

14.50 hrs.

PRODUCE CESS (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, I be to move*:

"That the Bill to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The existing Produce Cess Act, 1966 provides for the imposition of cess on the five agricultural produces for the improvement and development of the methods of cultivation, marketing and research of such producers: They are Cotton, Oils Copra, Lac and Refuse lac.

The Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill now provides for the levy of a cess in the nature of a duty of customs in respect of cashew kernels which is to be added to the First Schedule to the Produce Cess Act, 1966. At present cess is being levied on the export of cashew kernels under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 along with other commodities listed in the Schedule attached to the Act at half per cent *ad valorem*. The realisation under this Act is of the order of Rs. 13.60 lakhs on an average during 1963-64 and 1964-65. Under the Act of 1940 it is not possible to levy cess at enhanced rate on a single commodity as it provides for uniform levy on all commodities covered by it. With the levy of cess at enhanced rate, cashew kernels will be simultaneously excluded from the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940, through a Government notification. The enhanced cess will be at one per cent of the tariff values as against half per cent *ad valorem* on cashew kernels (customs being levied under the A.P.C. Act, 1940). In addition, imposing of cess at enhanced rate on cashew kernel, the amendment Bill also provides for certain verbal amendments in sections 2, 3, 11 and 20 of

the Produce Cess Act, 1966 with a view to empowering the levy of cess provided for in the Act on produce exported by Air or Inland water also.

The necessity for the amendment with a view to empowering the Government to levy cess on cashew at an enhanced rate has arisen on account of the need for earmarking larger funds for research and development of this important export earning produce. India supplies about 90 per cent of the World demand of cashew kernels and holds a virtual monopoly in cashew trade through which she earns foreign exchange worth Rs. 28 crores per annum. A larger share of the amount accrues in the shape of dollars. Cashew industry in India is, however, dependent to the extent of 2/3 of its requirement of raw-nuts, by the imports from East African countries. It is not desirable to continue to depend on imports from these countries. Therefore, the need for increasing the indigenous production of cashew nut has assumed greater importance. The efforts so far undertaken in the field of research as well as development have been inadequate. With the Additional funds available from cess at enhanced rate, steps would be taken to maximise efforts for development. In the field of development, special efforts will be directed towards intensified cultivation, improvement of collection methods, marketing and processing of cashew nuts. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, development programme would include:

- (1) application of improved practices,
- (2) introduction of Pilot Projects for producing air-layers at selected centres through which cashew can be successfully propagated vegetatively.

It is also proposed to grant long-term loans to the growers. Marketing facilities will be improved to ensure maximum return to growers through cooperative Organisation which would

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

collect nuts for supply to the processing factories.

Simultaneously research programme on cashew under the ICAR is to be intensified. The programme includes setting up a research Institute for cashew nut along with spices in Kerala and a comprehensive All India Coordinated Research Project on Cashew-nut and spices.

The effect of the increased cess on the exports of cashew kernels is negligible as the additional rate will mean at the present tariff value of Rs. 554 for one quintal of cashew kernel effective from 1st July, 1966, an addition of Rs. 2.75 per quintal only.

The cess collected will be kept suitably funded and separate account for receipts and expenditure therefrom will be maintained. The recurring expenditure on research and development is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In addition, a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs, spread over 4 years, is estimated on account of the research institute to be set up under the ICAR for cashew nut along with spices. Details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on selected aspects of Cashewnut Development on the basis of the recommendations of the Cashewnut Development Council are being worked out. In addition I may say that our production of cashew nut is about 1.35 lakh tons and we plan to increase this by the end of the Fourth plan by 2½ times to 3.28 lakh tons. The area under production is 13.3 lakh and we would be increasing it by about 4.5 lakhs making a total of 17.8 lakh acres. The area increase will hardly be 30 or 35 per cent and so the main increase will be in terms of per acre yield and that will be about 250 per cent. The Third Plan provided only 2 crores and in the Fourth Plan, we intend to provide 11 crores for this purpose. The cess that will be collected though the imposition of 11 per cent will be mostly for research and development programmes for which I have already stated about 30 lakhs will be required and Rs. 20 lakhs in the form of non-recurring ex-

penditure. We estimate that yield from the cess will be hardly about 2728 lakhs per year and so we will have to get some amount from the Consolidated Fund of India. We may be near self-sufficiency and not self-sufficient. We are taking authority to go up to 1½ per cent in case we decide later to go upto 1½ per cent imposition and if we decide so, it will be done by a notification which will be laid on the Table of the House. Sir, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

There is one amendment.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st December, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill and the amendment are before the House. One hour is the time allotted. Five minutes for each Member.

Shri Ranga: (Chittoor) Sir, I am opposed to this Bill. My hon. friend who preceded me said that this was not the only imposition or the final incidence and this is likely to be increased further, if and when they find it necessary, by a notification. If they had abolished land revenue and if they had freed the kisans from all the other burdens emanating from the Centre as well as the State Governments, there would have been some Notification in expecting the kisans to provide finance to the research and development work in order to further productivity of their own crops including cashew nut when the Government is imposing all kinds of taxes and central excises and land revenue and enhancing the surcharges and so on as also the betterment levies, there is no justification at all for this kind of a cess.

Thirdly, they want only 30 lakhs. Here is this grand Government, spending 4,000 crores every year, 2,000

[Shri Ranga]

crores on so-called development projects, capital projects and 2,000 crores on revenue account and they are not able to find Rs. 30 lakhs! Is it not a matter of shame for any Government to come forward with a proposal like that?

15 hrs.

