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Saturday, July 5, 1980

Asadha 14, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. V contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Saturday, July 5, 1980/Asadhu 14, 1902
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to
be laid on the Table.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): Sir, before you start
the business of the House, I have to
mention one thing. I request you to
kindly give me permission to do so.
A more serious incident than what
happened in Baghat has taken place
in Madhya Pradesh, in Durg district,
and that is with respect to a woman
from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes. We can discuss that....
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You
know the rules; you are a very senior
member. That is not in the agenda.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
You kindly consider that. A pregnant
woman has been stripped naked in
the police station; she has been seve-
rely beaten up. Therefore, I am seek-
ing your permission. (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not
permitting you, Sri Vikram Mahajan.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
Kindly consider that.

I have given a Short Notice Question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing
other than what the Minister places on
the Table of the House will go on
record.

2

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:*

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bom-
bay South):*

(Interruptions)*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY
(SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi
and English versions) of Ministry of
Energy for 1980-81. [Placed in Libr-
ary. See No. LT-1007/80].

STATEMENT re. REVIEW ON THE WORK-
ING OF ORIENTAL FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., AND ANNUAL REPORT
ETC. THEREON

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy each of the follow-
ing papers (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under sub-section (1) of section
619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Statement regarding Review
on the working of Oriental Fire and
General Insurance Company Limited,
New Delhi, for the year 1978.

(2) Annual Report of the Oriental
Fire and General Insurance Com-
pany Limited, New Delhi, for the
year 1978 along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-1008/80].

*Not recorded.

DELHI HIGH COURT (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

ASSENT

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1980, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 27th June, 1980.

Re. CALLING ATTENTION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Not present.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitted him to raise that. I want to conduct the business of the House as per the rules.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: *

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, if the Member is absent, how was the Calling Attention notice admitted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was admitted because the Member was here yesterday.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When you admit a Calling Attention motion, we have to collect data and a lot of things have to be done, and a lot of expenditure is also incurred on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will be communicated to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस का जवाब तैयार करने के लिए, गवर्नमेंट का कितना खर्चा हुआ है। ऐसे इर्रिगेशन विभाग, रैर-जिम्मेदार मम्बरो के नोटिस को एडमिट नहीं करता चाहिए। आप श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का नाम नोट कर लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That matter is over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Generally he is never absent, but his wife is not well.

11.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, today being Saturday, you are allowing many extra speeches. Under Rule 377, after reading this, I will add something. I hope you will permit it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only whatever you have given to the Speaker you may read, and it will be recorded.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Even without going on record, I can speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be taking away the time of the House. That also is not permitted.

(i) REPORTED DETENTION OF ADIVASIS AT ALIGARH FOR ALLEGEDLY TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS BY RAILWAY

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, three hundred Advasis who came to Delhi to demonstrate and to present before the President their memorandum for having a separate Jharkhand State have been arrested at Aligarh for allegedly travelling without tickets in 162 Down Tata Express on 1st June, 1980. These Advasis, men and women came from very distant places in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. They are extremely poor also. Their arrest and detention in Aligarh jail far off from their places will create serious repercussions in the tribal areas and in the present context of the situation in North-east, it should be avoided at all costs.

So I want the Railway Minister to intervene at once and see that all the Advasis detained in Aligarh are released at once and sent back to their home.

* *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing more will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. When I am on my legs you should please sit down. If you cannot follow the Parliamentary procedures, how can we conduct the proceedings

of the House? You are a very senior politician and you must teach us. But we have to teach you the rules. I am sorry.

(ii) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SANCTION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF GANGA BARRAGE PROJECT IN KANPUR

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : गंगा के किनारे पर बसी उत्तरी भारत की प्रमुख औद्योगिक नगरी कानपुर की आबादी इस समय लगभग 25 लाख है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से गंगा द्वारा निरन्तर अपना मार्ग बदलने से कानपुर को पेय जल तथा बिजली का गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है जिस का प्रभाव औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर भी पड़ा है कई उद्योग बंद हुए और कई को कानपुर के बाहर ले जाया गया है। इस समय गंगा के बढ़े हुए जलस्तर से एक और उभाव के 400 गांवों को बाढ़ का खतरा है दूसरी ओर कानपुर पर बने दोनो पुल भी संकट में हैं। इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु कानपुर पर गंगा बांध योजना 1979 से योजना आयोग के अधीन विचारार्थ है। इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र कार्यवाही के अनुरोध के साथ सदन के सजान में लाता हूँ।

(iii) MAINTENANCE OF THE CORBETT NATIONAL PARK

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: (Bel-lary): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture the following matter of urgent public importance:—

It is an indisputable fact that the Corbett National Park occupies a pride of place in the country and Pandit Nehru had dedicated it to the nation.

Today it is no longer the magic that it was, and its charm is on the wane for the animals as well as the tourists. It is a sad tale of our apathy towards the country's flora and fauna.

The Corbett Park has three forest ranges and, if properly maintained, each one of them would yield Rs. 90 lakhs per year on an average. Besides the loss of substantial income, the fast depletion of forests has eroded the soil. As rains come, the banks of streams crumble and rocks come sliding down from the hills, filling the river and

the stream with stone and sand. Through them the desolate elephants trumpet in despair. Besides, the river and streams, their paths having been blocked by driftwood, sand and rock, flow out in new directions, bringing down the trees in their course. In summer, a large area of the lake dries up and sand and rock emerge giving the impression that the desert is taking over where once verdure prevailed.

All the processes of forest preservation like weeding, cutting and pruning have been neglected. Consequently, the useless growth continues to multiply and parasite creepers and shrubs like lantana have grown in unrestricted profusion.

Something concrete must be done to halt this perpetual process of destruction of this place of pride in our country. It is understood that a bacillus has been discovered and that can destroy lantana and other weeds. Even this has not been used so far in the Corbett National Park.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Senapathy Gounder, Not here.

Mr. Satyagopal Misra. Not here.

Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. He is also not here.

Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

(iv) REPORTED MIS-MANAGEMENT IN THE FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMMES'

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार तथा देश के अन्य भागों में कार्य के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्तर्गत भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार है तथा आम तौर पर लोग इसे 'फूड फार वर्क' के बदले 'लट फार वर्क' कहते हैं। देश में कार्य के बदले अनाज योजना के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग ने देश में काम के बदले अनाज योजना के मूल्यांकन में पाया है कि इस योजना में जाली नामों की मोटी हाजरी, बड़ी काकरी और फर्नीचर खरीदने तथा सरकारी भवनो की मरम्मत में खाद्यान्न के दुरुपयोग किए गए। 1979-80 के दौरान योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन के दौरान मूल्यांकन के लिए 20 जिले चने गए। इन 20 जिलों में से मात्र जिलों में ही कार्यक्रम लागू करने के लिए विशेष रूप में संचालन समितियों का गठन किया गया जबकि अन्य जिलों में विशेष संचालन समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया।

[श्री राम विज्ञान पानवान]

अध्ययन के अनुसार एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में खाद्यान्न वितरण में भारी अन्तर है। एक जिले में 469 टन अनाज का ही वितरण किया गया जब कि दूसरे जिले में 27 हजार 74 टन खाद्यान्न वितरण किया गया। 20 जिलों में से 11 जिलों में खाद्यान्न का उपयोग किया गया। पांच जिलों में आपूर्ति में विलम्ब और भण्डार की सुविधा की कमी पाई गई।

अध्ययन के अनुसार ठेकेदारों ने खाद्यान्न को बाजार में खुले आम बेचा है। निर्धारित मजदूरी से कम मजदूरी मजदूरों का दी गई। कुछ राज्यों में अनाज के बदले नगण्य राशि का भुगतान मजदूरों को किया गया और ठेकेदारों ने खुल कर अनाज की चोर बाजारी की।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दोषी व्यक्ति, ठेकेदार एवं अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करे और एक शक्तिशाली निगरानी समिति का गठन करे।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): All this happened when your government was there.

11.17 hrs.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE (ASSAM) BILL AND STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION ISSUED BY ASSAM GOVERNMENT DECLARING CERTAIN SERVICES AS ESSENTIAL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the legislative business. I shall now put the motion for consideration.

The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in Assam, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Now we take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2.—(Definition)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 30 to 32. (2)

Page 3—

omit lines 4 and 5. (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, Shri R. K. Mhalgi he is absent.

SHRI A. K. ROY (DHANEAD): I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 3 to 8, —

omit “or to accept employment, and includes—

(i) refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential services:

(ii) any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service.”

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I have moved two amendments. My first amendment is to omit lines 30 to 32 on page 2 in clause 2.

Sir, it deals with the definition of the term ‘essential service’. It is well known that almost everything under the Sun is sought to be included in the definition of the term ‘essential services.’ The purpose of the Bill is to see that essential services in their real term are maintained. My submission, therefore, is that this item No. 13 which says -

“(xii) any service in connection with the affairs of the Union or the State of Assam not being a service specified in any of the foregoing sub-clauses;”

is so wide that it defeats the very purpose for which the Bill is sought to be brought. We are told that the Bill is there in order to maintain the supply of essential services. Therefore, the Bill should be restricted to the supply of essential services and essential services alone. In the garb of the term essential services if every service under the Sun is taken then it is a fraud that is being played upon this House.

Essential services we are told include postal, telegraph or telephone service; railway service; services connected with loading and unloading of goods; services connected with aerodromes; services connected with the clearance of goods or passengers through customs or prevention of

smuggling; any service in any establishment of, or connected with, the armed forces of the union or in any other establishments or installations connected with defence; etc.

Now, Sir, my submission is that all the necessary essential services are included in all these items. Now, one more item is sought to be included to say—all other services not specified in the foregoing sub-clause will also be included. This is rather unfair and a wrong advantage is sought to be taken of the Bill.

The hon'ble Minister himself says in his Statement of Object, and Reasons : —

“As the State of Assam was under President's rule, the Essential services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980, was promulgated by the President on 6th April, 1980, which specified certain essential services and empowered both the Central and State Governments to prohibit strikes in the State of Assam in any essential service.”

I submit that telling this House that the ambit of the Ordinance or the ambit of this particular Bill is confined to only certain specified essential services is misguiding the House because the ambit is so wide enough that it includes any and every sundry service in Assam under the sky. Therefore, as I have said earlier we have supported the measure in view of the situation in Assam but then its application should be truly and correctly limited to the maintenance of essential services and no more. I hope that this submission will be accepted by the government. In case, government fails to see the wisdom of the submission, I hope, this House will rise above party considerations and accept the amendment which I commend to the House.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir this Bill has two qualities. First quality is its undesirability and the second quality is its absurdity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have been a trade union leader one time.

Nowhere you would find this type of definition of strike. A new definition of 'strike' has been given here. Nowhere else would you find such a provision. All the non-essential services are also being included as essential services. All things not connected with strike are also included in the term 'strike'. Refusal to accept employment is also treated as strike. It is very strange. I think this type of definition cannot be found anywhere else. I don't think this House can come across such a type of definition anywhere else, Sir. You say, refusal to accept employment is also 'strike'. Not only that. 'Refusal to work overtime' is also a 'strike'. Nobody can force him. Even under emergency nobody can force the worker to work overtime. It is his own desire; his own will to do overtime or not. He may do it; he may not do it. But here it has been said, 'refusal to do overtime is also a strike'. Similarly conduct which may result in stoppage of work or retardation of work of essential service is also considered a strike. It is very strange indeed! If this House passes such a provision, posterity will only laugh at us. They will laugh saying what a provision we are advocating, as Members of Parliament. So Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to consider this thing and to accept this most logical, reasonable and simple amendment. That is all that I wish to submit.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**

Sir, Shri Banatwalla has pointed out that certain provision of this Bill could be misused, by including certain service as essential service at any time. I wish to point out to him, that is not the case. Every time the Government has to come before Parliament. The provision under sub-clause (xiii) would cover services in connection with the affairs of the Union or the State of Assam which may be 'essential service' which has not been specified in any of the foregoing sub-clauses. This general formulation has been

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

adopted because it is not always possible to list precisely all the services which may be considered to be essential. These powers are not of a sweeping nature. For residuary essential services the Central Government or Assam Government would be required to issue a notification in the official gazette declaring them to be essential services, for the purposes of this Act. Every such Notification will be required under clause 2(2) to be laid before each House of Parliament immediately after it is made, if it is in session; and on the first day of the commencement of the next session of the House if it is not in session. The notification shall cease to operate at the expiry of 40 days from the date of its being so laid or from the date of reassembly of Parliament, unless before the expiry of this period, a resolution approving the issue of the notification is passed by both Houses of Parliament. Thus, for all, residuary services, Parliament will have an occasion to review and approve the Notification. Once the need for subclause (xiv) is accepted, clause 2(2) for laying the notification before Parliament and getting its approval follows as a natural corollary. Therefore, no misuse of this provision is there. On the contrary, Government has to come before each House. This is not of a sweeping nature. So, I am sorry I cannot accept his amendment. So far as the amendment of Shri A. K. Roy is concerned—he has said about the overtime—this is also essential because if the employees of any essential service refuse to work overtime, where such work is necessary, it will naturally affect the maintenance of essential services. Subclause (ii) of the definition is meant to cover sit-down, tool-down and pen-down type of situations. Under such circumstances, though the employees are not technically on strike, it may seriously affect the working of the essential services. To meet such a situation both these ingredients are necessary for the effective maintenance of essential services and therefore

should be retained. Otherwise, it will hamper the services and, therefore, this clause is inserted in this Bill. Therefore, I oppose the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member. I would request both the Members to withdraw their amendments.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I do not withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Roy, are you withdrawing Amendment No. 25 which has been moved by you?

SHRI A. K. ROY: No, Sir. Let it be put to vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“Page 3, lines 3 to 8, —
omit “or to accept employment,
and includes—

(i) refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service;

(ii) any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service” (25)

THE LOK SABHA DIVIDED.

Division No. 3] [11.40 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

AYES

Azmi, Dr. A. U.

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chaturbhuj, Shri

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Choudhury Shri Saifuddin
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 *Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramovatar
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
 Yadav, Shri D. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
 Ansari, Shri Z. R.
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Baitha, Shri D. L.
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bhagwan Dev, Shri
 Bhoi, Dr Krupasindhu
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chavan, Shri S. B.
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.
 Gireraj Singh, Shri
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
 Krishan Dutt, Shri
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Misra, Shri Harinath
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajmohan
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
 Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
 Muthry, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
 Marugian, Shri S.
 Nagina Rai, Shri
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patil, Shri Vasant Rao
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rahim, Shri A. A.
 Rajamallu, Shri K.
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sabastian, Shri S. A. Doraj
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shingda, Shri D. B.
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Zail Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is

Ayes: 45;

Noes: 87

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—Power to prohibit strikes in certain employments)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mahalgi is not present. Now Shri Ram-avtar Shastri.

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

Page 3, lines 32 and 33,—

For "six months" substitute "one month". (26)

Page 3, line 34—

for "six months" substitute "fifteen days" (27).

दैसे तो मैं इस बिल को ही गलत मानता हूँ । हम इसके विरोधी हैं । लेकिन इन लोगों ने अपने बहुमत से इसको पास करवाना है । इसलिए एमेंड-मेंट के जरिये इसका कुछ असर हम कम करवाना चाहते हैं । यही मेरा एमेंडमेंट का मकसद है । मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लोग मानने वाले नहीं हैं । फिर

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Ashfaq Hussain, Shri Ghulam Mohammad Khan, and Shri A. K. Balan;

NOES: Shri K. C. Sharma, Shri Chakradhari Singh, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy Padyachi, Shri Shiv Kumar Singh, Shri R. Y. Ghorpade. Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shri Navin Ravani, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Shri Sajjan Kumar, Shri R. Muthu Kumaran, Shri K. B. S. Mani, and Shri Bindeshwari Dubey.

भी हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम आपको नेक सलाह देने की कोशिश करें। धारा 3 में आपने आवश्यक सेवाओं में हड़तालों पर रोक लगाने की बात कही है और उसकी अवधि के बारे में कहा है कि छः महीने की अवधि के लिए आप हड़तालों पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं और बाद में अगर जरूरी समझेंगे तो इस अवधि को और छः महीने बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक साल तक आप इन हड़तालों पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं। एक साल तक आप किसी को मंत्री सवालों को लेकर यह या सदी मार्गों को ले कर हड़ताल पर जाने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। हड़ताल करना, माउज बनाना यह हर किसी का संवैधानिक अधिकार है। सत्रियान ने जो यह अधिकार लोगों को दिया है उससे आप लोगों को महसूस करना चाहते हैं। इसको हम पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं ये चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आपने छः महीने की अवधि की बात कही है वहाँ आप इस अवधि को एक महीना कर दें। और आगे भी आप अगर रोक को जारी रखना चाहते हैं तो पंद्रह दिन कर दें। यही मेरे प्रमेडमेटम है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It cannot be done because we have to keep a record....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, are you withdrawing the amendment?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 3, lines 32 and 33,—

for "six months" substitute "one month" (26)

Page 3, line 34,—

for "six months" substitute "fifteen days" (27)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Dismissal of employees participating in illegal strikes)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Mhaigi is not present. Now Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 44,—

omit "(including dismissal)" (28)

Page 3, line 46,—

omit "(including dismissal)" (29)

क्लाज चार में जो हड़ताल करेगे उनको मजा देने का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि इन उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जो हड़ताल में भाग लेगा उसके खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जा सकती है और इस अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई में डिसमिसल भी शामिल है। यह बहुत ही जोरदार चोट मजदूरों के अधिकार पर की गई है। आप अनुशासन की कार्रवाई करे इसके तो में समझ सकता हूँ। अनुशासन की कार्रवाई बहुत तरह की हो सकती है। लेकिन हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले का डिसमिसल भी कर सकते हैं यह जनतांत्रिक उद्देश्यों के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है, उस पर चोट है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पदच्युति है इसको आप हटा दें। इसको हटाने से मेरे खयाल में आपका बहुत अहित नहीं होगा। नहीं हटाने है तो यही समझा जाएगा कि उसको आप डंडे के बल पर नौकरी से निकाल देंगे, उसके बाल बच्चों को भूखी मारने की स्थिति में डाल देंगे, जो बिल्कुल ही उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है इसको आप निकाल दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I put amendments nos. 28 and 29 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Penalty for Illegal Strikes)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Page 4, line 4,

for "six months" substitute "one week" (30)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment no. 30 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Penalty for instigation etc.)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 9,—

for "one year" substitute "one week" (31)

Page 4, line 9,—

for "two thousand" substitute "ten" (32)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments nos. 31 and 32 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strikes)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 13 and 14,—

for "one year" substitute "one week" (33)

Page 4, line 14,—

for "two thousand" substitute "ten" (34)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments nos. 33 and 34 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

The Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Power to arrest without warrant)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 17,—

omit "without" (35)

Page 4, line 17,—

before "warrant" insert "on the basis of" (36)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बिना वारण्ट के गिरफ्तारी की व्यवस्था इस बिल में की गई है जो किसी भी जननातिक मुक्त से नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर हम कोई गलती करते हैं तो वारण्ट दिखाइये गिरफ्तारी का और गिरफ्तार कर के ले जाइये। यह सारा अधिकार आपको प्राप्त है, लेकिन बिना वारण्ट के किसी को जेलखाने में रखना, किसी भी जनतंत्र में इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। लेकिन मैंने आश्चर्य है कि जो दिनरात जनतंत्र की माला जपने वाले हैं, बिना वारण्ट के किसी को गिरफ्तार कर लें। आपको पुलिस कैसी है, इसका बखान कर चुके हैं, आज भी आपने देखा कि मध्यप्रदेश में किस तरह में लडके

के सामने मां का रेप करवाया गया। यह आप जानते हैं। तो पुलिस बही है, इसको इतना बड़ा अधिकार आप दे रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अधिक है।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि कम-से-कम वारण्ट निकालिये। (व्यवधान) शास्त्री जी को या किसी को चाहे जब जेल में ले चलिए, लेकिन बिना वारण्ट के किसी को गिरफ्तार करना गलत है। इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I oppose this amendment.... There is nothing new.... It is a mere reproduction of Section 41 of the CPC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments nos. 35 and 36 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and extent)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 5, insert—

“(3) The Act shall cease to be in force on the revocation of the Proclamation, dated the 12th December, 1979, in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, or on the said Proclamation ceasing to operate.”(1)

This is the most reasonable amendment that I seek to place before the House. We are told and correctly that this Bill is sought to be made a law in the context of the situation prevalent

in Assam. The hon. Minister says in his Statement of Objects and Reasons.

“The mass movement in Assam in connection with the foreign nationals issue had been taken advantage of by disruptive forces to seriously affect the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community . . .”

Every word of what is stated here is borne out by the situation in Assam and therefore, in view of the situation prevalent in Assam this Bill has been brought. It is logical, therefore, that the life of this Bill should be restricted to the life of the proclamation that the President has issued with respect to the situation in Assam. I, therefore, hope that this Amendment will be accepted.

I may remind the Government that even the Government by what is stated in its aims and objects does not intend this measure which contains draconian powers to be a normal piece of legislation. This Bill does not represent as I understand the ideology or the philosophy of the Ruling Party towards labour or industrial relations. It is because of the situation in Assam that their hands were forced to bring such a Bill and this was because of the situation in Assam that I also most reluctantly extended my support to the Bill, though with certain reservations. It is quite obvious that if this is not to be a normal piece of legislation and must not be a normal piece of legislation, then the life of this Bill must be restricted to the life of the proclamation issued by the President with respect to Assam and the sweeping powers under it should not continue for even a single day or a single second after the restoration of normalcy in Assam. Therefore, I make a very fervent plea that the Government should accept my amendment in order to see that the Bill lapses the moment the proclamation of the President with respect to Assam lapses. I hope the Government will accept this particular amendment.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I cannot accept the amendment. By virtue of article 357(2) of the Constitution, any law made by the Parliament during the period of proclamation under article 356 shall continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by a competent legislature. Although according to this provision in the Constitution, there is no bar regarding the period of validity or enforceability of an Act made by Parliament during the continuance of the proclamation, the provisions of the Act relating to the State field will become inoperative after the revocation of President's rule. As soon as the State legislature is revived, the necessary legislation in the State field will be considered afresh by the State legislature. The provisions of the Act relating to the central field will remain operative and the position will be reviewed at the time of the revocation of the President's rule. The Act is being enacted specifically in the context of the current situation in Assam and it is, therefore, not considered necessary to prescribe any time limit for the life of the Act. The amendment proposed by Shri Banatwalla in this regard is therefore opposed by me.

In view of the position as explained by me, I request him to withdraw his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made a request to you to withdraw the amendment. Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No, Sir. I am pressing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the statutory resolution moved by Shri Makwana. The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980), this House approves the issue of Government of Assam, Political (A) Department, Notification No. PLA-334/80/7, dated the 7th April, 1980, declaring the services in connection with the production, supply and distribution of water and electricity including the services under the Assam State Electricity Board Constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, to be essential services for the purposes of the said Ordinance."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I have tabled an amendment and I wanted to move it. But you did not call me. This Bill is *ultra vires*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment to clause 2 was the same as that of Shri Banatwalla. I told you that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He has spoken and I should have also spoken. Actually, they are in a hurry

in adopting this Bill because they want to suppress the people of this country. In fact, I do not want to come in their way because that process will open the way to the disaster of this Government.

12 hrs.

**ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that the proclamation dated 12th December, 1979 made by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam provides *inter alia* that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines.

Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a consultative committee consisting of 45 Members of Parliament. In this regard, provision has also been made to empower Parliament to direct modification in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the hon. House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, be taken into consideration."

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th August, 1980."
(15)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill because this is an anti-democratic measure.

Sir, when this Bill was introduced, we opposed this Bill because if such a Bill is passed, the democratic institutions in the country will be disrupted. This Bill confers on the executive all the powers to frame any law including laws on finance and taxation.

In a democracy, laws are framed with the participation of the people's representatives. When the executive is given power to frame laws, the sentiments and the aspirations of the people will not be reflected in those laws. So, through the delegation of power, the actual power of the people and actual rights of the people will be subverted. For whose interest the executive will function? For whose interest the laws will be framed? If the people are not empowered to frame laws or the representatives are not empowered to frame laws, for whom the laws will be enacted? Here, you say that the Parliament has been authorised to enact laws. But as soon as the Bill is passed, the executive will get the power to enact laws. So, I think, the whole Parliamentary

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]
process is being completely subverted by this Bill.

Sir, in Assam, the Assam legislature has been kept in suspended animation and the Legislature has not been dissolved. At the present stage the Parliament has got the right to frame laws for that very State. But I think the Government has lost the confidence of this Parliament and that is why they have brought such a type of Bill and the Members of Parliament will not have the opportunity of discussing any law which will be enacted for the people of Assam at this stage. Sir, the Government has stated that to save time they have brought this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has suggested this in the Consultative Committee.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I am coming to it, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said:

"Under the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th December, 1979, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Assam are now exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Such legislative measures as may be necessary for that State can be taken up by Parliament only by postponing its business; and even then, it is likely that Parliament may not have time to deal with all the legislative measures for the State."

Sir, it is said here: may not have time to deal with all the legislative measures for the State'. But it is not so. The Minister said that all legislative measures may not be dealt with by Parliament. But there may be some matters which can be discussed by Parliament. So, here you are saying, all the powers have been delegated to the executive. We know the purpose. There is a bad intention here. We know the Government will say that they have good intention. But in the case of MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act), at

the time of passing that very Act they said that 'we are passing this Act for the welfare of the country, for arresting so many bad persons or those people who are against the security of India.' But it was the political leaders who were arrested ultimately. In the case of PD Act also, it was applied to the leaders of the people. So, Sir, I think the Government is acting against its own arguments. So, I think this Bill should be withdrawn by the Government.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose this measure. I feel that today is the blackest day in the history of parliamentary democracy of our country inasmuch as we have passed one measure and if you permit me to say so, a notorious measure by which we have not only curbed the rights of the working class, but we have also provided a measure to prosecute the innocent persons, the relatives of the persons who had gone on strike and by this Bill under discussion, we are trying to bury deep in earth the democratic norms and also the spirit of this Constitution. I feel that all the hon. Members will join me if I say that we should not commit one more sin by passing this measure.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"Such legislative measures as may be necessary for the State can be taken up by Parliament only by postponing its business, and even then it is likely that Parliament may not have time to deal with all the legislative measures for the State."

The same has been repeated in the Memorandum relating to delegated legislation. I submit that this statement is a cruel joke on this Parliament and the citizens of this country. People

abroad will laugh at us when they look at this because it makes one appear that we cannot extend our sittings, that we do not have time to legislate for Assam, that we do not know how many laws are anticipated by the Government to be passed during this period. This is not a sufficient reason for considering this measure. I therefore oppose it with all the emphasis at my command, and I would request all my esteemed colleagues here to throw out this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

This Bill is against all democratic norms and principles. Not only that. Though it is said to be in consonance with the letter of the Constitution, it is detrimental to its spirit. The Bill would show what powers are going to be exercised by the executive who are going to legislate. The bureaucrats will over-ride this august House and the rights of Members of Parliament. I may be excused if I say that Parliament is being taken for a ride by the introduction of this measure.

When we consider the clauses, we find that blanket powers are given to the President. In Clause 3(2) it is mentioned that whether Parliament is in session or not, the President gets the authority to legislate. We very well know that the Acts for Assam will be drafted by the bureaucracy. When we are in session, they will pass laws in the name of the President. Does it not mean that they are over-riding our rights, overstepping their limits? Does it not amount to an insult to this august House? Since the Bill is not preserving the spirit of the Constitution, and not protecting the rights of the Members of Parliament, I feel that any law can be passed, by usurping the powers of Parliament. It may be in consonance with article 357 of the Constitution which says that Parliament is competent to give the powers to the President, but it is certainly not in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution.

Parliament is sovereign. Those who have read Dicey's Constitution know that one of the eminent jurists D.C.

Lane has said that Parliament can do anything except make a man a woman and a woman a man. This is the type of sovereignty which we are having and by following the letter of article 357, we are giving these blanket powers to the President to legislate, knowing that the laws will be drafted by the bureaucrats.

I can also very well appreciate this particular kind of legislation. But one point has to be taken into consideration. I would ask the hon. Home Minister: Does it in fact fall in line with the letter and spirit of article 357 of the Constitution? Article 357 never mentions that the President has powers to legislate when the Parliament is in session. Article 357 is silent on that particular point. Therefore, we have to interpret that. When we have to interpret article 357 we cannot divorce article 357 from article 356. Article 356 says that the President does not get a right to issue an Ordinance when the Parliament is in session. The same principle will apply when we have to interpret article 357. Therefore, I oppose it and I very vehemently oppose this particular provision mentioned in Clause 3(2), that is, whether the Parliament is in session or not, the President gets this particular right.

