

March, 1972, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

14.18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : The House will take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Four hours have been allotted for this Demand. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is willing to accept two hours more ; from four hours to six hours. I hope you agree. (*Interruption*). You always agree for extension of time.

Hon. Members who wish to move their cut motions may send their slips within 15 minutes with the serial numbers.

DEMAND NO. 33—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 34—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,44,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 35—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,19,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.'"

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.'"

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Poonani) : Sir, on these Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, I wish to speak in Malayalam. I am happier today than on an earlier occasion, because the Deputy Minister in this Ministry can understand me without any interpretation.

14.20 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

*Sir, today morning, in this House, there was a discussion on a Calling Attention Motion regarding trade contract with Great Britain. From that debate we were able to understand the policy of this Government on export trade and how it is connected with policies of this Government in regard to other matters. Our financial policy, our foreign policy and other policies are closely related to our policy in regard to foreign trade.

I want to point out two or three important things about our foreign trade and the policy followed by this Government. This Ministry has published a report for 1970-71 in which the achievements and claims of this Ministry in regard to foreign trade are described. The Ministers claim that in 1970-71 the balance of trade deficit in foreign trade has decreased. They also claim that much progress has been made in our foreign trade. In one sentence they made this claim, but if you read the following eight or nine pages you will realise the hollowness of this claim. On page 12 of this report there is a paragraph which describes the difficulties faced by our foreign trade. There they say :

"The f. o. b. unit prices fetched by a number of our export products, e. g., jute manufactures, handloom cotton cloth, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, raw cotton, fish; E. I. tanned hides and skins, chrome tanned, sugar and tea also declined because of adverse trading conditions abroad..."

These are important matters in which we do

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. K. Krishnan]

foreign trade. Here they say that they are facing a lot of difficulty. On page 15 there is mention about jute. It is said :

"Jute exports to USA fell by 29 per cent"
On page 16 it is said :

"... over the last few years, share of India in the world exports of tea has gone down from 56 p. c. in 1962 to 39 p. c. in 1969".

Similarly, on page 18, where they talk about manganese ore and mica, it is said :

"Demand for manganese ore in U.S.A., an important market, remained somewhat dull..."

On page 19, where mention is made of leather and leather manufacture, it is said :

"The reasons for the decline as given by the Leather Export Promotion Council are : (i) the change in fashion from glaze kid to wet look appearance in the European Markets, (ii) credit restrictions in the U. K. and USA and deflationary measures taken in West Europe, and (iii) the decline in prices due to fall in demand in the importing countries... U.K.'s total imports of leather and leather manufactures were nearly 15 p.c. lower during January-September 1970 than in the corresponding period of 1969"
About cashew kernels it is said :

"On account of lower off-take by USSR and the USA (our main markets)..."

The subject of fish and other marine products is dealt with on page 20 where they say :

"The off-take by the USA of prawns and shrimps also fell considerably."

About oil cakes, on page 21 they say :

"These exports, however, have faced many difficulties in the West European markets..."

In the case of gems and jewellery they say :

"Our exports to Belgium and USA declined considerably..."

This is what is said in the Report. We should examine where this is going to lead us. In the 1960-61 our trade deficit with America was 47 per cent and in 1967-68 it increased to 77 per cent. In 1968-69 it was 74 per cent.

Whereas in 1969-70 our total trade deficit was Rs. 153.7 crores. Our deficit with America in that year was Rs. 269.55 crores. At the same time our trade deficit with ECM was Rs. 69.88 crores and that is 46 per cent of our total deficit.

In short, what is clear from this is that a major share of our export is with Common Market countries, with Great Britain and also with Western European countries. As a result of this our trade deficit is increasing. Of course, they have painted a beautiful picture in the Report about our foreign trade but I have to point out one thing. According to statistics published by U. N., in their monthly bulletin, in 1963 India's share in the world export was 12 per cent and in 1970 it was reduced to 0.73 per cent. How has this happened? It is due to the policy that the Government following. Our trade is linked with capitalist countries and the policies followed by them. Unless this policy is changed we cannot make any progress in the matter of foreign trade.

