

Title: Shri R.L. Jalappa raised a discussion on points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Agriculture on 1.12.1999 to Starred Question No. 50 regarding Import of Duty free Milk powder.

1735 hours

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (CHIKBALLAPUR): Sir, I am raising this Half-an-Hour discussion consequent upon the reply given by the hon. Minister on the Starred Question No. 50 on 1st December, 1999.

The question is this – "Whether the Government have decided to allow duty free import of 10,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder."

The answer is – "At present, the tariff rate of duty of skimmed milk powder is bound at nil. As such, import of skimmed milk powder does not attract any customs duty irrespective of the quantity of import.

The second question is – "If so, the reasons thereof and also whether the Government are aware that due to subsidy being provided for milk production in foreign countries, the imported milk powder is available at cheaper rates and this will adversely affect the domestic industry."

The hon. Minister has agreed that it is affecting our domestic production.

The hon. Minister is aware that in our country millions of people have taken up dairying and they are getting their livelihood by taking up the milk production with two or three cows or buffaloes. After launching this Operation Flood, our country has become a surplus milk producer.

Everybody knows that the small and marginal farmers and the landless labourers have taken loans from the cooperatives and commercial banks at the Interest rate of 12 1/2 per cent to 16 per cent and they are now taking to milk dairying.

Secondly, even big farmers like me have also borrowed huge money from commercial banks and we have also taken up dairying. Today we are a surplus country. We have more milk and if Government permits us and if they subsidise, as is being done by the European Union and also by the USA, we can also export this milk powder to other countries now.

Today, milk producers have formed cooperatives. They are supplying milk to the cooperatives at village level and those societies have a Union of their own at the district level and those societies will supply this milk to the Milk Cooperative Unions where it is pasteurised and distributed among urban population and they are getting money for this supply once in 15 days.

These Cooperative Unions are having only a marginal income and they are not only supporting the small cooperatives of milk producers but they are also keeping the interest of the consumers by supplying milk at reasonable rate.

This milk production is subjected to too much of seasonal variations. The production increases during a few months called the flush season and during April, May, June, July and August, it will be the lean season. For example, when the production is more during flush period, we in Karnataka are having 6.11 lakh litres of excess milk per day. We cannot throw away this milk. We have to convert it into milk powder, but milk powder is not being sold now. I will come to that point later. This milk is converted into powder and as on November 30th, we have a stock in our State worth Rs. 21 crore. For the information of the hon. Minister, I have some figures with me about the stocks of milk powder in each State. In Gujarat, it is 5,000 metric tons of milk powder; in Haryana, it is 100 metric ton; in Punjab, it is 2,000 metric ton; in Rajasthan, it is 300 metric ton; in Uttar Pradesh, it is 900 metric ton; in Andhra Pradesh, it is 100 metric ton; in Tamil Nadu, in your own State, it is 3,500 metric ton; in Madhya Pradesh, it is 300 metric ton; in Maharashtra, it is 6,000 metric ton; and in Karnataka, it is 2,800 metric ton. This is the position as on the 30th November and this is going to be increased in the next three to four months. Till the end of March, this flush season will be there.

What will be the impact of this import of milk powder? I do not know why we are being thrown to the wolves, like chicken. Multinationals are being allowed. You have allowed sick to be imported; you have allowed oil to be imported; you have allowed sugar to be imported; you have allowed wheat to be imported; and now you are allowing milk powder, butter and every other thing to be imported. What are we doing? How can we survive if you allow all these under the WTO?

The other day, the hon. Minister was kind enough to say that they have imposed fifty per cent tariff duty on wheat. He gave the statement on the other day. Now, we have already 22,000 metric ton of milk powder in our country and it is going to be 45,000 metric ton by the end of March. Where are we going to sell it? We are not selling milk powder for the last two months. Nobody is purchasing even a kilogram of milk powder because our cost of conversion of milk into milk powder is Rs.70 to Rs.75 per kilogram and in the market, the imported milk powder is sold at Rs.50. Who will purchase our milk powder? This is what is happening now. The cost of animals have gone up. It is about Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 for a cow yielding six litres of milk per day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can only put a question.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Allow me for five more minutes.