They say they are extremely anxious to encourage exports. Here is a fine export-earning industry which brings Rs. 18 crores every year; they hope to get much more also. Is it not reasonable to expect this Government not only to spend Rs. 30 lakhs a year, but even Rs. 1 crore for further development and research on this crop, so that it may be possible for growers to grow more and for Government to earn more foreign foreign exchange? In other crops, where it is difficult to export because of lack of demand or international competition, they give all kinds of incentives. Sugar has become a scandal. They subsidise the factory owners to avoid losses and at the same time they sell our sugar at a much lower price abroad. But when it comes to cashew nut, why should they adopt such a policy like this?

The Deputy Minister said this would be funded separately and the money would be utilised only for the development of this crop. Such promises have been made earlier when various agricultural crop, cess Bills were brought before this House as well as before the Central Legislative Assembly. But what happened? The representatives of sugarcane growers have been bewailing from time to time how the UP and Bihar Governments have used the sugar cess proceeds for general purposes. So where is the guarantee that the same thing would not be done in this case also? Is this promise worth anything? It is not even as good as the paper on which it would be reported here, because they would be at the money of the local Government and this Government also. They have been unconscionable all the time and by a fiat of their own Government from

the Secretariat they can turn it over to the general revenues and misuse them.

My hon. friend wants us to believe that the incidence is not going to be much. In actual practice three times what they collect will be heaped upon the price of this commodity by the time it reaches the market. It is not so easy for those who are interested in the production of cashew, its manufacture and sale to keep separate accounts for half per cent or 1 per cent. They will take advantage of it just as the retail traders have been taking advantage of the changes in weights and measures. So, it should not be thought that the incidence would be negligible.

I would like to know whether Government propose to place on the Table not only the reports on the activities but the results of those activities of the ICAR in regard to all these commodity cesses that they have been collecting, what use they have been making of it...

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have been laying it on the Table.

Shri Ranga: I know some report is being placed here but from time to time an estimate has to be made of the advantages that have accrued to the crops concerned and the advantage accrued in monetary terms. It is no good saying we have started this research station here or a test work there. We have to estimate the results and take account of them. Till now no such thing has been made. That is why this morning when a question was put to the very same Minister about the results of the International Rice Commission which met here, he said, they all met here for international discussions; they were not interested in any one crop raised here. When we are raising the Taiwan variety of crop here, was it not the duty of the Commission to have given some thought about it—

what is the result of the trans-plantation of that variety into this country? Similar discussions will have to be held and the results of those discussions as well as the results of the researches will have to be made available to this House from time to time.

For all these and many other reasons, I am opposed to this Bill and I sincerely hope that Government would give a second thought to this matter, if not now, as soon as possible.

श्री विश्वनाथ पण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो उज्ज उज्जर संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, और उस के संबंध में जो अपना तर्क प्रस्तुत किया है वह विवेकपूर्ण है और उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन उसके संबंध में मैं आप के माध्यम से दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

राष्ट्र जो है वह करों के बोझ से और मंहगाई के बोझ से दबता जा रहा है। चा कोई वस्तु हो, कोई भी चीज हो, चाहे वह देश के अन्दर उत्पादित होती हो या देश से उत्पादित हो कर विदेशों को जाती हो और विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होती हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर उठकर लगायेंगे या उज्ज कर लगायेंगे तो उस का बहुत ज्यादा विकास नहीं हो सकता है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था पांच कृषि उत्पादित वस्तुओं पर उज्जकर लगता है और अब उस में छठवीं वस्तु जोड़ने जा रहे हैं। कपास को ही ले लें, जिस के बारे में उन्होंने उज्जकर लगाया है और बहुत कोशिश की है कि उसका उत्पादन हो। समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि कपास के अभाव में इतनी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना उस का उत्पादन बढ़ गया, कितना कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ गया और उससे कितना लाभ लोगों को हुआ। उन लोगों ने यह कह दिया कि कपास के अभाव में मिलें बन्द होंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो उज्जकर लगाने का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसपर मंत्री महोदय विचार करें।

2274 (A) LSD—8.

उन्होंने दो तर्क दिये हैं एक तो यह दिया है कि यह पैसा अनुसन्धान में लगाया जायेगा दूसरा यह दिया है कि इसका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। जब हमारी पांच वर्षीय योजना 2 खरब रुपये से ऊपर की है तब मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से और बड़े न्याय संगत तरीके से इस प्रकार के उद्योगों की वृद्धि के लिये उस में धन निर्धारित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि यह विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये है। जब आप ने अवमूल्यन किया तो आप ने यह कहा कि जिन वस्तुओं का यहां से निर्यात किया जायेगा उन को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। लेकिन यहां तो हम उस का उल्टा ही देख रहे हैं कि प्रोत्साहन के बदले कर लगाया जा रहा है। प्रोत्साहन का मतलब होता है कि आप उस को अधिक धन दें। आप काजू के उत्पादन, काजू की कृषि के लिये धन दें, उसके लिये लोन दें, सहायता दें, अनुदान दें, न कि उस के ऊपर आप उज्जकर लगायें। इसके लगाने से लोगों के दिल में शंका उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

अभी आप ने बतलाया है काजू का जो उद्योग है संसार के अन्तर्गत उसके 90 प्रतिशत काजू का निर्यात आप करते हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। जिस वक्त आप काजू का उद्योग अधिक विकसित कर देंगे उस समय आप अपने देश के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का, जिस की कमी है, अधिक अर्जन कर सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सेस न लगा कर आप यदि कुछ कर्ज निर्धारित करते काजू के उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये अनुसन्धान कार्य को प्रज्वलित करने के लिये, समुन्नत करने के लिये और जो पांच वर्षीय योजना 2 खरब रुपये से ऊपर की बनाई गई है उस में से कुछ धन राशि बतें तो आप यह देखते कि काजू की गिरि का जो उद्योग है उस से बहुत लाभ राष्ट्र को प्राप्ति चलकर होता।

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है और इस पर आप विचार करें। इसी लिये मैंने एक संशोधन भी दिया है कि इस संबंध में लोकमत संग्रह किया जाये क्योंकि करों का नाम सुन कर ही लोग घबरा जाते हैं।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we say in English: "It is a day after the fair", but in this particular case it is "fifteen years after the fair". Some attempts, not attempts like this but honest attempts, ought to have been made 15 years ago to produce inside this country sufficient cashew trees, to increase cashew cultivation on a subsidised basis, so that we may have internal production of cashew-nuts to meet all our requirements, but the present situation is such that the industry is in the doldrums.