From 1961 to 1970 in the matter of foreign trade with East European countries we have made an increase of 35 per cent on imports and our exports increased to 210 per cent. Similarly, with ECAFE countries our imports went up to 45 per cent and exports to 17 per cent. With North American countries and ECM countries during the period 1961-70 our trade deficit was Rs. 119.49 crores whereas during the same period our trade surplus with East European countries and ECAFE countries was Rs. 203.25 crores. That means what we gain from the East European countries is wiped out by North American and ECM countries.

In the last three years we have made some progress in the matter of foreign trade. This progress should be made to grow and our trade with the East European countries and ECAFE countries should be made to flourish. Many obstacles are put forward by the Government in our carrying on trade with these countries. I will give only one example. We want nickel. Cuba has got plenty of nickel and that country wants to export it. Are we prepared to import nickel from Cuba and increase our trade with that country? What

is the difficulty in that? The difficulty is that our trade is linked with that of certain capitalist countries. We are prepared to obey their orders and adjust our policy to suit their interest. If we are not prepared to change our policy we cannot make any progress in our trade. In our foreign trade jute is a very important item. In 1969-70 jute worth Rs. 216 crores was exported, in 1970-71 it was reduced to Rs. 182.7 crores. Sir, more than 60 lakhs of families are engaged in this jute industry. 40 lakhs are engaged in cultivation and more than 20 lakhs are engaged in the manufacture of jute goods. If you examine the wages paid to the workers you will find that only 16 per cent of the income is paid as wages to the workers. The Government is not taking any measures to improve that industry. The U.F. Government of West Bengal, in 1969, appointed a Commission to study the various aspects of jute industry and submit a report. They recommended a price of Rs. 50 per maund and some sort of state trading, but this Government did not pay any heed to it and the Commission was forced to wind up during Presidents' regime.

About our industry I do not want to say much. This is an industry which engages more than ten lakhs of people in our State. For the improvement of that industry a scheme costing Rs. 15.5 crores was submitted to the Central Government. A Study Team from the Planning Commission was sent to Kerala and it recommended only Rs 6½ crores. In December 1970, the Minister stated in the Lok Sabha that 45 lakhs will be made available, as immediate relief, but that also has not been given.

In the matter of cashew industry which earns 4 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by India, the Kerala Assembly passed a resolution as a result of which an all party delegation of M.L.A's came here and met the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister agreed to give the money necessary to open ten factories in the State, but that also has not been given.

Before I conclude I want to say a word about fisheries. 85 per cent of the fish exported from our country is from Kerala. But the Central Government is not agreeing to locate the Headquarters of Marine Products Development Authority in Kerala. What is the

objection? If the Jute Commissioner can have headquarters in Calcutta, the Headquarter of Textile Commissioner in Bombay, why should not the Marine Products Development Authority have its headquarters in Kerala?

Once again stressing the point that the Central Government should take the necessary steps to improve these industries, I oppose these Demands.

*SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Sir, as the hon. Member who preceded me said, for the first time from my State there is a Deputy Minister in this Ministry in charge of foreign trade and I am, therefore, tempted to speak in my language—Malayalam—for the first time.

Sir, as the hon. Member who spoke before me said, a rosy picture has been painted in the Report that has been presented to us by this Ministry, but I doubt very much whether it is as rosy as they have painted it. I do admit there are certain things about which they can be proud of. Even though in the matter of export of many items our exports have decreased, they claim that our exports on the whole have increased by 4.1 per cent in the calendar year and they claim that in the year 1970-71 according to present estimates, it will increase by 8.3 per cent. With these estimates they are justified in feeling proud. In the last fifteen years much progress has been made in the matter of exports and I congratulate them on this.

Basing their estimates on this progress they have placed a big target before them for next year. In July 1970 this House accepted a Resolution on our export policy. That Resolution was aimed at increasing our exports and also for creating atmosphere where our exports will steadily increase. The Government believe that by adopting that Resolution a financial position will be created in India by which our exports will increase.