Assuming for a moment that this particular power is given to the President, every Act enacted by the President, however high the office he may be holding, has to be ratified by Parliament which is the supreme body in this country. If we read this Bill as a whole, we do not find that Parliament has any right except to suggest modifications. That is all. If you read Clause 3, sub-clauses (1) to (4), it only mentions that Parliament or State Legislature can suggest only modifications to a particular Act and those modifications have to be carried by the President and may be included in the Act. But that does not give any power to Parliament to set aside that particular legislation. Just as we have a power of ratification under article 356(3) of the Constitution, there should

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

be such a power here also, because articles 356 and 357 are to be taken together.

Lastly, I would only make one point. That is an important point. I do not know whether, by this particular legislation, the financial powers are also given to the President. The legislative powers are being given to the President. As we find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Parliament may not have time to legislate for Assam, and it seems that a factory is likely to be opened for enacting legislation by the President. In view of this particular fact, I would like to know whether in respect of the Appropriation Bill, the Finance Bill, the allocation of funds, all laws in connection with this particular legislation and what not, the President is going to get powers. If that be so, on my behalf and on behalf of my party, I oppose this Bill. I oppose it strongly and I request the House that it should be thrown out lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Statutory Resolution which has been passed just now by this House and the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill which is going to be passed now clearly indicate that this Government believes in repression, dictatorship and authoritarianism. Through democratic process and election, this Parliament has been constituted. This Government is deriving powers from this Parliament through democratic processes. But the manner in which they are functioning, it clearly indicates that they want to grab the entire powers of Parliament. They want to abolish the powers which are with Parliament. They want to grab the total power in order to suppress the rights of the people of this country.

In the past, they had demonstrated this and now, again, they want to do it. I want to warn them.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't go to the past, go to the future.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am talking of the future. The past is a guide for the future. That is why I want to warn them. If again they are marching towards that direction, that will only open a way of disaster for them. That is why, I say, they must understand the consequences of it. The people of this country have not sent them here to curtail the authority of Parliament, the authority of people and to suppress them. That is why I strongly oppose this Bill and I request the Government to withdraw it.

At the same time, I want to say that the power which they want to take is not actually for the President. It is the Government's own mentality of curbing the entire power of others so that they can do whatever they like.

I hope that wise counsels will prevail on them and they will not press for the adoption of this Bill.

With these words, I want to strongly oppose this Bill.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० जी (ऐटा) -
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी देर और बड़े गौर से मैं अपने दोस्तों की बातों को सुन रहा था। अभी हमारे दोस्त हरिकेश बहादुर ने बड़े जोर से कहा कि पार्लियामेंट में आन के बाद पार्लियामेंट से डिक्टेटरशिप के अस्तित्वयारान ले लेना पार्लियामेंट का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं है। मैं एक सवाल आपके द्वारा उनसे करूंगा कि क्या कानून इस बात की इजाजत देता है कि आप इधर से उधर बैठ जायें। रोज हम सुनते हैं कि एन्टी डिफेक्शन बिल आना चाहिए। मैं हरिकेश बहादुर जी से पूछता हूँ कि क्या उनका यह मन्त्री काम है? इनके नेता ने बड़ी भारी नैतिकता का सबूत दिया। जब कुछ करने को नहीं रहा तो पार्लियामेंट से इस्तीफा देकर चले गए। य इधर से उधर क्रॉस कर गए। जो हमारे सिम्बल से चुन कर आये, उन हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर को अपने नेता का उसूल याद नहीं आया। आज वे हम को कहते हैं कि हम कांस्टीच्यूशन का गलत इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब जरूरत पड़ती है तो ऐसा करना पड़ता है। जब जरूरत पड़ती है तो कांस्टीच्यूशन ने हड़ताल करने का अधिकार दिया है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कांस्टीच्यूशन में कारखानों बन्द करने का भी

अधिकार दिया है, क्या कांस्टीबुशन ने असम की पाइप लाइन को बन्द करने का अधिकार दिया ताकि मुल्क की 60 करोड़ आबादी काही बाही बोल जाए, लोप पानी पानी के लिए तरस जायें, गन्ना उगाने के लिए तरस जाएं? अगर यह अधिकार नहीं दिया है तो उसको रोकने के लिए इससे बेहतर इस्तेमाल कांस्टीबुशन का नहीं हो सकता। ऐसे लोगों को जो हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को दरहम बरहम करना चाहते हैं, जो मुल्क को भूखा मारना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को रोकना ही पड़ेगा और उसके लिए कानून बनाना ही होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज नोर्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बड़ा शर्मनाक मसला है? उसको यहां बड़े जोरों से सपीट किया गया, उसकी हिमायत की गयी। यहां हजारों लोगों का कत्ल किया गया है। इस मौके पर मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर महोदय से एक बात कहूंगा कि त्रिपुरा में जबान के नाम पर, फोरनर्स के नाम पर, और दूसरी बातों पर हजारों लोगों को कत्ल कर दिया गया है लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सदन में कोई आज तक यह नहीं बता सका कि फोरनर्स किसे कहते हैं? क्या आप फोरनर्स उनको कहते हैं जिन्होंने आप 1977 में वोट लिया, 1980 में वोट लिया और जिनके नाम वोटिंग लिस्ट में हैं? क्या आप उन्हीं को फोरनर्स कह कर यह झगड़ा करवा रहे हैं? आपने यह झगड़ा यहां 9 महीने में करा रखा है और तब से करा रखा है जब से आपको पता लगा कि आपस में टूट फूट होने वाली है और आप सरकार में रहने वाले नहीं हैं, कांग्रेस आई की सरकार आने वाली है। लिहाजा यह बड़ा भारी मसला हमारी गर्दन पर मवार है और आप उसको हवा दे रहे हैं।

वहां 415 लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए। सात सौ कटी हुई लाशें दरिया में बहती हुई नजर आयी। एक गढ़ा खोदा गया तो उसके अन्दर से एक हजार गढ़ी हुई लाशें निकली। पता नहीं त्रिपुरा के अन्दर कितने और लोगों को कत्ल कर के दफना दिया गया होगा। आज लाखों लोग बेघरबार हो गए हैं, हजारों औरतें राण्ड हो गयी हैं। क्या इन लोगों को इम काम को करने की खुली छूट दी जा सकती है? उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो चाहता था कि आज ऐसी सिचुएशन नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन में आ गयी है कि होम मिनिस्टर महोदय इससे भी कड़ा बिल लाते। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कभी मुलायम हाथों से नहीं चला करती है। जब तक उंगली को टेढ़ा न किया जाए जब तक घी नहीं निकलता है। आपकी उंगली अभी तक भी पूरी तरह से टेढ़ी नहीं हुई है। हम सुनते हैं और अखबारों में भी पढ़ते हैं कि 1978 में त्रिपुरा की सरकार ने सैंटर से कहा कि यहां पर कुछ गड़बड़ होन वाली है, आप मदद दें लेकिन सैंटर कानों में तेल डालें बैठा रहा। 1979 में फिर उसने कहा कि यहां गड़बड़ होने वाली है हमें मदद दें लेकिन सैंटर फिर

भी खामोश बैठा रहा। मुझे हैरानी इस बात पर है कि जनवरी 1980 में उससे फिर कहा गया, जैसा अखबारों में निकला है कि त्रिपुरा जलने वाला है और वहां की सरकार ने आप से मदद मांगी है लेकिन आप इन्वारी करते रहे, जांच करते रहे लेकिन मदद नहीं दी गई। अगर यह, मदद उसको मुहैया कर दी गई होती तो शायद इतना बड़ा कांड वहां पर न होता। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह एक मुजरिमाना गफलत है जो की गई है और फिर चाहे यह स्टेट सरकार की हो या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की हो। अगर यह सही है कि 1978, 1979, और 1980 से बराबर वहां की सरकार सैंटर को लिखती रही है वहां के हालात के सिलसिले में और सैंटर टालमटोल करता रहा है तो इसको मुजरिमाना गफलत की ही संज्ञा दी जायेगी। इसकी वजह से गलत लोगों को लाखों और हजारों जानें जाया करने का मौका मिला। अब भी हम बराबर पढ़ते हैं कि कहीं पर चालीस मार दिए गए और कहीं पर इतने मार दिए गए। अभी के वहां पहुंचने के बाद भी इस तरह की वारदातें वहां पर हो रही हैं।

सुना जाता है कि त्रिपुरा का जब वाका हुआ, वहां पर जब हत्याकाण्ड हुआ, उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री स्टेट्स से बाहर थे और राजकाज का पूरा इन्तजाम मि० देव जो ट्राइबल एरियाज के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हैं, उन के हाथों में था। सरकार जो फोर्स भेजती थी इन दंगों को दबाने के लिए उसे हिदायत थी कि एक भी गोली चलने न पाये। हजारों वहां मार दिए गए। हजारों की लाशें वहां पर पाई गयी हैं। हजारों की लाशें गड़बों में गाड़ दी गई हैं। तीन दिन के अन्दर त्रिपुरा की पुलिस ने कितनी गोलियां चलाई, कितनी जगह फाईरिंग किया है, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं (इंटरप्शन) मैं समझता हूं त्रिपुरा के मामले में बड़ी भारी गफलत बरती गई है। यह जो बराबर अखबारों में आ रहा है कि 1978 में, 1979 में और 1980 में सैंटर से मदद मांगी गई थी मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी सफाई होम मिनिस्टर साहब अपने जबाब में करें। यह बहुत अहम मसला है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यह बिल वहां के हालात को सुधार के लिए मददगार साबित होता है, कामयाब होता है तो इससे बढ़िया कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती है। आजादी हमें वह चाहिए जिसमें हम अपनी जिम्दगी सकन और आराम से गुजार सकें, आराम से रोटी और कपड़ा हमें मिल सकें, आराम से हम रह सकें और अच्छे शहरी की तरह से हम अपना वक्त गुजार सकें। यही आजादी हम को और लोगों को चाहिए। ऐसी आजादी जिसने कत्लेआम करने की इजाजत हो, जिसमें लूटने की इजाजत हो, लोगों को घर से बेघर कर देने की इजाजत हो, किसी को नहीं चाहिए। वरकर, वरकर की बात हम हमेशा न करते रहें। आम आदमी की हालत को सुधारने की तरफ

[श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खा.]

भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उसका भी स्थाल हम को करना चाहिए। इस लिए इनकी राजनिति वही महदूद हो कर रह गई, इससे आगे चलती नहीं।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसे नार्थ-इस्टर्न रीजन चल रहा है, आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा कड़ा कदम उठाकर इस हालात को बदले की कोशिश करें। इन्हीं अलफाज के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): If the previous Bill that we just passed was objectionable, this Bill is obnoxious. I wonder what is the purpose and compulsion for bringing out this Bill before this Parliament. In the objects, it is a wonderful explanation that has been given. The explanation is that the Parliament may not find time to deal with the legislation on Assam thereby implying that the President has always enough time to deal with things for which Parliament may not have time. It is an indirect aspersion on the President, I think. Everybody knows that the President in the Indian Constitution does not do, out of his own, anything. It is the Cabinet it is the Government, through its executive and political wings, that formulates the policies and makes laws and gets them passed under the stamp of the President. But, if the Parliament is taken into confidence, if the special power is not given to the President, then the Opposition gets a chance to correct or at least to advise the government, to legislate properly or to take the sentiments of all the people concerned. But by this, by giving the power to the President to legislate, even for a short time, even bypassing the Parliament when Parliament is in session, I think, the government is actually losing the advise, the correction which otherwise they would get. By that way also the government is not benefited.

I would like to say one thing. After all, what is the problem in Assam? Will this Bill or the Bill that has been passed some time back help in solving the problems of Assam? If all these Bills help us in solving the problems of Assam, then also there is one thing,

but I think that these, Bills will not solve. You know that the problem of Assam is not administrative so that we should go on strengthening the executive. The problem of Assam is not constitutional so that we can go on coming forward with some amendments. The problem of Assam is not technical also. The problem of Assam is political, economic and social and it has come out, it has emerged from the very fundamental law, the compulsion of uneven development of an economic system in the country and that is the law of the capitalist government. You know also that uneven development is the law of capitalism and India, through its entire budget through its entire policies and through its entire mixed economy has got one aim and that is how to mould at this late hour this free feudal economy into a capitalist, bourgeois economy. This is the sole aim of this government, this is the sole aim of this clause. You know in any capitalist development there will be an uneven development. There will be animosity. There will be fissures. there will be communal troubles and nobody can check it. It is a socio-economic and political phenomenon where Parliament should be consulted, people should be consulted and administrative measures should be checked at the background.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you one thing and I would request the hon'ble Members to ponder over that. Is there any capitalist country in the world with more than one language, more than one race and more than one religion. Quebec in Canada having one of the maximum per capita income, there also tension remains between French settlers and English-speaking people. In Quebec when the British Queen went there she faced brickbats although she spoke in French. That is the situation. What happened in Lebanon? The Christians and Muslims fought there. Same thing happened in Cyprus and England. In Northern Ireland the Catholic and Protestants fought some time back. In England people raised hue and cry that they will be swarmed by the coloured people and the immigrants and they

started talking of foreign nationals. I think soon there may be time when the British Queen is also termed as foreign national because she comes from the Hanover dynasty of Germany. So, this is the phenomenon. In India there could be a multi-lingual and multi-racial federal State but there cannot be multi-lingual and multi-racial capitalist State. So, the whole root of communal disharmony lies in the fundamental system to which these people are progressing and they want this type of medicine. They are coming with laws of suppression. They want to keep the Assembly in animated suspension and now they want to turn this Parliament in virtual animated suspension and now they want to turn this Parliament in virtual animated suspension in so far as Assam is concerned. A wrong type of treatment is being administered for a serious disease.

Sir, you have seen every Paper in Assam and Tripura saying that there is a generation gap. The older people used to live together—tribals and non-tribals—but the younger generations are refusing to live together. What has happened to younger generation! Younger generations are supposed to be more progressive and more acquainted with the Indian culture. But what has happened? Today we are all finding each other as foreign nationals and alienation has come. It is not only now limited to Assam. Already some sort of effort is going on in Bihar that all non-Biharis are foreign nationals. Yesterday Mr. George Fernandes was referring to Shiv Sena. They also wanted. In Madras there were riots against Malayalees. Of course, it was South Indians to go out of Maharashtra to demoralise Ramachandran. My point is every this fissure is coming about. Instead of developing into a more homogenous nation we are becoming more hostile and falling apart. This is the general process of development and these people have no remedy and medicine to check this wrong development. So, they have come up with this Bill—a Bill to bypass the people, Assembly and the Parliament. (*Interruptions*).

I say this Bill is unnecessary. This Bill is misuse of power. When I have given notice of circulation for the Bill it is not with the intention of hindering or stopping but to let the Government an opportunity to take the people into confidence and let a great debate follow in the country as to why this wrong trend is developing. Why is this wrong thing developing? Sometime back I found that the Akali Sikhs have made a demand for Khalistan or something like that. All these demands are made at the cost of the unity and integrity of the nation. So, what has gone wrong? Instead of coming out with this type of a Bill, we should all contemplate and ponder over the situation. The tribal people were never communal. It is all a question of developing their sub-nationalities. It is a question of developing the under-developed. If you look very closely at the picture of India you will find that this disparity between man and man has increased. The Members of the Planning Commission have themselves said that economic disparities have increased. (*Interruption*) You have rung the bell, but for whom the bell tolls? It tolls for the nation. If you look to the internal condition of India today what do you see? You see growing disparity between man and man, there is growing disparity between different regions, disparity between different sections of people has also increased very much. We now see the divisive forces emerging in a ruthless manner. All these divisive forces have been let loose in their present ugly forms. This is the stark reality of today. All this happens because you are trying to build on the debris of a pre-feudal post-colonial economy. People are suffering from cancer and you are treating them with Cibazol. This type of legislation should be thrown out lock, stock and barrel by Parliament. A great national debate should follow to stop this process of disintegration, alienation between our own countrymen, people suspecting other and declaring each other as foreign nationals. I oppose the Bill and I propose that all these things should be circulated to the people. And

[Shri A. K. Roy]

there should be a country-wide discussion in which all sections of people should participate regarding this entire process of disintegration and alienation. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): This small piece of Bill has been brought before the House for administrative convenience. Article 357 was questioned. Once we accept Article 365 here is no need for questioning Article 357. We must understand this. You have accepted Article 356. Article 356 empowers the President to take over the administration of a particular State. It is not an original Bill. It is only an extension. A proclamation was imposed in December 1979 by the then Lok Dal Government. People voted for power, the Janata and other political parties in Assam. But due to in-fighting the government of the State was in bad shape. No political party was able to form the Government. Janata wanted to get the support of the CPM. CPM was kind enough to extend their support to Janata and other political parties, but ultimately, the CPM withdrew its support, as they do in all cases.

Therefore, Sir, it was not wrong on the part of the Government to bring forward this Bill for extension of a further period. The Janata Government also imposed President's rule in many States. So, we must understand first why it was brought forward before this House. There is no Government at all there. The situation is so explosive that elections cannot be conducted there now. I do not think any Member will dare go to Assam now and suggest elections in that State without solving the burning problem. Under this condition we must support the Bill. That is why the power has been given to the President. It has been pointed out by some that blanket powers are given to the President. Of course, they are given as per the Constitution. I have already stated that once you accept Article 356, you have to accept the powers conferred

on the President also. Whether he passes any orders, brings forward any legislation during session or non-session period, it has to be accepted.

Sir, this type of Bill was discussed many times in this House before, during Congress regime and also during the Janata Government period. 9 States were also dismissed by the Janata Government. The same type of Bill was brought forward and discussed in this House. It is not new to this House. This type of Bill had been discussed in this House earlier. So, it is correct on the part of the Government to bring forward this legislation.

Another point which has been mentioned by some hon. Members is that the Parliament is not taken into confidence. It is wrong to say that also. The Government is good enough to form a Consultative Committee consisting of Members from both the Houses of Parliament. If any Act is to be enacted by the President, that Act has to be placed before the House. Clause 3 says:

"Every Act enacted by the President under Sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after enactment, be laid before each House of Parliament."

Therefore, the House has the right to discuss the Bill. So, it is wrong to say that Parliament is not taken into confidence.

Mr. A. K. Roy narrated many stories about Canada, England and other countries. I appreciate his point of view on economic field. But he was telling about race, religion, language and other things. I differ with him in these respects. He was telling that only in the capitalist countries this type of difference arises. Mr. Roy knows about many things, he knows about economics, he knows about the condition in different countries. I want to put a simple question. There was a war between America and Vietnam.

The people in Vietnam were killed mercilessly. China helped Vietnam, China supplied arms to them. The Chinese Government supplied food. The Chinese Government supplied men to them. Everything was given by the Chinese. But after Vietnam became independent, what happened? The very same Vietnamese, who got help from China and got help to drive away the Americans, tried to drive away the Chinese from their motherland. Why were the Chinese driven away from the soil of Vietnam. This is a Communist country, not a capitalist country. I want to ask Shri Roy what the reason is.

Another thing was stated. Even in Yugoslavia there was trouble about asking for a separate State. After that the late Marshal Tito managed the whole thing very cleverly. All the languages were recognised in Yugoslavia. Similarly, there are many republics in Russia; you can find many such things in the Russian Constitution. Languages and cultures of the different people are all recognised; there is no one culture, no one language. It is, therefore, wrong to say that it is only in the capitalist countries that this type of differences are erupting.

Shri Roy also mentioned about the DMK party and he said that because Shri M. G. Ramachandran happened to be a Malayalee, we are opposing him. It is correct that Shri M. G. Ramachandran is a Malayalee, but it is wrong to say that we are opposing him because of that. This type of statement should not come from a so-called communist. Shri M. G. Ramachandran, though a Malayalee, was our treasurer. There is no difference between Malayalam, Telugu or Tamil. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you belong to our party and you know this. It is very wrong to say like this. I stoutly oppose the speech made by Shri Roy in regard to our party.

Sir, I support this Bill. The administrative conveniences will be there. I also support the formation of a Par-

liamentary Committee so that it can do something for the betterment of the people and find out some solution to the problem.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main object of the Bill is to delegate to the President of the country the power to legislate on behalf of Assam. Under the Constitution, the Assam Legislature's responsibility; the responsibility to legislate for Assam, has been given to this Parliament. The question is whether this Parliament would delegate this power to the President. That is the question to be decided on.

As far as I am concerned, I feel that it is not necessary for the Parliament, it will not be democratic for the Parliament, it will not be wise for the Parliament to delegate that power to the President alone. It is the question of the rights and privileges of the Parliament. Why should Parliament give up that right—the right to legislate in a particular set of circumstances for Assam, since the Assam Legislative Assembly is in suspended animation? Now, the very concept of delegation of powers to the President is a negation of democratic processes. The most democratic process would have been to allow the Assam Legislature to legislate for Assam. In the particular set of circumstances, it is not possible for the legislature of Assam to do so. In such circumstances, the next alternative is that the highest national body, viz. the Parliament, should legislate for Assam. But the Government has now come out with a proposal that that power of Parliament should be delegated to the President alone. The President does not function by himself. The President functions as aided and advised by the Cabinet, by the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers or the Ministry is that of the Congress (I).

The Congress (I) Ministry was not there in Assam. The people of Assam had voted for a non-Congress (I)

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Ministry there. By this device, a Congress (I) rule is being imposed in Assam, while the verdict of the people there was against Congress (I). Therefore, I am opposed to the very idea of delegating the powers to the President, and to the shrinkage of powers of Parliament. While Parliament is competent to legislate for Assam, why should that power be delegated to the President of India, who is supposed to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers?

Secondly, according to the Bill the President can legislate even when Parliament is in session. We are here. We have been elected by the people. We are here to legislate, and to help policy formulation. Parliament is in session. We are here in Parliament, but the President legislates with the help of a small committee. He legislates with the help of the bureaucrats of the Assam Government. He legislates with the help of the bureaucrats of the Central Government. But the Parliament is in session. There are 2 parliaments: one functioning here; and another for the President himself, to legislate for Assam. This dichotomy should not be there. I could have understood it when the Parliament is not in session and it is not possible for Parliament to legislate and there is no opportunity for Parliament to consider any proposal relating to Assam. That is a different position. But here the Bill says that the President can legislate whether Parliament is in session, or is not in session. Therefore, the right of the Parliament is being abrogated and snatched away. So, this is an obnoxious and pernicious attitude on the part of the Government.

The third point is that Parliament is supreme. We can legislate, we can accept a proposal, or reject a proposal of the Government. Parliament is supreme. Here, we can reject President's legislation and we can disapprove the proclamation of the Presi-

dent. Note it, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Parliament is supreme, and Parliament can disapprove the President's proclamation. But the Parliament has got no right to reject the President's legislation, according to the Bill. It can merely modify it. How is it that the Parliament is superior to a particular committee guided by the President? Now this legislation cannot be rejected by the Parliament; it can be modified, if any, modification is allowed. There is again an attempt to take away the functioning, privileges and the rights of the Parliament. Therefore, on these three points, I am opposing this Bill and it is not necessary. There is no constitutional compulsion that the power should be delegated to the President. The Parliament can very well legislate on behalf of the Assam Legislature. I think that should be the position and that position should be retained and the power should not be delegated to the President.

13.00 hrs.

The problem of Assam is very delicate. It is not merely a question of legislation. On many occasions, the problem of Assam had been discussed and discussed at length, I only take this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the serious misunderstanding that has been created regarding the basic nature and basic policy of the Assam agitation. Some say—it is generally understood—that the problem of Assam is the problem between Bangalis and Assamese; some say that it is a problem between Muslims and Assamese; some say that the main issue of the Assam agitation is being blurred, is not being properly projected in its proper perspective; the main issue of Assam Agitation is the threat to the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country. In a State projecting these very basic values, these very basic aspects of the problem, it is being allowed to create a misunderstanding as it is a sectoral fight between Bangalis and Assamese. between Hindus and Muslims and 50

on and so forth. I also agree that the problem cannot be solved only through administrative measures; the problem should be solved through political measures and there should be a sustained effort to achieve political settlement of the problem. Now, I would suggest that, in order to educate the people of our country, in order to raise national consciousness among them, in order to educate them about the growing threat to the integrity, unity and sovereignty of the country emanating from Assam agitation, it is necessary that the Government of India should prepare a white paper regarding Assam situation, detailing as to what is meant by foreign nationals, what is the magnitude of the problem, what is the real situation. Nobody knows what is the real situation there? A passion is being created for foreign nationals. The white paper should say what are the implications of 1951 cut-off year, what are the implications of 1971 cut-off year? Therefore, in the interest of the political settlement and the issue which is very grave, serious and national, the government should prepare a detailed white paper regarding Assam situation so that the people of India can understand what is what. They can really understand the problem in real perspective. National consciousness, I emphasise it, can be roused. National awareness can be created so that the divisive forces can be caught and the might of the foreign forces can be defeated, chopping off the hands can be done. The national consciousness can be roused, national awareness can be created if the Government of India prepares such a detailed White Paper. It is only then the people can understand the real problem of Assam in the proper perspective. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri G. M. Banatwalla. You will take only five minutes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): Then for every amendment I will have to get up and speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, yes, you may speak on every amendment.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I oppose this Assam State Legislature Delegation of Powers Bill and have risen in order to persuade the Government not to press this particular Bill.

The President issued the proclamation in respect of Assam on 12th December, 1979 under Article 356 of the Constitution. The power of the legislature of the State of Assam has been declared by the proclamation to be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. Now this Bill according to Article 357 wants to delegate this power of enacting laws to the President. It is rather unfortunate that the Government consider it necessary to come forward with this particular Bill. It is unfortunate that the Government deem it fit to shut out this whole House as far as the Bills or the laws with respect to Assam are concerned. Looking at the situation prevalent in Assam, it is necessary, that every measure concerning Assam should come before the open forum of this House so that the entire nation is associated. To-day, that is the particular requirement of the Assam situation. It will not be conducive towards the solution of the Assam situation if this open forum, I say, is shut out. Let every measure come to this open forum, debated here in this open forum of this House. Thereby the entire nation is associated, the entire nation comes to know of what is happening with respect to Assam. That, I say, is the need of the hour. Therefore, I make a fervent plea with the Government not to try to shut out this House, the open forum of this House, because that will not be conducive to the attempts to restore normalcy in the situation in Assam.

We are told about the Consultative Committee. Clause 3 of this Bill seeks the establishment of a Consultative Committee about which I have given my amendment. Sub-clause (2) of Clause 3 says—

(Delegation of Powers) Bill

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

"In the exercise of the said power, the President may, from time to time, whether Parliament is or is not in session, enact as the President's Act, a Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary:

Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a Committee constituted for the purpose,....."

It is very obvious that the consultative committee envisaged under this clause is a mere eye-wash; it is a mere constitutional window-dressing. In the first place, the President may or may not consult this particular committee. It is specifically provided that the President may consult whenever he considers it practicable to do so; otherwise not. That is the particular situation that must be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your thoughts are reflected in your tone!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This consultative committee is without teeth, because it is only consultative in character. The President may or may not consult it. Even when the President consults it, the opinion of the consultative committee is not binding upon the President. Therefore, it is an ineffective committee, a committee without teeth, a committee which is a mere constitutional facade. Therefore, let us not say much about this consultative committee.

I have given some amendments and I will not rise again to speak at that time. In the first place, I say, there should be no delegation of powers. It is absolutely necessary that all Bills should come here. Let the entire nation be associated through the open forum of this House. But if that position is not acceptable, alternatively, I make a plea to the Government through my amendment that the consultative committee should always be consulted

and secondly, that the advice given by the consultative committee should be binding on the President. After all, the President acts also in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. They do not say that the President may consult the Council of Ministers and may or may not accept their advice. Similarly, in the case of the consultative committee, the President shall consult the consultative committee and shall act in accordance with the advice of the consultative committee. We may be told that these laws that may be made by the President will be placed on the Table of the House and they are subject to modification, if so we so desire. But, Sir, you know better what happens to so many notifications and other things that are dumped on the Table of the House. It has also been pointed out that this House is entitled to make modifications, but it is not entitled to reject them.

My last point is about Money Bills, about which also I have given an amendment. In respect of Money Bills also, all powers are sought to be delegated to the President. Even Money Bills may be legislated upon by the President, which concern the financial powers. My amendment says:

"Nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer on the President the power to enact a Money Bill making provisions for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 199 of the Constitution."