Sir, about 18 cashew-nut factories belonging to Thangal Kunj Mudaliar have been closed down now for about 1½ months and agitation is going on. Regarding other cashew-nut factories the employers have taken a decision to close down the factories if this enactment is forced on them. That is part of the many ills that confront us. The employers did really make a very huge profit during the devaluation period. The Government did nothing to take a big chunk out of it, take a big chunk out of the legal or illegal gains that they made after devaluation. If they had taken any such step, I would have welcomed it.

What is the position of the industry today? The industry is being run in South-East Africa under Italian help on a mechanised basis. This is the first time in the history of this industry in any part of the world that it is being done or attempted to be done on a mechanised basis. If that is the thing, the industry in Kerala and South India, especially in Kerala,

will die out, because this industry there is based on the South Indian workers alone who have the competence to use their hands to do a type of work which the Africans find it impossible to do. Till now the East African countries could not develop this industry because their rough hands cannot handle the nuts and refine them to that extent. But now with Italian help they are finding a process by which at least split kernels could be taken and produced on a very large basis.

Therefore, when this industry is in the doldrums, when the entire industry is facing threat of extermination, when Rs. 28 crores which you are getting as foreign exchange is threatened to be lost, when the fate of that is hanging in the balance, our Government comes, as it always does, with a certainly irrational and misplaced Bill to impose a cess. Already the boat is sinking. They want to add some more load to it so that it may sink immediately. This is the most foolish attempt which has ever been made by this Parliament, by this Government, by the party—the Congress Party—after 15 years.

They are having planned production in India, making this country indebted to America and other countries to the tune of Rs. 8000 crores, but yet we have to go with begging bowls to America just for our daily needs of foodgrains. Same is the case in the matter of cotton.

15.14 hrs.

(SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair)

We have had 15 years of planned development in this country. What is the position of textile industry? We go abegging once again. Same is going to be the case with cashew industry. When once it goes out, we can never retrieve it. The position with regard to other industries in Kerala has also been the same. The Union Govern-

ment had been criminal in allowing the mineral industries in Kerala die six years ago, in allowing the coir industry to suffer a gradual death in the last fifteen years. Now the last industry which remains in Kerala is the cashew industry. It is feeding about 80,000 families. This industry which pays very little gives work to thousands of middle class and lower class people. It provides work for those in the lowest rung of the ladder. Even women folk in these families earn a living to supplement the family income and make both ends meet in the barest possible manner. That industry is now being allowed to die out. The foreign exchange we get on that is being threatened to be lost. On the top of all this the Ministry now wants to take away, at the last moment, from the dying body of the patient, the last drop of blood so that they can indulge in nepotism, in jobbery etc. They can have a branch here. They can provide for some of their minions. They can give them some promotions before this industry dies out. They can give promotions to some minions of the Minister and his colleagues. This attitude is inhuman, to say the least, and this will be resisted by both the industrialists and the workers. The people of Kerala will resist it, where 99 per cent of the industry exists. We will fight it in such a manner that your Rs. 28 crores of foreign exchange will be in danger if you proceed in this way.

That is all, Madam, that I have to say.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mahida.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Madam, we the people of Kerala are very much interested in this because this is a question of life and death for us.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Madam Chairman, perhaps my previous speaker did not understand the purpose of the Government in bringing forward this Bill. I wel-

come the Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill. Our country supplies 90 per cent of the world demand of cashew kernels and we earn the much-needed foreign exchange. It is to earn foreign exchange that we are trying to improve our present method in this industry. It is necessary, therefore, that we expand this foreign exchange earning industry. But at present the cashew industry is dependent on imported raw nuts from East African countries. Only one-third of the demand is met within the country. We must increase our capacity to grow more raw nuts. It is to assist this need that it is proposed to undertake intensive research and development programmes, so that we can encourage indigenous raw nuts and reduce our dependence upon supplies from East African countries.

This Bill seeks to include cashew kernels under the First Schedule to the Produce Cess Act, 1966, for purposes of levy of a cess in the nature of a duty of customs on cashew kernels exported from our country. Cashew nuts have become very popular in America. There is also the propaganda work, the fact that it is a nourishing food etc. All these things make us earn. Probably my hon. friends from Andhra may be knowing that they are making wine also from Cashew.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Wine is made from cashew apples and not cashew nuts.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: By this way we shall raise necessary finances needed, on a continued basis, for promoting agricultural and technological research as well as improvement and development of methods of cultivation, manufacturing and marketing of cashew.

The cess imposed by this Act will be levied on the tariff value of the produce determined under section 14 (2) of the Customs Act 1962. Further, the Bill seeks to make certain verbal

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

amendments in sections 2, 3, 11 and 20 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966 with a view to empowering the levy of cess on produce exported by air or inland water.