I have my own doubts about this. I admit that it will help in the export of many things. I also admit that this Government have done many things to increase our exports. In the name of incentives, concessions and subsidies many crores of rupees have been spent by this Government and this country has benefited

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

from that. For the encouragement of small-scale industries many new items have been allowed to be imported. It is all very good. But my complaint is that this Government are forgetting one important thing. More than 25% of the imports and 75% of the exports are in the private sector. After spending crores of rupees for encouragement of industries why should not they bring the entire export trade in public sector?

Sir, this Government have assured the people that they aim to bring in a socialist society. That is what they proclaim every day. If they believe in that, in the matter of export trade they should change their policy. To bring in a socialist society they have to strengthen the public sector and the public sector should be given a dominant position in our economy. This is what they themselves have been always saying. Imports and exports play an important part in our financial position. Why should those not be nationalised? If we are sincere about bringing in a socialist society the export trade should be brought in the public sector and there should not be any difficulty in doing that. I want that our export trade should be brought in the public sector without any further delay.

As I said earlier, this Government has placed a big target for the next year. Their estimate is based on the UNCTAD Conference and the resolutions adopted there. Based on those resolutions we should be able to export our goods to developed countries without payment of any duties in those countries. If this is followed by all countries it is well and good. But if you read the papers for the last two days you will find reports which believe the expectations of this Government. These reports show that the developed countries have not agreed to take away all the duties from goods imported from developing countries. The European Economic Community have by their resolutions agreed to reduce the duties but they have not agreed to abolish the duties entirely as decided in the UNCTAD resolutions.

The hon. Member who preceded me mentioned about the debate that took place in this House today morning on a Calling Attention Motion. Does it not show that the decision taken by Great Britain would affect our export

trade? I am not going into the details of that because we had a long discussion today morning. But I am sorry to say that some hon. Members on this side asked why we should not accept what little Great Britain gives us. About those hon. Members I have nothing to say because they are a spent force here. But if this Government has got some self-respect, if it has got some pride left for the country, it must be courageous and bold enough to take retaliatory steps when it finds that a country like Great Britain is taking a step which affects the interests of this country. Whether it be by way of leaving the Commonwealth or by way of nationalising the industries owned by Britishers in this country, I want that this country should be bold enough to take retaliatory steps when the British Government takes steps which endanger the economy of the Government of India. Under these circumstances I doubt very much whether it will be possible to achieve the target placed by this Government for 1971-72.

Earlier I referred to nationalisation of export trade. As I said, our Government has certainly taken some steps to bring many things in the public sector. There are the Cashew Corporation the Textile Corporation and Jute Corporation etc. Whenever these things are brought into the public sector objection is raised by Hon. Members belonging to the Swatantra Party and Jan Sangh. It is known to this House and also to the people of this country why they object. The reason is, if this Government takes some steps which go against the vested interests they object. But the Government should not pay any heed to that objection and the Government should go ahead to its logical culmination namely nationalisation of Export-Import trade.

Another thing I want to mention is that in this Report it is said that the accent of export trade in this country is social justice. This is what they claim. If social justice is the accent of our export trade, then this Government will have to change its policy. To mention a few examples I will go into certain items exported from Kerala. My hon. friend, Shri Krishnan mentioned about the coir industry. I am ashamed to bring up this subject again in this House because in every sitting of this House, in every Budget Session of this House this matter has been raised and the Govern-

ment's attention drawn to the need of doing something to protect the coir industry in Kerala. Not even once to Central Government has replied properly or taken any steps to remove the difficulty faced by the coir industry in Kerala. Coir industry is a traditional industry of Kerala. This House and the Government know it. More than six lakhs people are connected with this industry. More than ten lakhs people living in the coastal districts of Kerala are connected with the coir trade. When lakhs of people are living on this industry, which is on the verge of collapse, why is it that the Central Government is not coming forward to help this industry? In 1968, the then Minister of industries in the State of Kerala, Shri T. V. Thomas, brought forward a scheme costing Rs. 15½ crores and sent it to the Central Government for assistance. The Central Government wanted to have more discussion and a Study Team of the Planning Commission was sent to Kerala. They submitted a report on the basis of which the Central Government was to give Rs. 6.5 crores to Kerala. The State Government was to find out the balance from other sources. But the Central Government has not so far taken any step in that direction. Immediate help to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs was promised by this Government but that still remains as a promise only. If they believe in social justice, when they have not done anything to help more than ten lakhs of people engaged in the coir industry I am unable to understand how they can claim that the accent of their policy on foreign trade is social justice.

