करें। मैं कहां कहता हूँ कि न करें। मैं तो सही टर्म बतला रहा हूँ।

श्री बेबराव पाटिल : किसान का सम्बन्ध व्यापारी से है और कपड़ा मिल वालों से है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अब मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूँ ?

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० बेशमुख : श्रीरिजिनल क्वेश्चन हिन्दी में था और उस में कपास था जब कि यहाँ जवाब काटन का दिया जाता है। यह कंट्रैडिक्शन है।

श्री तुलशी बास जाधव : जिनिंग के पहले क्या शब्द है और जिनिंग के बाद क्या शब्द है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : रा काटन जिनिंग के बाद कहलाती है।

SHRI SONAVANE : What is it called before ginning ? (Interruptions).

SHRI DINESH SINGH : *Kapas*.

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० बेशमुख : या तो वह कपड़ा हो जाती है या रुई हो जाती है, लेकिन कपास कभी नहीं बनती है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो सही टर्म है उस के इस्तेमाल में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। उसको आप इस्तेमाल करें तो मेरे स्याल से बात ज्यादा आसानी से समझाई जा सकती है और गलत फहमी नहीं होगी। मैं तो फिर भी समझाने की कोशिश करता हूँ लेकिन सही टर्म से माननीय सदस्यों को कोई गलत फहमी नहीं होगी।

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

जहाँ तक किसान के हित की बात है, मैं ने पहले भी ब्रज किया कि इस के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कमोडिटी कारपोरेशन बना है जिस के पास बफर स्टॉक भी हो और उस के साथ मशीनरी हो कि वह उसे खरीद सके और उसका वितरण कर सके।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : कितने दिन में होगा यह कारपोरेशन ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है कि कितने दिन में होगा। अभी तो यह देखना पड़ेगा कि किन किन चीजों की जरूरत होगी। लेकिन इन तमाम चीजों को एक दिन में बदला जाय ऐसा नहीं है। यह माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि इसके लिये ऐसी बात की जाय जिस से किसान का हित हो सके। इस तरह की बातें करने से किसी सदस्य का हित हो सकता है, लेकिन किसान का हित नहीं होना है। इस को इस ढंग से रक्खें जिस से हम एक तरह की बात कहें। हमारे और माननीय सदस्यों के बीच में कोई फर्क नहीं है। जो वह चाहते हैं वही हम भी चाहते हैं। इस लिये हम कोशिश करें कि एक जवान में बोलें। इसी से मदद होती है। मैं तब से यही कहने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : हम आप के साथ हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : श्री सूफकार ने जो कीमतों की बात कही थी उस का मैं ने जिक्र किया। यह जरूर है कि इधर दो तीन महीनों में काफी कीमतें गिरी हैं। इस के लिये जितने जवाब दिये उन में यह कहा कि जो सपोर्ट प्राइस है उस पर वह नहीं आया है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सपोर्ट प्राइस रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस है। ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन ने फैसला किया था कि उस के आधार पर कीमत देंगे। अब रेम्यून-

रेटिव प्राइस क्या है, यह बहुत बड़ी एक्ससाइज है। इस लिये किसी दिन जब सुविधा होगी, ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन देगा। हम भी रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब हम रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस देने की कोशिश करते हैं तब एक आधार उस का बनता है जिस पर वह निकाला जाता है। लेकिन वह ठीक है या नहीं, या उस हिसाब से है या नहीं, जिससे होना चाहिये, यह मैं आज नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री जाधव ने जो बातें कहीं उन का संबंध बफर स्टॉक से था और उस के बारे में मैं बतला चुका हूँ कि हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उस का बफर स्टॉक बने।

श्री शिबाजी राव शं० बेशमुख : सपोर्ट प्राइस करने के बाद।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : उतनी कपास खरीद कर सरकार रक्खे यह मेरा कहना है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा उस को मैं अच्छी तरह से समझ गया। इस लिये हम लोग बफर स्टॉक को देख रहे हैं। लेकिन उस के लिये मैंने कहा कि बहुत सामान का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि बारिश में वह सड़ जाय तो उस से किसी का फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिये पूरा सामान इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य हम को पूरा सहयोग देंगे ताकि हम ऐसी नीति बना सकें और उस को चला सकें जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा किसानों को हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 30, 1968 | Vaisakha 10, 1890 (Saka).