The collections through the existing collecting agencies are to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga objected to that. All revenues have to go to the Consolidated Fund and from that we derive the source of our improvement. It is proposed to give grants-in-aid, after due appropriation, to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966, to conduct research, and the Department of Agriculture will finance specific development projects relating to cashew. The development schemes will be executed by the Department of Agriculture through their organisation "Regional Office, Cashew-nut Development" constituted with effect from 1st April 1966. A suitable budget provision has been included in the ad hoc provision of Rs. 10 lakhs provided in the budget estimate for 1966-67.

At the present level of production and export, the revenue from the cess is estimated to be Rs. 27 lakhs per annum, while the recurring expenditure on the measures of development and research on cashew is estimated to be about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In addition, non recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 20 lakhs. After spending all these amounts, we shall be able to increase our present one-third production of raw nuts. Also, in future we shall suspend our imports from East African countries and earn more foreign exchange than what we are earning at present. I, therefore, support the Bill.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Mr. Chairman, I think this is the last straw on the camel's back. The cashew-nut industry is an industry which is already dying. A major part of the industry has already closed down and most of

the factories in Quilon are not working now. In such a situation the Central Government has now contributed its share of destruction by this Bill. The only welcome feature of this Bill is that it gives an opportunity to this House to think about an industry which brings a lot of foreign exchange to this country.

Is it worth the trouble for earning Rs. 30 lakhs to have all this paraphernalia of a cess? After all, we are earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 24 crores from this commodity? Could the Government not find Rs. 30 lakhs for financing research on this commodity out of those earnings?

If they cannot spend even Rs. 30 lakhs out of their foreign exchange earnings, I would say that the hon. Minister is killing the goose that lays golden eggs. I hope they will be wise at least after the incident.

Then, the wording of the Bill has not shown any wisdom. For instance, it is mentioned in the Bill that we cannot depend on East African countries. This will make the East African countries find markets elsewhere even before our production has reached such a level when we can be self-sufficient, which will take several years. Even before that, those countries which are exporting their cashew to India will find some other markets. If this line was left out from the Bill, nothing would have happened. Yet, it was mentioned. This will be taken as a warning by the East African countries that their market in India is going to be closed and that they will have to find markets elsewhere. So, even before we are ready with our own production they will find markets elsewhere and our factories will have idle capacity. Even now, I do not know why the East African countries are not able to take the kernel out of the cashew seed. Once they know the trick, once they start doing it themselves, that will be the Doomsday, as far as Kerala is concerned.

It must be remembered that once the farmers find that the production of cashew is not profitable, they will switch on to some other commodity. After all, they are interested in getting a better return than the country earning some foreign exchange. In areas where cashew is grown, rubber can be grown more profitably; so also tapioca. Therefore, unless some impetus and encouragement is given to the farmer, either by way of better price or some incentives, he will switch on to some other commodity and whatever little he is now producing will be lost. Yet, instead of giving some help or encouragement to the farmer, Government is trying to extract something more from him. What they ought to have done was to form a Cashew Board to develop the industry, meeting the expenses of the Board from the Government.

Then, thousands of cashew apples are now lost because they cannot be consumed by the people. They should develop an industry for canning or tinning of cashew apple.

I hope the Government have now understood the seriousness and magnitude of the problem and the impracticability and inadvisability of imposing this cess. So, I hope the Minister will be bold enough to withdraw this Bill.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : इस विधेयक को जब मैंने देखा तो मुझको आश्चर्य हुआ कि 27 लाख के लिए यह एक विधेयक ला रहे हैं सेस लगाने के लिए और वह अन्वेषण के नाम पर कि अन्वेषण हो। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 27 लाख तो सरकार अपने डिपार्टमेंट में बिजली के खर्च को बन्द करके बचा सकती थी क्योंकि यह चलता है कि कमरे को बन्द करके और परदे को बन्द करके बिजली के प्रागे बैठते हैं। तो ऐसे ही बहुत बचा सकते थे।

रिसर्च के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो काम

इंडिया रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट बना हुआ है उसने क्या डेवलपमेंट अब तक दिया? शुगर केन के लिए यू० पी० में सन् 1937 में एक सेस लगा तीन आने फी मन रोड और शुगर डेवलपमेंट के लिए। लेकिन वह सेस जो लगा वह कंसालिडेटेड फंड में, जनरल फंड में चला गया। आज रोड्स कुछ बनी वहीं कहीं, लेकिन वह नहीं के बराबर है और शुगर केन का क्या डेवलपमेंट हुआ कि बढ़ते बढ़ते ईरब अपने यहां 5 सौ मन तक पहुँची पर वहीं फी एकड़ नहीं गई। औसत तो डार्ट सौ, तीन सौ मन ही है जबकि और मुल्को में इससे ज्यादा है। गेहूँ और धान के अन्दर रिसर्च होते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि रिसर्चकर्ता कोई ऐसा गेहूँ या धान नहीं पैदा कर पाये जिसकी ईल्ड अधिक बढ़े। हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा था कि हम आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे खाद्य के मामले में लेकिन पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना गई, दूसरी गई, तीसरी गई और अब चतुर्थ की बात करते हैं। मगर हमारे रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट ने क्या किया। अभी एक धान लाये हैं जो कि हाई ईल्डिंग है वह भी लाये ताइवान से और नाम ताइच्यून नैटिव रख दिया। मैंने एक रिसर्च आफिसर से बात की कि नकल भी करते हो तो विदेशी नाम क्यों रखते हो? अपना कोई देशी नाम क्यों नहीं रख देते? गेहूँ भी अर रहा है मेक्सिको से। हमारे रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई नया गेहूँ या जो पैदा नहीं किया जिसकी ईल्ड ज्यादा हो। काफी मांग है मेक्सिको गेहूँ की। मेक्सिको गेहूँ, मेक्सिको गेहूँ का बड़ा प्रोपेगेंडा दिया। हर जगह एक विदेशी भावना भर दी जैसे कि हमारे देश के साइंटिस्ट्स और रिसर्च करने वाले कुछ कर ही नहीं पाते हैं और हम लायक नहीं हैं। अभी तक तो सटिफिकेट दिया करते थे और बातों में अब बीज में भी विदेशों का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट में जो लोग हैं वह क्या कर रहे हैं। शुगर रिसर्च आफिसर से मेरी बात हुई। मैंने कहा कि कितने रिसर्च किये? वह नम्बर गिना देते हैं नम्बर 430, 515,