I admit that they are doing many things. To quote one example I would like to read from page 113 of this Report where it is said :

- “(a) India's Commercial Representatives in various European and American countries have been requested to ascertain the prospects for introducing coir car mats and coir yarn for hop cultivation ; results are awaited.
- (b) The India—EEC Joint Committee met twice, once in April and the second time in July, 1970 and the question of liberalising trade in coir yarn/coir products had been discussed and the matter is being actively pursued.
- (c) A scheme to subsidise the freight on

the export of coir mats, mattings, rugs and carpets and other coir products excepting coir fibre, yarn ropes, and curled coir and rubberised coir products has been formulated by the STC and the same is being discussed between the STC and the trade.”

At the end of page 114 it is said :

“The question of removal/reduction of export duty on coir fibre and yarn was under consideration of the Government of India during this period.”

But all the things mentioned on this page are under discussion. I do not say that this Government is not doing anything. I only want to tell them, for God's sake end this endless discussion and take a decision.

Mention was made here about cashew industry and fish and marine products industry. The Prime Minister of this country met a deputation from Kerala and assured them to give Rs. 30 lakhs to start ten cashew factories. I do not know why this Government is not doing it. Shri Krishnan pointed out that 85 per cent of the fish exported from our country is from Kerala. Kerala helps in earning foreign exchange by exporting fish. But recently the Central Government has been saying that the Packing is not good and therefore packages of fish are being returned by America. The traders in Kerala are ready to improve the packing. I want to ask what steps are being taken by this Government to help that industry. It is an admitted fact that Kerala has great potentialities in improving the fishery industry. This Government must go to the aid of the State to improve this industry. To catch prawns trawlers are required. The Kerala Fishing Industry do not have the right type of trawlers. Indian trawlers are not useful for catching prawns. Even advanced countries like Japan are importing trawlers from Mexico. But our Government insists that the Industry should purchase two or three Indian trawlers before they can be allowed to import trawlers from outside. I know this Ministry is not concerned with this matter, but I am only pointing out that with their help more prawns can be caught in Kerala and the fishing industry will be able to make much progress. Here also the Government of Kerala has submitted a Master Plan. I request the Central Government to consider

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

It and give the necessary help.

Sir, I have many more points to make but due to lack of time I am not mentioning them. Thanking you for giving me this much time, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be Reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to re-open the closed and sick textile factories in West Bengal with special reference to Bengal Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills and Sridurga Cotton Mills at Konnagar, Hooghly (1)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be Reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for re-opening the closed jute mills in West Bengal (2)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mand-saur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Loss of foreign exchange to the country due to the failure of foreign trade policy (7)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure of the publicity media viz. radio broadcast, exhibition of documentary films, advertisements through newspapers, used for promoting foreign trade (8)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of foreign tours undertaken by trade delegations in connection with the expansion of foreign trade (9)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the export of jute, tea, sugar, coffee and textiles (10)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in making the procedure more liberal and simple in regard to the grant of licences for small and medium industries (11)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry

of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to save foreign exchange by taking concrete steps to produce rayon grade pulp (12)]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Tiruchur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to nationalise Export and Import Trade (14)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to exempt coir products from export duties (15)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in taking adequate measures against plantation owners who refuse to replant (16).]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for nationalisation of foreign tea and rubber plantations (17)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in developing coir industry (18)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Coir Board, Coffee Board and Rubber Board in giving adequate help to the industries (19)]

That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to export rubber (20)]

That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide funds for taking over of cashew factories in Kerala (21)]

That the Demand under the Head Capital

Outlay of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over sick textile mills (22).]