It would be derogatory to the sovereign democratic character of our country that money bills, laws on taxation and all that, should not come in the open forum of this House and without the House being consulted about it effectively, the Bills should be legislated by the President. I, therefore, oppose this Bill.

First, I make this request to the Government not to press this matter. The Government wants cooperation of

all sections of this House in the solution of the problems with respect to Assam. Therefore, let each and every measure come here in this open forum of this House and through this House, the entire nation should be associated with the promulgation of those Bills.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill that is before us for consideration will prove to be a very dangerous piece of legislation if it is accepted by us. Here I may submit two approaches which are required to be considered and decided upon.

One is whether the Parliament should delegate its power to the Council of Ministers because when we delegate this power to the President, it means delegation of power to the executive, to the Council of Ministers. In the situation in which we are today, particularly with respect to the issue of Assam—I do not want to apportion blame on anybody here—it is a fact that the Government of India is failing to tackle the problem. It is also failing to enforce its own authority. In such a situation, if the Parliament delegates its power, I do not think the Government will be capable of that. It is not that because of any lack of power the Government is failing to solve the problem in Assam. From that angle and from the angle that it will become a precedent for the future, this Bill has to be opposed. This Bill has also to be opposed in the name of strengthening our parliamentary democracy and supremacy of our Parliament.

The second aspect is political. We find that once the curfew was imposed and within a few hours it had to be withdrawn. So, the problem is mainly political, social, cultural, all mingled together. And the present capitalist system of our country is failing to solve these problems, problems of unemployment, price rise, etc. These problems give an opportunity to bring to surface the pent up feelings of the youth of our country. In Assam because the

Assamese youth are unemployed, they seek the remedy by expelling non-Assamese. They think that it can solve their problem. The problem is real. But this system is failing to solve the problem. Not only for the sake of those young persons and their families but for the sake of the country itself, it requires the utilisation of the talents, capacities and vigour of our younger generation. But this system which is generating unemployment on a big scale, is unable to solve their problem. So, sometimes, on the issue of language, sometimes on the issue of job reservation, sometimes on the issue of caste or foreigners' issue, there is an outburst of their feelings in one or another part of the country. But these problems remain unsolved. In such a situation, the Prime Minister is trying to contact various shades of opinion and appealing to the people in Assam itself. I think, up till now, the Government has failed to solve this problem. But in such a situation, will the mere delegation of power be able to solve the problem? Because, the problem that is being faced by Assam is basically faced by the whole country, that is, the problem of unemployment. And the youth of Assam are seeking a remedy for solving their problem of unemployment by a short cut at the cost of the non-Assamese. There may be troubles, there are troubles now also. There may be difficulties in future also. But we will have to face the difficulties in a democratic manner through democratic methods and we should not evade or avoid the issue by finding any short cut to solve the problem. In such a situation, I think that this short-cut method of delegating power to the President by the Parliament will set a dangerous precedent and will not be helpful in any way in solving the problem in Assam because we know that we had got multicultural and multi-linguistic States in the Indian Union and the State of Assam itself has been multi-lingual and multi-cultural. After the division of States to the Indian Union, that problem partly still persists. In such a situa-

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

tion, what is required is more democracy and more democratic rights, but not curbing democracy, not the delegation of power to the executive but more power to the people, more opportunity for the younger generation of the people of Assam. I feel that this Parliament also should demonstrate that as far as their problems are concerned, we are one with the people of Assam, we are one with the youth of Assam, we stand by them and we stand for them.

As far as the method and manner of solving the problem is concerned I think they are wrong in many respects. But that has to be corrected through democratic methods, through mutual consultations, not by delegating the democratic power to the executive. So, I seriously oppose this Bill.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल मैंने हाउस के सामने रखा है वह कास्टीट्यूशन की धारा 356 और 357 के अनुसार किसी जगह पर भी कंस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है। जो आनरेबल मेम्बर साहेबान ने यह एतराज उठाया है कि जब कि वहां की विधान-सभा अण्डर सस्पेंडेड एनीमेशन है तो ऐसी सूरत में प्रधान राज्य के होते हुए प्रजिडेंट को यह अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए और इससे डेमोक्रेटिक प्रिंसिपल खत्म होते हैं और हमारी संसद् के अधिकार चले जाते हैं, मैं इतना अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी का बेरोमीटर क्या है, इस बात को समझने की जरूरत है। दुनिया भर में डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि तमाम फैमले लोग बैठ कर करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खड़े-खड़े कर लेते हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : खड़े-खड़े भी कर लेते हैं। वह अपने नुमाइन्दे चुनते हैं। नुमाइन्दे अपने में अपना नेता चुनते हैं, वह नेता एक कैबिनेट बनाता है, बड़ी बनाये या छोटी, फिर वह फैसल करते हैं। यह जनता के फसले होते हैं। जनता कुछ समय के लिये जब अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजती है तो वह प्रतिनिधि जब अपनी तरफ से बोलता है तो वह जनता ही बोलती है, वह जनता की तरफ से आवाज उठाता है। यह कोई एम्प्लीक्यूटिव आर्डर नहीं है। मैं हाउस के सामने बिल लाया कि अपने अधिकार को प्रेजिडेंट को क्यों सौंपा जाये, इसलिए कि बक्त पड़ने पर उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

कौम जानती है कि असम के हालात बहुत गंभीर हैं और वहां पर रोजाना 3 करोड़ रुपये की नेशन की

आमदनी में कमी हो रही है। स्कूल और कालेज बन्द पड़े हैं। बिल्डिंग, रोडज, खेती-बाड़ी, इंडस्ट्री, ये सब चीजें वहां बन्द पड़ी हैं। वहां की समस्या केवल विदेशियों की ही नहीं रही, बल्कि वहां पर माइनारिटीज खतरे में हैं। मानारिटी स्टैंडेंस ने एक जुलूस निकालना चाहा, एक मेमोरेंडम देना चाहा। उनको ये भी प्रश्नितयार नहीं दिये गये। वहां वायलेम फैल रही है।

आसाम की एजीटेशन का त्रिपुरा में असर पड़ा, और त्रिपुरा में जो हालात हुए हैं, ऐसे हालात अगर कहीं और हो जाय, तो अगर पार्लियामेंट इन सेशन भी हो, और माटर डे हो, संडे को पार्लियामेंट की छुट्टी होती है, कोई कानून बनाने की जरूरत है, अगर प्रजिडेंट के पास प्रश्नितयार होगा, तो वह उस खतरे को रोक सकेगा। ऐसी हालत में एक मिनट भी इन्तजार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर साहेबान को एक बात बहना चाहता हूँ। डेमोक्रेसी हो, आटोत्रेसी हो, या कोई त्रेसी हो, हुकूमत तो चलती है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : तो फिर हम हर मामले के लिए शनिवार को पावर डेलेगट कर दे इतवार के लिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : खुदा न करे। ऐसा बक्त न आये। अगर आ जाये, तो यह भी बिया जा सकता है, और आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। हम तो आप का अदब और मत्कार करते हैं। मैंने बड़े और से तकरीरें सुनी। मेरे एक दोस्त ने तकरीर करते हुए कहा कि यह बिल बहुत निकम्मा है, बहुत गन्दा है, डेमोक्रेसी का घात करता है। साथ ही दूसरे माम में उन्होंने कहा कि आसाम की एजीटेशन देश की अखण्डता के लिए नुकसानदेह है, देश की यूनिटी के लिए खतरा पैदा करती है। मैं अपने दोस्तों का कहूंगा कि जब देश की यूनिटी खतरे में है और सारी नेशन इस बात के लिए चिंतित है, तो उम्मा उपाय सोचा जायेगा।

भारत के इतिहास में दुर्योधन एक बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिज्ञ समझा जाता है। जब उसके प्राण निकलने लगे, तो उसके विरोधियों और दोस्तों ने उससे पूछा कि आप बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, आप हमें कुछ राजनीति बना जायें। उन्होंने कहा था कि—

आज का काम न कल पर धरिये,
बैरी उपर दया न करिये।

जब आप यह जानते हैं कि आज का काम कल पर रखने से बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है, तो इसके अलावा और कौन सा रास्ता है कि यह डेमोक्रेटिक हाउस, तमाम नेशन का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हाउस इसके लिए एक बिल बनाये, जिससे प्रेजिडेंट को अधिकार मिल जायेगा? इससे ज्यादा डेमोक्रेसी की अवलो-सूरत और क्या हो सकती है?

हमारे एक दोस्त ने बड़ी शानदार तकरीर की। उन्होंने कहा कि वह पहली बार हो रहा है, वह कभी नहीं हुआ, इतिहास में ऐसा हुआ ही नहीं। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में 21 बार प्रेजिडेंट को इस तरह के अधिकार दिये गये 1955 से लेकर 1976 तक। द्राव्कोर-कोचीन, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, हरियाणा—बहुत से प्रान्त हैं। मैं इसमें वकत जाया नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मोरोन्द्र झा : अब तक 21 बार हो चुका है। 22वीं बार आप कर रहे हैं। तो आप तैमूर-लंग बन गये !

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि मैं क्या बन गया हूँ। हम तो कोशिश करते हैं कि आपकी निगाह में अच्छे रहें। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर समझता हूँ कि :

नजरे-मेहर न सही, नजरे-गजब ही सही,
मैं खुश हूँ कि हूँ तो किसी की निगाह में।

आप बेशक मुझे तैमूर कहिये, कुछ कह लीजिए। लेकिन एक बात मैं आपको जरूर कहता हूँ कि जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ, वह ईमानदारी से, आनेस्टी से, नेशन के भले के लिए कह रहा हूँ। नेशन की इज्जत, सम्मान, यूनिटी और स्वतन्त्रता को कायम रखने के लिए जो सरकार अपनी हिम्मत से काम नहीं करती वह सरकार लोगों के अधिकारों का ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं करती। हम को जनता ने अधिकार दिया है और हम अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी कर रहे हैं। आज का जो बिल है आप सब को इसे बेलकम करना चाहिए और इस की सराहना करनी चाहिए।

एक हमारे दोस्त, आनरेबल मेम्बर न बडे जोर से कई मुल्कों के नाम ले दिए। उन की तकरीर से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वह प्रोप्रेसिव हैं और ऐसा लगता था कि उन्होंने कम्युनिज्म को भी पढा होगा। बहुत से मुल्कों के नाम लिए। मगर उन्होंने चाइना का नाम नहीं लिया। चाइना की सरकार भी यह कहती है कि यह पीपल्स गवर्नमेंट है और दुनिया की बहुत बड़ी ताकत जो आजकल चाइना के साथ दोस्ती रखती है वह भी उसको अनडेमोक्रेटिक नहीं कहती, वह भी उस को डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं कहती है। मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि चाइना में चार चार साल उन की पार्लियामेंट कभी मीटिंग में नहीं बैठी। वह जैसा चाहते थे करते रहे हैं, इस तरह से उन्होंने नेशन को बनाया है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Do you want to emulate the example of China?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : उसी रास्ते पर चल कर आप भी बनाना चाहते हैं ? चार साल के लिए सस्पेंशन में पार्लियामेंट को रखना चाह रहे हैं ? चार साल के लिए हम लोग तैयार हो जायें ?

श्री जैल सिंह : मेरे दोनों दोस्तों ने ज्यादाती की। उन को कहना चाहिए था कि हम बात पूछना चाहते हैं, मैं बैठ जाता और मुझ से पूछ लेते। लेकिन वह बैठ बैठे ही पूछ रहे हैं। मुझे पूछते हैं कि क्या आप वह करना चाहते हैं ? मैं करना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं इतनी बात तो आप को कह दूँ कि मुल्क की यूनिटी कायम रखने के लिए, मुल्क के लोगों को मसीबन से बचाने के लिए, कोई दुनिया की ताकत किसी मुल्क को गुलाम करना चाहती हो, ऐसा समय आ जाये तो सरकार की क्या ड्यूटी है और क्या करना चाहिए उसको ? आप को यह भी सोचना है। मैं मान सकता हूँ कि दो महीने, चार महीने जरूरत न पड़े या कोई कानून बनाने की जरूरत ही न पड़े लेकिन हथियार तो रखना चाहिए। फायर ब्रिगेड इसलिए नहीं होता कि आग लगेगी तो फायर ब्रिगेड खरीद कर लाएंगे। फायर ब्रिगेड तो पहले ही रखा जाता है। कई कई बार दस दस साल तक अग्नि लगती ही नहीं, लेकिन फायर ब्रिगेड तो रखना ही पड़ता है। फायर ब्रिगेड होगा तो जहाँ आग लगेगी पानी फेंका जायेगा। इसलिए यह जरूरी है। ऐसे घर लगे आग, चाहेकुआं खोदे और चाहे कार्य न सिद्ध होवे रोए पछताई। घर को आग लग जाये और फिर उठो, फिर कुआं खोदो और फिर पानी निकालो, तो आग बुझ सकती है ? तो कुआं पहले ही खोदना चाहिए और मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान के सामने उसी को कोट करता हूँ जिसने यह कहा था कि देश की एकता को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मैंने तो कभी ये शब्द कहे नहीं, लेकिन आप ने जो कह दिया, तो आप की जजमेंट के साथ इत्फाक करता हूँ और आप मेरी जजमेंट के साथ इत्फाक करिए। जरा दिल बड़ा बनाइए और देखिए कैसे इस मामले को हल किया जा सकता है।

कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा कि पावर का मिसयूज करना चाहते हैं। मिसयूज तो बिलकुल नहीं करना चाहते पावर का, लेकिन पावर का डिस-यूज भी नहीं करना चाहते। जो पावर आप ने दे दी, जनता ने दी उस पावर के मुताबिक जनता का भला करना चाहिए और भला करने के लिए हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठ जाओ तो भला नहीं होगा . . (ब्यवधान) . .

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: With your permission, Sir, I want to seek a clarification. I could not follow the hon. Home Minister. What is the difference, according to the hon. Home Minister, between "misuse" and "disuse"? I have not followed that.

श्री जैल सिंह : प्रिसयूज और प्रिसयूज जो हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि आप ज्यादा इंग्लिश जानते हैं।

श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री जैल सिंह : जानते हैं आप।

श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर : ज्यादा नहीं जानते, यह मैंने कहा।

श्री जैल सिंह : इसके मायने मैं आपको बता दूँ लेकिन यह कोई ऐसी भाषा तो है नहीं जहाँ पर ट्यूसन दी जाती हो।

एक और मेम्बर ने कहा कि सरकार तानाशाही नीतियों की तरफ चलना चाहती है।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) : चल रही है।

श्री जैल सिंह : चल रही है ? आप तो बहुत जल्दी नतीजे पर पहुँच गए। आपके खयाल में चल रही है और हमारे खयाल में नहीं चल रही है। लेकिन आपको जरा बच कर चलना चाहिए। फिर कहा गया कि यह दिशा विनाश की तरफ सरकार को ले जा रही है। अगर हमारे विरोधियों को मालूम है कि हम विनाश की तरफ जा रहे हैं तो फिर खुशी खूबी कहो कि विनाश की तरफ जाओ ताकि आपको भी काम मिल जाए। लेकिन हम विनाश की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : हम आपको बुद्धि दे रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : हम प्रकाश की तरफ जा रहे हैं। अगर आप बुद्धि देते हैं तो हम बहुत मजकूर हैं, आप जितनी बुद्धि का इस्तेमाल करके सिखलायेंगे, उससे हम सीखेंगे लेकिन इतना जरूर खबरदार रहेंगे कि आप जैसी बुद्धि लेकर कहीं हम यहाँ न बैठ जायें।

एक मेम्बर बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में कह रहे थे कि यह सरकार बिल वापिस ले ले—ऐसी वाइज काउंसिल हमारे ऊपर प्रिबेल कर जाए। लेकिन आपका यह खयाल बलत है। यह वाइज काउंसिल प्रानरेबल मेम्बर पर ही प्रिबेल करनी जरूरी है ताकि वे इसका विरोध छोड़ दें। हम तो किसी गलत रास्ते पर पड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, हम तो अपनी दृष्टि पूरी करना चाहते हैं और डिमोक्रेटिक तरीके से पूरी करना चाहते हैं। मुझे आशा है प्रानरेबल मेम्बर मेरे से इत्तफाक करेंगे कि आसाम में 1952 से लेकर जितने एलेक्शन हुए, 1978 तक लोग अपने वोट जमाते रहे लेकिन जब 1980 में पार्लिमेण्ट के चुनाव होने थे तो सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्राविंसियल गवर्नमेंट जो डिमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चल रही थी वह बेबस हो गई और आसाम में अब तक पार्लिमेण्ट के दो मेम्बरों के अलावा और कोई चुनाव नहीं हो

सके हैं। क्या यही डिमोक्रेसी आप कायम रखना चाहते हैं? प्रानरेबल मेम्बरों ने कहा वह तरीका नहीं है, जान लेते हैं वह तरीका नहीं है, हम यह नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आप बतायें कौन सा तरीका है? हम ने बुलाकर सभी विरोधियों से भी पूछा, बातचीत की और यह भी कहा कि क्वेश्चन पोलिटिकल तरीके पर नहीं, एकोनामिकली, सोशलली, हर तरह से देख कर सुलझाना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ यह नेशनल क्वेश्चन है, नेशनल प्रॉब्लम है और सभी मिल कर इसको दुस्त करें। हम सख्ती नहीं करना चाहते मगर आप मुझे बता दो कि गरीब लोगों को बचावे का उपाय करना पड़े तो क्या करें, किस तरह से उनकी जिन्दगी बचायें? गीहाटी में एक दिन पिकेटिंग के लिए वे लोगों को ले जाना चाहते थे तो एक विधवा औरत ने कहा कि मेरी दो जवान बेटियाँ आप के साथ नहीं हैं। उस विधवा औरत को पीटा गया, मारा गया। लोगों को डरा कर चन्दा लिया जाता है, मारा जाता है, लोगों के कत्ल हो रहे हैं और वहाँ के ट्राइबल्स बड़े परेशान हैं, इसलिए मेरी आपसे दरखास्त है कि आप वहाँ की हालत को देखें।

मेरे दोस्त ने असम की समस्या का काफ़ी जिक्र किया है, मगर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि सदन का समय उस पर भी लें, क्योंकि उस पर पहले ही काफी बहस हो चुकी है। मगर एक बात जो उन्होंने कही, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट आप इंडिया को एक वाइट-पेपर इस मसले पर देना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जरूर गौर करना चाहिए। यह सुझाव उनकी मुझे पसन्द आया।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अभी एक डी० एम० के० ग्रुप के नेता ने तकरीर की थी, उसके बाद मैंने सोच लिया था कि मुझे कुछ बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि इस तरफ के जो मेम्बर बोले, उसके लिए तो शुबह हो सकता है, लेकिन उस तरफ के बैठे हुए प्रानरेबल मेम्बर ने जो बात कही, उस पर तो और कोजिए।

मैं बड़े भवब से सदन के सामने प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो कुछ मैंने कहना था, मैंने कह दिया और प्रॉब्लमों में भी आ जाएगा। यदि बिल जल्दी पास हो जाएगा तो भगली कार्यवाही चल पड़ेगी नहीं तो जैसा होता आया है, वही होता रहेगा। इसलिए मेरी आपसे तजवीज है, अगर आप महसूस करते हैं तो इस बिल को पास कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. A. K. Roy, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am pressing it vigorously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

(Delegation of Powers) Bill

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th August, 1980." (15).

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. Members: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th August, 1980." (15)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The lobbies have already been cleared. I shall put it again. The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4]

[13.51 hrs

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Bansi Lal, Shri
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Birender Singh Rao, Shri
Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Das, Shri A. C.
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gireraj Singh, Shri
*Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.

Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kauj, Shrimati Shejla
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahala, Shri R. P.
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallu, Shri A. R.
 Mani, Shri K. B. S.
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Mundackal, Shri George Joseph
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Qazi Saleem, Shri
 *Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kalj Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Balan, Shri A. K.
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Naik, Shri Surup Singh Hirya
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 *Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 *Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Thomas, Shri Skariah
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is: Ayes 76; Noes 28. The motion is adopted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2. There is no amendment. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Conferment on the President of the power of the State Legislature to make laws)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 16 to 20, substitute—

"Provided that in the enactment of any such Act, the President shall act in accordance with the advice of a Committee constituted for the purpose consisting of thirty members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker and fifteen members of the Council of States nominated by the Chairman." (1)

Page 1, line 17,—

omit "whenever he considers it practicable to do so," (2)

Page 2,—

after line 13, insert—

"(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer on the President the power to enact a Money Bill making provisions for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 199 of the Constitution." (3)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

for "whether" substitute "when". (4)

Page 1, line 14,—

omit "is or". (5)

Page 1, line 20,—

add at the end—

"and at least ten members from State of Assam who were at some time either Members of Parliament or Members of State Legislature." (7)

Page 2,—

for line 1 to 3, substitute—

"Every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament." (8)

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Zail Singh, Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi, Shri A. A. Rahim, Shri Chakradhari Singh, Shri Nand Kishore Sharma, Shri G. P. Anuragi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy Padyachi, Shri Shantaram Potdukhe, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shri D. K. Naikar, Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri Gulam Nabi Azad, Shri B. Devarajan, Shri Khwaja Mubarak Shah, Shri Jairam Verma, Shri S. T. Quadri, Shri Surup Singh Hirya Naik, Shri Chandrabhore Athare Patil and Shri P. M. Sayeed.

NOES: Shri N. E. Horo, Shri E. Balanandan, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Bhogendra Jha, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, and Shri K. A. Rajan.

(Delegation of Powers) Bill

[Shri Bapusaheb Parubkar]

Page 2,—

for lines 4 to 13, substitute—

“Either House of Parliament may by resolution direct any modifications to be made in the Act, laid before the House under sub-section (3) and such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act.” (9)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:
Page 1, line 12,—

add at the end—

“except on financial matters”. (10)
Page 1, line 14,—

for “whether Parliament is or is not in session,”

substitute—

“when the Parliament is not in session”. (11)

Page 1, line 18,

for “thirty” substitute “fifteen”
(12)

Page 1, line 20,—

add at the end—

“and fifteen members of the House of the People elected by other members of the House”. (13)

Page 2, line 2,—

after “enactment” insert—

“and not after more than a week after the commencement of the session of the House of Parliament.”
(14)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): My first amendment is: with reference to clause (2), (3) for deletion of the word ‘whether’ and to insert the word ‘when and then to omit ‘is or’. Sir, I have submitted what I want to say and I will not repeat. But one thing I have to say about this.

The hon. Home Minister has described this Bill as a fire brigade Bill. The only point I would like to submit for the consideration of the House is

whether this fire brigade apparatus is sufficient to extinguish this fire which is there in Assam.

He also said that it would be necessary to legislate on Saturdays and Sundays even when the Parliament is in session. That is exactly what we say. On Saturdays and Sundays if some situation arises, the President will be legislating without consulting the Consultative Committee and it will be a hasty legislation.

I would respectfully submit that when the Parliament is in session, it is the absolute master and no power should be given to the President to legislate when the Parliament is in session.

With reference to my other amendments, I shall refer to the amendments moved by Mr. Banatwalla. In this Consultative Committee no representation has been given to the people of Assam. It consists of 30 members from Lok Sabha and 15 from Rajya Sabha. I have suggested that in this committee representatives of Assam should be there. 2 MPs are here. They may be in the committee. If they are not there, the ex-MPs or ex-MLAs should be included in the committee ..

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): They are still there.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My third amendment is that the laws enacted should be brought before Parliament for ratification and only power to modify should not be given.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Clause (3) is the most important clause of this Bill. It has got all the obnoxious features for which I oppose this Bill.

My first amendment is that in financial matters the President shall not have the power to legislate bypassing this Parliament. Art 357(1) (a) has been referred to for enacting this Bill. In that particular section it has not

been made clear whether the President can legislate while the Parliament is in session or not and also on financial matters because Art 357(1) (c) makes it clear when the Parliament is not in session. I will read it for the benefit of the hon. Members:

“for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament.”

But when the House is in session, it has not been made clear whether the President can do it and you will remember, Sir, at the introduction stage, one of the Ministers stood up and said that monetary powers were excluded from the purview of this Bill....

AN HON. MEMBER: That is what the Law Minister has said.

SHRI A. K. ROY: After that the Law Minister was either corrected or prompted to say some other thing.

So, I say that the monetary bills should be excluded from the purview. Secondly, the President may have the power when the Parliament is not in Session but when the Parliament is in Session this extra-ordinary power be not given to the President.

Another amendment of mine relates to the fact that everybody should not be nominated. As it is, all the thirty members of the House of People would be nominated by the Speaker and another fifteen members would be nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Further, it is said that every Act enacted by the President under Section 2 shall 'as soon as' after enactment come before the House. Here, I want to specify the time. I say that 'as soon as' is a vague term. It should be done within a week. It should be clearly specified.

1141 LS—3.

I hope the Government will consider these amendments.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : मैं इनके प्रमेण्ड-मेंट्स के साथ सहमत नहीं हो सकता। मैं रिप्लाय की जरूरत भी नहीं समझता। लेकिन हाउस को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है, जब मैं रिप्लाय कर रहा था तब भी मैंने कहा था कि हाउस इन सेशन हो, लेकिन दो-तीन दिन की बीच में छुट्टी हों तो उस समय प्रेजीडेंट का ध्यान देना जरूरी है। वे तो एक घण्टा भी नहीं रह सकते हैं यह समझ कर इस बिल को पास करना चाहिए।

एक अनाररेबल मेम्बर ने यह कहा था कि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में "मे आर मे नाट" है। दूसरी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में जो प्रेजीडेंट कर सकते हैं यहाँ भी वे वही करेंगे।

कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में इलेक्शन हो इसके लिए भी कहा गया। जब इस हाउस के स्पीकर और वाइस प्रेजीडेंट इलेक्ट होते हैं तो इससे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी क्या हो सकती है? ये लोग समझ कर ही नोमिनेट करेंगे।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I want to seek a clarification. Whether the legislation on financial matters is included or excluded from the purview of this Bill?

श्री जैल सिंह : वह नहीं है। फाइनेंशियल मेटर नहीं है। एक बात समझनी है कि आर्टिकल 356 में जब प्रेजीडेंट रूल हो जाता है, और अगर सेशन न हो तो भी प्रेजीडेंट को आर्टोमेटिकल्ली अधिकार हो जाता है कि वे कर सकते हैं।

SHRI A. K. ROY: Now, what the hon'ble Home Minister has said is something absolutely opposite to what we heard earlier.

They should be very clear about it. One Minister speaking one thing; another Minister is speaking something else. Let them consult and come to some conclusion about it.

14 hrs.

श्री जैल सिंह : आपकी बात मान ली है। सलाह ले लिया करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Please read Article 357 properly. That is the answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is anybody desirous of moving any of his amendments?—No.

All right. I will now put Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 moved by Mr. Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 7 to 9 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 moved by Mr. A. K. Roy to vote.

Amendments Nos. 10 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

14.04 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to compete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce.”

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
11.	Ministry of Commerce	72,81,000*	..	93,10,000	..
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	136,52,12,000	21,73,66,000	272,88,01,000	43,47,34,000
13.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	37,05,20,000	20,59,47,000	76,21,29,000	41,76,48,000

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATI in the Chair]

At the outset, I would like to point out that international trade is the indicator of a country's economic development. If adverse balance of trade year after year is the normal trend of a country's foreign trade, then it is certain that that country is afflicted by an incurable economic malady. If the export declines and the import increases, this trade deficit leads to foreign exchange difficulties. In 1979-80, which is marked by a sharp deterioration in our balance of payments position, the adverse trade balance reached the figure of Rs. 2,233 crores. The export earnings of a number of commodities like tea, iron and steel engineering goods etc. declined by about Rs. 500 crores in 1979-80 from April to December. The ques-

tion arises whether the production within the country of these commodities has gone down resulting in the decline of exports or whether the export policy pursued by the Government is full of lacunae. I would like to substantiate my argument with certain examples, which leads one to the conclusion that the export policy of the Government of India was not beyond reprobation.