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

518 शुगर केन, का निकालना। लेकिन सब में चार साल बाद कीड़ा लग जाता है। मैंने कहा कि रेडो रेराइटी बर्षों नहीं निकालते जितने कोड़ा भोजन को प्रोड्यूसर हाई इंडिडिंग हो। तो रिसर्च आफिसर ने क्या जवाब दिया कि अगर हम ऐसी शुगर केन रूश करें जो हाई इंडिडिंग हो और कोड़ा से भी फ्री हो तो फिर हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की जरूरत ही क्या रह जायेगी? तो इससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में जरूरत बनाये रखने के हिसाब से काम होता है।

ऐसे ही इस सेस को भी आप केश्यू नट के लिए अलग कर देते तो कुछ समझने की बात थी। लेकिन इनको भी देने जा रहे हैं जनरल कंसालिडेटेड फंड आफ इंडिया में। तो यह तो उस समुद्र में समा जायगा जहां कुछ भी पानी निकलना मुश्किल होगा। अगर आप टैक्स कलेक्ट करना चाहते हैं किसी विशेष काम के लिए तो उसी काम के लिए उसको लगाइए। लेकिन आप तो उसको रख देते हैं कंसालिडेटेड फंड में। उसमें चले जाने के बाद फिर उसका निकलना मुश्किल होता है। अब तक जितने सेस लगे हैं सब सेस प्रन्वेबन के नाम पर लगे हैं। लेकिन सब चले गए जनरल फंड में और वहां जाकर प्रारामतलबी में खर्च होते हैं। तो मैं इस विधेयक का इन दो कारणों से स्वागत नहीं कर सकता। एक तो सेस को इतना बढ़ाना जबकि हम अपने खर्चों में से कहीं से भी काटकर के इतना खपया पूरा कर सकते थे और दूसरे वह जो खपया है इसको अलग रखते, जनरल फंड में न डालते तो अच्छा था।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभानेत्री महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है इसका समर्थन केवल एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य को छोड़कर और किसी ने नहीं किया। श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय ने अपना भाषण शुरू करते हुए कहा कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ

मगर जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कहा वह सब विरोध में कहा। और जो दूसरी तरफ के लोगों ने खास तौर से केरल के जो निवासी हैं, उन्होंने, जो केशपूनट्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने की बात है, उसका उन सबने विरोध किया है। अभी मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि रिसर्च के नाम पर हमारे देश में क्या होता है और फौरन एक्सचेन्ज के मोह में, फौरन एक्सचेन्ज की एक ऐसी बीमारी मुक्त में चीनी है, जिगका कोई आधार समझ में नहीं आता है, चीनी, जूता, कॅम्प्यून्ट सब बाहर भेज दो, यहां कुछ भी न रहने दो और फिर कहते हैं कि डब्लेपमेन्ट के लिये सब कुछ हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी को किसानों पर दया आनी चाहिये और इस तरह का टैक्स लगा कर देश को बरबाद नहीं करना चाहिये। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि शुगर पर टैक्स लगाया, इसलिये टैक्स लगाया कि शुगर की तरक्की होगी, लेकिन शुगर उद्योग में तरक्की होने के बजाय, तनजुली हो रही है। कोई भी चीज इस मुल्क में नई नहीं हो पाती है, बल्कि कुछ विभाग खोलकर कुछ प्रोडमिषों के लिये रोट्टी चलाने का पेशा बना देते हैं और फौरन एक्सचेन्ज का एक ऐसा जादू इस मुल्क के सामने रखना चाहते हैं कि कोई काम उसके बिना चल ही नहीं सकता। इससे अच्छा तो यह होता कि वहाँ किसानों को कुछ रूसा दिया जाता, कोई तरजीह दी जाती तो उससे अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता था। पी० एल० 480 का गेहूँ मंगवाते थे, सारे देश में हा-हाकार मचा हुआ है, जितना खपया उसको लाने में खर्च किया, इतना यदि सिचाई पर लगा देते तो देश की यह दशा न होती।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क पर दया कीजिये, और बुद्धि से काम लीजिये। इस तरह के टैक्स किसानों पर मत लगाइयें। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप ही बुद्धि कहां से गाइड होती है, आपने स्वतन्त्रता-

