

travel daily by train from Bangalore to Hyderabad and vice versa. Unfortunately, the train route is circuitous and metre gauge. The train journey between these two cities is a punishment to the passengers. It is a time consuming and cumbersome route. In fact, this route had been rejected by the Britishers during their regime. But even now this unpopular route is being used.

If the route between Guntakal and Hyderabad is converted into broad gauge, it will be the shortest and direct route between Bangalore and Hyderabad. This will reduce the distance by more than hundred kilometres. This will also reduce the distance of Karnataka Express running between New Delhi and Bangalore. In fact, this new route will be a boon to the people of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into this matter seriously and convert the metre gauge between Guntakal and Hyderabad to broad gauge immediately.

[*Translation*]

(vi) **Need for approval and completion of the Bawanthari irrigation project— an M. P. and Maharashtra joint project—on top priority**

**SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI** (Bhandara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter under Rule 377.

Bawanthari Irrigation project is a joint irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments. The work on this project was started in 1974. A lot of work had been completed in respect of canals but the construction of dams has not started as yet because the clearance from Central Government and the Forest Department is still awaited. When the project was approved in 1974, the estimated cost was Rs. 23 crores. In 1979 the estimated cost rose to Rs. 37 crores and now it is estimated to be Rs. 127 crores. The more the delay, the more the escalation in cost. The project was to provide irrigation facility to the drought affected areas nearby. The farmers of these areas are badly affected on account of drought and this project, on

which the work had started before the Forest Ordinance was issued, would irrigate over 1 lakh acres of land, particularly Adivasi areas. But the work on the construction of the dam has not started as yet.

Many irrigation projects in Maharashtra, particularly in Bhandara district are pending with the Forest Department for approval. As a result of this, there is great resentment among the farmers.

I would therefore request the Central Government to give clearance to Bawanthari Irrigation Project immediately and issue directions to both the state Governments to complete this project on top priority.

12.25 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED  
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITY BILL  
AND  
AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED  
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS  
BILL—contd.

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : We now take up item Nos. 14 and 15 and resume discussion on the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil may continue his speech.

Please be brief and precise.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** (Kopargaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will conclude in five minutes.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had requested the Government yesterday to remove the Cess. When Government is giving cash incentive and subsidies to other Industries, there is no need to impose this Cess on agricultural export items. Secondly, S.T.C. is engaged in exports, some items are

imported exported under O. G. L and some are canalised while some are decanalised. The Food Products Export Development Authority should have the power to identify the items which should be brought within its purview or left out. Under Section 2 of the Bill, Government is empowered to add or delete the items in the Schedule but this would not serve the purpose. Under section 19, Government can impose any restriction or control on import-export but it would be better if the proposed Authority was made responsible in respect of the entire export and import of agricultural and processed food products. Secondly, STC exports sugar, which is a canalised item, through the Export Corporation of India and pays salaries to its employees. Now, when the proposed Authority undertakes export of sugar, what do Government propose to do regarding employees of the Export Corporation who would be rendered jobless after 30 years of service. If Government do not pay attention in this regard all of them would be rendered jobless.

Honey and sugar have been clubbed in the Schedule, which I am unable to understand. What is its justification? There is need to reconsider this clubbing and the provisions of section 2 can be evoked for this purpose which provide for addition or deletion of items mentioned in the Schedule. So far as export and import of agricultural and processed food products is concerned, I would suggest that various agencies working on behalf of other Authorities should be closed down and this Authority alone should be the sole controlling authority in this regard. If farmers are not benefited by the Export Authority, which rather become agencies for exploitation, the purpose of this Bill would be defeated. This would be against the policies laid down and would result in resentment among the farmers. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been stated that our technology has become outdated.

[English]

It is written in para 4 'to provide for the levy by way of a cess of the duty of the customs on all the Scheduled products which are exported.'

It is also written that the technology of processing and packaging has become outdated in the small sector.

[Translation]

We want to encourage the large scale sector and ease out the small sector. In the case of small sector, where the technology is outdated, financial assistance should be provided. It is necessary to make them up-to-date by importing technology. There has been a long standing demand by the Corporate Sector for export farms which could export their produce hundred percent. I think this is against land reform laws. This would result in backdoor entry of big industrialists and they would work against land reform laws. It would be easy to eliminate our foreign trade deficit by introducing new technology and updating the technology. The Corporate Sector and FICCI have demanded the setting up of 100 per cent export farms. I think it is against the basic policy of Government. Only the farmer will then remain in the ambit of the land reform laws and the corporae sector would not be covered by it. It would be against the provisions of our laws. It can cause resentment among farmers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to reconsider it in detail and it should not be done in the name of export. The farmer can export directly if this Bill is enacted. He can export through the Cooperative societies. Disease free zones should be created where agricultural products, vegetables and fruits should be preserved. This would help in improving the quality of agricultural products and encourage exports. It is necessary to import technology required for this purpose, whether it is about agricultural implements or other items, we can help the Third World to a great extent. A comprehensive scheme for export to the Third World should be formulated. As I said yesterday also, it would help in formulating a long term policy in this regard and enable the farmer to decide the cropping pattern accordingly and we will also be able to export to the Third World to a considerable extent. To my mind NAFED is not engaged in any significant export activity. When this Authority starts functioning, it will be necessary to pay attention to the Marketing Federation, which operates at national level, so that quality goods are exported. I have

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

been told that there are many cooperative organisations at national level in the country, but only FICCI is given importance. I demand that so far as export policy and import of new technology is concerned, all the cooperatives operating at national level should be taken into confidence. To attain social justice, cooperative movement is the only solution. The office bearers of National Cooperative Union do not work sincerely. They are generally on foreign trips. The Government allocate grants to them but it is not adequate for the farmers. Regarding new technology, I have observed that it is of no use. I would like to cite an example. About 15 years back a factory was set up in Nasik to produce Onion powder but it could not function because the technology had become out-dated. Recently, an orange juice factory has been set up in Nagpur and they require the necessary technology. I would request the Government to give priority to the institutions which are engaged in the import of new technology. Needless to say, that if this is not done it would perpetuate the monopoly already existing in the field and the monopolists would exploit others. And the people who are in the field for a long period will not progress. Besides, we must achieve success in implementing the policy intended to give maximum benefits to the farmers and for which we have also made provision. Now I shall conclude my speech after raising one or two points about the authority.