When Shri Charan Singh was the Prime Minister of Lok Dal Government at the Centre, on 4-12-1979 the export of cotton-seed oilcake was banned. Here a strange procedure was followed. This ban was given retrospective effect from one month earlier than the date of issue of this ban order. Here only this becomes a subject of criticism and condemnation. Three companies from Virudunagar in Tamil Nadu had taken 750 tonnes of oilcake to Marmagoa Port for export. The foreign buyers had also opened valid letters of credit. They were about to ship the oilcakes, but then this ban came into effect retrospectively and the export was

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

stopped. From September-October 1979 these oilcakes are lying in Margao Port. These companies are likely to incur a huge loss of Rs. 15 lakhs or so because by the time they are able to lift them, they may be unfit for sale. There is no demand for these cakes in Tamil Nadu. On account of unreasonable export policy of the Government of India, these firms have been subjected to this heavy loss. The Port Authorities are ordering them to remove the goods. But wagons are not available to them for transporting the goods to Maharashtra areas. For no fault of theirs, they are made to suffer. In order to compensate this unforeseen loss, the Commerce Minister should use his good offices with the Railway Minister and get these companies adequate number of wagons so that the goods are removed before the onset of monsoon. Is this not an example of erratic foreign trade policy of the Government of India?

I will narrate another example to highlight this point. In Tamil Nadu Rs. 30 crores worth of handloom cloth is stagnating for the past several months. I need not dilate on the details as to how many lakhs of families are involved in this and how their livelihood has been jeopardised. The Handloom Export Corporation working under the auspices of this Ministry has exported in 1977-80 handloom cloth worth Rs. 6.24 crores only. This shows that the Handloom Export Corporation has not proved to be a dynamic organisation for boosting the exports of handloom cloth. I demand urgent measures on a war-footing for reducing the stockpile of handloom cloth in Tamil Nadu. This is just an economic issue; it is an issue of life and death of lakhs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce will bear with me for this repetition that the situation warrants adequate steps promptly.

Tamil Nadu can boast of 60 per cent contribution in the leather exports of our country. This is canalised through the State Trading Corporation. There are about 30 tanning units in Tamil Nadu which require modern machinery for tanning purposes. The Government should provide the funds needed this purpose from Leather Development Fund and also help them in getting modern machines from abroad expeditiously.

In 1977 on the basis of some wrong figures of production, the Janata Government banned the export of salt. Tuticorin alone produces annually about 20 lakh tonnes of salt. All the salt produced in the country is not consumed within the country. At the moment there is heavy stagnation of salt in Tuticorin. The countries of Middle-East—Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan—and the countries in South-East Asia—Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia—are searching for salt. The Ministry should get in touch with these countries and ensure that the salt is allowed to be exported.

There is export potential in engineering goods demanding attention from the Government. For example, the foundry products of Coimbatore have got world wide reputation for quality. But on account of inadequate supply of raw materials like pig iron, coke iron etc. the rated capacity is not being reached. If the hon. Minister uses his good offices for adequate supply required raw materials for the engineering and foundry units in Coimbatore, they will be producing more than enough for our export trade. I request the hon. Minister of Commerce to ponder over the ways and means to help these export-oriented units in Coimbatore.

The Nilgiris Tea is a cherished item in London Tea auctions. Yet in 1979-80 the tea export has declined. I would like to know whether tea production has gone down or whether the Tea Trading Corporation charged with the responsibility of

boosting tea exports has been remiss. The Tea Estates in Ootacamund are not also getting financial assistance under the Tea Replantation Scheme. The hon. Minister of Commerce should ensure availability of adequate funds under this scheme for the foreign exchange earning Tea.

In 1974 the Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone was started and within 6 years it has generated employment for 2000 people and it has helped in the export of electronic goods to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. We should also compliment this splendid performance I demand that such a Zone should be set up near Meerambakkam in Madras. Madras is also eminently suitable for electronic units, which need a particular climate and which require highly qualified technical people.

In 1979-80 the export of marine products was up by 20 per cent. If we give fillip to the development of small fishing harbours in our country, we will be able to double our marine product exports. In the absence of proper amenities, foreign vessels of Far-Eastern nations come into our territorial waters for catching shrimps and prawn which are delicacies of European nations. On 30 June, a fishing vessel of Taiwan was captured off Tuticorin coast and it is now in Tuticorin harbour. At present there is a ban on the development of fishing ports. I demand the lifting of bans on fishing ports and fishing ports like Chinnamuttom having the potential of foreign exchange earning of 10 crores of rupees a year with an investment of just Rs. 3 crores should be allowed to develop.

On the West-coast we have Kandla Free Port. At the moment there is no free port on the east coast. Madras should be declared a free port so that international trade can pick up on the east coast of our country. The unwarranted ban on the export of sandalwood has created a crisis in this trade of sandalwood. There is a huge stock-pile of sandalwood in

Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The hon. Minister should lift this ban immediately so that the rotting sandalwood can earn valuable foreign exchange. The chillies produced in our country, particularly in Virudunagar and adjoining areas of Ramnathapuram District in Tamil Nadu have become the craze in foreign countries. The Government should constitute the Chillies Export Promotion Council and strengthen the efforts being made for exporting chillies.

While concluding, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, known for his drive and dynamism, to endeavour ceaselessly for augmenting the exports of our country so that the adverse trade balance turns into an advantageous trade balance as early as possible. I am sure that concerted efforts will yield export bonanza for our country. With these words, I conclude my speech thanking the Chair for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. And with the limited time at my disposal, I will try to explain how in the past 3 years, the industry, the exporters and the manufacturers have suffered. In the past 3 years, those Governments tried to experiment in everything that they were controlling, whereby we had a trade deficit, as seen from the books.

The experiments that they were trying to undertake, have also resulted in a decline in exports. Those involved in industry and in exports were suffering more, because of want of a steady policy of the Government. Several items can be quoted. But to name a few, I will start with the marine products that have been exported from our country. Though the figures show that every year we have been showing a rise in the export of marine products, I do not say that any one agency, exporting company or region is responsible for these exports. The reason for the increase

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in exports has been the existence of a steady demand, rising prices and the opening of new markets. These new markets have not been opened in full. Many more markets could have been opened. Many more varieties could also have been explored. But we only concentrated on shrimps. Their export has now come down substantially, and the latest figures also show that our main markets, viz., United States and Japan, have also started putting restrictions. They have also started putting obstacles in our export. As a result, shrimps are not only being exported less; but the way fishing has been taking place in our coastal areas, very soon there will be no species of shrimp, of an exportable variety. We are facing this situation because there has not been a steady growth of infra-structure throughout the country. We have been concentrating only on the southern coast; and the southern coast is abundant in shrimps, and they are the only item we have been thinking of, whereas we are talking of diversification. Different organizations—Government officials, Marine Products Export Development Authority etc.—have been mentioning about diversification. Diversification, to them, means only talking and not bringing about any results. I can quote 1975. The coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat which is the true exporting area for prominent started export with 130 tonnes. It was the effort of those dealers in that area that we could export 130 tonnes. This was risen steadily. But in 1977-78, this figure went up to 2000 tonnes. Then the government brought in regulation. Then the quota system was brought in and was brought in mainly to see the interest of the consumer in our country; and the consumer in our country only happened to be the upper class of our country, because only the upper class and the higher class can afford to purchase pomfret at Rs. 12 a kilo. They

brought in this quota system. We were exporting almost 2000 tonnes out of our total production of 35000 tonnes in our country. What was the result when this quota system was brought in? The result was that the fishermen who were getting a good price for pomfret the private trader started giving them less price. They started giving it to the consumer, but the consumer was paying the same price as they were paying earlier. The benefit went to the middleman. The loser was the fishermen, the small man and the loser was the country because we started losing in our export. This quota system was there in 1977-78 1978-79. Now I believe that still we are not out of this quota system. What I am saying is that here is a commodity which is not going to be exported more than 10 per cent from our country; it is not going to affect the local market at all, but we are not thinking of exporting this item. We are not giving incentives to the industry to develop this item just because it comes from one part of the country and that part of the country probably does not create interest in those who are concerned with, export development of this product. I would make a request that let the government be more realistic in this respect the pomfret that is available in the country. We have banned the export of pomfret which is less than the size of 500 gm. The foreign buyer wants in the size between 350 to 600 gm. That is the only portion that is allowed to be exported. I request the government to save this basic industry of the Saurashtra-Gujarat-Maharashtra coast where pomfret is found in abundance. It will not affect the local market, the local consumer. In the same way, all these years, the exporters of dry fish were also harassed. They were asked to channelise it through the STC. The buyers were to be found out by the traders themselves. The STC gets 2 per cent commission. Statistics will prove that the export of dry fish has gone down; only the value has gone up. In the foreign

countries the prices have gone up. The diversification is higher. The percentage of marine product has gone up. For diversification of marine product, we require the help and guidance from all organisations; and I can assure you that now we have an able Minister of Commerce and we are also under the leadership of Prime Minister who in this country will be able to diversify our marine product not only from the southern coast but from the entire Indian coasts. Any fish that is brought in this country, if properly processed and properly packed, can be sold in any market of the world.

Our people in the Saurashtra area which is the main groundnut-growing area have suffered in the past three years. There have been restrictions and restrictions and the sufferer has been the farmer.

The farmer has not been able to get his price. We have not been able to export the commodities also and because we have not been able to export the commodities, we have not been able to give justice to the farmer to whom we are liable for many other things. I would request the Government that the export policy of this item should be decided at the time when the crop is in the field so that the farmer is really benefited and if the restriction is to be brought let it be brought through farmer co-operatives. In Gujarat we have what they call Gujarat Oil Seed Growers Federation. It is a co-operative organisation. They are the people who are buying the ground-nut from the farmer, process it for them and give them the price of oil. It is this type of organisation which should be allowed to export the HPS. They should be allowed to export the oil cake which has a market in the foreign country. Because of want of this policy or because of this policy not being decided, our industry in that area is suffering. They are working at 40 per cent capacity. It has caused loss of labour. This has

caused loss of price for the raw materials and has resulted in a lot of wastage in this country. I would only request that this item may be given more importance. This is the right time to make a policy statement about it.

I earlier mentioned about the export of marine products. To-day, the development of our marine products is in the hands of Marine Development Export Authority. I have nothing against the people from Kerala or from that part of India. But this organisation is completely under their control. It is not under the control of this Government. It is under the control of the people in Industry in that area. They are interested to see that the shrimp industry prospers. We want them to survive. We are not against them but not at the cost of other products from this country. This organisation is completely Kerala-oriented from Chairman down to the Members. Out of thirty Members we have a number of people who are representing the trade, nobody from Gujarat, hardly anybody from Andhra, nobody from Goa, only one from Maharashtra. The rest are all from Kerala. I have faith in them, I am sure they must be winning or doing well. I am sure they must be thinking in other terms but they have a limited scope because of the fish which is being exported from this country, only a meagre percentage of fish is exported from Kerala because it is only shrimp that they are exporting. If we want real diversification, this organisation which is going to control the export of our marine products should have a wider range, should have people from trade from other States and I would go to the extent of requesting the Minister that they should re-think of even shifting the Headquarters from Cochin to Delhi. For a trader to reach Cochin is very difficult but to reach Delhi is much easier. Instead what we have in Cochin today should be converted into what they have in the United Kingdom, what they have in White Fish Authority. Let us have a Shrimp

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Authority which is absolutely essential and it is right time to have an authority only for shrimp. We are told we will be saving our resources whereby we will be exploiting new avenues and thereby saving this commodity which is very valuable to the national exchequer.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में मैं अपने विचार इस दृष्टि से प्रस्तुत करने वाला नहीं हूँ कि जनता सरकार ने क्या किया या उसके पहले क्या हुआ। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से आज की जो हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के अन्दर व्यापार की स्थिति है, वह कितनी भयानक है और उस भयानकता पर अगर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ले जा कर के कहा खड़ा करेगी और उस सम्बन्ध में हमको ऐसे कौन से उपाय अपनाने चाहिए, उसी सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति जी, यह स्पष्ट है कि वर्ष 1979-80 के अन्दर अगर हम मूल्यों को आधार मानें तो हमारा निर्यात लगभग 8 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है लेकिन इस बढ़े हुए निर्यात को, जो कि लगभग नगण्य कहा जा सकता है, देखें तो, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जो मुद्रास्फीति है, इन्फ्लेशन है, वह 10 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ी है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक्सपोर्ट के अन्दर जो हमारा 8 प्रतिशत का ग्रोथ था, उस को बढ़ते हुए इन्फ्लेशन ने खा डाला और इस के मुकाबले में देश के अन्दर आयात 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि जनता सरकार ने क्या किया, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन जो आप के स्वयं के परफार्मेंस के बारे में 1980-81 और 1979-80 की रिपोर्ट है, जिसे आप के मंत्रालय ने प्रकाशित किया है, वह अपने आप में स्पष्ट है। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आने वाला समय हमारे लिए ज्यादा आशाजनक सिद्ध होगा या बजट के अन्दर जो प्रावधान लाये गये हैं उन से कुछ परिवर्तन आयेगा, ऐसा विश्वास आप जगा नहीं पाये हैं। आने वाले समय में जो आज हमारा बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड बिगड़ा हुआ है, ज्यादा आयात के कारण जो व्यापार का सन्तुलन बिगड़ा है— उस में हम कोई सुधार ला सकेंगे—यह बहुत ही शंका का विषय है।

सभापति जी, आज भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के अन्दर वही नीति चल रही है, वही प्रोटेक्शनिस्ट

टेण्डेन्सीज चल रही हैं, भारत के बढ़ते हुए कदम को देख कर आज भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो विकसित देश हैं वे ईर्षालू हो गए हैं, वे भारत को आगे नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं। यहां तक कि हिन्दुस्तान को एक विकासशील देश माना जाय, विकासशील देशों के समकक्ष हिन्दुस्तान को भी गिना जाय— इसको भी वे बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसी लिए उन्होंने एक नया शब्द पैदा किया है, ईजाद किया है— “लीस्ट डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज” ताकि हिन्दुस्तान अन्य विकासशील देशों के बराबर न समझा जाय। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्दर जो आर्थिक समुदाय हैं, उन आर्थिक समुदायों के अन्दर भारत उन के बराबर क्लेम न कर सके, इसलिए भारत को डेवलपिंग कंट्री तो माना जा रहा है, लेकिन अन्य देशों को लीस्ट डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज में गिना जा रहा है।

मैं आप के माध्यम से वाणिज्य मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक सैकेण्ड-विण्डो क्रिएट करने के लिए कामन-फण्ड में जो प्रयास हम कर रहे थे, उस में भारत सफल हुआ है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस दूसरी खिड़की के निर्माण के बाद हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अपने रिसर्च के लिए, उत्पादन के लिए वह सामग्री, जिनका कि निर्यात विदेशों को किया जा सकता है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन से हम समुचित राशि अपने देश के विकास के लिए, इन वस्तुओं के लिए ले सकेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप का एक्सपोर्ट का जो एस्टीमेट है, 1980-81 का, वह लगभग 6500 करोड़ रुपये का है। मैं उस को चुनौती तो नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, आप उस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचें, ऐसी मेरी कामना है, लेकिन 6500 करोड़ रुपया जो हमें एक्सपोर्ट के माध्यम से मिलेगा, उसका दो-तिहाई 4500 करोड़ रुपया केवल क्रूड-आयल के परचेज और पेट्रोल के परचेज पर चला जायगा। इसी से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि वर्ष 1980-81 भी विदेश व्यापार की दृष्टि से कितना भयानक हमारे लिए बना हुआ है। इस लिये मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक जो हमारे ट्रेड्रीशनल आइटम्स हैं, जिन की तरफ हमारा ध्यान अधिक रहा है, अब उन वस्तुओं के निर्यात के अवसर विदेशी बाजारों में कम होते चले जा रहे हैं, उन वस्तुओं को पैदा करने के लिए विश्व के दूसरे देश सामने आ गये हैं। हमने देख लिया चाय में, हमने देख लिया काफी में और रबर के

मामले में हमारी क्या स्थिति है, यह भी हम ने देखा ली हम उसे एकसपोर्ट करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। और चाय और काफी के मार्केट भी हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और अब ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि इन का निर्यात कम होना जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि प्रति किलोग्राम जो रियेनड्रेशन होना चाहिए, वह भी कम होता चला जा रहा है। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एकसपोर्ट के लिए जो नान-ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स हैं, उन के लिए नये-नये बाजार दुनिया के अन्दर ढूँँ और जो विकास-शील देश हैं, जो डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, उन के साथ अपनी दोस्ती को बढ़ाएं। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी बनाना चाहता हूँ कि जो योरोपियन कंट्रीज हैं और जो विकसित देश हैं, वें यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि हम तरक्की करें लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि हम उनके साथ भी दोस्ती बढ़ावें।

मुझे पिछले समय माऊय एशिया के कुछ देशों को देखने का अवसर मिला था। वहाँ पर मैंने अजीब स्थिति देखी। वहाँ के बाजारों के अन्दर अमेरिका का पैसा पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन वस्तुएँ सारी चीन और जापान की हैं और वहाँ पर व्यापारी चीनी हैं। क्या हमने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अपने ऐसे सम्बन्ध बनाए हैं, जिन से उन को हमारे बारे में पूरा ज्ञान हो। आज मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि उन देशों को इतना भी ज्ञान नहीं है कि हम ने विज्ञान के मामले में इतनी तरक्की कर ली है, इतना विकास कर लिया है। कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जिन में हम कई ऐसे देशों से, जो अपने आप में विकसित हैं, टेक्नोलॉजी की दृष्टि से, आगे बढ़ चुके हैं और हमारे यहाँ वे वस्तुएँ कम्पीटीटिव रेट्स पर तैयार होती हैं, जिन की आवश्यकता उन देशों को है पर आज हिन्दुस्तान की उन चीजों के लिए वहाँ पर बाजार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उन वस्तुओं के लिए वहाँ पर बाजार मिले और क्या क्या चीजें ऐसी हैं जो हम ने तैयार कर ली हैं और वे वहाँ बाजार में जा कर बिक सकती हैं, इस तरह की कोई पब्लिसिटी जितनी होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस बारे में हमारी जो पब्लिसिटी है, वह बिल्कुल नगण्य है। आज टेलीविजन के माध्यम से उन चीजों की रीलें बना कर उन का प्रदर्शन उन देशों

में किया जा सकता है। हमारे जो एक्सपोर्ट्स हैं, जिन्होंने साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी का इतना विकास किया है कि आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में उनकी ख्याति है। उन कंट्रीज के अन्दर उनके द्वारा तैयार की गई चीजों के प्रदर्शनों का एरेंजमेंट करवाया जा सकता है। उन देशों के अन्दर, हांगकांग और सिंगापुर के मार्केट्स के अन्दर हम अपने स्तर पर बड़े बड़े शोरूम्स इस प्रकार के खोल सकते हैं जिन के द्वारा यहाँ पर बनाई गई चीजों का ज्ञान वहाँ के लोगों को दिया जा सकता है। अगर हम इस तरह के रास्ते पर बढ़ेंगे, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि निश्चित रूप से हम अपने निर्यात को बढ़ा सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1978 के अन्दर कुछ नान-ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में बने होने के कारण और विशेष कर हथकरघा पर बने होने के कारण विश्व के बाजारों में, काफी बिकी, उन की मांग विश्व में बढ़ी और इस चीज को दृष्टि में रखने हुए कि इन वस्तुओं का निर्माण किस प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ाया जाय, जिस से उन वस्तुओं द्वारा हमारे मुल्क का निर्यात बढ़े इस के लिए सन् 1978 में एक टास्क फोर्स का निर्माण किया गया था। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि उस टास्क फोर्स, जो लगभग 9, 10 वस्तुओं के लिए थी, की रिपोर्ट क्या सरकार के पास आ चुकी है और अगर आ चुकी है, तो उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है क्योंकि जितनी भी नान-ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स हैं, उन को आइडेंटिफाई कर के उन को यहाँ पर बना कर विश्व के बाजारों में भेजेंगे और उन के लिए बाजार ढूँँगे, तो हमारे देश का निर्यात काफी बढ़ जाएगा। आज हमारे देश में अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राब्लम है, लोगों के लिए रोजी और रोजगार का सवाल है, अगर विश्व के बाजार में निर्यात के लिए ऐसी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाएगा, तो विदेशों में उन के लिए मार्केट्स भी मिल जायेंगे। तो निश्चित रूप आज हम अपने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ा पायेंगे और साथ-साथ हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर लोगों को रोजी भी दे पायेंगे।

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गायल]

आज हमारे गांव में रहने वाले, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले आर्टिजंस बहुत सी चीजों का निर्माण करते हैं। किन्तु उनको इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं है कि वे कौन-सी वस्तु बनायें, कौन-सी नहीं बनायें, कौन सी वस्तु की मांग है, कौन सी वस्तु की मांग नहीं है, कौन-सी वस्तु एक्सपोर्ट हो कर बाहर विदेशों में जा रही है, जिनका मूल्य विदेशों में हजारों रुपये है लेकिन यहाँ उसको बहुत कम दाम में बेच देना पड़ता है। हमारी जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है या हमारी दूसरी राजकीय एजेंसीज हैं, क्या वे अपने कार्यालय हरेक राज्य में नहीं खोल सकती हैं जिनके माध्यम से उन्हें यह बताया जाए कि कौन सी वस्तु बनाओ जिसकी कि विदेशों में मांग है और उन वस्तुओं का मांग के आधार पर उन आर्टिजंस को वाजिब पैसा दिलाया जाए? क्या हमारी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और अन्य राजकीय एजेंसीज उनसे सीधे सामान नहीं खरीद सकती और विदेशों को निर्यात नहीं कर सकती? मैं समझता हूँ कि इन एजेंसीज को यह निर्यात करना चाहिए और प्राइवेट एजेंसीज को किसी भी कीमत पर यह निर्यात नहीं करने देना चाहिए। हमसे देश को अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी और उन छोटे छोटे लोगों को भी वाजिब दाम मिलेंगे।

एक सुझाव मैं और देना चाहूंगा। हम खाद्य तेलों की कमी को दूर करने की कितनी ही कोशिश करें लेकिन हम खाद्य तेलों की कमी को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जैसे जैसे हम सिचाई के साधन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं वैसे वैसे तिलहन, मूंगफली और तिल्ली की पैदावार में कमी होती चली जा रही है। हम आज खाद्य तेलों की पूर्ति के लिए दस लाख टन तेल आयात कर रहे हैं जिस पर हम अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा अनापशनाप ढंग से खर्च कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह से हमने दूसरे बोर्ड बनाये हैं, टी बोर्ड बनाया है, काफी बोर्ड बनाया है, कारडमम बोर्ड बनाया है उसी तरह से क्या हम पाम बोर्ड नहीं बना सकते? आज विश्व के अन्दर सब से सस्ता आयल पाम आयल है। उस पाम आयल के प्लान्टेशन मलेशिया और इण्डोनेशिया में है। वहाँ बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार की स्थिति है, ज्योग्राफिकल स्थिति है, क्लाइमेटिक कंडीशन है जैसी कि हमारे अण्डमान निकोबार आइलैण्ड की है। हम पाम बोर्ड को स्थापित कर के क्यों नहीं अण्डमान निकोबार आइलैण्ड्स में पाम प्लांटेशन करें और पाम इण्डस्ट्रीज की एक बड़ी योजना बना कर 8-10 लाख टन आयल जो हम आयात करते हैं, क्यों नहीं 15-20 लाख टन का टारगेट रख कर उसका उत्पादन करें? जिस तरह से मलेशिया और इण्डोनेशिया कर रहे हैं हम उसी आधार पर यहाँ भी पाम आयल का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। सरकार इसको सरकारी तौर पर नहीं तो प्राइवेट एजेंसी के आधार पर ही कर सकती है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और पाम बोर्ड की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में इस योजना को लागू

करना चाहिए और अण्डमान निकोबार आइलैण्ड्स में प्लांटेशन को बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना हो जाए जिससे हमारे खाद्य तेलों की कमी पूरी तरह से दूर हो जाए।

अन्त में मैं एक चीज एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में और कहना चाहूंगा। जहाँ मैंने कहा कि हमें अपनी नौन ट्रेडिंगनल आइडेंट्स में नई नई चीजों को शामिल करने के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा, उनमें उन्हें शामिल करना पड़ेगा वहाँ हमें एक्सपोर्ट के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स भी बाहर भेजने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। हमें पता है कि विदेशों के अन्दर हम कई प्रोजेक्ट्स स्थापित किये हैं, उनका निर्माण किया है। हमने शायद एक प्रोजेक्ट डवलपमेंट कमेटी, प्रायोजना समिति का भी निर्माण किया है। हम उसके माध्यम से विदेशों में ज्वाइंट वेंचर के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक कारखाने डालें। दूसरे देशों के अन्दर कमलटेन्सी मरिस के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को भेजे। हम हम परह से अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं और लाइसेंस फी के रूप में अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं। यही मेरा निवेदन है, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने सुझाव रखता हूँ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): We have just now had the benefit of the views of Mr. Goyal who happened to be Minister of State in this very department in the previous Government. He has now made very valuable, important and interesting suggestions, but has wisely refrained from mentioning the achievements of the Government of which he was a part. He has merely referred to this Report of the Ministry. We have been saying from these benches, the country at large has been saying, that during the last three years the economic situation has deteriorated greatly. The Economic Survey presented to Members of Parliament also refers to it. It pains me to say that the indications in this Report are the most serious.

What has happened during the last three years is that import has been galloping while export has been declining at a rapid rate. Naturally, with increasing imports and decreasing exports, we were running at a very fast speed towards bankruptcy.

I am thankful to Mr. Goyal for referring to this Report, and I will rep-

ly on this Report to point out some very sad facts, bleak aspects and frightening statistics which the Minister will have to overcome if he is to put the economy back on the rails. At page 10 we find that the Janata Government in 1976-77, had a deficit of Rs. 88.46 crores in 1976-77. In the very next year we had a deficit of Rs. 621.03 crores. In 1978-79 it grew to a deficit of Rs. 1062.60 crores, and the year after that it went up to almost Rs. 3,000 crores of deficit. This is what the hon. Minister has inherited, and what he has got to overcome.

For this state of affairs Mr. Goyal has blamed external factors such as protectionist tendencies. They did contribute to our reduced growth in exports and our deficit, but that does not explain the whole situation. Hong Kong, for instance, has increased its exports by 30 per cent during the first three months of 1979 despite the same stringent quota control by different importing countries. They managed to do this by producing better quality garments, by selling better quality shirts, blouses, underwear etc. So, there may have been external constraints, but that is not the cause of the whole situation. There has been lack of economic policy, here has been internal chaos in the economy, and this has led to low industrial growth, low industrial production slow growth in exports.

There was also indiscriminate import of all types of goods. Foreign collaborations, such as that with Siemens and others, were entered into by the Government of which he was a member, though they were altogether unnecessary, and they brought our country to this pass. I would like to submit that this trend has to be changed. The alternative today is only one: Export or Perish. We have no other option with the increasing oil and petroleum products bill and

with the increasing cost of goods which we import. Unless we increase substantially our exports, unless we gear up our economy for a greater export-oriented production, we are bound to go towards doom. This is something which we cannot afford.

I would like to point out a few aspects of this problem as to why our incoming foreign money is at a low level. One thing which concerns me—I come from a area of coast—is about the restrictions which are put on immigrants in the Gulf countries coupled with the fact that the interests rate of Indian banks for non-residents is 7 per cent as compared to 14 per cent in the Gulf countries, or in U.K. or in Switzerland. All this will make our incoming foreign money less and, therefore, we have to concentrate on more exports.

There are a few more things which I would like to mention here regarding the performance of our export-oriented and export trading community. Our exporting private entrepreneurs and even in the public sector, our export-oriented firms and companies have created a very bad image of our country in the world at large. Sometime ago, we came to know that China had taken a policy decision not to buy anything or not to have any deal with private entrepreneurs or private industrialists in this country because two Gujarat firms with whom China had entered into a fixed formal agreement for the supply of machinery refused to supply machinery for the simple reason that the prices in domestic market had gone up. It is not only private entrepreneurs. Even public sector organisations are to be blamed. The CIL entered into an agreement or some construction work in a Gulf country worth about Rs. 100 crores and this agreement had to be cancelled because—materials supplied were found to be substandard. These are the complaints which are growing in

[Shri Eduardo Falciro]

number that materials or products coming from India are either sub-standard or ~~are~~ are not delivered in time. Something has got to be placed on these people who bring a bad name for the trade of this country.

I would like to make a plea here that the industries which are export-oriented should be encouraged by the Government. One such industry is electronics industry. We find that electronics is one industry for which this country is suited and for which we have the skill. It is employment oriented; it is pollution free and it can be set up in industrially backward areas of the country. I would urge upon the Government to encourage this industry for the purpose of export.