The cost of feed has also gone up. I am told, the hon. Minister is also a good agriculturist. I do not now know whether he is involved in dairying. The cost of the wheat bran has gone up by 30 per cent. It was being sold at Rs.150 per 50 kilogram bag. Now, it is sold at Rs.190 to Rs.200. The cost of groundnut cake that was being sold at Rs.6,000 per tonne last year has now gone up to Rs.9,000. You must please consider how it is possible for us to take up dairying profitably incurring this much cost.

I have already told that our conversion cost is very high whereas the milk that is being imported is being subsidized. They are subsidizing \$ 1,000 for each tonne of exports made from the European Union and the USA. That is, they are subsidizing Rs.44 per kilogram of milk powder which is being exported from these countries. How can we compete with these people? It is not at all possible. What is going to be the effect of this? Our small farmers will give up dairying. I am myself a person who is supplying some milk to the societies. I am getting only the dung and urine of these animals. I am getting no profit.

Sir, I am speaking honestly. In my State, there is an agitation and some people even started beating a representative of the Milk Union. That is the position. There is no other way. They have borrowed money; they cannot repay their money nor can they get a few rupees for their livelihood.

I have a request to make to the hon. Minister. We should not forget the fact that we had "white revolution" only by the sweat and toil of millions of people. They have built it like this now and we are now surplus in this country. We also should not forget those people who have toiled much to bring our country as one of the major milk producers.

I have some suggestions to make to the hon. Minister. Firstly, the skimmed milk powder as well as butter oil shall be dropped from OGL; please for Heaven's sake, it should be done. Secondly, since the local production of dairy products is not subsidized, duty on imported SMP has to be imposed to bring the import prices on par or at the competitive levels as the local production costs. Thirdly, the Government shall subsidize the milk produced in our country so that Dairy Cooperative Societies and millions of farmers can survive. The next suggestion is that at least, during flush season, the school children shall be provided with milk free of cost.

Money is blocked and farmers are not getting their money. They are declaring milk holidays, that means, once a week, they would not take milk. They have also reduced the price of milk. Certain Unions have reduced it by 30 paise per litre and in certain others, they have reduced it by 65 paise per litre.

Finally, my suggestion would be this. The Defence Department purchase milk powder for the jawans who are fighting in the border areas; whenever they make such purchases, let them purchase from the Cooperatives so that the farmers get money and they can survive.

I have already brought these things to the kind notice. We are all small chicks, doing dairying. Please do not throw us to the wolves, that is, the multinationals. Please bear it in mind and save us from this perilous situation.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (KOLAR): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The senior hon. Member, Shri Jalappa has narrated the whole thing. I would like to give a few suggestions to the hon. Minister. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not given notice earlier.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have given notice in the morning itself. Since you have not given, your name has not been listed here.

... (Interruptions)

">श्री शंकर प्रसाद जायसवाल : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नाम पिछली बार जो सदन में आधे घंटे की चर्चा हुई, उसमें भी था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने न बोलने का अनुरोध किया इसलिए मैं नहीं बोला।

... (व्यवधान)

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">MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot go against the rules. I will read out that rule for you. It says:

">"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The Member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Members who have previously intimated to the Speaker may ask a question."

">If you see that rule, you will find that it does not permit.

">... (Interruptions)

">श्री शंकर प्रसाद जायसवाल : सभापति महोदय, आपको अधिकार है। आप चाहें, तो दो मिनट का समय दे सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

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">SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY (NALGONDA): We have already intimated. ... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to create a bad precedent. Have you intimated to the Speaker earlier? No. So, your name did not find a place in this list.

">... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN: No. No. The rule does not permit. I am going only by that rule. You should have given a notice in writing in advance to the hon. Speaker. You have not done that. I can go only by that rule. If I allow anybody now, it will become a precedent hereafter. That is why, I do not want to allow anybody.

">... (Interruptions)

">श्री शंकर प्रसाद जायसवाल (बाराणसी) : माननीय सभापति जी, ये कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य क्या बोलेंगे, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि १९९५-९६ में इसके ऊपर से इनकी सरकार ने ही प्रतिबन्ध हटाया था और इसको री-ओपन कर दिया। पता नहीं किन के दबाव में आकर ऐसा किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि विश्व के व्यापारियों के दबाव में आकर ऐसा कांग्रेस के समय में किया गया है। इसके कारण हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग आज मार्केट में टिक नहीं पा रहे हैं।

">... (व्यवधान)

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">MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot go against the rules.

">SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR): Sir, I am glad to see that you are a different person when you are in the Chair than when you are sitting with us.

">MR. CHAIRMAN: I was also denied like that!

">... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record.

">(Interruptions)*

">MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to expunge it. I only disallow him to speak.

">... (Interruptions)

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Sir, this is a very important subject. Hon. Member, Shri Jalappa, has given the details and the figures. I would like to inform the House that providing markets is the only way to save our agro-based industries. ... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have given a notice in advance.

">... (Interruptions)

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">* Not Recorded.

">SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (VISAKHAPATNAM): Being an ex-Speaker, you can understand the situation better. You need not go strictly by the rules every time. You can take a decision based on the importance of the subject. ... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to create a new precedent.

">... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not say it is bad. But I do not want to create a new precedent.

">... (Interruptions)

">SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : It is a question which affects millions of people. ... (Interruptions)

">MR. CHAIRMAN: If everybody wants that kind of a decision, then we can create a new precedent. I will establish any precedent that you like.

">... (Interruptions)

">SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Sir, providing market is the only way to save the farmers. The agro-based industries like fruit and vegetable processing are very important for our country. I belong to Kolar district which is in the State of Karnataka. There, every household has one or two cows and they are producing 10 to 25 litres of milk every day. More than 4,000 villagers are there. If the Unions do not procure the milk, where will the farmers go? That is their only livelihood. The same is the case with the silk industry. Silk industry is also affected because of the liberalisation. Multi-nationals dump their

products in our country. It is because of the liberalisation, we are not able to control the silk industry. The position of the milk industry is also the same. Where will the farmers go? Some solution will have to be found out. Otherwise, the farmers would be in a bad shape.

">Mr. Chairman, through you, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that milk should be procured through a nodal agency and whatever is procured should be distributed in a proper manner. If there is more production, they can be stored and converted into milk powder. The milk powder should be sold within and outside the country. The Government of India should come forward to take this step. Why should we import when the indigenous production is more than our necessity? Why should we import milk powder and silk products? These are very serious matters. The hon. Minister is very much concerned about these issues. The industries are also affected. So many tonnes of iron is dumped in this country. They dump our own products also. Lakhs of workers are affected. If we stop the industrialisation, ultimately our people would suffer. We have to stand against dumping. Otherwise, our industries would be destroyed within five years. We will not be able to find any industry in this country. I would request the hon. Minister to take care of the farmers as well as the industrialists. Otherwise, we would be in a bad shape. After that, the multi-nationals will charge double the rates. This is a known fact. We all know this. We have to find out a solution. We have to put an end to this. In order to prevent this dumping, we have to increase the import duty on these items. I agree that liberalisation policy is there. But there should be some limit to it. If you do not levy any duty on these items, how can you save the farmers and the industrialists? Today the public undertakings are becoming sick because there is no proper control of liberalisation.

">There is no proper control over dumping. I would suggest that the Government should impose duty on it. If the Government imposes 30-40 per cent duty, there will be salvation. This way, we can protect our local, domestic industry. We can save our own industry. The Government can insist on quality. Local industry can be asked to maintain quality.