I would like that the farmers should be given due representation in the Authority. Although representatives of many other categories have been included in it yet there is need to include the representatives of the farmers in it. Besides, the representative from the Railways has also not been included in it; I think it is necessary to have a representative from the Railways on it. The provisions made in Sections 5 and 6 are all right, but I find a lacuna in Section 4 that if the farmers are not represented in the Authority, it would turn out to be a body of officials and it will not look after the interests of the farmers. Although a number of experts will join it but unless the farmers are represented in it, we will not be able to succeed in our policy to benefit the farmers. The farmers have direct link with the cooperative societies

and as such they derive direct benefit out of it. Similarly, if the representatives of the Cooperatives are associated with the Authority, the farmers will be benefited more. Otherwise, after the enactment of the Bill there will be discontent among the farmers. So, without going into details, I would request the Government that I would like to repeat what I said yesterday in regard to the amendment moved by me.

[English]

Ensuring that the export is made strictly according to the commitment and is unaffected by the domestic consumption.

[Translation]

Whenever price of some commodity goes up, we discontinue its export. This should not happen; there should be planning in this respect. In the absence of planning a number of problems arise.

So far as the foreign trade deficit is concerned, I hope when this Authority starts functioning and the export of agricultural and fruit products picks up, the position will improve and we shall be able to reduce the trade deficit. In the end, I would say about the export of meat and mutton.

We have seen that persons engaged in this job purchase cattle at very cheap prices and then export them at very high prices and thereby earn huge profit. Many cooperatives are engaged in this work. So I would request that there should be control on the marketing of cattle. So far as the question of their quality is concerned, the farmer or the rearer of the cattle should get better prices of their cattle.

We agree with your opinion about the quality. After raising these two main points I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that a realisation is there that agricultural products are to be exported in great quantity, particularly because the country as a whole is basically an agro-based country. In fact,

we must thank the late Madam Indira Gandhi for her concentration on first making the nation self-reliant, particularly with regard to foodgrains. The need for this Authority is more today because, more or less, it is felt that we have enough agricultural produce for our local consumption. So, naturally, the need for export is more today. But before doing so, I wish a proper survey to be made by the Ministry to identify the products whose production is less and where lot of foreign exchange is being spent on their import, for example, edible oils. Extensive survey can be made as well as the technology can be imported to improve the skills and the knowledge of the farming community in raising the crops with hybrid methods so that the per acre yield can be increased and the income can be increased. This would be of great assistance to them and this would also solve the problem of constant demand from the agriculturists that they are not getting enough return for their produce. It is possibly because they are not enlightened enough to know which product is in short supply and which product is in abundance.

As the Government has already decided to bring this Authority into being, I do not think there is any need for putting this cess now. At this juncture when you are merely giving them an opportunity to export, cess need not be levied. Levying of cess may be thought of only after seeing the response and quantum of these exports.

Instead of keeping this knowledge of export within the reach of the officials or traders located at Delhi or at the headquarters of the States alone, I am of the opinion that extensive publicity of this Authority and its functions must be given so that the farmers and producers become aware of the prospects for exports, by which they can really increase their exports and get better income. Local branches also can be started at places where agricultural produce is in abundance so that the farmers are not exploited and that they are aware of the export feasibilities and also know what real returns can accrue to them. On many occasions we find that the producer is exploited by the traders. The trader gets much more returns because he gives very

very poor rate to the farmer whereas he actually gets very high rates from his export business.

Storage facilities like the cold storage and other like facilities should be provided adequately where agricultural products for exports are produced in abundance. That would be of immense help to the producers. This would help the producer to sell his produce at a time when he gets a reasonably price. It has been noticed that the farmer is invariably badly in need of money either to clear his debts or to meet some of his problems. Therefore, he is in a hurry to sell his products no sooner than it is ready. At this time the Government or the Authority must come to his rescue by purchasing his products at correct and reasonable price. In case sufficient price is not offered by these traders, the Government must purchase them in the initial stages, so that at a later stage even if the traders were to go to the farmers, they will get proper price for their products. Therefore, it is not enough for the Government to say that they are purchasing, but the time of the purchase is also of essence. Agricultural farmers and their societies must be given priority. They must also be enlightened where they have better opportunities to export their products. If the societies are made of farmers and producers, they will have a better understanding and better cooperation and they can certainly do better than a trader in procuring the right quantity of produce to be exported.

Because we prefer that finished products should be exported, agro-based industries could be concentrated in places where their raw materials are in abundance. Enough financial assistance also should be given to the societies or farmers to start such industries. The unemployed agricultural graduates connected with these products of exports may be given priority over the traders in starting the industries to produce the finished products.

Though the intentions of the Government are always fair in starting these authorities, subsequent action and the implementation also goes a long way in achieving the goals in a greater degree. So, the Government must think that their job is not over by

[Shri K. S. Rao]

simply starifing the Authority. They have also to see that the Authority functions well and is within the reach of the producers. The farmers can also be sent for training and better knowledge can be imported to them. We have so many youngsters and progressive farmers knowing the progressive farming methods, including the methods intensive cultivation. These people can be trained at selected places, made acquainted with imported technologies or modern methods of agriculture. This will help them increase their income with their increased production. In Vijayawada and other places of Andhra Pradesh where fruits, vegetables, pulses and grams are in abundance, there should be proper facilities of storage. There should be proper training and imparting of knowledge on export methods. Local branches must be started in these places. Sufficient number of farmes must be inducted as Members rather than having only officials. The farmers know the ins and outs of the farming problems; they understand the problems of export also where there can be malpractices. So, They can explain to the farming community the intricacies and problems of the export trade and limitations of the Government by which their grievances can be reduced to a very great extent. I also request that extensive publicity should be given so that the farming societies and the farming organisations come to know many things, so that they can divert their energies to produce those products which have got export potential. Also, the unemployed agricultural graduates should be given preference over traders and financial assistance should be given to them in greater degree and in time. Foreign exchange can be earned in a big way with proper implementation and functioning of this Authority. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Sir, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill have been brought forward by the Government to streamline and to promote the export of agricultural and processed food in this country; and as such I do not object to this Bill.

Sir, there is a huge potential of agricultural and processed food to be exported from this country. But unfor-

tunately we are not able to utilise this potential.

This Bill, I think, will help to promote the exports of our agricultural and processed food in the future. The strategy and success of Seventh Plan depends upon the success of exports. In that light this Bill has been brought forward to promote export of agricultural and processed food. In this country there is heterogenous climate and different types of fruits and vegetables are grown in different parts of the country. But we utilise only a very small percentage of this production for export purposes. We utilise only 0.3 per cent of our production for export purposes and you will be astonished to hear that during the pre-harvesting season of fruits and vegetables the loss is about 22 to 30 per cent of the production amounting to Rs. 10,000 crores. If you want to develop our export, this aspect should be taken into consideration. Merely forming this Authority is not sufficient to promote the export of agricultural and processed food. The farmers should be given incentives for production of fruits and vegetables. You know that there is a constraint in regard to export of meat and meat products to Dubai; Kuwait and other countries. They import meat from Australia and other countries but we can export meat and meat products to Dubai, Kuwait and other countries. But now there is a constraint in regard to our export and this constraint would not be rectified only by the setting up of an Authority like the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. The good health of the animals is also required for promotion of exports and if you do not look to the health of the animals, meat production and exports of meat products cannot be raised.