I would like to say one thing about the free trading zones. There has been a lot of, I understand, bias against free trading zones. It has been said that it leads to smuggling. It has been opposed in certain circles. But if you see the performance of free trading zones which we have in this country, we find that the performance of these two free trading zones, Kandla and Santa Cruz, has been most encouraging.

This is what the Annual Report says about the Kandla Free Trade Zone on p. 35. I quote:

"Exports from the Kandla Trade Zone during 1979-80 recorded the highest ever level of Rs. 9.40 crore as against Rs. 5.33 crore during 1978-79".

Employment in this zone has increased to 2,500 and the number of units to 45. About 20 more units are expected to be commissioned in 1980-81. This is as far as Kandla zone is concerned. (Interruptions.)

Now, that the trend has come, there is no reason why we should not have them elsewhere at the same time.

As far as Santacruz zone is concerned, there are at present 33 units in production. In 1979-80 the zone reached Rs. 6.26 crores as against Rs. 6.26 crores in 1978-79, and achieved a target of Rs. 11.14 crores. The zone provides employment to 2,000 people and accounts for 15 per cent of India's electronics exports. Exports from the zone, since its inception in 1974 total over Rs. 25 crores.

I would like to say that electronics being an industry which is so suited to this country, yet our performance, as far as this industry is concerned, for the purpose of export, has been really very pitiable and sad.

Now, a comparison of the present trends of exports from Asian countries, as far as electronics are concerned, may be made here. In the case of Hong Kong, which is a tiny place, exports in electronics is Rs. 1040 crores. In the case of South Korea it is Rs. 1120 crores. In the case of Singapore it is Rs. 800 crores while in India, which is such a big country, it is only Rs. 40 crores. This is really something to be worried about, something should be done in this regard. I hope this is a field in which the Government will give encouragement.

Lastly, I will mention the demands which have been made from time to time for an import-export bank on the lines existing in Japan and USA. It is said that, during the grave depression in USA it was this type of bank which contributed to giving a filip to the economy there, and in Japan, after the war, it was an arrangement on the lines of an import-export bank which contributed to placing the economy on a sound footing.

It is said, in view of the bleak export prospects, when there is an Industrial Development Bank for the industry and the Apex Agricultural Bank for financing farmers, why should there

not be an Import-Export Bank? Now, there are several Reports, to which Shri Govar has referred about the task force. Different reports are there, and one of the reports was submitted to his own Government when Mr. Alexander was the Secretary in the Commerce Ministry, during his own time. Really, we would like to know what has happened to the Reports and what is the policy of the Government to bring our foreign trade out of the present morass.

15 hrs.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): Mr. Chairman, the good-will of the House is with Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee who has taken up the responsibility of steering the Commerce Ministry of our country. The odds are rather heavy and the challenges are also tough. I heard Mr. Goyal who happened to have played some role in shaping the commerce destinies of our country for some time in the last Government. The only phrase that I can use to describe the way that export promotion was handled by the previous Government is 'one of benign neglect'. In every conceivable sector of our export promotion drive, there was a perceptible decline, and for this the country today has to pay very heavily. We will be able to appreciate the position better if we take a look back at what happened in the last ten to twelve years in the export promotion area. In 1969-70, the total value of our exports was somewhere in the region of Rs. 1,438 crores. In 1979-80 it rose to Rs. 6,100 and odd crores. In exports there are bound to be variations. Conceding the various fluctuations in the global market and in the global tendencies, the export performance of the Congress Government was something that would have to be envied. There was a great impetus in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976. There was a spurt in the growth of export, and the value in terms of percentage rose almost by 21 per cent in those three years. I wonder how we

were able to achieve, how we were able to rise to those dizzy heights in 1974, 1975 and 1976. I can only ascribe this to a positive policy which was adopted and which created the right kind of climate in this country for export promotion; secondly, to utilisation of optimum capacity which was geared for export purposes when the demand on the home front was rather slack, and to the imaginative measures which opened up new vistas for our export drive. It is also a point to be borne in mind that a country's export performance is always interlinked with the political and economic stability that we enjoy in the nation. Let us not forget that, when the whole world was reeling under massive inflationary tendencies in 1974-75 according to the IMF survey, we in India were able to contain the inflationary trends which the world looked at with great awe. When inflation was running at 14 per cent and in some countries in the world at 20 per cent, we were able to contain it at eleven per cent. Stimulus has got to be provided for our export marketing. The then Government were able to provide export duties which were so adjusted for certain agricultural commodities imports were liberally allowed for export purposes; and subsidies were announced for export promotion which was on a continuous and long-term basis.

In 1974 the global economy was subjected to a new kind of pressure when the oil-producing nations increased the oil prices. New opportunities came our way and the entire Middle East market was available for a country which had the need dynamism and initiative to capture. It has to be said to the credit of the then government that in 1973-74 our exports to the Middle East were of the order of Rs. 159 crores and by 1976-77 it rose to almost Rs. 600 crores and the growth was at a compound rate of 56 per cent and this was no mean achievement. So, this spurt in our exports helped us to diversify, change and enlarge our export sectors and we were able to bring in a larger number of items into our export basket.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

Now, I feel sorry that the initiative which was taken by the government in 1974-75 and 1976-77 was lost when the Janata government came to power. I would not like to blame Mr. Mohan Dharma who is not present here to defend himself and who is also a very dear friend of mine. But, nonetheless, the performance will have to be viewed critically so that we can learn and proceed further.

In cotton fabrics and cotton apparels the exports receded. In leather and leather manufactured goods the exports declined. In iron and steel the exports declined. Then, the fall in oilseeds production was also a contributory factor for the fall in exports and even the unit value realised also substantially felt in the years.

It is also a very relevant factor which we have to bear in mind that exports cannot be generated. Our exports cannot be just wished in. In order to have a vigorous export promotion drive, we should not lose sight of some of our internal aspects also. The infrastructural facilities like power, railways transport and shipping and then congestion in our ports—these are some of the aspects for which we have got to apply ourselves with more seriousness than that I have noticed in the last six months. Unless we are able to bring about a certain co-ordination in some of these vital Ministries, I am afraid that in the coming months we just cannot expect any spectacular rise in our exports promotion.

In the last three years, we have also noticed that here has been a colossal failure in our bilateral economic diplomacy with various other countries. The International Community and our trading partners have got to be reassured about the quality and about the time schedule of our exports and then only we would have established our credibility with our trading partners. The opportunities which have been coming our way are being taken over by other countries.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA *in the Chair*]

Our own relationship with the European Economic Community as something which causes a considerable concern to some of us. China is increasingly making its presence felt even in the European Market Community. China in the months and years to come will be one of our biggest competitors in very many items and particularly in engineering goods.

What needs to be done it to work out a grand and effective strategy to bring about a better thrust in our export promotion efforts. I would suggest that the Commerce Minister might ponder and approach this whole matter of export promotion on different wavelengths one is the medium term and the other is the long-term strategy. The medium term strategy should be to immediately tide over the balance of trade position and the long-term strategy should be to set our export efforts on a sounder basis than has been done here tofore. It is also necessary for us to be reminded that the installed capacity in this country has got to be utilised to its optimum level. I would only quote one example of Aluminium, I am told, that we are importing worth Rs. 550 crores. Is the installed capacity, whether in the private sector or in the public sector, being utilised? Only upto 50 per cent of the capacities which have been built in this country have been utilised. If the full capacities have got to be fully utilised, it is there the question of energy, the question of power, comes.

Now, there are any number of trade centres. There are trade centres which are manned by the Commerce Ministry. These trade centres must be the centres which require some amount of feedback on overseas market. And so, if a meaningful feedback has to be assured by the trade centres, then it is necessary that commodity-wise specialists in overseas markets are engaged on a contractual basis so that we can have a meaningful export promotion

drive So, they are linked. I find from the report that our exports of tea are causing us some concern. Now Sri Lanka, Kenya and China are among some of our keen competitors. I am told that Sri Lanka is going in for blended tea. Now I wonder if blended tea. Now, I wonder if blended tea, after importing inferior variety of tea into this country is being mixed up with the superior tea that we produce in this country and if it is reexported, that would give us more foreign exchange. I would commend to the Minister's consideration that the Tea Board ought to take up project so that the Export Promotion of tea would be in keeping with the global trends.

Sir, talking about the processed food. I am given to understand that the processed food manufacturers of this country have asked the Government of India for about 8,000 metric tonnes of levy sugar to be earmarked for their export promotion activities. Now, under the present dispensation Government of India, I believe, are not inclined to provide them with the needed sugar. But, the international market is solely guided by the competitive prices and, for the food processors in our country if they were to buy sugar in the open market, their products will certainly be not competitive enough in the global scale. Hence, if the Government of India were to provide them with 8,000 tonnes of sugar, then, the net worth of foreign exchange to be gained would be of the order of Rs. 20 crores. This is a proposition which should be seriously considered by Government.

Sir, about Cashew, I have got to draw the attention of the Minister to a statement which was made by the Chief Minister of Kerala and also that of Mr. Stephen, the Minister for Communications about the cashew trade. Cashew has become a very difficult commodity. It is neither available for love nor for money. I know the difficulties of cashew processors of India. They have not succeeded in getting the raw cashew

from African countries and elsewhere. If they are unable to get raw cashew and if some other private party has succeeded in getting cashew and that too only for purposes of processing in our factories and then re-exporting, I do not see any logic or rationale in opposing a scheme like this. I must commend the efforts of the Commerce Ministry. In the last three months they have been able to get 5,000 tonnes of cashew in the country and I do not know whether it has been processed or re-exported. Regardless of what the Chief Minister of Kerala feels on this subject, I think, the interests of the nation demand that we should continue to support this venture whether it is in the public or private sector. Ideological inhibitions should not come in the way promoting exports in our country.

Sir, day in and day out we hear speeches from Ministers and Members of Parliament that all encouragement for export-oriented or import-substitute small industries is going to be provided for. Every year the Commerce Ministry reviews and revises the various items which should come under the Open General Licence. I would like to submit that when a small industry—regardless of how small it is—comes forward before the Commerce Ministry staking claim that it is making an item which is by way of import substitute and which saves foreign exchange then such industries will have to be taken seriously and the Commerce Ministry must apply its mind very seriously. When any such small industry comes up to the Commerce Ministry it should be looked with greater sympathy than medium or large scale industries.

I would suggest that in view of the severe strains that have been imposed on our economy, it is but natural that the Commerce Ministry has to play the role of a kingpin in a machine. It has to play a pivotal role in shaping the economic destinies of our country. If a country is strong economically then only we will be heard with greater respect among the comity of nations.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

As Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has just taken over this Ministry, I would suggest that, in order to create greater confidence amongst the exporters in our country and also our trading partners outside, either in this session or in the next the publishes a White Paper analysing the particular strategy which he hopes to evolve in order to bring about a great export drive. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): The Minister is coming before the House demanding money relating to the Ministry of Commerce. This Ministry is having a big trade gap. There is an adverse balance of trade of Rs. 2233 crores. Last year the import Bill has gone up by 24.7 per cent. With regard to export items like tea, engineering goods, iron and steel, and other things together, nearly Rs. 500 crores worth of items have gone down compared to last year. This is the particular state of affairs in this field. Because of the price increase in oil also, this adverse balance of trade will go up again. In such a situation what should be the new policy? What new policy should we adopt to bring down this trade gap? That is the most important thing now to be considered. Our trade relations are mostly with the developed countries. They are themselves suffering from the biggest capitalist crisis. But they want to shift the burden to the developing countries through unequal trade balance. Our Government claims that it takes an independent position with regard to these matters. But you cannot do it because you are dependent very much on the World Bank loans; you have so many other trade links with these capitalist countries. And if you want to get out of this mess, then main direction of our trade relations should be changed. Not only that. You should try to have trade relations with the socialist countries as well as the developing countries. Otherwise you will not be able to find a solution to these problems.

Regarding our imports also we should have a rational policy. We should

restrict our imports with regard to the luxury items. We find that the Government has not changed its policy. There are so many items where we can reduce our imports. We find that some unnecessary things are being imported. I can cite the example of rubber. During last year and the year before, rubber was imported. An inflated calculation about the requirement of rubber was given. Manufacturers gave some inflated figures of their requirements of rubber. These industries were not working to their full capacity because of the shortage of power and other reasons. But still they took the installed capacity into account and according to that installed capacity they calculated their inflated figure in regard to their requirements of rubber. We had imported rubber last year and the year before. Now yearly 11,000 tonnes of rubber is lying unsold in the S.T.C. godowns. But still the Government is trying to import rubber. When we have an adverse trade balance, why should we import rubber from abroad. I think it is necessary to have a fact-finding Committee to go into this particular industry and find out how much requirement is necessary for the country's economy in so far as rubber is concerned. Now, we have already got about 11,000 tonnes of rubber in the godowns of STC. That means that the industries in the country which require this product do not use so much rubber. We produce rubber indigenously and we have every facility to produce more and more rubber. But our producers are reluctant to produce rubber because the price in the market for their product is coming down and the industrialists are actually determining the policy of the Government, because if the prices of rubber and other commodities go up in the internal market, they would not be able to exploit the indigenous producers. So they are pressurizing the Government so that there is a glut of this product in the market. The prices would come down. By this way the producers of rubber in the country would not get remunerative price for their product. The pro-

ducers are suffering because of the present Government policy.

Now, in Kerala and Karnataka about 3,000 tonnes of coca is produced annually. But according to the present statistics, only 2000 tonnes are produced. We are importing this item also. We have taken a decision to import this item. I do not know whether the government has already given a O.K. for the import of this item.

Yesterday there was question put regarding import of nutmeg and cloves. The reply given by the Minister was that some quantities of these items have been imported. In Kerala and other neighbouring States, the producers of these items are finding it difficult to sell their goods. The prices are going down. When this is the position, what is the necessity of importing these items? When the attention of the Minister was drawn to the fact that the prices of these items are coming down, the Minister said that he did not know about that. He also said that he did not know how much quantities of these items are produced in our country. In regard to all these items, the Minister should have good knowledge as to how much they are producing in the country, how much the country's various industries need those items, etc. The statistics which was given by these producers are inflated. But are you prepared to appoint a Committee and find out how much of these items are required for our internal consumption? If there is a shortage of an item, and if it is absolutely required for running the industry, then only the item should be imported. Now, when we are producing these items in our country in sufficient quantity and there is a possibility of producing more of these items in our country, what is the necessity of importing them from abroad? We have no rational policy. The present policy of the Government should be changed immediately. The big industrialists are controlling the policies of the Government. Actually you are not concerned with the development of the country. You are not concerned with the welfare of the workers or the producers. We

have been pointing out this every day. Take for example, production of tea. Now, tea production has gone down in our country.

Now you have a plan to step up production in tea to nearly double the quantity within the next twenty years. What they have produced in the last 160 years, they are going to produce within 20 years. You have said that there is allotment of 200 crores of rupees for tea re-plantations. But in actual practice, replanting is not being done. The workers are also suffering. What have you done about that? This is the present state of affairs. Even the tea producers are being exploited by big companies like Brooke Bond, Lipton and other companies. Some of them are producers also, but mainly they are in the processing business and are selling tea at higher price. If they want, they can reduce the price also. In fact, these big trading companies are a deciding factor in the price of tea. When the auction price is only Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per kg. these distributing companies do not reduce the retail price. Even low grade tea is sold at Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 per kg. The margin is retained by the distributors, and the producers and the consumers are suffering in this process. There is no control over all these things. The policy is to help these big companies. Everywhere this is being done.

Now, take for example the textile industry. What is happening there? You are taking over sick mills and so much money is spent over them. Why is it that the mills become sick? They can afford to spend money out of their profits for substituting their old machines, but they do not do it in time. As a result after some time the production suffers and they say that the unit has become sick and they are not in a position to run it profitably. Then the Government comes forward and takes over the unit. Why can't you nationalise the textile industry? This was one of the demands which we had put forward during the national movement. Textile mills and such other industries should be nationalised. You

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

are not concerned with the workers or the producers in the country. That is the policy that you are pursuing.

Then, I would say that private people should not be allowed to import cashew. Why can't Cashew Corporation of India import cashew from outside? They do not seem to have any desire to do this. The private people go to African and other markets and import this. Now, the Kerala Government has said that the Kerala Cashew Corporation is prepared to take up the cashew trade. Are you prepared to stop giving sanction to private people to import? The Cashew Corporation is prepared to go to the African market and buy things. They should have the monopoly over it. This canalization should not be stopped. Then the Cashew Corporation will take things up. But you will not permit it, because you want to encourage private people.

It is so with the coir industry also. The coir industry is under the department of Industry. The Coir Board has taken up the responsibility for exporting coir, but you are now going to form another export promotion council for it because the industrialists feel that since the public sector has come into the field, it has become a considerable force in the industry. They feel they will not be able to manage things with the Coir Board: so they want to have their own export promotion council. This is under the consideration of the Government.

If you have a desire to help the real producers, real growers and real workers, the entire policy should be changed. We should explore new markets, and not depend on the capitalist, developed countries. We should have relations with the socialist countries. Our trade with the socialist countries is helping us. We can develop our relations with the developing countries and socialist countries also.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka) Mr. Chairman: Coming from

a jute growing State, I wish to concentrate on the problems of the jute industry, before saying a few words on export promotion efforts. Let me at the outset state that the jute industry has been singularly neglected over the past 3 years of the Janata Lok Dal rule. The areas of neglect in regard to jute policy cover the question of raw jute, availability of machinery, as also productivity and marketing of jute products—both in the domestic market and for export.

In regard to raw jute, firstly no outlet was provided for the over-supply caused by bumper crops. No earnest attempt was made to relieve the pressure on prices arising from over-supply of raw jute during the last 2 years. This could have been done by providing an export window or licensing new jute mills. Export permissions were hedged in with conditions that rendered sale impossible in the international market. Requests from Governments of jute-growing States to set up new jute mills were not accepted on the plea that the fibre was not of the requisite quality.

No attention has so far been paid to improve the quality of fibre. The quality of jute fibre has to be upgraded to compete effectively with Bangladesh. It was also essential to improve the economic conditions of growers in States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tripura which grow only inferior varieties and consequently fetch low prices. This deficiency has been largely due to the fact that the intensive jute area development programme has not been implemented with the same enthusiasm as similar programmes in respect of foodgrains. Extension services, timely supply of inputs, subsidising inputs to farmers, producing at least 50 per cent of superior grades and proper price incentives may be used to induce farmers to improve the quality of fibre.

Thirdly, there has been a failure to link cooperative credit and marketing. The appropriate policy must provide that Village Cooperative Marketing Society should extend credit cover to

farm operations, collect the crop at the farmers' doorsteps and market it through State-level Apex Market Federations. This is an aspect which has not received the attention it deserves.

In regard to machinery and low productivity machinery manufacturers continued to be in a serious handicap. Pressure was not applied on the machinery manufacturers to optimise utilisation of existing installed capacity to cope with the demand from industry.

Apart from this, heavy import duty was a serious constraint. Despite the fact that the initial cost of imported machinery was almost 2½ times the cost of locally manufactured units, the Statute book provided for 52 per cent duty on import of jute machinery. The difference is notional because no import can take place under such adverse conditions.

Similarly, on assistance to ancillaries there was little progress. Ancillarisation was not encouraged by timely and assured supply of raw material at reasonable prices, technical guidance and quality control to a large number of small-scale engineering works which are engaged in manufacture of a variety of spares and components.

In addition to this public financial institutions have been singularly slow in responding to requests for modernisation loans from units taken over by government by insisting that government must first put in funds to strengthen their equity base. The delay in modernisation threatens the economic viability of these units. The Katchar jute mill taken over in my State find itself in the same predicament. I hope our able Minister would look into the requirement of this mill for modernisation.

In the sector of productivity, excess labour has been a drag on efficiency in jute industry. A phased programme of 'rationalisation without tears' has not been encouraged. It should be pursued as quickly and vigorously as possible.

Similarly efforts on improving marketing facilities for jute for domestic sector and improving exports have been neglected.

Firstly speculation has been the chief bane of this industry. Nevertheless, any move to ban forward-trading in jute goods has been resisted, while a different policy has been adopted in cotton textiles.

Secondly, export promotion has been left entirely to the efforts of the jute mills. The industry has relied on its age-old links, and has taken no initiative consistent with national interest. They have exploited a booming market and rushed to the government for relief when the market turned against them. They have not exerted themselves to fight the challenge of competition from Bangladesh or synthetics.

Thirdly, no attempt has been made to forge direct links with end-users or to reduce grievances of importers regarding delayed deliveries and supplies not conforming to quality specifications.

Fourthly, there has been no significant government initiative to assist the industry to explore and exploit new markets, or to diversify production towards non-traditional items of export. Instead of operating as a subsidy, cash assistance scheme could have been linked to efficiency in export performance.

Lastly, no significant attempt was made to compel the industry to utilise the results of research. Projects have been sponsored and successfully implemented by research institute, but the results have not been adopted on the ground that it involves investments or restructuring of production channels.

The above, Mr. Speaker, will clearly bring out that the jute industry has been gravely neglected over the past two or three years and the sooner efforts are made to redress the grave negligence in all these sectors, the better it is. We cannot forget that jute, apart from being one of our oldest

[Shri Chandra Shekhara Singh]

industries provides employment directly to workers and indirectly to a large agricultural population in the Eastern part of India. We expect that our Commerce Minister would come up with a comprehensive package programme covering all these aspects of the jute industry.

I would also like to say a few words regarding export promotion effort. Promotion of exports has assumed special significance for us in view of the declining foreign exchange reserve. The balance of payment position continues to be bad due to consistent increase in imports and inadequate rise in exports. While the imports have gone up by nearly 25 per cent, exports have been stepped up by only 8 per cent or so and the trade gap in 1979-80 is of the order of Rs. 22 billions. This gap, we apprehend is likely to go up due to increase in the price of oil, fertilisers and oil seeds which together account for 2/3rds of our total import Bill. Remittances are also made slower because of the declining trend in the demand for Indian workers in the Middle East. We are facing a stiff competition even in respect of traditional items of export like tea, jute or such other items. The need of the situation is, therefore, to strengthen the export capacity of the country to accelerate the flow of invisibles and maximise exports.

I welcome the new import policy announced by the Government because it provides greater protection to indigenous capacity and encouragement to exports. The emphasis in imports is on capital goods industries and essential raw materials and very rightly so.

This Budget has granted some tangible concessions to the small scale industries. While many friends here have suggested a number of areas for developing exports, I would like to point out to the small scale sector where the concession advanced by the Government should be utilised to pro-

mote exports in that sector. I think the recommendations of the Task Force appointed in 1979 has submitted its report and contains very important suggestions for evolving long term and short term strategies for export promotion in the sector and I hope Government would give their immediate attention to this aspect of the problem. The Government have also given liberal subsidies and incentives for exports. They should be properly utilised and care should be taken to develop and exploit the overseas market. Generally, international prices are at a higher level and they are higher than our domestic prices. But what is urgently needed is to keep a close watch that India is able to establish and maintain its reputation as an exporter.

My friend, Mr. Faleiro, has referred to a number of complaints received in this regard. There are complaints galore regarding bad quality, late deliveries, adulteration, even underweight and below specification supplies. Government have to create a dependable machinery to keep an unflinching check over the quality and delivery schedules, so that our reputation is firmly established. There should also be better coordination between the Commerce Ministry and some other Ministries concerned. I was informed that proposals for export of crores of peacock feathers are lying with the Agriculture Ministry unattended and similarly requests for such other goods in other Ministries meet the same fate. I hope the Commerce Ministry would be able to check up such issues with the Agriculture Ministry or other Ministries concerned.

There should be a conscious planning for export surpluses and all constraints on production in areas of export potential should be removed.

Our problem has been made more complicated because some of the nations which are plagued by their own problems have in the recent past taken recourse to protectionist policies. The Special Session of UN General As-

sembly called in August this year is of vital importance for our country as for the whole of the third world. The session shall consider the perspectives of the Third Development Decade and evolve a new strategy for International Economic Cooperation, to achieve a break-through in the current situation of confrontation in the North-South Dialogue. We hope the developed nations would be persuaded to effect the necessary institutional reforms which would accelerate economic growth in the developing countries and also help solve their own economic problems. The developing countries too would try to develop a system of "collective autonomy" by supporting each other in this quest. The failures of the first two Development Decades should, I hope, be able to guide the developed countries to a new awareness that social and international peace is indivisible and depends solely on ushering in a new International Economic Order.

Sir, I have full confidence that our able Commerce Minister will take care of the problems which have been highlighted here in the discussion and give his particular attention to some of the efforts urgently needed for promotion of exports from our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A list showing the number of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in nationalising the export import trade (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in stopping the import of natural rubber to help rubber cultivation in India (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to protect the handloom industry (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Decision to allow the private parties to import raw cashew nuts, which formerly was a monopoly of the CCI, a subsidiary of the STC (5)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to the jute growers (6)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in nationalising the big jute mills (7)].

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Shifting of MITCO's Head Office from Patna to Giridih in order to guide and supervise day to day business of its offices and factories at Giridih, Domchaneh, Jhumari Talaiya and other places (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Shri R. J. P. Verma]

[Failure of MITCO to provide help to the weaker section of mica trade (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to encourage mica mine owners to increase their production to boost up foreign exchange (159)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to supply explosives, constant supply of electricity, cement, iron rods and iron-sheets to the owners of mica mines (160)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give remunerative prices to the tobacco growers (161)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to popularise handloom industry in backward areas of Chhotanagpur of Bihar (162)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to grow more rubber in order to stop the import of natural rubber (163)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to rejuvenate cultivation of silk in Chhotanagpur's forest land and in giving assistance to the cultivators (164)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Malpractices in the sale at lower price the mica by setting on fire in Giridih Mitco godown (194)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the fall in mica production from 32 thousand tonnes in 1965 to 16 thousand tonnes in 1979 (195)]

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the monopoly of only 15—20 exporters in the business export of mica (196)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to change the 60 : 40 partnership system in the export of mica which has lost its utility (197)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to channelise the export of processed mica (198)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure of MITCO to purchase mica from small mica dealers every month (199)].

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to avoid the import of coco and rubber in the interest of cultivators (14)].

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-
nani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to reassure rubber growers in Kerala and other States through imposition of a ban on import of natural rubber in view of domestic surplus (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to impose a ban on import of cocoabeans in view of domestic surplus and to avoid a crash in domestic price (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Imprudent decanalisation of import of raw cashewnuts detrimental to the State Sector the small scale private processors and the workers in the industry (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to arrange maximum import of raw cashewnuts through Cashew Corporation of India (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to undertake an active programme for promotion of export of internal-surplus of cocoa-beans (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make yarn available to handloom industry at rates prevailing before October, 1978 (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to grant special rebate to handloom industry for thirty days during 1980-81 (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take adequate steps to help powerloom industry in its deepening crisis through availability of yarn at reasonable rates, better marketing facilities and other similar measures (38)].

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDAC-
KAL (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to protect the interests of rubber cultivators by importing rubber to our country (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to protect the interests of small cultivators of cocoa, nutmeg and cloves by free import of these agricultural products (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to export dried ginger and ginger by S.T.C. to save the poor cultivators (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to export cocoa beans which is surplus in our country (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to import nutmeg, cloves and cocoa through S.T.C. (43)].

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore
South): I beg to move:

[Shri T. R. Shamannia]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have an effective agency for quality control to check spurious preparations and adulteration (86)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to having a proper International Trade Policy (87)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have close watch in respect of Tariff keeping in view the growing industry in the country and also the interest of the consumers (88)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have a proper Import and Export policy (89)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have a check over the administration of State Trading Corporation (90)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have proper machinery to watch and guide the development and expansion of Export Trade of India (91)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take effective steps to check and regulate the prices of textile goods which are going up year after year (92)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to have an Advisory Body to guide and advise the Government regarding the working of several boards like coffee board, tea board and rubber board regarding their finances, production and distribution of their products (93)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to classify trade and group them (1) under Public Sector, (2) Private Sector, (3) Co-operative Sector and (4) Combined under Public and Private Sector (94)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Deterioration in production and marketing of products of rural industries, including khadi and Gramudyog institutions (95)].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to promote export of Mangoes and prawns (a quality of fish) by providing assistance to exporters by cash compensatory support market surveys, quality control and other export services (108)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to establish and develop textile industry and the handloom sector in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra (109)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure of Marine Products Export Development Authority to assist the fishermen in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra who fish prawns, worth crores of rupees in a year (146)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to develop and promote schemes for development of handicrafts in backward districts of Maharashtra (155)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to increase the trade with the socialist countries (110)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to limit the export trade of monopoly exporters and increase State trading (111)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to nationalise the jute industry (112)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to give support price to jute growers (113)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to give financial assistance to the weavers for purchase of looms (114)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to give special assistance in the production of silk (115)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textile Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to supply yarn to the weavers at cheap rate (116)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textile Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to reduce the prices of staple and other yarns (117)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textile Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to save the handloom weavers from starvation (118)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textile Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to save the handloom industry from crisis (119)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textile Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to pay remunerative prices of cotton to the cotton growers (120)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textile Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to find a solution of the serious crisis in the silk industry (121)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to popularise the handicrafts in villages (122)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to check black marketing of yarn sold to weavers (123)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to sell handloom cloth to U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries (124)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to supply adequate yarn to weavers (125)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to provide adequate power to weavers (126)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to make available dhotties and saris to the common people at controlled price (127)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to supply yarn at controlled price to the weavers (128)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure of Government to purchase the cloth manufactured by Weavers (129)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to nationalise cigarette industry (188)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to increase the export of mangoes and bananas (189)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to nationalise rubber gardens (190)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the export of spices (191)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the export of tea (192)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to modernise tea gardens (193)].