">Mr. Chairman, Sir, you belong to the farming community. You know all these things. We want 6,000 tonnes of silk, out of which 4,000 tonnes are produced in our country. We want only 2,000 tonnes of silk but the Government is importing 6,000 tonnes of silk and dumping it on our farmers. There is nobody to control it. In this situation, how can we progress? Moreover, the cost of production is high and the farmers are not able to bear with it as the Government is selling our products at low price. Farmers are suffering a lot because of this. Same is the case with milk.

">MR. CHAIRMAN : Under the rule, you are allowed to only put question.

">SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : I would suggest that the import of milk powder should be stopped. There is already over-production in our country. On the same line, silk also should not be imported. The Government should import only those items which are needed in our country.

">श्री मंत्री (श्री नीतीश कुमार) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न स्टार्ट क्रैश्चन नम्बर ५० में पूछा गया था और जिसका जवाब १ दिसम्बर को दिया गया था, उसके आधार पर माननीय सदस्यों ने यह चर्चा चाही थी।

... (व्यवधान)

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">SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I cannot follow Hindi. I will be grateful if the Minister speaks in English.

">SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Interpretation is going on. You will not find any difficulty. Our Interpreters are very learned persons.

">श्री माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बात सदन के सामने रखी है, उसमें कई बिन्दुओं पर असहमत होने का सवाल ही नहीं है। जहां तक इस देश के मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स का इंटरस्ट है, उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। मिल्क यूनियन के सामने जो कठिनाई आई है, उसे दूर किया जाना चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि बाहर का स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार में सस्ता मिल रहा है, हमारे प्रोड्यूस का दाम उसकी तुलना में ज्यादा था। यह आईटम ओ.जी.एल. में आ गया है, यह १९९५-९६ से फ्री लिस्ट में हो गया है। जहां तक इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी का सवाल है, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी ऐतिहासिक तौर पर इसमें नहीं थी। जीरो पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बाउंड है। जिनेवा प्रोटोकॉल के हिसाब से १९४७ से जीरो पर सैट बाउंड रेट है। जो उरुग्वे राउंड हुआ, जिनेवा प्रोटोकॉल में जो कुछ भी था, उस शैड्यूल को उसने करी फारवर्ड किया। उस हिसाब से आज की तारीख में इस पर जीरो पर सैट पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बाउंड है। १९९५-९६ में जो लिबरलाइजेशन का दौर चला, जालप्पा साहब इधर से उधर चले गए, जब से ये लोग वहां गए हैं, उसी समय से लिबरलाइजेशन का दौर चला है। फिर डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ, उसके बाद आप धीरे-धीरे सब चीजों को ओ.जी.एल. में डालते जा रहे हैं। १९९५-९६ में स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर को ओ.जी.एल. में डाला गया, इससे पहले यह रिस्ट्रिक्टेड था, डी.जी.एफ.टी. द्वारा इसका लाइसेंस दिया जाता था, जिसके आधार पर कोई इम्पोर्ट कर सकता था, लेकिन १९९५-९६ से इसे फ्री लिस्ट में डाल दिया गया।

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18.00 hrs.

श्री नीतीश कुमार जारी दूसरी तरफ इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी जीरो पर बाउंड है- उस हालत में कोई भी उसको मंगा सकता है और आज की तारीख में वही हो रहा है। इसमें १९९८-९९ तक कोई समस्या नहीं आई।

Import duty is bound at zero per cent despite the fact that skimmed milk powder was placed in open general, free list of import items.

इसके बाद भी १९९८-९९ तक कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं आई और बहुत मामूली क्वाण्टिटी इम्पोर्ट हो रही थी। लेकिन यह सही है कि १९९९-२००० ईस्वी में बड़े पैमाने पर अचानक इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है। आपने भी कुछ जानकारी दी है और जो हम लोगों ने जानकारी ली है, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट इस बार हो रहा है। अभी तक अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक की फीगर्स मेरे पास हैं,

subject to correction, I would like to give some figures which we have collected till September.