Certain agricultural products are in huge quantities in our country. You know, we produce potatoes in huge quantities and actually when we harvest that vegetable the price of this vegetable crashes down to such a level that the farmers incur losses. And last year when potato was harvested, the produce was more and the price came down to a level that the farmers were in a hardship, and that is why the promotion of exports of potatoes should be considered by the Ministry and the Authority. You know

that starch can be prepared from potato and also alcohol can be prepared from potato. If we can set up agro-based industries in areas where huge quantities of potatoes are produced by the farmers, it can give substantial help to them in the export of starch and alcohol produced from potato. We are utilising only 0.3 per cent of the production of mango in our country. You know that mango pulp is very much imported by the developed countries. The U K. and the USSR import a large quantity of mango pulp. Actually there is huge production of mango in our country, but we are not able to export mango pulp from our country.

There is a vast possibility of exporting orange concentrate. In Darjeeling there is a huge production of oranges, but there is no agro-based industry to utilise this huge production. So, I would request the Minister to look into all these things. Only setting up of an Authority is not sufficient for the promotion of exports. Agro-based industries should be set up which have also a great potential of giving service to the unemployed youth.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the clauses which should be amended. Actually these amendments should be moved by the Minister himself.

First I would like to refer to line 41 on page 2 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985, in which the Government wants to nominate three Members of Parliament to the Authority. I request the Minister to increase the number of Members of Parliament from three to at least six, of course four from this House and two from the Rajya Sabha, taking into consideration the huge area of the country and the different interests represented in the House.

In now refer to line 33 on page 4 of the Bill in which powers have been given to the Secretary. The Government gives powers to the Chairman of the Authority. At the same time the Government wants to give powers to the Secretary of the Authority. This will create a dual control in the affairs of the Authority.

Actually the powers should be delegated to the Chairman and the Chairman should delegate the power to the Secretary. But in clause 7 (1) of the Bill the Government is delegating the powers to the Secretary and also to the Chairman.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara)** : The Government has delegated the power to the Chairman.

**SHRI ANIL BASU** : The Government is also delegating power to the Secretary.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** : The Chairman will delegate the power to the Secretary.

**SHRI ANIL BASU** : You are referring to clauses 5 and 6. But there is another line in clause 7(1) to the effect that the Government is delegating power to the Secretary also.

In clauses 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, the Central Government is taking all the powers from the Authority when it is required to do so. So, there is no necessity of giving power to the Secretary which will lead to dual control of the affairs of the Authority.

Sir, I request the hon. Minister to consider inclusion of fish and fish products in the items of Schedule of exports.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah)** : I support both the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985 and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985. It gives us pleasure that we are discussing about this Authority in this August House after a long period. Previously, it used to work as a Council. It is a good thing that several powers have been delegated to the Authority.

I would like to say a few words regarding registration. The other day, all of us had expressed our views in the House on the situation arising out of non-payment of remunerative prices to the farmers. I agree that with the constitution of the Authority,

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

the agriculturists engaged in the production of cereals, in horticulture and in the cultivation of vegetables, will get remunerative prices. This is very important in this age when the society is fast changing and all our needs are also changing accordingly. Previously, one person used to devote the whole day in cooking meals while others took the same time in eating it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must also have noticed in your areas how much time is taken in cooking meals and eating it. These things are going on since time immemorial. But the need of instant food has increased considerably in the present age. The society is changing and there is shortage of time in this changing society. There is more work and less time. So, everything will be decided according to the need of the time. Therefore, export of packed instant food to those countries where it is in great demand will be profitable. In this way we shall be able to earn a lot of foreign exchange. In fact, we have already been earning 25 per cent foreign exchange through it. Today, our needs are increasing and the consumption of such products in foreign countries has increased. We should also produce such products here and change ourselves to adopt the food habits of the people of other countries. Our farmers can contribute a lot in this respect.

Our farmers have made great progress during the last thirty years for which the government of India and the farmers deserve congratulations. The constitution of the Authority is the sequel to this success. We expect from the Authority that it will give incentive to the farmers to produce more for the purposes of export. Take for example the canning industry. The canning industry is mostly functioning in the small sector and is in the private sector. There are a number of shortcomings in this industry. First, the technology, which we use, is obsolete and we should introduce new technology in its place. The arrangement of packaging is also not satisfactory. If we export our goods in attractive packings, the demand of our products would increase in the foreign market and we will be able to earn more foreign exchange. Packing, therefore, has great importance. The canning industry is greatly handicapped due to absence of good packing. It needs improvement. We shall have to adopt new technology for it.

Secondly, there is need to broadbase the Schedule because a number of items, which are in great demand in foreign countries have not been included in it. In each State, there are some specialities in the agriculture sector which, if exported, can earn a lot of foreign exchange. There is need to exploit the specialities in the agriculture sector in each state. Take for example the states of Bihar and U. P. where gram is consumed in large scale. There Sattu is made by grinding gram. It is rich in protein and as such it has both nutritional as well as the medicinal value. The Members of Parliament from Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh must be knowing the importance of Sattu.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS  
(Bhilwara) : First you offer it to all.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : You are invited to a Sattu treat. What I mean to say is that there are specialities in every State which can be exported directly. In regard to the specialities of different states; an assessment of their demand in the foreign countries can be made. Persons of Indian origin live in foreign countries in large number and the foreigners also have taken a liking to their delicacies. You have visited foreign countries and I also had the opportunity of going abroad and I found that Indian food is liked there. But in the Schedule, a number of such items are not included. I shall recommend that such items should also be included in the Schedule which are in demand in other countries. The food specialities in each state should be encouraged.

Besides, I would request that due importance should be given to the role of the farmers in the Authority. Otherwise the traditional industrialists will corner the benefit. As the Member who spoke earlier to me has said, the cooperative sector should also be encouraged and those farmers should also be given representation in it who produce exportable items. I also recommend that in the Bill it should also be provided that a person representing a cooperative sector will be nominated in the Authority. Besides, mushrooms and algae which are grown in our country, should also be included in the Schedule.