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to fully nationalise export and import trade of the country (139)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to nationalise all the textile mills of the country except those in the cottage industry sector (154)].

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Unreasonable ban on the export of cotton seed oilcakes, issued on 4.12.79 (200)].

"That the demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for revising the system of imposing ban on export giving retrospective effect (201)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Rs. 100".

[Crisis in handloom industry on account of stagnation of Rs. 30 crores of handloom cloth in Tamil Nadu (202)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Rs. 100".

[Need to save handloom weavers from starvation (203)].

"That the demand under the head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Rs. 100".

[Crisis in handicrafts industry in Tamil Nadu for want of export market (204)].

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the demands for Grants for the Ministry Commerce.

The external trade and commerce are the most important aspects of our economic development. The export earnings in 1979-80 was about Rs. 5099.64 crores and the adverse trade balance increased to Rs. 2233 crores during the year marking a sharp deterioration in our international trade. Our import trade went upto Rs. 8231 crores in 1979-80. We were mainly importing crude oil, edible oils, fertilisers, machinery and equipment. The annual export earning of our country was about 27 per cent in the three years preceding 1977. But during the last three years it came down to about 6 per cent. This shows

to what extent the national economy was badly managed and the entire economy was put to such a difficult situation that from 27 per cent export earnings of the country, it came down to only 6 per cent. Therefore, it is a great task on the part of the new Government to restore the health of the economy in order to achieve this 27 per cent within a short period.

One thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that we cannot build up a self-reliant economy for our country on the basis of exports of raw materials only all the time.

And exports will be not of raw materials but manufactured goods. I think, that should be considered when we arrange our import and export policy. Here what we find is that in the sphere of steel and other machinery, the production has been so low that we have to consider how the production of these vital sectors pick up. The recent import policy which has been announced by the Government and the export promotion measures which have been listed in the Annual Report of the Ministry shows that the Government is bent upon improving the trade balance and also the production in the vital sectors of our economy which will help the growth of our export trade.

I wish to bring to the notice of the House how the MMTC which is one of the vital sectors of our export promotion so far as our economy is concerned, is working. The report shows that they have done a little well. But in my own State of Orissa, I see millions of tonnes of iron-ore lying at the pitheads. It does not move to the port. The Paradip port is going in loss because the ships come there but they cannot take this item. Similarly, if you see the export earnings of different ports, you will find that they have also gone down. So far as steel and other vital sectors are concerned, we have to see how the production increases and we do not in-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

crosses our imports. Therefore, MMT.C. has to do a little more.

16.00 hrs.

So far as iron ore in Bihar, in Orissa, and in all these belts are concerned, well, they need to be given more facilities and more scope and all those iron ores which are lying in the pitheads must be cleared so that the mines are not closed.

As far as jute is concerned, I once again bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister. You find that the jute growers never get the price which has been fixed by the Government for jute. Because it is under the Jute Corporation and the Jute Corporation never goes to Orissa and looks after the difficulties of the farmers who solely depend on jute crop, they never get the remunerative price.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the Corporation prevented by any one?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, it is a very right question. There are so many business people who want to see that the Jute Corporation does not work at all. They do not allow the Jute Corporation to work. Here, I again want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is one of the oldest industries and it was bringing an amount of Rs. 300 crores as export earnings. Now, it has gone down to Rs. 200 crores or something like that. Here the farmers who produce jute have to sell their produce long before the harvest. I do not know whether the same policy is pursued so far as cotton is concerned. You look at the policy so far as cotton is concerned and you look at the policy so far as jute is concerned. In the entire eastern India, I think millions of workers depend solely on this. I was looking to the Report of the Ministry of Commerce about jute. There is nothing there. It is only 5-6 lines about jute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may attach more importance to the substance than to the number of lines.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I feel that the Commerce Ministry wants to deal with jute in five sentences with no substance. But I hope the Commerce Minister will look into it.

I would like to mention here another two or three important points. One is about speculation in jute trade. There is this speculation in jute industry. I hope the speculation in other industries has been banned. But how is it that speculation in jute industry has not been banned? I hope the hon. Minister will look into it.

Now, let us look to the export promotion efforts. The jute industry which is the oldest industry has not been modernised. The Orissa Government wanted to set up three jute mills. In other jute growing areas also they wanted to set up jute mills. But for the last 10-15 years the Orissa Government persuaded the Central Government to set up jute mills. Only very recently one jute mill has been set up and it has started functioning.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): After 10 years' efforts?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes, after 10 years of effort. It is in the public sector. It is good that it has come in the public sector. They also want jute mills in other jute growing areas in the State because unless you have jute mills in those areas, the producers cannot get remunerative price. By setting up jute mills there will be more employment because you want to provide employment for one person in each family. So, I hope more incentives to the growers will be given so far as the jute industry is concerned.

No jute mill is able to import machinery to modernise itself because there is an import duty of 52 per cent on the same. Further, the capacity of

the indigenous producers of machinery remains under-utilised for lack of orders. We have to build up the economy which has been completely shattered. Unless you go into the investments made in the nationalised sector, I do not know how we can improve our export trade also.

There have been complaints about the quality of the jute fibre. There is also no diversification in production. The hon. Minister comes from a jute-growing area where the people are suffering so much. The entire eastern zone is very much dependent on this industry. So, I hope these things will be looked into. So far as cotton is concerned, we know the incentives given by the Government, but what is the special incentive they are giving to jute for its development? The Report says nothing about it.

I find in Orissa the jute growers never get any credit from banks, they have to go to the moneylenders. Further, the traders do not want that the Jute Corporation should purchase the jute from the growers. These are the difficulties they are facing. So, the real policy should be to see that the village credit co-operative societies purchase jute directly from the primary growers, and then the apex co-operative credit societies should purchase it from them, so that the middleman, who wants to exploit the poor growers by paying them less, is eliminated. That aspect, which has not been looked into, requires attention.

I think the time has come when a high level committee should go into the working of the MMTC. Out of the total turnover of Rs. 1400 crores, about Rs. 900 crores relates to imports. If we want to build the country and have a self-reliant economy, should we not have more and more exports of manufactured goods? Mahatma Gandhi and Dadabhai Naoroji complained about the drain of resources from India during the British period. Today the drain of resources from

India is much more than it was in those days when they complained against it. Therefore, the self-reliant economy which we are aiming at is being eroded because our efforts are not in the proper direction. Unless the investments made in the public sector and key industries are utilised to their fullest capacity, it will be a sheer wastage. More and more we depend on imports of those things that we are exporting in raw form to other countries. Take the case of iron ore; take the case of chrome. Why should we export ore itself? Why should we not manufacture and export finished goods?

These are vital matters which have to be taken into consideration. When we propose to have a kind of self-reliant economy, we should not depend more and more on other countries. Take the case of Soviet Union and China. They had to build up their economy by their own sheer strength, because of the strength of their own people. We have to do that. Today, China does not have to depend on borrowings from other countries. They have built up their economy from scratch. We have enough resources. We are having Rs 7000 crores to Rs. 8000 crores investment in the public sector. Even if we get 6 per cent return, it will be something like wonderful.

Our aim is to have a completely self-reliant economy. We should not go to other countries for begging or getting loans. When we are trying to recover or restore the health of our economy which had been lost during the last 3 years of the Janata rule, I think, a good beginning has been made. All the measures that have been adopted will help to recover or restore the health of the economy. I appeal to the hon. Minister to let us go into it a little more in depth and see that the efforts that we have made lead to such a good economy, a

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

self-reliant economy. We have to achieve the aim of having a self-reliant economy and, I am sure, with our own confidence, we can build up such an economy and further develop our country. I support these demands.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the demands relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

The Ministry of Commerce is to regularise trade and also to promote exports. But the picture presented in the Report of the Ministry of Commerce is not at all commendable. The rate of export in our country has decreased. There is only a sluggish rate of increase in exports. In 1978-79, it is only 5.9 per cent when compared with the high rate of increase in previous years. Even our share in the world trade has decreased. It was only 0.6 per cent in 1977-78; it was reduced further in 1978-79 and it will be further reduced this year. In the case of jute, coffee, cashew kernels and all such other items, our export earnings have decreased. Even in the case of items where export earnings have increased it is not due to the increased quantity exported but it is actually due to the rise in prices of the commodities in the international market.

All this shows that throughout these years, there is an actual decline in the exports of this country. It has been said here by some hon. Members that it is due to the policy or non-policy of the Janata regime. I do not totally disagree with that view—partially agree and partially disagree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You neither agree nor disagree.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I do not fully disagree. That is what I said. What I said is clear. I would only ask one thing. It is 6 months now since this Government has come into power. What has been done so far to

promote exports? It is also said that the decrease in exports is due to constraints in infrastructure, transport, coal and power. But what has been done to eradicate these bottlenecks? I do not see that anything has been done. There is a Minister of Commerce who is very efficient, but is there a proper policy, a sound policy of export-import in this country? If you examine the policies, there are commodities, especially agricultural commodities, where the production in this country is in excess. There are commodities where there is acute shortage and there is a high domestic demand in the country, but their export is continued, while for commodities where there is surplus production and there is no demand in the country import is continued and no export is done. For example, let us take sugar. The price of sugar has risen to a level which had never been reached before in this country. Yesterday it came in the papers that the price is Rs. 7|-per kilo and more. The Congress (I), in their election campaign—it was an issue in the election campaign—promised the people that sugar will be made available at a reasonable rate. It is now six months since this Government came into power, and what has been done? The price of sugar has risen. Of course, there is shortage of production, but I fail to understand why the Minister continues the policy of export of sugar. In the Demand itself, Rs. 15 crores have been provided for giving subsidy for export of sugar, to the State Trading Corporation. That means that we are going to continue export of sugar while there is acute shortage in this country. The poor people voted the Congress (I) into power and this is their reward! My point is, when there is actually shortage of sugar, what is the meaning of exporting sugar?

16.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, let us take the case of rubber and coco. It was already mentioned

here—and I am not going to repeat it—that in regard to rubber and coco, there is a reversal of the policy—a summersault. An Hon. Member here, said there is excess production. I do not say there is excess production but, from the very report of the Ministry and from statistics it is clear that, at present, this country is producing rubber to the tune of our demands. Our domestic demands can be met with the production here. What is the evidence? The evidence is that last year the STC imported 17000 tons of rubber and so far, if I am correct, they could not make sales of nearly 10,000 tons. Why is this so? It is because the calculation made by the Government is on the basis of the assumption that the factories in the country will work full hours, there will be production up to the maximum capacity, and there will not be any strike, power cut, etc. Thus the demand is calculated and an exaggerated gap is shown, and then import is made. And the poor growers in the country—what is their plight? I say this policy is detrimental to the interests of the nation itself because, if you continue to import rubber, the agriculturists will lose their enthusiasm and, naturally, they will go in for the cultivation of some other crops and the production of rubber in the country will further decrease, and then you will have to import more rubber, spending more from the foreign exchange reserves. Is this in the interests of the country? I would like to ask the Minister why the import of rubber is liberalised and there is free import.

Again, coming to cocoa, I can challenge the Minister that this country is producing more than its requirements. In 1977 Kerala alone was producing a thousand tons of cocoa beans. Now the annual production in Kerala is nearly 4000 tons, and what we imported during the last three years is 300 tons to 700 tons yearly. After all, what is the internal demand of cocoa? It is less than 2,000 tonnes. And the production in the country

is much more than that. Now what is the result of this? In 1977, the cocoa growers were getting Rs. 15 per kilo of cocoa beans; in 1978 it was reduced to Rs. 10. And now what is the situation? The price is only Rs. 5 per kilo, and there is nobody to purchase. When in this country there is on one to purchase the Cocoa beans produced by the agriculturists in our country, this Government is importing cocoa beans. There were a number of representations in this regard. I request the hon. Minister to declare that the import of cocoa beans will be banned. If he is not convinced, he can make a study of the internal production of cocoa beans, and then I am sure he will be convinced.

Everybody knows that the demands for cocoa products are increasing the world over. In the modern civilization in every home budget cocoa products are coming. That means, cocoa is having international demands. In Kerala and Karnataka and also in some parts of Tamil Nadu, without the necessity of having additional lands, cocoa beans can be cultivated because it is an inter-crop, and there is possibility of producing even 50,000 tonnes, or even more, of cocoa in this country. We can process it and export and thus earn foreign exchange. But there is no proper policy so far as cocoa is concerned. I would request the hon. Minister that we should think of a long range policy for cocoa because that is a commodity where, if proper encouragement is given, there can be growth of production to the extent we want and there can also be exports and we can earn foreign exchange for the country. Therefore, I would once again request that there should be a long range policy for cocoa, and encouragement should be given to the cocoa-growers. A commodity Board should be set up for cocoa on the lines of the Coffee Board, or Tea Board. A Cocoa Board should be set up to protect the interests of cocoa growers in the country and enable us to earn foreign exchange.

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

I would only say that in cocoa and rubber, there is excess production, but we are importing; and in sugar there is shortage, but we are exporting. That is why I have said that there is a somersault in the policy in respect of these commodities. I do not know why. Is it because these things are produced in Kerala? Is the Minister having any special vengeance on the people of Kerala? I do not think so. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that cocoa is being produced in Karnataka also where a good number of people are going in for this cultivation and they are also requesting the Central Government to do something in this regard.

Coming to Cashew, because it was mentioned here, something should be said about it. It was said by an hon. Member that 5,000 tonnes of cashew are being imported into the country. I do not object to that. But I would ask one thing. When there is an agency in this country, a public sector agency, to import cashew,—the officials are there and they are being paid—why should licence be given to a private party? That is what I want to know. When there is a public sector agency whose only business is to import, why is a private party allowed to import? When it was explained here by the hon. Member, it appeared to be very simple, but it is not so. Import of cashew by private parties is detrimental to the interests of two lakhs of cashew workers in the Kerala State. Only the cashew imported through the STC can be given to the factories where people are processing. I am not opposing our imports. What I mean to say is that the STC should import and no private party should do it. That is the policy of the Government of India and that was the policy which after much deliberation you accepted when Indiraji was in power and when you were also in the Cabinet. So why change it now? What happened has happened and I would request that every effort should be made to import raw cashew only

through STC and no private party should be allowed. It is the proper interest of the country I speaking about.

Another important point which I want to mention is about the marine products. A major portion of our exports is in marine products but you know, so far we are not making a proper effort to use all our sea potential. I am talking about deep sea fishing. Nothing is done in this field.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Throw this government out.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Foreign trawlers are poaching into our waters. Only two days ago I read in the newspapers that some Taiwanese trawlers were found fishing in our waters near Tuticorin and one of the trawlers was caught. This way our national wealth is being taken away by other countries. I would say that this is due to a lack of duty on the part of this government. I will say morally also you have failed in your duty if you do not give more attention to deep sea fishing and find out all avenues and try all means to promote our fishing industry. Sir, ours is an agricultural country and it is not easy to get employment for all the people in agriculture. We have a vast sea coast which is not being utilised and the money allotted for marine exports, you will see, is very small. I would say this attitude should change and much more money should be allotted and marine products should be given the first priority though I am speaking about it in the last.

Further, we have quality control. You know, Sir, what happens. What is our quality control system? The pre-shipment inspection is there. In spite of all this, our marine products—the prawns were blacklisted in the United States; marine products worth about Rs. 20 crores were black-listed and rejected in USA because of the presence of some bacteria. I say there

is a lot of allegation also about these preshipment inspection people, I do not know what happened. It should not happen that our products become substandard in the international markets. The Minister should personally give his attention to the matter so that our exports are of the highest quality and our name in the trade field is not tarnished.

Further, I would also request that steps should be taken to not only see that foreign trawlers do not poach into our waters but also like other countries we should have our own trawlers. We should produce them here and we should spend more money in this regard because that would give more employment and that will give us more foreign exchange.

About handloom if I do not say a word....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He will have trouble in his constituency.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, there is a crisis in the handloom sector. You know the handloom people are on strike. They are not getting yarn at cheaper prices. They are not getting the minimum wages and there is a strike. An hon. Member here raised the matter the other day under Rule 377. I hope your attention would have been drawn to that. I only request that steps should be taken immediately to see that yarn is supplied to them at moderate costs and to save that industry from peril.

Sir, I have many more points to speak but for want of time, I will reserve them for some other occasion.

श्री मल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय राष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका प्रदा कर सकता है। अगर कोई मंत्रालय है जो देश को आगे बढ़ा सकता है और देश के अन्दर नई जिन्दगी दे सकता है तो वह कामर्स मंत्रालय है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि कामर्स मंत्रालय जिस प्रकार से काम करता रहा है उसकी फीफ्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स मौजूद हैं। आयात निर्यात के मामले में जो 1979-80 की रिपोर्ट है उस में जो फिगर्स लिखी हैं उस से मालूम होता है कि 1976-77 के अन्दर हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 5142.25 करोड़ का था और इम्पोर्ट

5002 करोड़ का था। हमारा 68.48 का ईकॉस था। उस के बाद कौन सी सरकार आई, उस का तो नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए, उस के आने के बाद तो घाटा ही घाटा बराबर नजर आ रहा है। वह घाटा हुआ 1062 करोड़ का फिर हुआ 1081 करोड़ का। बड़ी ऊंची ऊंची बातें मैं सुनता था जनता पार्टी की। वह तो अच्छा हुआ कि तीन साल में वह चले गए। तीन साल में हम बहुत खरीब स्थिति में पहुँच गए। सीमेंट नहीं, स्टील नहीं, पावर नहीं, कोयला नहीं। अच्छा हुआ तीन साल में वह राज चला गया नहीं तो मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान का और बुरा हाल होता। इस प्रकार की उनकी निर्यात की नीति थी। आप देखें निर्यात में कहां तक नुकसान नहीं हुआ? जो हमारे ट्रेडींगनल आइटेम्स थे उन के अन्दर भी हमें नुकसान हुआ। फुटबियर के अन्दर 80 परसेंट घाटा रहा। कारपेट जो हाथ से बनती है और बहुत अच्छी बनती है, उस के अन्दर भी हमें नुकसान रहा, माइनस 4 उस में रहा। टी के अन्दर भी 70 परसेंट का हमें लास रहा। इस प्रकार जो ट्रेडींगनल आइटेम्स थे उन में भी हमें लास रहा। इसका कारण यह था कि जो भी नीतियां उस के सम्बन्ध में रहीं उससे प्रोडक्शन पर असर पड़ा। हमारे यहां उत्पादन में कमी आई। जो बेसिक चीजें हैं वह भी हमें मंगानी पड़ती हैं। राजस्थान में ही नहीं, और भी प्रदेशों में इतना मीटीरियल है कि हम काफी सीमेंट बना सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां सीमेंट की कमी है। पावर की शॉर्टेज होने के कारण और चीजों में भी उत्पादन नहीं हो पाना। कुछ सालों के पहले हम ने स्टील को एक्सपोर्ट किया था आज स्टील भी हमें इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है। कितनी ही बेराइटीज हैं स्टील की। अभी एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि हमें वे चीजें एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करनी चाहिए जिन की हमें जरूरत है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि व्यापार के लिए अगर मार्केट ढूंढना है तो किसी कंट्री के मार्केट में चले जायं, उस कंट्री में अगर हम ने लगातार अपनी चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया, एक बार सरप्लस हुआ तो शूगर एक्सपोर्ट कर दिया, दूसरी बार शूगर कम हुई तो एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया, ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारे हाथ से वह मार्केट चली जाएगी। बड़ी मुश्किल से हम बाजार ढूंढते हैं, उसको यों हाथ से नहीं निकल जाने देना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी आर्थिक हालत सुधारने के लिए उन चीजों का उत्पादन करना होगा और यह केवल वाणिज्य मंत्रालय नहीं कर सकता, जब तक कि इण्डस्ट्री विभाग और दूसरे सारे विभागों का कोऑर्डिनेशन न हो, यह काम नहीं हो सकता। निर्यात के मामले को हम एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या बना कर लें तब हमारा काम चलेगा। लेकिन केवल कामर्स डिपार्टमेण्ट क्या कर सकेगा जब कि उत्पादन ही नहीं होगा आज हम सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हमें यहां पर किसी सीमेंट प्लांट लगाने चाहिए। हमारे यहां कोयला है इस लिए थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस बनाने चाहिए एटॉमिक पावर स्टेशंस से बिजली पैदा की जा रही है। तो हमारे एक्सपोर्ट तभी बढ़ सकते हैं जब कि हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़े। लेकिन हमारे यहां उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं क्योंकि गलत नीतियां रहीं।

(श्री मूल चन्द्र डाणा)

जनता पार्टी ने जो एक नीति निकाली थी वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मिनिस्टर आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज ने लोक सभा में स्टेटमेंट दिया :

Statement by the Minister of Industry in the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 1978 regarding textile policy.

जो रेलिवेण्ट पोर्शन है उसी को मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने कहा :

“No increase in seaving capacity in future be allowed in the organised sector.”

हमारे यहाँ कन्ट्रोल क्वाथ का प्रोडक्शन होता था। उन्होंने कहा :

“The existing unauthorised powerlooms would be registered and regularised on payment of a deterrent penalty Powerloom capacity would also not be allowed to increase. Legislation would be introduced to prevent the growth of powerlooms.”

इसका क्या मतलब है ? आप चाहते थे कि हमारे यहाँ टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री जो प्रोसेस कर रही है उसको रोक दिया जाए। आज हांगकांग और कोरिया का कपड़ा यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज में और नार्थ अमेरिकन कन्ट्रीज में बिक रहा है तो हमारी टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री भी प्रोसेस कर सकती है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हैण्डलूम इण्डस्ट्री बढ़े तो वह केरल में और कई दूसरे प्रदेशों में बढ़ सकती है। हमारे देश में ट्रेडिशनली यह धंधा होता आ रहा है। हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहाँ पर हैण्डलूम इण्डस्ट्री पनप सकती है। लेकिन क्या हैण्डलूम और पावरलूम इण्डस्ट्री इस देश की सारी समस्याओं का निराकरण कर देगी ? हमारी जितनी मांग है उसकी पूर्ति कर देगी ?

कुछ दिन पहले जयपुर में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री में हम कुछ आगे बढ़े थे और कुछ एक्सपोर्ट करने लगे थे लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने नीति बनाई कि हम पावरलूम को रेग्युलराइज करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान में लोग अनअथाराइज्ड रूप से पावरलूम चलाते हैं और रजिस्टर नहीं करते हैं — सरकार इस बात को चाहे जानती हो या न जानती हो। लोगों को कप्टील क्लाथ सस्ती कीमत पर नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि आपने उस पर रोक लगा दी। इसकी जरूरत नहीं थी, जरूरत तो इस बात की थी कि टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री जो डेवलप कर रही थी, जो उसकी टेक्नालोजी डेवलप हो गई थी उसको मदद दी जाती।

मिलें जो कप्टील कपड़ा बनाती है उसकी कीमत 4 रुपये प्रति मीटर होती है और उस पर करीब 2 रुपये 40 पैसे आप सम्सीडी देते हैं। हम सम्सीडी देने के बाद क्या यह चाहते हैं कि हमारा टेक्सटाइल भी कम हो जाए। उन्होंने कह दिया कि पीविंग में इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं किया जाएगा पावरलूम नहीं बढ़ाए जायेंगे— यह कोई नीति थी। इनको यह कहना चाहिए था कि उनका विकास होना चाहिए पावरलूम भी बढ़ना चाहिए। अगर आज हैण्डलूम में तरक्की हो तो हम कब कहते हैं कि हैण्डलूम में तरक्की न हो।

आज कई जुलाहे हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि उनको लोन मिल जाए। जब वे सरकार के पास जाते हैं। तो सरकार कहती है कि हम—कोऑपरेटिव को लोन देते हैं किसी एक को नहीं। गांवों में कई छोटे छोटे लोग हैं जो घरों में इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाते हैं हैण्डलूम चलाते हैं लेकिन उनकी लोन नहीं मिलता है। उन लोगों को बड़े बड़े मनीलण्डस से ब्याज पर स्पर्धा लेकर काम करता पड़ता है लेकिन आप उन लोगों को लोन नहीं दे पाते। इस पर हमारी कई कमेटीज ने सिफारिश की है कि गवर्नमेंट को पावरलूम भी बढ़ाना चाहिए और हैण्डलूम को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने अगस्त 1978 में एक पालिसी निकाली उस पालिसी के दो आसपैक्ट मेंने अभी आपके सामने पढ़े। इस पालिसी का अंतर यह हुआ कि जो टेक्सटाइल में बढ़ना चाहते थे हम नहीं बढ़ सके हमारे बलन पर रोक लगा दी। सरकार बदलने के बाद जो इस प्रकार की नीति निकाली जाती है यह उचित नहीं है। उस सरकार को चाहिए था कि उसी लाइन पर चलती जिस लाइन पर पहले चल रहे थे लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ न कुछ तो बदलना ही था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो नीति है उस नीति को बदल दीजिए। जनता पार्टी ने जो अगस्त 1978 में एक स्टेट पालिसी निकाली है उसमें रदोबदल की आवश्यकता है यदि आप हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगती करना चाहते हैं।

अभी मुझसे पूर्व वक्ता बोल रहे थे कि यदि हमारे यहाँ चीनी की कन्जम्प्शन होती है तो हमें एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ एक्सपोर्ट क्यों नहीं करे ? अगर हमको बाहर ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है तो मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करो गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाकर किसान को प्रोसाहित करो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट करो। किसी भी चीज के लिये एक्सपोर्ट को मार्केट बढ़ने में समय लगता है मार्केट बढ़ना आसान काम नहीं है कि आज मार्केट बढ़ ली और माल बिकने लगा। किसी बाजह से दो साल बाद माल बेचना बन्द कर दिया, तो उस मुस्क से हम प्रलभ हो जाते हैं और वह मार्केट हमारे हाथ से निकल जाती है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—आज हम लोग क्या इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं? हमने एक आर्डर सोवियतों की मशीन इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये दिया था जबकि वह मशीन हमारे यहां भी बनती है। ऐसी चीजों पर हमको अपना रुपया नहीं लगाना चाहिये। हमको उन चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिये जिनके बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। जैसे सीमेंट है, सीमेंट हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, उसके उत्पादन को बढ़ा दें तो हमें सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायगी। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि हमारे यहां सीमेंट भी पर्याप्त नहीं हो पाता। आज कल हम स्टील भी इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हमको अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, जिससे जो चीजें हम यहां उत्पादित कर सकते हैं, उनकी बाहर से न मंगाना पड़े।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अरब कंट्रीज के पास तेल बहुत होने से उनके पास धन बहुत इकट्ठा हो गया है। वे उम पैस से बहुत बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स लगा रहे हैं, हास्पिटल और रोड्स का विकास कर रहे हैं। मिडिल-ईस्ट में आज भी हमारे बहुत लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उससे हमें बहुत बड़ा फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल रहा है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो आदमी मिडिल-ईस्ट में काम करते हैं, हमारे जो, इंजीनियर्स काम करते हैं, उन्हें हमें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए उनकी सुविधाओं का भी हमें खयाल रखना चाहिए, ताकि हमें उनसे फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता रहे। जहां-जहां हमारे इंजीनियर्स उन कंट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं, हमारे लोगों को उन कंट्रीज में जाकर बात करनी चाहिए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग वहां जाय और हमें ज्यादा फायदा हो सके।

मैं मंत्रीमहोदय से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें उन मशीनों को नहीं मंगाना चाहिये, जिन मशीनों के कारण हमारी लेबर कम हो जाये। हा, टेक्नोलॉजी हासिल करने के लिये यदि कोई मशीन मंगानी पड़ती है तो वह भी हमें मंगानी चाहिए, लेकिन यदि हमारा खुद का डेसिक इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं होगा तो हम अपनी एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी में सफेसफुल नहीं हो सकते। इसलिये जो हमारी उत्पादन बढ़ाने की शक्ति है उसमें सबका कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां से जो माल बाहर जाता है, कुछ दिन तक तो क्वालिटी ठीक जाती है लेकिन थोड़े दिनों के बाद क्वालिटी घट जाती है। यह तरीका भी बहुत गलत है। हमारा क्वालिटी पर पूरा नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। पैकेजिंग का तरीका भी हमारे यहां ठीक नहीं है। जब कोई चीज बाजार में जाती है तो खरीदार सबसे पहले उसके पैकेज को देखता है, किस प्रकार से उस चीज को रखा हुआ है, उसके बाद माल को देखता है। अगर माल सुनियोजित ढंग से रखा हुआ है तो लोग उसको ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि हमें इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि हमारा व्यापार बढ़ सके।

श्री रामबिलास पातवाल (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदयप्रभु श्री हमारे मित्र डा. साहू ने सरकार की नीति के सम्बंध में कहा, मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले उनसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जरा देहातों में जाइये। चुनाव के पहले नारा लगता था—

जाति पर न पाति पर, इन्दिरा जी की बात पर।
आज क्या नारा लगता है—

जाति पर न पाति पर, इन्दिरा जी की बात पर।
चीनी मिले 7 पर, बीजल मिले 8 पर और कुछ दिनों के बाद मुर्दा जायगा घाट पर। इस लिये यह बात मत कहिये कि नीति क्या है। मैं आप की रिपोर्ट को देख रहा था। आज भी आप जो इलेम सरकार पर डालना चाहते ह, वह 1977 के बाद से डालना चाहते हैं, यानी उस समय की हमारी सरकार पर डालना चाहते हैं लेकिन 1977 के पहले की रिपोर्ट भी पढ़ी हुई है, बड़ी मोटी किताब है और 1974 के पहले की रिपोर्ट भी पढ़ी हुई है, तीन सालों की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी हुई है। हम भी जब उधर थे, यही बात कहते थे कि यह सब 30 साल के कांग्रेस के कुशासन का परिणाम है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ—जब तक कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन की बात हम लोग नहीं करेंगे, जब तक कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे जो राष्ट्र के लिये, देश के विकास के लिये अच्छा हो, तब तक इन आरोप-प्रत्यारोपों में ही सदन का और देश का समय जायेगा, इसका कोई लाभ नहीं निकलेगा।

अब मैं सर्वे प्रथम आपका ध्यान इस रिपोर्ट के "निर्यात संवर्धन" बेंचर की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। निर्यात संवर्धन पर 1979-80 में 358 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। किस रूप में खर्च किये गये—कैश-सर्विस्ड, एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट और दूसरे साधनों में खर्च किये गये। इस संबंध में मैंने इसी सदन में एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि बेकौन से निर्यातक है, जिन्हें पिछले पांच वर्षों में 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की सहायता दी गई तथा बेकिन-किन घरानों से संबंधित थे। जबाब क्या मिला—इस व्यय का कोई निश्चित हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता। आप जरा सोचिये—हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं, मिनिस्टर्स हैं, यदि हमको सैलरी डू करनी होती है तो दस-पांच जगह दस्तखत करने पड़ते हैं, तब हम लोगों को रुपया मिलता है। जहां 10-10 लाख रुपया दे रहे हैं—एक-एक निर्यातक को, उसके बाद कहते हैं कि उसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं रखा जाता। यह मेरे सवाल का जबाब है। फिर मैंने सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल पूछा, पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट को देखिये। उसमें कहा है कि निर्यात संवर्धन सहायता के व्यय का सही हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है। उसमें भी इनकी घालीचना की की है। जब आप किसी जीव के लिये सहायता देते हैं, किसी निर्यातक को पैसा बतते हैं तो उस में उसका और आपका कोई दायित्व है या नहीं?