मदर डेयरी, दिल्ली ने ५००० मीट्रिक टन इम्पोर्ट किया, नेस्ले इंडिया ने २००० मीट्रिक टन इम्पोर्ट किया, मदर डेयरी कलकत्ता ने ६००० मीट्रिक टन इम्पोर्ट किया, मदर डेयरी, कलकत्ता ने २००० मीट्रिक टन इम्पोर्ट किया, गवर्नमेंट डेयरी, कलकत्ता ने १००० मीट्रिक टन इम्पोर्ट किया, वारना डेयरीज ने ७१७ मीट्रिक टन इम्पोर्ट किया और इस हिसाब से १६,७१७ मीट्रिक टन की फीगर तो हमें आज मिली है। हो सकता है कि कुछ और लोगों ने इम्पोर्ट किया हो। कुल मिलाकर यह अचानक बहुत इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा बढ़ा है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, जबकि इसके पहले के वर्षों में इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा नहीं हो रहा था। यह समस्या अचानक इस साल आई है। पहले के फीगर्स को अगर आप देखेंगे तो १९९४-९५ में २१५ मीट्रिक टन, १९९५-९६ में ११०३ मीट्रिक टन, १९९६-९७ में २८३ मीट्रिक टन, १९९७-९८ में ६७० मीट्रिक टन और १९९८-९९ में १४२४ मीट्रिक टन - हालांकि १९९८-९९ की प्रोजेक्शनल फीगर्स हैं। यहां इसमें इम्पोर्ट बहुत बढ़ा है - इसके दो ही कारण हैं। उसका एक कारण है कि पहले तो यह चीपली एवलेबल है, दूसरे इसको इम्पोर्ट करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

दूसरी तरफ हमारी जो बड़ी-बड़ी डेयरीज हैं, मदर डेयरी और इस तरफ की डेयरीज हैं, इन लोगों ने कोशिश की है। ये फरवरी मार्च में अपना सब कुछ प्लान करते हैं। उस समय इन्होंने पता लगाया तो इनकी अपनी स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी, क्योंकि सब जगह दूध की रिक्वायरमेंट बढ़ी है और उस हिसाब से उनका डिमांड नहीं है तो ये स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर का सहारा लेते हैं। इन्होंने जब स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर की एवेलीबिलिटी के बारे में सबसे पूछा तो इनको यह लगा कि जो उनकी पूरी जरूरत है, उतना स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर उनको यहां विभिन्न डेयरी फंडरेंस के जरिये एवलेबल नहीं हो पायेगा तो इन्होंने इम्पोर्ट करने का फैसला किया। जो जानकारी दी गई है, उसके अनुसार इन्होंने इम्पोर्ट किया।

दूसरी बात है कि स्किमड मिल्क पाउडर विदेशों में चीपली एवलेबल है और इन दोनों कारणों से मुसीबत आई है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। अब इसका उपाय क्या है, इसका निदान क्या है। भारत के जो फार्मर्स हैं, जो मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, उनकी मदद करनी होगी, यह हमारी सरकार की नीति है। लेकिन जो चीन बाउंड रेट जीरो परसेंट पर है उसके लिए डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. एग्रीमेंट के हिसाब से एक प्रोसेस हमें इसमें एड्याप्ट करना पड़ेगा। कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने, भारत सरकार ने वह प्रोसेस एड्याप्ट किया। हम इस पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाना चाहते हैं, जो बाउंड रेट है, उसको इन्फ्रीज करना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए जो प्रक्रिया है, वह हमने शुरू कर दी है। जितने भी लोग आपके ट्रेड पार्टनर्स हैं, पहले होल्डर्स ऑफ आई.एन.आर. हैं, इनीशियल निगोशिएटिंग राइट्स जिनके पास है या प्रिंसीपल सप्लायर्स

श्री गुषा सुकेन्दर रेड्डी (नलगोंडा) : उनको सपोर्ट प्राइस भी देना है।

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: That is a different thing. It is not related to this topic. That is all together different. I am responding to their queries now.