With these words, I conclude and express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS** (Mavelikara) : Sir, this Bill seeks to promote export of agricultural produce. If that is the intention, it is well and good. But, at the same time, how the cess which is going to be levied will react on the agriculturists is a question which has to be studied in detail. Secondly, in this Bill, provision has been made for registering exporters. I fear that a new class, those who are not now connected with agriculture or industry, will come up because of their influence, and this will affect in a detrimental way the agricultural production as well as export. I am not against the Bill, but I would like to suggest that sufficient safeguards should be made to register only those people who are in the field of agricultural production, those who manufacture and process, those who are engaged in such activities. Otherwise, because a person has got some influence with the bank or with the Government or with political bosses he will get himself registered under this Act as an exporter, and this new man will be coming into the field only to explore his own future and his own financial advantage. This is not going to help either the agricultural sector or the export. So, this is a fundamental point which I would like to suggest : at the time of formulation of the policy of registering, rules will have to be framed and in those rules, sufficient safeguards should be made so that only those who are engaged in these activities are registered as exporters.

Then I may suggest that cooperatives will have to be given preference here. Increasing production in the agricultural sector can be achieved only by cooperative activities. In this Authority I find that only one representative from the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation is sought to be included. Agricultural cooperative is only one of the sectors in the cooperative movement. There is yet another more important agricultural cooperative movement which is called the Consumer Cooperative Movement wherein much more agricultural and industrial processing is being done. A representative from that body which is involved in consumer activities will have to be there. Then there is another

section in the cooperatives which is called Industrial Cooperative Societies. Agro-based, agricultural cooperative societies are there. These are not linked to Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society. Therefore, the representation of agricultural representatives has to be much more than what is envisaged. The previous speaker was suggesting two; I may suggest that it may go up to four or five. The country's production in the agricultural sector can be increased only by involving people, and involving people can be done by promoting cooperatives.

Another aspect which I would like to point out is how to promote these items which are included abroad. An effective campaigning in respect of all these items will have to be done. Whether the Authority that is proposed to be constituted under this Act is given that power, whether that is on the look-out of the Government, is not known. One aspect where we fail is in propagating our items abroad. If we can effectively propagate our items abroad, we can take advantage of the situation. Then coming to the items which are included, only meagre items are included; there are other items which can be included in the Schedule. For example, coconut. Coconut is facing a big crisis now. The prices are falling. If the coconut is used as an item out of which things can be manufactured by using agro based industries, then it can be exported.

Curry powder of India is very well appreciated abroad. Everyone knows that curry powder is an item which has got very good market. But that is not included here.

Then, there are cloves grown in the southern parts of our country. This is an item which can be exported.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please conclude.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Can I continue in the afternoon ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** No.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Then I will take only one minute Sir. I want to make only one pertinent point.

The cashew nut is not included here. There is a Cashew Export promotion Council. I would like to know what is the Government's attitude towards overlapping of agencies will the overlapping of these agencies project the interests of the agriculturists? That means with the various agencies coming in, the price and cess which are levied on the agricultural products, ultimately, these will fall on the shoulder of the agriculturists. Therefore my suggestion is that a thorough study of these things will have to be made. Where there are other agencies for promoting the export, like Cashew Export Promotion Council etc., their activities will have to be found...

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) :** More agencies are good for the farmers.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** But not duplication of agencies. It should not create intermediary parties. My fear is that this will create intermediary parties with this provision in the law, the people who have no work but only political influence will come as exporters. Do you want to grow them or grow the agricultural products? That is my question. I am asking this because I fear about that.

If you want to promote financial cooperatives, and if you want to promote the agriculturists you have to have a basic approach on this problem. That is absent in this law. That is my submission Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We now adjourn for lunch to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at six minutes past fourteen of  
the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED  
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT  
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
BILL  
AND

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED  
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS  
BILL—Contd.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985. This Bill, through which the Authority is being created, is very necessary and the Government has taken a right step at the right time. The export of the agricultural processed food through this Authority will go a long way to help the Government. It will earn foreign exchange and at the same time the industries will also get a chance to progress. This will provide more job opportunities to the people and they will become economically sound. It includes items towards which the Government's attention had not gone earlier. Fruits and vegetables are not being exported, at the moment, to the desired extent. The main reason for this is non-establishment of such institutions as could export these commodities and thereby earn more money for the people of the country. Therefore, such institutions should be organised, may be in the cooperative sector. These should definitely be set up. Cottage industries or other industries should be set up to extract juice from the fruits so that the demand in foreign countries could be met and the country may also be benefited. This applies particularly to mango, orange and apple which can help us in exporting more and more juice. You have made provision for financial assistance to such institutions. This will definitely help in establishing such institutions with whose assistance more and more benefit will accrue. The Indian sweets are also prepared with agricultural produce whether it is milk, 'besan' or any other agricultural product. We should export them also to the maximum. The country will definitely be benefited with this... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Daga is very fond of this item. In different States of India different types of sweets are prepared. For example, Bengal's Resogulla is very famous. It is exported but it should be exported on large scale. Similarly, in Rajasthan, sweets like 'Mawa' and 'Rasmalai' are prepared. Such sweets can be exported

on large scale. Not much attention has been paid towards them. Special steps should be taken in this connection. This will definitely benefit the people here and our trade with foreign countries will also increase. We will be able to export them and thus earn maximum foreign exchange...*(Interruptions)*. Yes, diabetics also eat sweets because these are liked by everyone. Even if someone is sick, he will not be able to resist it. Therefore, this system needs to be further strengthened and we should pay proper attention towards this. In addition, such institutions should also be set up through which people engaged in preparing food products and processing are provided financial assistance. You have proposed a cess at the rate of 0.5 percent to 3.0 percent in the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Cess Bill, 1985. Will the money collected through that cess be utilised in payment of salaries etc. of the staff/officers and for other functions of the Authority or with that money you will provide financial assistance to set up new institutions and take action in promoting the exports. I want that specific provision to this effect should also be made in the Bill.

The bill also provides that Government will provide assistance to the Authority so that it can provide financial help to other people and make arrangements for export of their processed food products. I want that this work should be done on a large scale because in this way we shall be encouraging cottage industry. With better payment, the people will improve the quality of the commodities for export. That will not only fetch maximum foreign exchange to the country, but the people will get employment also. You are aware that in all our villages and townships arrangements are available for preparing many items from agricultural produce. Just now an hon. Member was speaking about potato. He was saying that potato is produced in our country on large scale but that is produced in other countries also. But if we manufacture chips or other items from potatoes then we can earn a lot of profit by exporting them. Similarly, apple chips can also be manufactured and exported. *That will also fetch large profits to us. The chance of these things getting damaged is less whereas the raw materials perish quickly and arrangements for quick transportation have*

to made to supply them early. These chips etc. can be preserved for a long period.