[श्री रामविलास कसवान]

आप किसी वस्तु की निर्यात सहायता इस्तिलाह देते हैं कि उस वस्तु के निर्यात में वृद्धि हो। आप यह देखें कि वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़े, इसके लिए आप पैसा देते हैं, और बहुत सी ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं, जिनमें निर्यात सहायता में 50 प्रतिशत से 90 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि आपने की है लेकिन उन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में जो वृद्धि होती है, वह केवल 10 प्रतिशत की ही होती है। सहायता के रूप में पैसे देने का जो मामला है उसमें तो 90 प्रतिशत वृद्धि होती है लेकिन निर्यात में केवल 10 प्रतिशत की ही वृद्धि होती है और कुछ वस्तुओं के मामले में तो जो बास्तविक निर्यात है, उसमें भी कमी आ गई है। इसलिए बेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक आप इन सारी चीजों के बारे में, अपनी पालिसी, नीति के बारे में पुनर्विचार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस समस्या का निदान नहीं होने वाला है।

अब आप एस० टी० सी० की ही बात ले लें। हम लोग बहुत गालियां देते हैं कि प्राइवेट मोनोपली है और उसमें बे लोग बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं और यही कहते हैं कि सारे का सारा मुनाफा बे लोग कमा रहे हैं लेकिन आपका जो एस० टी० सी० है, वह क्या कर रहा है। आज आप यह देखिये कि एस० टी० सी० का एकाधिकार 20 वस्तुओं के आयात-निर्यात पर है, बिल्कुल एकाधिकार है। इसके भी दो पहलू हैं। एक तो यह है कि एकाधिकार है आयात निर्यात का, पूरा बिजनेस वह करते हैं और दूसरा पहलू है पंजीकरण का जो निर्यातकों का होता है। जो निर्यातक होते हैं उनको रजिस्ट्री करवानी पड़ती है। अगर प्राइवेट वाला निर्यात करता है, तो उसको निर्यात करने के लिए पहले एस० टी० सी० में जाकर अपना नाम दर्ज कराना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए उसको कुछ परसेंटेज देनी पड़ती है, कुछ राशि होती है जिसका भुगतान करना पड़ता है। इस तरह से कुछ वस्तुओं का पूर्णतया आयात-निर्यात करना और दूसरा प्राइवेट वालों को निर्यात करने के लिए पंजीकृत करवाना है, इन दोनों को अगर मिलाया जाए, तो यह कुल बिजनेस का 80 परसेंट हो जाता है बल्कि उससे कुछ ज्यादा ही यह बैठता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोनोपली कमीशन को छोड़कर एस० टी० सी० का जो स्वयं का आयात-निर्यात है, और जो उसका बिजनेस है, इन दोनों को अगर घटा दिया जाए, तो 20 परसेंट बिजनेस ही रह जाता है। एक चीज और इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ और वह प्रशासनिक व्यय के बारे में है। यह कार्पोरेशन सबसे ज्यादा प्रशासनिक व्यय कर रहा है प्रशासन के ऊपर और मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह व्यय नहीं है बल्कि यह अपव्यय है। आप के जितने ये कार्पोरेशन्स हैं, उन में एक यह बंधा बन गया है कि एक होड़ सी लगी रहती है विदेशों में जानें की। ऐसे-ऐसे डिपार्टमेंट हैं जहां अभी से यह लिस्ट बन गई है कि सन् 1982 तक कौन-कौन अफसर बाहर जाएगा। बे निर्यात

में वृद्धि करने के लिए तो क्या जाते हैं बल्कि विदेशों में अग्रण करने के लिए ही जाते हैं।

अभी हमारे एक साथी बे एवर के बारे में कहा। आपके यहां एवर की कमी नहीं है और 1979-80 में एवर का उत्पादन इमोड़ा हो गया है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि फिर भी एवर की कमी क्यों हो गई। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि एवर के जो उत्पादक हैं, वे सरकार से सांठ-गांठ करके बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर दाम ले लेते हैं। सरकार से वे कहते हैं कि देखिये हमारा स्टॉक सड़ रहा है और हम क्या करें और फिर उसी एवर को बाहर निर्यात करके अधिक मुनाफा कमा लेते हैं। पिछले वर्ष जो एवर का आयात किया गया था, वह षटिया एवर या और वह आयात किया हुआ एवर बन्दरगाह पर पड़ा सड़ रहा है, अभी भी सड़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप्रहू करूंगा कि आप यह देखें कि जो आपकी बुनियादी नीति है, उसमें कहीं कोई खामी तो नहीं है। जो उसमें कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की आपकोमिन्न कीजिए।

आपके यहां टी० डी० ए० है यानी ट्रेड डेवलपमेंट आथोरिटी है। अब अगर कोई निर्यातक है और वह उस ट्रेड डेवलपमेंट आथोरिटी के पास जाता है और उस को अगर कोई जानकारी हासिल करनी है, तो उससे फार्म भरवाया जाएगा और मेम्बर उसको बनाया जाएगा लेकिन सुविधा उसको क्या मिलेगी? सुविधा कोई नहीं दी जाती है और यहां भी वही बात चलती है जैसा कि मैंने पहले जिक्र किया है। टी० डी० ए० में जो अफसर लोग हैं, उनको हमेशा यही चिन्ता रहती है कि कहां-कहां और कब-कब जाना है और घूम कर आना है। देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए क्या-क्या करना चाहिए, इसकी उनको चिन्ता नहीं है। चिन्ता है तो इस बात की कि विदेशों में कितनी बार जाएं और कैसे घूमें।

एक आपके यहां एम० एम० टी० सी० है। मैटल एण्ड मिनरल ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन। यह कार्पोरेशन धातुओं का व्यापार करती है। इसका प्रशासन व्यय इतना है कि जब पैसे की जरूरत होती है तो जो सामान बाहर जा कर बेचना चाहिए उसी को 50 से 25 परसेंट कम दाम में अपने घर में बेचना शुरू कर देती है।

अभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि चाय का मामला है। आज नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन की जो हालत है उसमें मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता हूँ कि क्या आपने चाय के लिए कोई आस्टरनेटिव जैज खोजा है। असम का मामला बढ़ रहा है। क्या आपने पता लगाया है कि चाय के निर्यात से जो आप 50 साल से विदेशी मुद्रा

नियत कर रहे हैं, अगर किसी कारण से वहां डिस्टर्बेंस हो जाए और वहां से चाय चाय निर्यात न कर सकें तो हिन्दुस्तान में और दूसरे कोष से लेवें हैं जहां से चाय पैदा कर आप निर्यात कर सकें ?

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV

(Silchar): During the Janata rule, you imposed an export duty of Rs. 5/- on tea, which has killed the tea industry. Now you are shedding crocodile tears.

श्री राजविलास पासवान : आपका उत्तर प्रदेश है, हिमाचल प्रदेश है। इनके पहाड़ी इलाके हैं। आप वहां सर्वेक्षण कराइये, आप बोज कराइये कि वहां चाय का उत्पादन हो सकता है या नहीं। आप एक जगह पर ही जहां सम्पदा है, जहां खेत हैं निर्भर रहते हैं। आपका कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि आप दूसरे स्थानों पर भी खेतों का पता लगाएं।

मैं हाजीपुर से आता हूं। हाजीपुर और बैंगाली में सब से ज्यादा तम्बाकू की खेती होती है। आप तो यहां पिछली सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं लेकिन हम लोगों के यहां जाइये वहां लोग पिछली सरकार को देवता के रूप में मानते हैं। वह पिछली सरकार भी जिसने तम्बाकू पर से एकसाइज ड्यूटी हटायी। नहीं तो पहले इन्स्पेक्टर को पैसा न देने पर वह ए ग्रेड का तम्बाकू बी ग्रेड का कर देता था। उस समय तम्बाकू की खेतों में जला दिया जाता था। किसान को बड़ी परेशानी होती थी। पिछली सरकार ने यकायक एकसाइज ड्यूटी खत्म कर दी। हमारे यहां बहुत मात्रा में तम्बाकू होता है, केला भी होता है। अगर चाहे तो सरकार रिसर्च करा कर तम्बाकू का विकास कर सकती है और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकती है। हमारे यहां अच्छे से अच्छा केला पैदा होता है। उसके बारे में भी रिसर्च करायी जाए और उसका पाउडर बगैरह बनवाया जाए। और बहुत सारी चीजें बनायी जा सकती हैं।

इसलिए हम लोगों को चाहिए कि सर्वेक्षण बगैरह कराते रहें। इसको किताब पर ही नहीं बल्कि वास्तविकता में कराना चाहिए जिससे सही मायनों में देश का उत्थान हो सके। नयी नयी रिसर्च हमें करनी चाहिए और नयी नयी चीजें पैदा करनी चाहिए।

अभी मैं सुशीला जी को सुन रहा था। वे कह रही थी कि केरल में कोको का मामला है। कोको का आप आयात करते हैं आयात करने पर इसका दाम आप बीस रुपये किलो देते हैं। दूसरी ओर केरल के किसान को कोको का पालन पोषण करने में पांच साल लगते हैं और उनकी कोको को आप बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के मुह में झोंक देते हैं। उसका दाम उनको पांच रुपये, सात रुपये किलो मिलता है। विदेश से मंगायेंगे तो आप बीस रुपये

किलो देंगे और उसी को अगर घर में पैदा कीजिएगा तो पांच या सात रुपये किलो दीजियेगा। सुशीला जी ने ठीक कहा कि आप इसके आयात पर क्यों नहीं रोक लगाते? यह जरूरी है। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे वहां के किसान को फायदा नहीं होगा।

रबड़ के सम्बंध में मैंने कहा कि रबड़ का उत्पादन भी बढ़ना चाहिए आयात और निर्यात नीति के सम्बंध में अगर किसी साल में पांच करोड़, दस करोड़ या पचास-सी करोड़ रुपये का घाटा भी हो जाए तो उससे कोई भी देश का विकास रुकने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि अपने देश का निर्यात और आयात विदेशों की उथल-पुथल पर भी निर्भर करता है। जब फौरन मार्केट में उथल-पुथल होती है तो उसका प्रभाव आपकी मार्केट पर भी पड़ता है। इसलिए आप अपने प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ कीजिए, आप अपने प्रशासन में किंगडमबर्ग पर रोक लगाइये यह किसी एक पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। विदेशों से आप अधिक से अधिक मुद्रा लाएं इसके लिए सभी आपकी प्रशंसा करेंगे और सभी पार्टी चाहेंगी कि ऐसा हो। कोई ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है जिसकी नीयत में खामी हो, नीति में खामी हो सकती है। लेकिन नियत में सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा आवे इसके लिए सरकार को स्वयं अपनी नीति बनानी पड़ेगी।

ये जो बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट लोग हैं जिन्होंने सभी जगह अपने हाथ पांव फैलाए हुए हैं, सभी चीजों पर अपना चंगुल जमाया हुआ है और जो सरकार के दाएं बाएं घूमते रहते हैं, जब तक आप इनकी ओर बारीक निगाह से ध्यान नहीं देंगे उनकी गतिविधियों की बारीकी से जांच नहीं करेंगे तब तक न आपका भला होगा और न ही देश का होगा। तब तक अच्छे परिणाम निकलने की आशा भी नहीं की जा सकती है।

17 hrs.

श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन (श्रीलापुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 1980-81 के लिए सामान्य बजट के सम्बंध में, जो अनुदानों की मांगे आदरणीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने चर्चा तथा मतदान के लिए प्रस्तुत की है मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन करते हुए कुछ मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं, कुछ घटनाओं के ऊपर मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूं।

मान्यवर, मैं हैडलूम बीवरस कम्प्यूनिटी का हूँ। इसलिए हथकरवा और कपड़ा उद्योग में मेरी ज्यादा दिलचस्पी है। अतः इन्हीं बातों का जिक्र मैं खास तौर पर करना। कृषि के बाद सब से अधिक रोजगार प्रदान करने की क्षमता इसी उद्योग में है। मगर दुर्भाग्यवश इस उद्योग की तरक्की अभी तक नहीं हुई है। इसके लिए सरकार ने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है, ऐसा मेरा कहना नहीं है। मगर बड़ी कौशिक के बावजूद

[श्री बंकादर वस० कुचल]

हथकरघा उद्योग दिन-ब-दिन प्रगति की ओर ही जा रहा है। इसका बुरा असर ग्रामीणों पर पड़ रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसका दोष मैं किस को दूँ, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस उद्योग का पुनर्भूत्यांकन होना चाहिये। भारत में 35 लाख हथकरघे स्थापित हैं, ऐसा कहा जाता है। अगर मेरा ख्याल है कि यह आंकड़ा बहुत पुराना है। अगर पता लगाया जाए तो आपकी पता चलेगा कि इससे कहीं ज्यादा हथकरघे भारत में हैं। इस उद्योग का भविष्य अंधकारमय दिखाई देने की वजह से इसकी ओर नई पीढ़ी आकृष्ट नहीं हो पा रही है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि नई पीढ़ी को इस उद्योग में जुटाने का हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में खास कर इस उद्योग की उन्नति के लिए पग उठाने की बात कही गई थी और कारगर उपाय करने का भी निश्चय किया गया था। इसलिए मैं अपने आदरणीय नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के प्रति इस ग्रामोद्योग की ओर से कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक हथकरघा विकास निगम की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव किया है और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में हथकरघा प्रायोगिक संस्था स्थापित करने का भी संकल्प किया है। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और उनका बहुत आभार मानता हूँ। इसके लिए जो राशि इस वर्ष निश्चित की गई है वह बहुत कम है अगर इस निगम और संस्था को कारगर ढंग से चलाना है और सफल बनाना है तो शुरु से ही इसको ज्यादा ताकतवर बनाना पड़ेगा। इस निगम का गठन जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाना चाहिये और बॉर्डर आफ डायरेक्टर्स पर इसी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले और हाथकरघा उद्योग की सभी समस्याओं की सही जानकारी रखने वाले को ही नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी कम्युनिटी के एक्टिव व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति इसमें की जानी चाहिये। यह मेरी आदरणीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से विनम्र विनती है।

विदेशों में हाथकरघा कपड़े की मांग दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इस को और ज्यादा पापुलर बनाने के लिए और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई एक्सपोर्ट प्रोरिटेड यूनिट्स देश में प्रस्थापित किए गए हैं। उनका कार्य, उनका संचालन सही ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं, इसका जायजा हर साल लिया जाना चाहिए और इनमें कुछ मैनुपलेशन तो नहीं हो रहा है, इसको देखना चाहिये। जिस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए बहुत बड़ी धन-राशि दी जा रही है, उसका प्रबन्ध अगर नव गठित हथकरघा विकास निगम के हाथों में सौंपा जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा। हैडलूम एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमो-

शन काउंसिल का रोस इस संबंध में बना रहा है और इसके द्वारा कितना और क्या काम होना रहा है और होता रहेगा, इसका व्यौरा हर साल प्रकाशित होता रहना चाहिये और लोगों को मिलना रहना चाहिये। ऐसा किया गया तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा।

मान्यवर, श्रील इंडिया हैडलूम फैब्रिक्स मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी की सरकार हर साल लाखों रुपये से मदद करती आ रही है लेकिन वास्तव में इसका लाभ कौन सा सैक्टर ज्यादा उठाता है यह देखने और सोचने की बात है। मेरे ख्याल में इस सोसाइटी के वाई लाज को पूरी तरह से बदला जाना चाहिये और इसको सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में लाया जाना चाहिये। इसके बॉर्डर आफ डायरेक्टर्स की चुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करके, इसका पुनर्गठन करने की जरूरत है और इस सस्था को सारे भारत वर्ष और विदेशों में हथकरघा कपड़े का प्रसारण करने की मौनोपोली मिलनी चाहिये। यह बात मैं खास तौर पर जनता साड़ी और धोती के लिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि इस योजना के लिए सरकार हर साल बहुत ज्यादा सवसिडी तथा रकम इसको देती आ रही है। पिछले वरस की 22 करोड़ की धनराशि के मुकाबले मे इस वर्ष इसके लिए 30 करोड़ की मांग रखी गई है। अगर सचमुच ज्यादा कपड़े का उत्पादन हो तो मेरा कुछ कहना नहीं, मगर मेरी यह इन्फार्मेशन है कि इस योजना में बहुत सी बुराइयाँ आ चुकी हैं, वोगम एन्टीज बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है और सरकार का पैसा हथियाने का षडयंत्र चलता आ रहा है। उसका एक कारण यह है कि अभी की योजना के अनुसार जो सस्था प्रोडक्शन करनी है, वही मार्केटिंग करती है। करिवन कीमत की एक तिहाई सवसिडी होने की वजह से उसमें अप्रमाणिकता बढ़ती आ रही है। इसलिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अभी की सारी सस्थाओं को सिर्फ प्रोडक्शन सैटर्स बनाये, और मार्केटिंग की सारी जिम्मेवारी किसी अन्य राष्ट्रीय या प्रांतीय सस्थाओं और कज्युमर्स कोऑपरेटिव सस्था द्वारा करने की कारगर योजना बनायी जाये। उसके अलावा मेरा यह सुझाव है कि केन्द्र सरकार और सभी राज्यों की सरकारें हर साल हर वक्त करोड़ों रुपये की टेक्सटाइल गुड्स बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों से जो खरीदती हैं, अगर यह कपड़ा सिर्फ खादी और हाथकरघा उद्योग से ही खरीदा जाये तो मार्केटिंग का 40 प्रतिशत कार्यभार अपने आप सुलभ जायेगा। मैं उसकी ओर आदरणीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और विनती करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इस बात के पक्ष में निर्णय किया जाये।

गये दो वरसों से इस इंडस्ट्री को कच्चे माल यानी काटन धातु की सप्लाई में बहुत कठिनाईयों और महंगाई से गुजरना पड़ रहा है। मेरा यह

हाथ है कि कपास के मूल्य में जो बढि इन दिनों में हुई है, उसके मुकाबले में, कई गुना ज्यादा कपास आरक्ष में हुई है। इसलिये हाथ करघा बुनकरों को सही दामों में काटन यार्न मिलने की व्यवस्था की जाये और उनके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कताई मिलें सहकारी क्षेत्र में निकलवाने की कोशिश की जाये।

साथ ही साथ यह मेरा सुझाव है कि 50,000 स्पिंडलस तक अपनी कैपैसिटी बढ़ाने की सहूलियत जो सभी कताई मिलों को दी गई है उसके परिणाम स्वरूप हर कताई मिल अपनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरप्लस मशीनरी या बिल्डिंग का लाभ उठाने की सोच रही है। मगर सरकार एन० सी० डी० सी० द्वारा जो शेयर्स में सम्मिलित होने के लिये धनराशि देती है, वह पचास हजार स्पिंडलस तक ही सीमित है, उसको जल्द से जल्द बढ़ाकर जो कताई सहकारी मिलें 50,000 स्पिंडलस इन्स्टाल करना चाहती हैं, उनको उसके लिये सरकारी शेयर्स लेने के लिए एन० सी० डी० सी० को कहा जाये। उससे एक दो बरसों में दुगने काटन यार्न का उत्पादन हो जायेगा। यह सिर्फ पालिसी डिसेज़न लेना है और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो उसके लिये इस वर्ष जो 3 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है उसको बढ़ाकर लेना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा हाथकरघा उद्योग के लिये इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले सभी प्रकार के हैक फार्म के काटन यार्न पर ली जाने वाली एक्साइज ड्यूटी जो है, वह पूरी तरह से माफ करनी चाहिये। खासकर सतरंगी बैडशीट्स, चादर जैसे उत्पादनों को जो 10 काउंट का सूती धागा लगता है, उन पर 1977 के पहले पूरी तरह से एक्साइज की छूट थी मगर जनता गवर्नमेंट आने पर उस पर एक्साइज थोपा गया है वह शीघ्र ही हटाना चाहिये ऐसी मेरी विनती है।

इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम. जो बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरियों के कामगारों के लिये सर्वसीडाइज्ड तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शुरू की थी और यह योजना 1969 में राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी गई उसी तरह हाथकरघा बुनकरों के लिये पचास प्रतिशत सबसिडी और पचास प्रतिशत कन्सीशनल रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट के जरिये कर्जा उपलब्ध करके बड़े पैमाने में आवास योजनाएं बनाकर अमल में लाने का हर संभव प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इससे हर बुनकर को अपना हस्त-कौशल और कुशलता दिखाकर नये नये इंग के और आकर्षक वस्त्र निर्माण करने में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी दिखाने का अवसर मिल जायेगा और इस उद्योग की तरक्की होकर करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिलता रहेगा। करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा राष्ट्र को मिलती रहेगी और करोड़ों बुनकरों की दुआएं सरकार को मिलेंगी।

यह कहते हुए मैं इस बजट का और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अनुषंगों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): This discussion dealing with the Ministry of Commerce is a very important discussion because the Ministry itself is a very big Ministry. Every year about Rs. 12,000 crores worth of goods in a sense pass through this Ministry's hands and this Ministry has set up 17 Export Councils, 11 Public Undertakings and 12 Commodity Boards and, therefore, the Ministry's functions are quite wide and touch almost every part of the Indian economy. So therefore, it would be very difficult to cover all these areas. I will have to pick up a particular area which is of utmost importance. I will pick it up on the basis of what the Annual Report itself has highlighted. You must have seen to-day's papers. The item that has been highlighted indicates the fact that the rate of growth of exports has fallen. It has been very suggestively put that the rate of growth has fallen to 6 per cent per year in the last three years compared to about 27 per cent per year during the period 1974-75 to 1976-77. The suggestion obviously is that the performance was much better before and after the Janata Government came, the rate of growth fell down. This seems like a pet theme here. I think it is important that I should rebut the implications of these statistics. The statistics are accurate, but one has to look at the period selected in greater depth. Why have they selected the period 1974-75 to 1976-77? Why did they not select the period 1966-67 to 1976-77 because they have been talking about the glorious decade or dynamic decade and so on? Why did they take these three years only and not the whole ten years? Why did not they take the period from 1972-73, when they had a massive mandate and the *Garibi hatao* period began? Obviously the selection of the period is aimed really at colouring the implications of these data.

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

First of all, I would like to say that the *Economic Survey of 1979-80* presented by this Government very clearly says that whatever the balance of trade, the foreign exchange reserves which were Rs. 2863 crores in 1976-77 went up to Rs. 4499 crores the following year when the Janata Party was in power and it went up even further to Rs. 5219 crores in 1978-79 when the Janata Government was in power. The latest position is this year it is Rs. 4890 crores. So, despite the fact that the balance of trade was unfavourable, the fact of the matter is that the country's foreign exchange reserves increased and it increased largely because of the remittances from abroad. These remittances came from mostly the Middle East. We have to remember this, because we find that this government, when it has difficulties, puts the blame on external factors. For example, in the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, he said that the OPEC countries have raised the prices. Yes; they raised the prices and it increased our import bill. But we must remember that because the OPEC countries get more earnings, they are able to import our labour and that labour which is employed there returns the money by way of remittances to this country. Therefore, we have to look at what we actually lose. I was surprised to find that for every dollar rise in the price of crude the OPEC countries, we gain 1 dollar 14 cents. In other words, on the net side, we are gainers from the rise in OPEC oil prices. That is why though we are losing in our balance of trade, our reserves are going up. I think the government must stop this adverse publicity given to the OPEC countries. They are going a very good job. They have got natural resources. They have combined together and they are extracting a price from the developed countries. This is exactly what we should do for our tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. In respect of all these countries, we should organise the developing countries and do what the OPEC is doing. But instead of taking a lesson from that, we are finding fault with others.