जहां तक सवाल है, ये निगोशिएशंस चालू हैं और इसका नतीजा निकल आयेगा। इसका नतीजा निकलने में कुछ वक्त लगेगा। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगले साल के शुरूआती समय में ही, शुरू के महीनों में ही इसका कोई नतीजा निकल आयेगा और हम यहां के मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स के इंटरैस्ट को रक्षा करने के लिए तब हम बाउंड रेट बढ़ा देंगे, जब वह निगोशिएशन हमारी कम्प्लीट हो जायेगी।

श्री नीतीश कुमार जारी उस हालत में हम इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी इम्पोज कर सकते हैं। आज की तारीख में हम चाहें तो भी इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी यूनीलैटरली इम्पोज नहीं कर सकते। इसके लिए हमें इस प्रोसेस से गुजरना ही है और हम गुजर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस मामले में सचेत है, कदम बढ़ चुका है, उसके नतीजे बहुत जल्दी आएंगे और हम इनके हितों को प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे। जहां तक सवाल है कि इसको रिस्ट्रिक्ट आइटम्स में फिर से डालने का, तो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का ख्याल है कि उदारीकरण का जो दौर है, उसमें यह रिट्रोग्रेड स्टेप होगा। इसलिए हम इसको रिस्ट्रिक्ट लिस्ट में नहीं डाल रहे, बल्कि इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी के जरिए उसके बाउंड रेट को बढ़ाकर, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी इम्पोज करके हम इसे रिस्ट्रिक्ट करें, उतने से ही हमारे मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स का इंटरैस्ट प्रोटेक्ट हो जाएगा।

श्री सुरेश रामराव जाधव (परभनी) : डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के बारे में क्या कहना है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, you cannot put a question. The hon. Minister will not respond to it.

श्री नीतीश कुमार: यह कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का मामला है। लेकिन आप हमसे पूछ रहे हैं तो बता देते हैं कि डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के सदस्यों को पहले नोटिफाई करना पड़ता है। वह नोटिफाई किया गया, एक पार्टनर ने इंटरैस्ट शो नहीं किया, तीन के साथ बातचीत अंतिम स्टेज में है। निगोशिएशन की डिटेल्स के बारे में बताना आज की तारीख में सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे निगोशिएशन पर असर पड़ सकता है। लेकिन इतना आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां के प्रोड्यूसर्स के इंटरैस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट किया जाएगा। हम इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाने की स्थिति में एक समय के बाद आ जाएंगे, ऐसी मुझे उम्मीद है।

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, I want to seek only one clarification...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no more clarifications. The Rule does not permit it.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : I have given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jalappa, you cannot ask any other question.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM): Sir, under the Rules of Procedure, you have got residuary power. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the residuary power, the Chair can overrule everything.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Under the WTO, they are insisting that no subsidy can be given to the agricultural produce. If that is the case, how are the European Union and America subsidising it to the extent of \$1000 per tonne?... (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Your question does not relate to this subject. It is altogether a different question. Some countries are definitely subsidising their exports. India has taken this position. India has opposed this thing. We have taken up this issue during the WTO negotiation. You should know our stand. It is your baby...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jalappa, you cannot make any other statement. The rules will not permit it.

... (Interruptions)

श्री नीतीश कुमार: मिल्क हॉलिडेज का सवाल है, यह कर्नाटक को छोड़कर कहीं समस्या नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Am I not bound by the Rules? The rules do not permit it.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Sir, kindly do not go by the rules very strictly. Sometimes, everything will have acceptance...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already replied to it.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 21st December, 1999 at 11 a.m.

1807 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on

Tuesday, December 21, 1999/Agrahayana 30, 1921 (saka).