Alongwith it, I want to request that cold storage facilities should be provided in those areas where fruits and vegetables are produced in abundance so that these could be preserved for a considerable period and could be utilised later for processing and exporting. Unless we pay full attention to streamline these arrangements, no scheme can succeed. As shri Sultanpuri just now said, in Himachal Pradesh cold storages for apples should be constructed. I think the farmers will thereby get better price. We are aware that the farmers in those states, where some items are produced in abundance, do not get fair price for the produce. If we are able to preserve that item in cold storage, it will bring more profit both to the farmers as well as to the agricultural product processors. I want that the cess proposed to be levied should be used for strengthening this arrangement. India is well ahead of many countries of the world in the matter of production of fruits and vegetables but at the same time the farmers should also be benefited and for this purpose whatever inputs are required by the farmers should be provided by this Authority. Therefore, unless the Authority pays attention to all these arrangements, the income of the people cannot increase.

Similarly, packing of these materials is also very important. If an item is well packed, is beautifully packed, it fetches better price. If its packing is shabby, it will be sold at lower price. Therefore, in our country training should be imparted in packing also. Only then all our arrangements will function smoothly. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Authority to utilise the money to be received through the cess for streamlining all these arrangements. Only then the purpose with which the Bill has been brought will be achieved. I, therefore, request that these arrangements should be made in a definite way so that the farmers are benefited.

Several hon. Members have suggested that in these institutions representatives of the farmers and cooperatives should be taken. That will definitely go a long way in so far as the protection of the interests of the farmers is concerned. If you do not do

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

this the farmers are not going to benefit. You should, therefore, include the representatives of the farmers and cooperative societies in these institutions.

We also have a huge live-stock in India. The farmers do not get fair price for them also. Therefore, arrangements should be made to ensure that the farmers get fair price of their cattle.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support both the Bill wholeheartedly but if the suggestions I have given to remove the shortcomings *e.g.* to include the representatives of the farmers and the cooperatives in the financial institutions, training in packing etc. are considered and implemented by these Authorities in power way, they will definitely benefit the farmers. I thank you and support the Bills.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to have a statutory authority for the export of agricultural and processed food products. As far as the object of the Bill is concerned, I have no direct quarrel, but I do have same indirect quarrel which I will quickly enumerate.

Firstly Sir, while export of agricultural and processed commodities is definitely necessary, there should be a guarantee that first these products would reach the mass consumers at proper prices, *i.e.* these products would be within the reach of their purchasing capacity. The drive for export should not overlook that aspect, in any case.

As far as the export is concerned, here the Statement of Objects and Reasons says :

“Although the potential for exports of processed food products is good, there have been several constraints inhibiting its growth. The food processing industry is by and large in the small sector using technology of processing and packaging which is outdated.”

Now, this elaboration always makes us afraid, because here is the floodgate for the so called high-tech. not available in our country, which these days is the fad. So, first of all, I would like to state that as far as processed food industry is concerned, it is good that the small scale sector is there. This small scale sector should be helped in a big way, because I do believe that in our country the required R and D would not be lacking. May be due to the absence of proper finances and also proper orientation, training and help to the small sector industry, they have not been able to compete. In any case it is difficult to compete because, after all, the New Economic Order for which we are fighting is still far away. That is why, I would like to submit here that whoever may be the board people, the Government should give us an assurance that the first preference would really be given to the small scale sector itself. And Government should provide proper help for its improvement. If any large scale so called high-tech. is to be introduced in some fields, please for heaven's sake do not land us in a situation wherein we import high-tech. and spend so much foreign exchange which will not be covered even by all this so-called export. This is often our experience and this is also the experience of many third-world countries. Therefore, while the drive for exports within a limited parameter is laudable, these other aspects are also very relevant in our economy today. So, I would like the Minister to express his mind on this.

I would like to make a submission on another matter also. Potatos and some other very popular agricultural goods have been referred to by many of the previous speakers. Naturally I support them, but I do not want to repeat the points. I would like to mention one agricultural produce which may invoke laughter from the Minister, but it is very important for us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Because you are laughing, I cannot resist it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am ready to laugh, and be laughed at. This particular agricultural produce is betel leaf.

If you think that betel leaf has no export potential...

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :**  
There is a lot of export potential for it, *i.e.* to Pakistan.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**  
But I strongly feel that the export potential for betel leaf has not yet been investigated. I believe there are countries which are accustomed to its strong taste. It can be cultivated. It is necessary.

From my own experience I can say this. I come from a betel leaf area. That is my field of work. In the last two years its price has gone down rock bottom. One does not know why. Those who take betel from the shops pay more and more, but as far as peasants are concerned, they are getting less and less. I have heard that it is so because of greater production. Maybe, but I do not know. But there must be some problem occurring between the stage of its production and its reaching the consumer. This should be looked into. In this field, a serious attempt should be made for processing and exporting it. The question should be seriously gone into. In fact, mainly for pleading for the export of betel leaves I rose to speak on this bill. I would like the Minister to take special note of it.

The Minister should take great care to see that in this whole effort does not become a white elephant because of the entry of various multi-nationals. Instead, R and D should be properly improved, and proper finances should be made available to the small scale sector. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

**\*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) :**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the agricultural and processed food products export development authority Bill, 1985. So far many of my learned colleagues have expressed their view on this Bill. In fact this Bill should have been brought in this House some ten or fifteen years ago. However, I am happy that this Bill has

been introduced now and I hope it would encourage our farmers throughout the country. I say that this Bill is a boon to the farmers of our country.

Today farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. Only 10% of the market price is reaching the farmer. The other 90% of the price is going to the merchants. This is because there is no proper marketing facilities for our farmers. In this process the middle men are amassing wealth. Crores of rupees go to the pockets of traders and the farmers are the losers.

The Chairman will be appointed by the Central Government. There is representation from various fields on this statutory authority. But surprisingly there is no representation from the farmers community. I request the hon. Minister to include at least 25% of the members from the farmers community. I also expect a positive reply from our minister in this regard.

In the Schedule several items have been included. The first item includes fruits, vegetables and their products. Fruits are grown abundantly in our country from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. In Karnataka mango, goa, sapota and other fruits are grown. But what are the farmers getting? It is only 10% of the market value. Regarding flowers also the same story is repeated. The grower is getting a meagre amount and the merchant is getting the major chunk of price. This Authority should open cooperative societies to help the farmers in marketing their goods. I also urge upon the Minister to provide storage facilities to the farmers. In every district headquarter there should be cold storage facility.