पूर्वक विचार करने का रास्ता छोड़ दिया है, दुकानों में बंडे हुए आर्द्र सी० एस० आफिसर्ज आज नुक को खा रहे हैं, मूड़ी-झूठी योजनायें बना कर आपके सामने रख देते हैं और उनको मोटेस्फई करने के लिये आप इनको सदन में ले आते हैं। आप हमारी बात को मारेंगे नहीं, इतना अवश्य पास करेंगे, इसलिये मैं ज्यादा लम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता, सिर्फ आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि केशु-उद्योग को तरक्की के लिये यह सही रास्ता नहीं है। यह हमारे प्राविन्स की चीज नहीं है, इसलिये मुझे इसकी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करूँगा कि इस नुक पर दया कीजिये। फौरन एक्स-चेंज के नाम पर नये नये टैक्स लगा कर मुल्क पर तबाही मा लाने और किसानों को इस बात का मोल दाजिये कि वे खुदतरक्की कर सकें। जो बातें आवश्यक हैं, उनकी जरूरत को बाँटें हैं, उनको पैदा कीजिये, ताकि उनका आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकें, देवार को बड़ाकर, फिर उसे बाहर भेज कर फौरन रफ़्तक हासिल करें।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, cashew is a very important export item for this country's agricultural economy and, therefore, on the basis of its importance the objectives which have been outlined by the hon. Deputy Minister are most welcome and promising. Unfortunately, however, one wonders why all these programmes of expansion which now the hon. Minister has so generously promised at the time of bringing forth this statute, have remained in abeyance so far.

It seems to me that the very fact that today so belatedly this attention is being paid to the cashew industry, its development and particularly to the development of research in the field of this commodity is an admission by the Government that neglect so far has led to a considerable loss of foreign exchange and to a certain deterioration which has set in in the cashew industry.

The hon. Deputy Minister himself said when he gave the prefatory speech that cashew was one of those items in which we exercised a virtual monopoly in the field of international trade and yet our dependence on certain imports from the East African countries has only increased in the last few years and has not substantially been reduced.

The main problem in India's agriculture is the problem of transferring technology and the fruits of research from the laboratories to the farms, from the research scientists to the farmers. Unless a massive effort is undertaken in this connection, Indian agriculture cannot possibly be emancipated from the stagnation into which it finds itself enmeshed.

It seems to me that the cess, the proceeds of which would be very paltry and small and would be just not even equal to the intended allocation for research, is not likely to pave the way for bringing into action a new effective streamlined programme for the development of the cashew industry. As a matter of fact, the long inventory which the hon. Deputy Minister placed before us in terms of developmental effort, which he wishes to undertake and to bless, would not be realised unless a larger allocation is made and unless a more massive effort is undertaken.

This cess, therefore, may not by itself really provide in a substantial measure for the many objectives which the hon. Minister has outlined for our benefit. If I may so, would like to add that in the matter of scientific development and research the Government as a whole, and this Parliament I think to a certain extent, has been somewhat neglectful. None of the major parties in the country actually include scientific research in their manifestos and what they wish to do in respect of scientific research. This, you would know, is always an important item in the various manifestos in the more developed countries which have a scientific out-

[Shri L. M. Singhvi]

look towards things. It seems to me that science generally takes a second place, a back seat, when it comes to governmental allocations or priorities and unless science is enlisted and conscripted in the effort to break away from the conditions of stagnation, this country really has no hope.

I would, therefore, say that a small, paltry sum of Rs. 28 lakhs cannot be a sufficient consideration for this Bill or for the objectives which have been outlined by the hon. Minister. I hope that he would, when he rises to reply to this debate, promise to this House that a far more massive effort will be undertaken than is indicated by the allocation of a paltry sum of Rs. 28 lakhs per annum.

It seems to me that he should also assure us that the powers of notification or authorisation under notification is not going to be used in an arbitrary way and the notification should immediately be placed on the Table of the House with an opportunity given to the House to rescind, modify or annul the notification.

If a programme of scientific research and its popularisation for augmenting the yield of this commodity is undertaken and proper marketing practices are developed for advancing the cause of this commodity, I am quite sure that we will make a considerable headway in the world in respect of augmenting our export trade. I hope that it is not merely by a cess mentality that this legislation is being brought forward. I hope that the real reason would be to bring about a massive programme of scientific research, a programme of transferring technology and the results of scientific research to the farms and a programme of undertaking larger and larger research in the country.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, I am a little surprised at the opposition that has come from friends like Shri Ranga, Shri Nair and some others, I do not

know if they were really consistent in their opposition. Perhaps, they do not know what is good for them and for the country. We, on our part, support this Bill wholeheartedly. We cannot do otherwise for what is involved is the future of the export market that India has been able to secure for cashew kernels in other countries. What exactly is involved has already been explained by speakers who spoke before me. For instance, the position today or the factor today that we have to deal with is that India supplies 90 per cent of the world's demand for cashew kernels. While we supply 90 per cent of the world's demand, we do not today produce all that we supply in this country. Our indigenous production is hardly one-third of all that we export and the two-thirds has to be imported in the shape of raw nuts from African countries. Now that certainly is not a very good position for a country like India to be in, a good position for any country which has an export market under its control to be in any longer than is necessary. Therefore, what must be done is that our indigenous production must be increased and it must be increased quickly enough and so I welcome this forward-looking step that the Ministry has taken in bringing forward this Bill because as a result of this produce cess, the Government will be in a position to have continuous finances to take care of all the research and the promotional work that is required if we are to achieve results and increase our indigenous production in time before it is too late.

One reason why I am interested today in saying a few words on this Bill is that I know that the present position in the American market that we have been able to secure for India has been secured at great pains and great efforts. I happen to know a man who, I believe was alone responsible for securing the foothold in New York. That man hails from Madras and his name is Shri Ramalu, 46 years ago, I

met him in New York and I know what struggle he had to go through to make the Americans know and understand what cashew was—until then, they did not know it—and as a result of his tireless effort, as a result of his sacrifice, as a result of the pioneering work, that he did in less than five years, one could see in New York, where there was not one nut shop keeping cashew nuts for sale, there were a few thousand nut shops selling cashew nuts by 1926 in the city of New York. Now, such a precious market that we have acquired must not be lost through negligence or lack of planning.

With these words, I welcome this measure wholeheartedly.