So, first of all, I would like to say that

for this drop in the rate of growth from 27 per cent to 6 per cent, you cannot blame the Janata Government nor can this Government claim credit for the high performance of the earlier years. You would be surprised to find, if you look at the statistics given in this book, that in 1974-75 when there was such a sharp rise in exports, 38 of it has to do with some select commodities such as sugar and silver and in one year 1976-77—iron and steel because there was a glut in this country. These three commodities either in twos or threes together accounted for 50 per cent rise in exports. This has got special reasons. They have nothing to do with Government's policy. Sugar prices shot up in the international market. So, naturally, in value terms we got more. Similar is the case in regard to silver and in that particular year of iron ore. Therefore, the credit cannot go to the Government policy. The credit can go to the Government policy, only if we find that due to Government policy the share of India in the world export has gone up. What do we find in this regard? They are the standing facts today about the Indian exports. There is a consistent uninterrupted decline in the share of India's export in the world export. In 1950 the share of India's export in the world export was a little more than 2 per cent. What was it in 1970? According to the *Economic Survey* itself, page 58, the share of India's export in world export was only .7 per cent. In 1950-51 it was a little more than 2 per cent, in 1970-71 it declined to .7 per cent. Next year, the year of massive mandate, it was .63, then .55 and today it is only half a per cent. Now this decline right from 1950-51 to date from a little more than 2 per cent of world export to just half a per cent of the world exports is what should concern the Government. The Janata Government could reverse this but we were in power for two years only. If we were in power for a longer period, perhaps, we might have done something about it. These people were in power for 30 years and this Government of 30 years have brought it a long decline. From 1974-75 to 1976-77 there was a big jump in the

rate of growth of export but the share of India's export in the world export has declined except for one year. Why? Because when the world export rises ours' rises. But has our share increased? No. This shows the dismal performance in the export front. Why is it so? Because of the direction of our trade. Even today 45 per cent of our export will go to the Western Europe and Americas, which countries have got special policy—protectionism. they dictate terms. We go to them with a begging bowl. This Government has started going in a big way to beg for foreign aid from western countries. You have seen the disgraceful way they have behaved in Paris asking for more aid. With Rs. 5000 crores of foreign exchange in this country, they sent a big delegation to Paris asking for more aid. And the World Consortium said; No, We will not give you more aid. This has never happened during the Janata rule. In fact, in Janata rule, they were forcing aid on us. We said: we do not want it. That is why, we got an aid authorisation of thousand crores. The Finance Minister said—I did not want to interrupt him the other day—that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had not quoted the authorisation. Why we did not quote the authorisation because the Janata Government deliberately did not want to use foreign aid, and they used only 500 crores. These people have gone and begged for foreign aid and the consortium countries have turned it down. They have brought the prestige of India down.

We talk so much about Africa but our export to Africa is 5.9 per cent, to Asia 25 per cent. We are not exporting anything at all to the nearby countries. To Pakistan nothing, to China nothing. To the countries in which we can export with low transportation cost, we are not exporting. In Pakistan a bicycle sells at Rs. 800/-. In India, it is selling at Rs. 300/-. We can sell bicycles to them. Why don't we do it? But no attempt has been made. We are thinking still in European terms, either Western Europe or Eastern Europe. We are not thinking in terms of our country's strategic position,

what this country ought to be doing. There is a mistaken notion that the problem of India is lack of competitiveness. That is not the fact. They have launched a study—a study by S. K. Verghese in the *Economic and Political Weekly* which has documented quite well, that the problem with India's export is not competitiveness. But the fact is that we are not able to ensure proper quality, proper delivery. In the non-price areas of our competitiveness, we are really behind. This is what the Minister has to pay more attention to. Unfortunately, we find from this Budget that they have gone back to the old method of giving cash incentives, assistance, subsidies as a method of improving the exports. That way you will not improve your exports. What you can do in my opinion, is that you can form cartels for your traditional items and see that you are able to get a proper reputation for your exports.

If you are able to do that, then your exports can go up.

One comment I would like to make towards the end because you are not generous with me about time. So, I would like to say....

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, I have always been generous to you because your name is 'Swamy'. But your Party has been allotted....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir, I know all about how you have been giving time to the parties. I have been noting it. Anyway I ask you only for a little extra time.

Now, the time has come for a new strategy towards our foreign trade. We have in the Fifties been pursuing the policy of placing emphasis on import substitution without giving adequate attention to export promotion. Over the Sixties a re-thinking took place and in the Seventies we have gone overboard and forgot about import substitution and started thinking in terms of only export promotion. Actually we are doing exactly the opposite of what we should be doing. In the Fifties when we were a predominantly agricultural country without a

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

base, while building a base, we should have laid emphasis on export promotion and not that kind of emphasis on import substitution that we gave in Fifties. Today the need is to change to change to the opposite. We ought to lay much greater emphasis on import substitution that what we are giving. What do I find from this Government's policy? Opening up for the multinationals as if Coca Cola can come back. Well the Janata Government proved by removing Coca Cola how many Indian indigeneous cool drinks could come up, how much employment is generated. But they are thinking in terms of Coca Cola, they are thinking of importing aerobatics aircraft, they are thinking of importing all kinds of things. Tommorrow I will not be surprised if they start importing televisions. Therefore, the time has come to think seriously in terms of import substitution. Why do I say that? It is not use talking about boosting up our exports. We do not have many export surpluses. We have to have big surpluses before we can think in terms of a major export programme. But Sir, can you cut down on imports? The answer is 'yes'. We imported Rs. 878 crores worth of farm products in 1978-79. This we can easily produce in our country. I do not know why we are importing it. Probably, we are importing caviar and frog legs and all the delicacies. This is all Rs. 878 crores worth of farm products. Similarly, we imported Rs. 450 crores worth of fertilizers. These things can be easily substituted by our own domestic production. But this would require in my opinion, a new strategy a commitment to import substitution a commitment to give priority to import substitution. I am not against export promotion but export promotion should be not on the basis of the way they are doing by handing out money, by handing out subsidies. That is not necessary. Indian exports are competitive. The problem of Indian exports is the aggressive Government policy of finding markets making sure that people take our products, going to Africa, going to Asia, but not to eastern

Europe, not to Western Europe. They can go there too. But priority should be given here. That is the kind of re-orientation that is necessary. Otherwise, in my opinion we cannot do it.

Sir, in the International conferences, the Indian performance in UNCTAD and other places is dismal. I am very sorry to say that. I have been following the North-South dialogue performance of the Indian delegation on the issue of the Common Fund. They may claim credit. But I have found that wherever the developing countries' interests are concerned, the Indian delegation is always ambivalent. They do not know whether they want to be here or they want to be there. It is time for us to take a more aggressive stand, place emphasis on import substitution, promote export promotion by joining the developing countries. That is the only way to bring back favourable balance of trade in the Eighties. Otherwise, things are going to get much worse than they are already in the five months of the Congress (I) rule.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There is no translation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there is no translator. You please wait for some time till he comes. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): In the Annual Report the Minister has stated that, keeping in view the internal demand, he has placed a ban on the export of items like onions, tomatoes and potatoes. But we have got a lot of scope to produce these items. Actually, by putting a ban on these items, he is restricting their production, which is likely to go down. So, I request the Minister to lift this ban and encourage people to produce these things more.

As a matter of fact, he has put a ban on the import of sugar. Once I said in Parliament during the Janata rule that if you put all the sugar in the Arabian Sea, the whole of the sea would become sweet. Unfortunately, all the sugar has been squandered. Once we

had a surplus of 45 lakh tonnes, but as a result of abnormally low prices, the mills as also the cane growers have become bankrupt. With the policy of partial decontrol which this Ministry is implementing, I hope the people of this country will get some sugar. If some incentives are given for early production of sugar from October onwards when the recovery is low, I am sure this year we will be able to produce a minimum of 45 lakh tonnes. The Congress regime made arrangements to produce 65 lakh tonnes, but unfortunately within two years of Janata rule, production has fallen to 40 lakh tonnes. The Minister has to make efforts in another two years to reach the original target.

After the war, our foreign exchange reserves were at a very low ebb. So, sugar was exported, and Madam Gandhi earned about Rs. 5 crores. After that, a lot of idle labour was sent to the Gulf countries and we earned an invisible income of Rs. 4000 crores in foreign reserves. Unfortunately, during the last three years, all this money has been squandered. Now we have to make up that gap. There is lot of scope for sending our labour to the Gulf countries, I request our Minister to see that the laws are made very simple, and that they are not exploited there.

We can produce turmeric, tobacco, sugar and cotton. These were our main items of export previously. Unfortunately, during the Janata rule, an export duty of Rs. 200 per quintal was levied on turmeric, on account of which the prices have gone down by Rs. 2,000 per quintal. Production of turmeric has gone down. I request the Minister to withdraw the duty immediately. This was referred to the Finance Ministry, and they said that it was the Commerce Ministry which had imposed the duty. About 50 per cent of the turmeric of the whole country is produced in my district. All the agriculturists have become poor on account of the low rate that is now prevailing.

The turmeric is produced in Cudapah and in parts of Medak district.

Most of it is produced in my constituency. I have been continuously writing to the Finance Minister and also the Commerce Minister about this problem. In my constituency, the people have become very poor during the last three years. Once upon a time, every family used to have about 200 tolas of gold in their houses and in the last two years, most of it has been sold away, of course, at a very good price on account of the Janata Party's miscalculation of selling gold.

We should not export much of iron ore because this is an item which is being depleted. This is not an item that can be re-cycled. In regard to an agricultural produce, if we send out this year, next year we can have it. Though there are huge reserves of iron ore for 200 to 300 years, even then that is a commodity which we have inherited in trust and we should not go on wasting it.

As regards handlooms, the handloom weavers are being exploited by powerlooms. I want the hon. Minister to give protection to them.

We have got textile mills and jute mills in the country. They are the oldest mills. Though the textile mills are modernised, still there are so many mills that are to be modernised. We are producing textile machinery in the country worth about Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores per year. Out of that, we are exporting textile machinery worth about Rs. 40 crores. But our mills are not modernised because some spare-parts are not available in the country. I request the hon. Minister that such of the spare parts which are not available in the country or which cannot be manufactured within a year or so, that type of machinery may be imported so that our mills could be modernised.

Regarding the Export Promotion Council, we have got it at the Centre, But I request the hon. Minister that there should be Export Promotion Councils in the States also so that there may be liaison, so that the items available in plenty in the States may

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

be communicated to the Central Government and then the Central Government can arrange for their export. There are many youngmen who are coming up in the export trade, to export certain items from our country. They must be encouraged. Previously, only big houses used to export and earn a lot of money. Now, these brilliant youngmen, after graduation or post-graduation, are taking up this job. I request the hon. Minister to give a helping hand to these young educated people and give all facilities to them so that they may earn a decent livelihood and also compete with big houses in the matter of exports which has become a monopoly of big houses.

With these words, I support the demands.

*SHRI DORAI SEBASTIAN
(Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I extend my full support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce.

I would like to reply to certain points raised by the hon. Members from Opposition Benches. The international trade is not conducted with profit motive. The international trade is based on the cardinal principle of establishing friendly relations among the countries. We have to find out the requirements of other countries and to what extent we will fulfil their requirements. It is not that just because we produce sugar or cocoa in abundance we should try to disgorge them on other countries. When we import certain essential commodities from other countries, we can export to those countries what they need and what they wish for. When we are importing goods in which we are not self-sufficient, we cannot just export to those countries the goods which we produce more than our requirement. We are compelled to export sugar or other essential commodities which we have in scarce. The hon. Members should realise these limitations of foreign trade. They know this, yet they raise issues just for the sake of argument and debate. They

raise issues which they cannot substantiate.

I wish to bring to the notice of the government that the Southern States are producing in huge quantities commodities of commercial value. We are producing cotton in abundance. There are organisations like cotton Corporation of India, Khadi Board etc. which are expected to procure cotton from the growers. The Cotton Corporation of India has not purchased cotton directly from the growers. In my Karur Parliamentary constituency and Palani Parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu there is huge accumulation of cotton. The growers are in a quandary as to what to do with such huge stocks of cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India should not import cotton, while cotton is available in abundance within the country. The Cotton Corporation of India should not put forth the argument that the quality of cotton is not good. Even this cotton can be used for producing standard cloth. I am sure that the indigenously produced cotton should find preference with the Cotton Corporation of India rather than the imported cotton. I request the hon. Minister to direct the Cotton Corporation of India to buy this accumulated cotton in Tamil Nadu.

In our country, the molasses, which is a by product of sugarcane, is sold within the country at Rs. 60 per ton, while in countries abroad the price, per ton of molasses is about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 per ton. The hon. Minister of Commerce should direct the officers concerned to find out market for molasses outside India so that we earn valuable foreign exchange. The Nature has endowed Tamil Nadu and Kerala with its bounties of cash crops which are major foreign exchange earners. The Ministry of Commerce should not hesitate to offer all the incentives needed for augmenting the production of these crops so that the country earns foreign exchange. Similarly, the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

allied industries based on such products, should also be developed and whatever assistance is needed by them should be extended to them by the Ministry of Commerce. It is in interest of exports that we give them sustained assistance.

With these words, I conclude my speech thanking you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): This Ministry is a very important Ministry which has its own bearing on the economic growth and the development of our country. This Ministry's functioning and performance cannot be delinked from the performance of our national economy as well as the economy of the international market to which we are linked.

If you go through the report submitted here, on p. iv, in paragraphs 3 and 4, what is the forecast of the future prospects of our foreign trade? It says :

"The international market conditions were none-too-favourable. The world economy, it is expected, began a major growth slow-down in 1979. The industrialised countries, according to an UNCTAD study, experienced a rate of growth of only 3.3 per cent—significantly lower than that in the previous year."

Again :

"Both international and domestic causes contributed to the sluggish growth in our exports. The low rates growth and trade expansion in industrialised countries resulted in their increasing recourse to discrimination in trade through protectionist policies...."

Why am I citing this? Before we go into the details of the various export-import policies of our Government, if you take the last ten to twelve years, with the exception of only two or three years, we can see that there has always been an adverse trade balance. The basic structure in which we are working and the Ministry's perfor-

mance and functioning are kinked with the capitalist world market. It has been very well said, even when the budget was introduced by the Hon. Finance Minister earlier, in the *Economic Survey*, that the pathetic situation in which our economy has been pushed and all these factors are being taken into consideration. Our link and our connections and the widespread export market on which we are depending are always with the foreign capitalist markets. These foreign capitalist markets, as you know, have always their ups and downs. Especially in this period, the capitalist countries are facing an economic crisis because of their own inherent reasons. Our trade and commerce is linked with this capitalist structure.

If you go through the figures in respect of the trade pattern of our export, you will find that, in 1977-78, 28.3 per cent of our export was to West Asia, 17.3 per cent to East Europe, 13.3 per cent to the USA and 34.3 per cent to Asia and other countries. We are only catering to the market conditions of the foreign countries which are basically having the capitalist economy and which are always crisis-ridden, with all set-backs and shocks. And we have to absorb them because we are also breeding a capitalist economy with all its inherent weaknesses and crises.

There is a major point which I want to highlight in this context. If you go through the figures in respect of our share in the world export you will find that our share in the world export in 1976 was 0.56 per cent; in 1977 it came down to 0.55 per cent; in 1978 it came down further to 0.52 per cent.

If you compare the position of increase in the rate of exports from 1975 to 1978, even with certain countries in the capitalist world, you will find that the figures are as follows: in Korea it went up by 149 per cent; in Singapore it went up by 87 per cent; in Japan it went up by 76 per

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cent. And our increase in exports during this period, 1975-78, was only 45 per cent. This is the position regarding our export performance in the context of the overall picture of the exporting countries.

Even for these exports, how much does our exchequer pay? That is a very important thing which I want to highlight on this occasion. The export subsidy is being pumped from the exchequer. You can see the figures from 1970-71 to 1979-80. In 1970-71 it began with Rs. 34.92 crores, gradually it went up to Rs. 66.32 crores in 1974-75; in 1977-78 it went up to Rs. 311 crores; and in 1979-80 it reached the figure of Rs. 358 crores. If you see the amount of money that has been pumped into exports by way of export subsidy, you will find that crores of rupees have been invested in export subsidy. If this money had been invested in creating employment and generating internal market, what would have been the situation!

I will tell you how these export subsidies are being used or misused. Out of the total export houses, we have 500 and odd export houses in the private sector; and, if I remember correctly, there are eleven or twelve public sector export houses. And we can see how these export houses, which export goods to other countries, are manipulating the whole thing, how our export image has been blackened in certain countries because of the malpractices and diluted quality; we have lost so many markets because of the manipulations and this sort of behaviour on the part of export Houses. How these 500 and odd exporters who are in the private sector behave has been brought out by so many facts. Here it is said in the *Indian Express* of 4th July, 1980 .

"A study by the Indian Council of Social Science Research revealed

that the Indian export image both in developing and developed countries was consistently negative compared to that of its major Asian competitors."

"... Indian readymade garments leather and engineering goods are competitive on account of their lower price; nevertheless they are rated as not good enough for their given value. They are considered inferior in quality, imitative and of mediocre technology. This is not at all. Indian market exposure and promotion are 'too weak and Indian brand-name recognition is among the lowest.'"

If we take the specific cases of these exports to see how the qualities and other things are being brought down by our exporters thereby creating a very bad image in the international market and our losing these markets,

"Recently, the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) blacklisted Indian Shrimp exporters. The event created a panic among banks and financial institutions who have a big stake in the fishery industry. The reason for blacklisting was the suspected salmonella contamination. Fifth damage and decomposition were also alleged. American shrimp importers had also complained of underweighting of consignment. A five-pound slab of frozen shrimp exported from India often weighs only around 4.1 pound! Complaints that exporters of pepper, cardamom, chillies, turmeric, curry powder, garlic and spice oils adulterate their goods are frequently heard.

Pepper exporters' unscrupulousness was responsible for the loss of a giant market like the USA for Indian pepper. Only recently a huge quantity of Indian pepper exported to South Korea was destroyed because of adulteration and inferior quality. Recently, again, the Government of India blacklisted six cotton exporters...."

I am just highlighting this point because our export market is being really damaged by these exporters even though we have got so much inspection apparatus and all sorts of paraphernalia. If I am correct, there are really 50 pre-shipment offices functioning in the various parts of the country and 2000 officers manning these offices. In such matters these offices and departments could not enforce because they are really in connivance with these exporters and thereby creating a havoc in the market and damaging the image of the country and making us lose the market or adversely affecting the whole export market, where we are in.

Apart from all these aspects, I would also like to highlight the export policy. The immediate tasks include the drastic revision of the OGL List seeing that indigenous production of cement, edible oils, paper, etc. increases, the production of crude oil in the country must increase and economy should be effected in its use. Besides, coal production should increase and it should be substituted for oil wherever possible. Without delay the scheme of global tenders must be scrapped and efforts should be made to encourage import substitution.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the decision taken or the consensus arrived at the Havana conference of the non-aligned countries as to how the under-developed countries should re-orient their policy regarding exports. They have given a directive in that conference and India as a party to the conference should fall in line in the best interests of the developing countries and see that we are not exploited to our disadvantage by the developed countries, especially those countries of the capitalist world. It has been specifically and very precisely said in the Havana declaration that the developing countries in their own interests and in the larger interests of their economy in the coming period have to depend more on trade relations with Socialist countries on whom they can depend and where-

by their countries, economy also can be regenerated.

So, I impress upon the Minister to see that India falls in line with that Declaration in the overall interest of the export policy which he has evolved. This perspective should be taken into consideration. And as a party to that Conference, I hope he will expand the trade with other countries.

As regards export to those countries where there is no such economic crisis as we face here and where they have good marketing mechanism, they work in any way unfavourably to country like India and others.

In this connection, I would only like to highlight certain points which directly come under the Commerce ministry. Though these have been elaborately dealt with by my colleague yet I would like to highlight only one or two points. That is regarding our cashew import policy. We had been consistently fighting that our import policy should not be to the detriment of trade, industry as well as the large number of workers working in that particular sector. But, unfortunately, deviation has been made. Canalisation of import formerly had been handled by a public sector agency. I do not know what prompted the Government now to deviate from that policy which has been accepted by the states concerned and the industrial workers. I do not know why in the matter of import of cashew, preference is given to the private importers deviating thereby from the policy that had been carried on so far. This works to the detriment of industries and lakhs of workers who are working therein. I hope the Minister will stick to the old policy of importing through canalisation by the public sector agencies and see that they cater to the recognised establishments. Where the minimum requirements of the workers are being met and they are not being exploited. The other point which I would like to emphasise is about the cocoa import. We have surplus of cocoa here. I can-

{Shri K. A. Rajan}

not understand what prompted the Government to import cocoa when it is detrimental to the interests of the cultivators or the growers. Perhaps it may be in the interest of Cadbury? I think this was the reason that prompted the Government to import cocoa which goes detrimental to the larger interests of the growers. I understand surplus cocoa is being produced here. Because of the Government's policy cultivators suffer. That is unfortunately the position now.

I would now draw your attention to the miserable plight of the handloom weavers. The problem has been there for the last so many years. They could not get yarn at a reasonable rate. The problem could not be solved. As a result stocks get accumulated. I request that, interest-free loans should be given to the handloom weavers. That is not being done. I trust the Minister will do that now since lakhs and lakhs of weavers all over the country are facing a crisis. The handloom industry could not sell their products. There is unemployment of workers because of this. You know that as far as marine products are concerned, their exports fetch us nearly Rs. 200 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajan, all these have been covered by Mr. Kurien. You only mention new points.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Regarding marine products, there are certain problems. We are not having enough trawlers for our deep sea fishing. As compared to other countries, we are having only 17 trawlers at our disposal. In other countries, they have hundreds of deep-sea trawlers and they are competing in the world market. Our marine export industry is suffering year by year in the earning of Rs. 200 crores in exports. In that context, I would like to impress upon the Minister that the policy of giving trawlers to the Multi-national Companies with consideration, deter-

mental to the interests of the small exporters should be stopped. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ashfaq Hussain. You will take five minutes only. Four minutes are allotted but I am giving one more minute as bonus—not productivity bonus.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय की सीमा को देखते हुए मैं अपने को हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट तक ही सीमित रखूंगा, वैसे मैं चाहता था कि एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी कुछ अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूँ।

सब से पहले तो मैं एक नजर हैंडलूम, हैंडीक्राफ्ट और सेंरी-कलचर के मुताबिक इस साल के बजट में जो अनुदानों की मांगें रखी गई हैं, उन पर झलना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। हैंडलूम में 1979-80 में 27 करोड़ 64 लाख रुपये रखा गया था जब कि 1980-81 में केवल 20 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये रखा गया है। इसके मुकाबले में हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स में 1979-80 में 13 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जब कि 1980-81 के बजट में सिर्फ 8.70 करोड़ रुपये ही रखा गया है। सेंरीकलचर में 1979-80 में 8 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जब कि 1980-81 में 4.25 करोड़ रुपये ही रखा गया है, यानी 1979-80 के मुकाबले में 3.75 करोड़ रुपये कम रखा गया है।

एक तो पहले से ही दस्तकारों के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार होता चला आया है और सारे बजट में प्लान आउटले के नाम पर केवल 48.64 करोड़ रुपये 1979-80 के बजट में रखा गया था, जो 1980-81 के बजट में घटा कर 33.20 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। और कहा यह जाता है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बुनकरों और दस्तकारों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। बजट में रुपये कम कर के विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने की बात तो एक नई बात है, जिसको मौजूदा सरकार ही समझ सकती है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ स्कीमें जरूर बनाई गईं, जिनका मकसद हैंडलूम और दस्तकारी को तरक्की देना था, लेकिन हैंडलूम ही या दस्तकारी, उसकी तरक्की के लिए पहली बुनियादी जरूरत कच्चे माल की फ़राहमी है। इस बुनियादी सबाल को नजर-अन्दाज कर के न तो हैंडलूम समर्थन तरक्की कर सकती है और न कोई और दस्तकारी। हम यह मान भी लें कि सरकार हथकरघा बुनकरों और दस्तकारी से हमदर्दी रखती है, लेकिन सरकार पर ताकतवर

टेक्सटाइल लाबी इस कदम हाथी है कि वह बुनियादी बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाने ही नहीं देती ।

सूत एक तरह से समूचे टेक्सटाइल उद्योग की लगाम है, और सूत की पैदावार और डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन पर टेक्सटाइल सेटों की इजारेदारी है । वही की पैदावार ज्यादा हो, तब भी सूत का दाम बढ़ता ही जायेगा । सूत काम्पोजिट मिलों और कताई मिलों दोनों में तैयार होता है । कुछ कताई मिलें कॉम्पारेंटिव ज़ुमरे में भी खोली गई हैं । सरकार का कहना है कि उसकी पालिसी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कताई मिलें खोलने की है । ये न इसके लिए सिर्फ तीन करोड़ रुपये ही सारे बजट में रखा गया है, जब कि एक कताई मिल खोलने के लिए अब पांच करोड़ रुपये से कम की लागत नहीं आती है ।

कताई मिलें जरूर खोलिए और उसके लिए मुनासिब फण्ड्स भी फ़राहम कीजिए, लेकिन जब तक कताई मिलें बड़ी तादाद में नहीं खुलनी हैं, इस दरमियान बुनकरों और हथकरघा उद्योग को टेक्सटाइल सेटों और उनके दलालों के रहमो-करम पर न छोड़िये । हैंडलूम के लिए सूत की तैयारी से ले कर उसको बुनकरों के करवें तक मुनासिब दाम पर पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की है । और जब तक मरकजी सरकार और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने से कतराने रहेंगे, बुनकरों और दस्तकारों की हालत में सुधार नहीं आयेगा, अच्छा और उनकी ज़रूरत का सूत उनको मुनासिब दाम पर नहीं मिलेगा और सूत का दाम बढ़ता जायेगा और इससे तैयार कपड़े की कीमत घटती जायेगी । इसलिए मरकजी सरकार को हम मिलसिले में कदम उठाने की ज़रूरत है ।

18 hrs.

सरकार की तरफ से पाबन्दी है कि चाहे काम्पो-जिट मिलें हों या कताई मिलें, वे अपने सूत का 50 फ्रीसदी सूत लतरियों हैंइस, में तैयार करें । इस पचास फ्रीसदी को बढ़ा कर कम से कम 65 फ्रीसदी करना चाहिए और इसी के साथ इस पर सख्ती से अमल भी होना चाहिए । हैंक्स में तैयार सूत मुनासिब कीमत पर और मुनासिब ढंग से बुनकरों तक पहुंचे, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि एक ऐसा कानूनी इरादा बनाया जाये, जो सूत की तैयारी से ले कर उसकी बुनकरों तक पहुंचाने तक के सारे मराहल को अपनी निगरानी में करे और उसको ऐसा अख्तियार कानून के जरिये दिया जाये । वह केवल एक सलाहकार इदारा न हो और उसमें बुनकरों, एन टी सी और सूत तैयार करने वाले सेटों के भी नुमाइन्दे हों । सूत की कीमत साल में एक बार मुकर्रर हो और उस पर पाबन्दी की जिम्मेदारी सरकार खुद ले । अगर वह

1141 LS—6.

जरूरी समझे, तो इसको ऐंसेबल कामोडिटींग एक्ट के तहत ले आये । घाल इंडिया हैंडलूम बोर्ड केवल एक सलाहकार इदारा है और इसे इतना भी अख्तियार हासिल नहीं है जितना घाल इंडिया हैंडी-क्राफ्ट बोर्ड को है । अगर इस इदारे से काम लेना है तो इस को और अख्तियारत दिए जाये, वरना इसे बंद कर दिया जाय । देवलपमेंट कमिशनर हैंडलूम की कारकदगी के लिए 1979-80 के बजट में 19 लाख रुपये रखा गया था जिस को घटा कर मौजूद 1980-81 के बजट में 12 लाख कर दिया गया है । यह जाहिर करता है कि हैंडलूम की तरक्की पर मौजूदा सरकार का कितना ध्यान आबानी और कितना ध्यान अमली है ।

अब मैं एक बात और अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ । हथकरघा बुनकरों का ताल्लुक ज्यादातर कमजोर और पिछड़े हुए तबके से है । समाज के तरक्की-यापता लोग और तबके उन को सदियों से हकीर समझते रहे हैं । लेकिन सरकारी कागजात और दस्तावेजात में बराबर इस बात का खयाल रखा जाता रहा है कि उन को किसी ऐसे नाम से न पुकारा जाय जिस से उन को ठेस पहुंचे । मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब है कि मौजूदा बजट दस्तावेजात में वीवर्स का हिन्दी तर्जुमा जुलाहा किया गया है और ताज्जुब इसलिए और है कि इस वेजारत के सरनराहों में मोहतरम जनाब जिया-उर्रहमान साहब हैं जो इस खास लम्ब की तारीख और इस सिलसिले की जहोजहद से वाकिफ हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it may not be available on Monday. We speakers who want to speak; they can allow them, with the permission is 6-02 P.M. There are two more of the House, to speak for five minutes each. We have the names of Shri George Joseph Mundaacka and Shri Skariah Thomas. They will take five minutes each.....

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattapuzha): I will speak on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; you can speak on Monday. Now the House stands adjourned to meet on Monday at 11 A.M.

18-03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday (7th July, 1980/Asadha 16, 1902 (Saka).