Packaging and processing has to be done on scientific lines. Modern technology has to be adopted for this. The fruits like mangoes, tomatoes etc. will not get proper rates if they are not preserved properly. These fruits are very useful. Ketchup is prepared from these fruits. In Karnataka we have the Kissan Products factory. But from all these products it is the middle man who is the real beneficiary.

[Shri G. S. Basavaraju]

Many of the fruit growers are being looted by the merchants. These merchants earn crores of rupees by exporting products of fruits.

During droughts thousands of cows are pushed to slaughter houses throughout the country. Slaughtering of cows must be stopped in the whole country. Meat and meat products of sheep, goats, pigs etc. should be processed scientifically. Hygienic methods have to be adopted while processing the meat products. The same procedure should be followed for eggs also. Purchase and sale of eggs also should be through cooperative societies. Market price of an egg is more than 60 paise. But the person who has a poultry gets only 25 paise. Similarly dairy products should be marketed through cooperative societies. Karnataka and Gujarat are popular in the dairy products. The dairy development corporation should come forward to help the farmers with regard to marketing of dairy products. Quality control of dairy products is also a must. During rainy season there would be a sudden increase in the dairy products. Many a times there will be no one to buy ghee. This has to be avoided.

Confectionary, biscuits and bakery products have been included. I am happy about this but unfortunately cocoanut, arecanut and betel leaf etc. have not been included in the schedule. I request the hon. Minister to include these also. In Russia there is a great demand for cocoanut products of India. Therefore it is very essential to maintain a goods standard in producing these products. In Karnataka and other parts of the country honey is being produced in large quantities. But there is no remunerative price. Sugar products also are in demand in the international market. Cooperative societies have to do a lot to encourage bee keeping in our country.

Herbal medicinal plants are abundant in our country. There is one herb in my place whose local name is 'Kosikanigal'. This herb is in great demand in West Germany. It is used in the manufacture of medicine to cure cancer. The farmers have to be appraised about this and they should be encouraged to get the benefit out of such herbs. Home

industry also must be encouraged by offering remunerative prices.

Regarding cess, I have a request to the hon. Minister it should be minimised and the farmers should be encouraged. I also urge upon the Minister to do away with the export duty.

I Thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority Bill that has been brought forward by the Government.

Sir, it is good that the Government thought it fit to bring forward such a Bill, and the experience during the Sixth Five Year Plan was that the targets of exports could not be reached due to different circumstances that had prevailed. And, in the Seventh Plan the Government has been contemplating substantial increases in the export of tea, coffee, tobacco, cashew kernel, processed foods, spices etc., to a great extent. In fact, the present export level is nearly Rs. 217 crores. The Government is expecting to export nearly Rs. 1334 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Similar is the case with the other agricultural processed food products. It is but natural that the Government is contemplating more exports of these products, because, our country being much behind in technology and science, as well as industrial development when compared to several other countries we cannot expect to export machinery, much more so the sophisticated one. But the country being mainly agriculture based, with vast potentialities in regard to cultivable land, fertile land and the irrigated water and the toiling farmers, there is lot of scope for much more increase in the agricultural and other products. With all encouragement to the industrial sector pumping thousands of crores of rupees into it, the earning through export of machinery and transport equipment is hardly Rs. 500 crores while our total export for 1983-84

was of the order of Rs. 9867 crores. That means, it does not constitute even 10 per cent of the total export. So, the best way is to take all precautions and encourage the export arena of agricultural and processed food products, cashew, kernals and spices. They are having more encouraging markets abroad especially USA, Netherlands, Australia, Japan and other countries. In regard to tobacco, instead of leaving it completely in the hands of private trade, if the Government can take up export of tobacco, our earnings will be much more, because there is a lot of cutting down the price by these companies, some of whom are foreign based though their equity was subsequently diluted. Similar is the case in regard to oil-cakes also. In regard to rice, the Government was allowing export of basmati and non-basmati rice. But some time back, the Government has imposed restrictions on it and it is not permitting export of basmati rice only. In fact, our country is having huge buffer stock of food-grains. And there is no fear at all in regard to its availability. In fact, the godowns are full. The Government is finding it difficult to keep the procured foodgrains like paddy, rice and wheat. Under these circumstances, I request the Government to seriously think about it and permit export of fine, superfine varieties of rice also. In fact, it earns more foreign exchange than wheat because the price prevailing in the international market is more favourable to rice than to wheat. Some time back in a meeting of Commissioners of Agricultural Production with the Secretary (Commerice) it was suggested that such a thing should take place and that cultivation of basmati rice which hitherto confined to Jammu and Kashmir, be taken up in a large way in Andhra Pradesh, UP and other parts of the country.

Regarding meat and meat products, there is a great scope for exports. Andhra Pradesh is next in egg production to Punjab. With the starting of an international flight from Hyderabad, we will be in a better position to export these items. We request the Government to provide airconditioned storage facilities for these products to enable us to export these products.

Apart from increasing exports, the main objective of the Authority should be to

collect relevant data from foreign countries. It should have very efficient administrative marketing as well as research wings to advise on the current demand as well as future projections. They should make available this information to the people in all parts of the country through the respective State Governments to see that the best efforts can be made by the State Governments in the matter of production of these items which the Government intend to export and earn precious foreign exchange.

Regarding upgradation of technology, it is true that there is definitely a need to upgrade it but I would suggest that the Government should upgrade it in such a way that it should not go into the hands of these multinationals or very big monopoly companies. The technology should be relevant to the needs of our country and, as far as possible, it should be within the reach of the small scale or the medium scale sectors so that the monopolists do not get the opportunity to monopolise in that field and exploit the farmers.

I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that people from several sectors will be put on this Authority but I am very sorry to say that I do not find any mention about farmers who are solely responsible for raising the food crops or the food products, who are the main people behind the entire efforts. I do not know why the Government has left them. I have proposed an amendment also that from different zones in the country—because in each zone some item will be there for export—let there be representation on this Authority so that justice is done to the farmers. Let not the profit made by exporting these things and by earning foreign exchange go only to the industrialists or the middlemen or the businessmen, let the profit be shared and the benefit percolate to the farmers who are behind the entire efforts. In fact, the Government could have exported large quantity of sugar but because of the shortsighted policies of the Government, because of the denial of the Government in fixing a remunerative cane price, we have to import sugar from abroad recently. Such things should not take place.