That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay of Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for refinancing the Handloom Industry (23)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajan) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to nationalise the entire foreign trade of the country so far (24)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to change the Chairmen of all India and State Khadi Boards under whose patronage mill yarn is used for production of khadi which is certified as pure khadi by them (25)]

That the Demand Under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide amenities to the staff of the Ministry (26)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reduce the high price of reports of Tariff Commission (27)]

SHRIM. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam)
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take appropriate action to reopen the closed textile mills in general and particularly in Tamil Nadu (28)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take stern action against textile mill owners who are declaring lay off indiscriminately without observing normal procedures (29)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to restore the export trade of chillies (30)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to resume onion trade with Ceylon (31)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give incentive to onion exporters such as tax credit as was given prior to 1966 (32)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for financing Handloom industry (33)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the export of cashewnuts (34)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to nationalise the foreign trade (35)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the export of mangoes (36)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to encourage the export of coir goods (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over the units of Jupiter Mills at Bombay and Ahmedabad and work them (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give licence to Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., Phulwari Shariff to enable it to increase the number of spindles (39)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to streamline the working of our consulates in foreign countries (40)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take over sick textile mills and work them (41)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish and promote trade relations with the Government of North Vietnam (42)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to promote trade relations with Mangolia (43)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to promote trade with socialist countries (44)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish trade relations with Cuba (45)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (46)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (47)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100

[Shortage of photo-films in the country (50)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Scarcity of X-ray films in the country (51)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Malpractices in the distribution of photo films and X-ray films (52)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slackness in tea and coffee trade (53)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase cardamom cultivation (54)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100-

[Failure to prevent the diseases affecting cardamom crops. (55)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to determine reasonable price of cotton (56)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check speculation in cotton trade (57)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ban the import of obscene films from America (58)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give incentive for the export of Indian films to foreign countries (59)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to determine the reasonable price of jute (60)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slow progress of the foreign trade (61)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the anti-labour policy of textile mill owners (62)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check over invoicing and under-invoicing (63)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the export of Indian silk (64)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give incentive for silk production (65)]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of this Ministry. At the very outset, I would say that this is one of the most important Ministries. It controls the exports of the country. It is also in charge of imports. Both account for more than Rs. 5000 crores worth of trade.

Apart from this, this Ministry is also in charge of many important industries like our traditional textile industry, jute industry, tea industry and many plantation industries. If you see the performance of the Ministry during the course of the year, I think it is very satisfactory. Our exports during the course of the year have touched new heights and our imports have also declined, thus narrowing down the gap by Rs. 100 crores, a record in the history, for the past ten years.

Sir, it is very easy to criticise but it is difficult to perform. During this year, the achievements of this Ministry are really creditable. On the export front, the exports of Rs. 1530 crores they were able to achieve, include export of many goods, of many finished goods. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue on Monday. Now, we take up private members' business.

14.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to House on the 30th June, 1971."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question

"That this House do agree with the

Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th June, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE : RECOGNITION TO BANGLA DESH—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha. Two hours were allotted for this. One hour and thirty minutes have already been taken. So, only 30 minutes remain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have an amendment which is just a formal one. I have given the date as 30th June 1971 thinking that the discussion would be concluded that day. Unfortunately, the discussion was not over. So my amendment that 30th June 1971 be substituted by 15th July 1971. It was circulated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think that is clerical. You have a fresh amendment ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have tabled an amendment to my amendment.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have another amendment, No. 5. Are you moving it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, I am moving.

I beg to move :

That in the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee, printed as No. 2 in List No. 1 of amendments,—

for "30-6-1971"

substitute "15-7-1971"

SHRI H. M. PATEL : (Dhandhuka) : First we have to ask ourselves what is it that Government means when Government spokesmen keep on saying that the refugees who have come into India will have to be sent back, that they must go back, etc. How exactly do they propose to achieve this ? Do they have in mind that they will have some kind of a political settlement ? This can only mean