श्री श्याम शर मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिन्होंने इस बिल का धीरे धीरे तर्कों का स्वागत किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो तीन आमक बातें कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के दिमाग में हैं। एक तो यह है कि यह एक नया बिल लाया जा रहा है और नया सेस लगाया जा रहा है, दूसरे यह कि इससे प्रोड्यूसर पर आघात पहुंचेगा और इंडस्ट्री को आघात पहुंचेगा, तीसरे यह कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है, उसमें प्रगति ज्यादा नहीं हुई है और चौथे यह कि रिसर्च ज्यादा नहीं हुई है, डेवेलपमेंट ज्यादा नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उनकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि मैंने अपने पहले भाषण में भी कहा था, कि यह कोई नया बिल नहीं है। हाफ परसेन्ट लेबो एकाडिग टू ऐग्रिकल्चर ऐक्ट, 1940 21 कमोडिटीज पर है। उसके अलावा कुछ फटस हैं। उसमें अब हम कैश्यू कर्नल पर आघात परसेन्ट लगा रहे हैं। यह प्रमोशन करने की जरूरत इसलिये पड़ी कि हम 112 से 1 परसेन्ट करना चाहते हैं, जो कि हम इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें फ्लोर पार्सिल-यामेन्ट के अन्दर आना पड़ेगा। हम इस ऐक्ट

की तरमीम करने के लिये भी नहीं चाहे हैं। यहां पर कहा गया कि हम प्रोडक्शन सेस में तरमीम करना चाहते हैं। तो वहां पर कमोडिटीज को बढ़ाने या घटाने का अधिकार हमको है। ऐग्रिकल्चर प्रोड्यूस सेस ऐक्ट 1940 का जो है उसमें अगर हम एक कमोडिटी पर बढ़ाते हैं तो जितनी भी कमोडिटीज दो हुई हैं उन सब में बढ़ाना पड़ता है। इसलिये हमने हर चीज पर न बढ़ा कर सिर्फ कैश्यू डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये सोचा कि उनको ऐक्ट के शेड्यूल में बढ़ा दिया जाये। यह कोई नया ऐक्ट नहीं है जिसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य समझें कि हम कोई नया इम्पोजीशन कर रहे हैं। हम जो बढ़ा रहे हैं उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हम कैश्यू के डेवेलपमेंट और रिसर्च का और प्रगति करना चाहते हैं।

यह भी एक आम की बात है कि माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि 25 या 30 लाख डॉलर बढ़ेगा। मैंने अपने के शुरू के ही भाषण में कह दिया कि इस 30 लाख के अलावा 20 लाख डॉलर के करीब रिकॉरग खर्च चार वर्ष में होगा। इसके अलावा 11 करोड़ डॉलर का प्रोग्राम है डेवेलपमेंट का चौथी प्लान में जबकि तीसरी प्लेन में लगभग 2 करोड़ डॉलर हुए।

मैं एक दो फिगर्स माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिससे पता चलेगा कि कैश्यू कर्नल के एक्सपोर्ट और डेवेलपमेंट में पांच वर्षों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है। सन 1961-62 में यानी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में इस देश से कुल एक्सपोर्ट 13 करोड़ रुपये का होता था। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त की जो संख्या हमारे पास है वह करीब 28 करोड़ डॉलर की है, अर्थात् वह डबल से भी अधिक हो गया। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो टारगेट रखा गया है वह यह कि हम 65 हजार टन एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। अगर इसकी प्राप्ति की

[श्री श्याम धर मिश्र]

बंल्यू लगाई जाये तो वह 35 या 40 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग हो जाती है। वह कैसे होगा। यह सही है कि हमारा कौशू नट्स का प्रोडक्शन खतना प्रगतिशील नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि हमारा 1/3 प्रोडक्शन है और 2/3 इन्स्ट्रक्शन कंट्रोल से इम्पोर्ट करके और प्रासेस करके एनरोट करना पड़ता है...

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Can he give figures about the internal production of raw nuts?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I was coming exactly to that

1961-62 में यानी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में लगभग 1 लाख 29 हजार टन का प्रोडक्शन था और अब 1 लाख 37 हजार टन का प्रोडक्शन होता है। यानी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इन्फ्लेक्शन होता था। हम सोच रहे हैं कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 3 लाख 28 हजार टन कौशू नट्स का प्रोडक्शन हो। यह डबल कैसे होगा इसमें रिसर्च प्रोग्राम इनवाल्ड है, डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम इनवाल्ड है। इस समय यानी 1965-66 में हम 1 लाख 61 हजार टन कौशू नट्स इम्पोर्ट करके और अपने प्रोडक्शन के साथ मिला कर हम एक्सपोर्ट कर पा रहे हैं। यह आज की स्थिति है। हम चौथी योजना के अन्त तक कौशू नट्स का इम्पोर्ट घाटा करना चाहते हैं यानी हम 82,000 टन पर इसको लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हम यह चाहते हैं कि 51,000 टन से कहीं ज्यादा हो। यह कौशू कर्नल की बात हो रही है।

इसलिए डिवेलेपमेंट और रिसर्च का काम हो रहा है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि रिसर्च और डिवेलेपमेंट में पैसा है। यह सही है। जो देश प्रगति के रास्ते पर होता है उसके मार्ग में बहुत सी