The Authority should have some committees also—which I have proposed in

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

my amendment also—such as an executive committee to run the affairs, a production committee which can take care of the production needs, a marketing committee to study thoroughly the marketing needs and to see how best we can achieve the unit value realisation so that our products will get the maximum price from different areas in the world.

The quality of export products should be checked thoroughly, otherwise, the country will get a bad name. It happened so in the case of tobacco when tobacco was exported to China. Those things were sent back and only this year they are again going to place orders. So, let not such things be repeated again which tarnish the image of the country and hamper our exports. With these suggestions I thank you.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Sir, I welcome the Bill and support it. I understand that the imports of our country are increasing and the exports are just at a stagnant stage. Our main products to be exported are agriculture-based products and require a lot of processing, proper marketing and standardisation. Unless that is there, the market world over will not be able to purchase our items. Especially when our Seventh Plan is dependent on our national resources, this is the only sector wherein we can boost our exports and reduce our import, and the trade balance and all other financial stabilisation methods can be put on the right track. According to the Bill it is clearly stated that all the processes whether they are drying, caning, peeling or any other sort of process coming in contact with our agricultural products, make the product 'processed food'. So, when the rules are framed, unless there is a definite indication to the Offices, all the agricultural products, when they are exported, will come under the pervue of processing.

The other thing is—as stated by my hon. friend from the other side—that our products are just rejected because they are not of standard quality. Even in regard to cardamum, coffee, tea, every year we are getting reports that they are rejected. To combat that our sophisticated processing arrangements in the rural areas is a must. In addition to that, when there is flood in

agricultural production—whether it is fruit, cereals, paddy or any other sort of agricultural produce—our farmer is not getting the proper storage, godowns, marketing and processing facilities. And wherever there is such a facility, it is not up to the standard. So, the poor agriculturist who produces more is penalised. To overcome that, our request to the hon. Minister is to have a proper system wherein we can process, store and give additional facilities to the medium and marginal farmers.

Regarding coconut cultivation, Kerala is in soup now. In spite of various requests from the State Governments and the Members of Parliament, a definite assurance is not coming forth. The livelihood of entire agriculturists in this area depends upon the cultivation of the coconut. Each and every household, whether it is having three or four or ten or fifteen coconut trees—is suffering. Without proper yield, the entire economy of the medium agriculturists in the southern States especially in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been shattered. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what exact steps the Government is going to take and what will be the benefits that will be given to the poor agriculturists who are agitating for the past so many months. Last year, during this period the coconut oil price was Rs. 3,500. Now, it is below Rs. 1,500. Since the farmers in those areas are faced with a very grave condition, I would request the hon. Minister to give a categorical statement regarding the price which you are going to give to the agriculturists.

With these words, I once again support the Bill wholeheartedly.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will have to welcome this Bill.

We want that keeping in view the welfare of farmers, only the genuine farmer should be included in the Board. When we go into the composition of the Board, we find that the persons, who have lost Parliament and Assembly elections are appointed as Members of the Board. The Boards should not be utilised for political rehabilitation. It may

be the Tobacco Board or the Cotton Board, you will see that their Members belong either to the ruling party or the opposition parties. I mean to say that actual growers should be given representation on these boards, which should work for the benefit of the farmers who cultivate and grow the crops. We want such type of arrangement. There are many Boards like Tobacco Board, Cotton Corporation etc., but none of them thinks about the welfare of farmers. They all think on commercial basis. This board should not be like other boards. We have been told that a board is to be set up for the export of certain agricultural products, because at present private parties are exporting them. Now, I come to fruit juice. You will find that in May and June, the price of mangoes in Andhra Pradesh is Re. 1 per Kg whereas in Delhi it is Rs. 3 per Kg. There ought to be some parity between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays. Today, potato growers are facing starvation in Uttar Pradesh and areas adjacent to Nagpur. Tomatoes are being sold at 75 paise per Kg at the places near Nagpur. Sometimes, the farmer feels like distributing them free of cost among people in the city and sometimes he utilises them as fodder for his cattle. I would like to suggest that tomato sauce may be produced and exported. We know that a bottle of tomato sauce costs Rs. 7 whereas tomato contents in it are worth Re. 1 only. Who is pocketing Rs. 6? The empty bottle might be costing 50 paise. A packet of potato chips, containing potatoes worth 10 paise, is sold at Rs. 2. What are its reasons? Similar is the position in respect of many other items. The difference between the prices of articles produced by a farmer and the articles manufactured therefrom goes up by 20 times and sometimes 50 times. It is not known whether the farmer is benefited or not in growing maize, but a shopkeeper installs a pop corn machine and earns Rs. 100 out of 1 Kg. of maize. I do not know the Hindi equivalent of pop corn, but in Telugu it is called Pailalu. What are its reasons? The grower is subjected to exploitation. This Board is being set up in order to save him from exploitation. That is why we welcome it. In foreign countries articles made in our country are sold at very high prices. Priyapachhadi of Warangal is famous not only in Delhi but in foreign

countries also. Such articles should be brought under it. We know that scarcity of water is increasing. Mango and Spota trees do not require much water. They should be stored in sufficient quantity. Potatoes, tomatoes, oranges and managoes should be stored in sufficient quantity and should be brought under the purview of the Board, and in the event of a bumper crop the pulp and juice thereof should be exported to foreign countries. Today, a persons, who gets an export licence, becomes millionaire within a very short period but land holding of the farmer, who cultivates them, comes down from 2 acres to one acres and from one acre to half acre and in the end he is compelled to migrate to a city and ply cycle-rickshaw. It is a very good step that efforts will be made to eliminate the middlemen through the proposed export board.

Tomato is a perishable commodity. It starts rotting the next day. Storage facility should be provided on hire for it with the Marketing Committee's funds. Potato can last for one to two months. Therefore, cold storage facility should be provided for perishable goods so that they can be sold at a time when the prices are higher.