बाधाएँ होती हैं, रिसर्च और डिवेलेपमेंट में पैसा होता है और वह यहाँ भी है।

हमारे सिंहासन जी ने कहा कि राइस का कौन सा सीड है, गेहूँ का कौन सा है। राइस, काटन, गेहूँ की बात यहाँ नहीं हो रही है। लेकिन मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बनाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रदेश से वह आते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश से, वहाँ रिसर्च स्टेशन ने गेहूँ का खुद अपनी नैटिव वेराइटी, लोकल वेराइटी बनाई है और वह के० 68 है और मेज की गंगा 27 है। मद्रास में टायचू के बराबर तो नहीं लेकिन ए डी 27 है। इसकी प्रगति वैसी तो नहीं है जैसी मैक्सिकन व्हीट की है या टायचू 27 की है या दूसरे तीसरे की है लेकिन जो आइडनरी वेराइटी घाफ सीड है उसके मुकाबले में ड्योढ़ा या दुना उससे प्रोडक्शन होता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि माननीय सदस्यों के मन में जो भ्रम का बात है उसको वे निकाल दें। केवल डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए यह सब हो रहा है। इससे भी पूरा डिवेलेपमेंट नहीं होने वाला है। मैंने जैसा कहा है कुल 31 लाख रुपये कमाई साल की होगी और खर्चा तीस लाख यह होगा और बीस लाख और होगा। ग्यारह करोड़ रुपये पांच वर्ष में होगा। सरकार को जीने जीने काम करना पड़ता है

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He does not understand the problem. Who will give the land for cultivating this unprofitable produce?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : हमारे सामने लैंड की कमी नहीं है। जो हमारी समस्या है वह पर एक, पर प्लांट के यील्ड की है, उसको हमें बढ़ाना है। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि तेरह लाख एकड़ पर प्रोड्यूस होता है। हम उसको सतरह करना चाहते हैं। तेरह लाख पर जो एक या डेढ़ लाख टन पैदा होता है अगर इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड से देखा जाए तो उस पर पांच लाख टन पैदा हो सकता है हमारे।

सामने कम खेत की समस्या नहीं है बल्कि प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने की है, जिसको इंटेसिव कल्टीवेशन कहते हैं और जिसमें इनपुट्स की बात आती है, वह समस्या है। यही प्रयत्न है कि मैंने इस बिल को पेश किया है। इससे डिवलपमेंट होगा इससे प्रगति होगी।

हमारे विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय जी ने जो एमेंडमेंट दिया है संकयुलेशन का उसे मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह विदड़ा कर लें।

Mr. Chairman: Is Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey pressing his amendment?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I would like to withdraw.

Mr. Chairman: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw?

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are several members against it. So, I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Sham Dhar Misra: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): There is one point that I want to make. All the members from Kerala who are directly to be benefited, if at all this Cess Bill is in their favour, are now opposing it. After all, it is about cashew nut, the production of which is mainly undertaken in Kerala.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): It is produced in Goa also.

Shri Nambiar: The goa representative is also not for this.

Shri Shinkre: No.

Shri Nambiar: Only one per cent is produced in Goa. Now he is joining the other side...

Shri Shinkre: Not at all. I never authorised him to speak on my behalf.

Mr. Chairman: Two members will not speak at a time.

Shri Nambiar: Granting that he is in favour of the Bill, what I submit is that 99 per cent of the beneficiaries are against it because the members from Kerala are against it. (Interruptions) It is Kerala which is producing it. It is Kerala which is dealing with it. The imported cashew nut is processed in Kerala and supplied to the whole of India. That being so, I would request the hon. Minister on the other side to consider this aspect and not press this point. Let him wait for another opportunity. Let it go for circulation or whatever it is.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude.

Shri Nambiar: I would request the hon. Minister on the other side to take into consideration the views of the members Opposite and see that it is not thrust on us and a condition is not created by which this small industry will suffer.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair rose—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already spoken.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have got a right to make an explanation in the Third Reading.

The whole question is that the Government do not understand the problems. The hon. Minister speaks about world standard. There is no world standard here; there is only an East African standard. Nowhere else in the civilized world, does this grow. What is the position now? He says that there are 15,000 acres. The question is that the value of the per acre yield is Rs. 500 to 700, if there are rains at the proper time. Will anybody in India or in any part of the world care to cultivate such a thing on a plantation basis? That is the root of the question. In the First Plan of Kerala we had allotted 20,000 acres for cultivation of this, but nobody was prepared to cultivate and the Government cultivated only 5,000 acres. This is done only in Kerala. So far as Kerala is concerned, there is the forest growth and the automatic wild growth here and there from which yield is taken. It is just as it is in East Africa. East Africa has no plantation for this; there it is collected from the wild forests. He does not understand the problem and he says that this can be improved.

Secondly, it is a question of subsidising manures and giving higher prices to cultivators, if you want him to cultivate it.

Without understanding these problems, you cannot solve these.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have nothing to add except to say that some of the hon. Members from Kerala do not probably represent the interests of this industry in Kerala.

श्री शुक्ल चन्द कश्यप (देवास) : मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मंत्री मंत्री जवाब दे रहे हैं और गणपति नहीं हैं। यह क्या परम्परा हो गई है कि मंत्री जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हों तो दिन में गणपति रहे?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Deputy Minister might resume his speech.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As I have stated already, this cess will really help the producers and also the factories, and it will not be a burden on them. About Rs. 2.74 per quintal will be the levy, and it has been worked out that the burden will only be about two to three paise per k.g. It is not a levy on the producer, but it is a levy on the exporter when he exports this commodity. So, when there is more export, it will help the processing industry and when the industry is helped it will help the producer also. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members from Kerala to remove the confusion from their minds and accept the Bill as it is.

Mr. Chairman The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

POLICE FORCES (RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I beg to move...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. My point of order is that this Bill cannot be proceeded with under the various provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister move the motion and make his speech. Then, the hon. Member can raise his point of order.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the