Sir, you are also aware that poultry farm is a big business in Andhra Pradesh, but the farmers running this business are suffering losses. Eggs are exported from there to Delhi as well as Dubai and Arab countries. But if the traders from Bombay fix the price of an eggs at 30 paise, the poultry farm people are ruined and they suffer heavy losses. They depend on Bombay businessmen who export eggs to foreign countries. Since you are setting up the Export Board, you should purchase the entire stock of eggs. We can make egg powder also. We have seen in foreign countries that omlette is ready within one minute. They prepare it from the powder instead of eggs. Eggs of Andhra Pradesh, potatoes of Uttar Pradesh and Basmati rice of Punjab are famous. You should pay special attention towards them. The prices of paddy and cotton have gone down, but the prices of cloth have not fallen. The reason is that the middlemen are exploiting the farmers. You can stop this exploitation through this Board provided it functions honestly. A friend has drawn attention towards 'Vijay Masoori' and

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

'Khichari'. Biryani and Khichari of Hyderabad are famous. The quality of rice is so good that its sight has a satiating effect. Permission for the export to foreign countries is not given as they are the items of local consumption. The hon. Minister is aware of this as he is connected with Hyderabad.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will come. When you invite us, we will come there.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : All of you will be invited on the occasion of my daughter's marriage and Biryani will be served to you.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Bagare Bagan is available in Hyderabad.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are right. Very good non-Vegetarian food is available in Hyderabad. Pigs should also be exported as its meat is in great demand there. You can also set up pig farms. Mutton can be exported after dehydrating it. Eggs, hens and pigs can be exported. With these words I thank you for giving me time and conclude my speech.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the requirement of foreign exchange and deficit in our foreign trade, I feel that the objects of the Bill become more comprehensive and urgent. You are setting up this authority with a definite purpose. Nobody has any objection to it. I would like to point out that since the Processed Food Export Promotion Council is not target oriented, it has not been able to make achievement to the desired extent.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

I would like to submit that there is need to make it target oriented. We will have to identify new fields of export. Till now we have restricted our supplies to traditional areas or countries. There is great potential in Gulf countries and Western European countries. If efforts are made

to export our products to these countries, we can get a very vast market. A number of competitors are entering this field gradually. Therefore, quality control will have to be maintained constantly. You have made a provision, but there is no such clause in it under which you can maintain its quality. I, therefore, request you to think over this matter also. Besides, certain new items should also be included into it because it is possible that some other countries may like to enter the field of our traditional items. If we do not explore new items, we will experience difficulty.

15.00 hrs.

Apples in considerable quantity get damaged in our region every year. In U.P., considerable quantity of raw mangoes gets damaged at the time of mango crop. The same is the position in respect of potato crop. All these things are required to be looked into.

You have made a mention about giving representation to fruit and vegetable growers on this Board. In our country growers of Coconut and many other items have a very strong lobby and they manage to get representation on these Boards by raising a hue and cry. I want that some such arrangements should be made to include people representing each area or item in these Boards so that they can safeguard their interests.

Sir, I am not against introduction of new technology in our country. But I feel that in the name of new technology or joint venture big persons may enter this field. Being a small scale industry thousands of persons are in employment there. According to my information many big persons want to enter this field. I simply want that in the name of new technology and joint venture big persons may not be able to enter this field and corner the entire benefit because in this Bill I do not see any provision to check such possibilities. I request you to ensure this thing so that interests of persons working in small scale industries may not be harmed. Besides, you have not made clear in the Bill what would be its net-work through which you propose to provide subsidy, etc., to the people. You have not made it clear how

you are going to promote the growers and through whom you are going to give assistance to the manufacturers; you have not said anything in detail on all these points.

I hope you would clarify the points raised by me in your reply and pay attention to these aspects. With these words, I welcome the intention of the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985 and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985. A number of hon. Members spoke at length on the prices of agricultural products and they also touched the production aspect. We see that the production does not increase significantly because agricultural products do not fetch remunerative prices. If in a particular year, the production of a commodity goes up, it leads to marketing problem and the prices crash due to non-availability of timely marketing facility. Therefore, I support the Agricultural Products Export Bill brought forward in the House.

First of all, I want to draw your attention to butter which is a milk product. Last year, about 3,000 tonnes of butter was put in storage in Maharashtra and this year too, another 4,000 tonnes of butter is expected to be added to it. That means, we have 7,000 tonnes of butter in storage, the value of which comes to about Rs. 15 crores. On the other hand, we are importing edible oil worth about Rs. 1600 crores, whereas we do not have any marketing facility for our indigenous pure ghee. Similarly, according to research work carried out in America on wheat-bran, we can get 15 to 20 per cent edible oil from wheat bran. I want that an industry for processing wheat bran should be set up in our country also. Through this process, we can have a production of about 7 lakh tonnes in the developing countries.

We grow sugarcane in abundance in our Maharashtra State, but Government have imported sugar worth Rs. 800 crores. Since the production of sugarcane in our State is

much more, there is need for opening more sugar mills. We have sought permission to set up 52 sugar mills in the State, but the Government have neither granted the permission so far nor have relaxed the policy. Therefore, I request that permission for setting up these mills may be granted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, likewise, there has been increase in the production of wheat and also of its buffer stock which is of the order of over 32 million tonnes. Therefore, Government should give permission for opening more flour mills in this sector too.

I am sure, that the Bill brought forward by you will fulfil all these aspirations and will help in pushing up the exports and framing a better policy for internal consumption. This corporation is doing a good job in the field of providing loans. Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra have done well and we have over Rs. 981 crores as deposits. We want to set up processing industry through these banks, but Government have not given permission for that. The Government should grant permission for this purpose to enable us to solve the problems faced by the food industry.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Chairman, while supporting this Bill, I should like to have replies to my points from the Minister.

Before we export our products, the Government should make sure that the people of India should first get good because in our country we are not getting enough food for our people and the Government knows that 51% of the population are below poverty line. It means they are not able to get the food they need and our planning should be made in such a way that what we need in the country must be ensured first before we export. Otherwise, our people will be very much in trouble. Just now we are thinking that we have enough food and that we can export. But in practice, our people are not at all getting food. In Delhi itself, many essential commodities and foodstuffs are very scarce and their prices are going up day by day. So, the Go. rn-

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

ment should first ensure food to our people and it should be good food. We must ensure this before we export. For instance, good variety of fish or meat or eggs are not available and perhaps 70% of our people are getting only poor food, because they cannot afford to take good food. So, the Government should not boast that such and such item is exported while our people are starving.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : But we have lot of fruit and food which is going waste. That has to be processed and exported.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : That is occasional. But we have to see that we produce sufficient quantity of sugar. Government exports sugar at less price and we are paying more price in the country for sugar than the export price that we are getting. We do not know our food requirements and we are exporting food. So, the Government should first ensure that our people get what they need. The Government should know how much milk per day our people need and what is the per capita consumption in India. That should also be kept in mind. Otherwise, we will become a laughing-stock if we export our foodstuffs to foreign countries when we ourselves are starving here. I request the hon. Minister to give full details as to how much foodstuffs we are in need of, staple food and good food for all the people. Only after satisfying our requirements, he can think of export. I think, Government is in trouble because of their own failure and somehow they want to get money. They are depending on foreign money and so, the country's food should go to fetch that money! While it is encouraging for the farmers, it is not encouraging for the whole country because there are a number of people living below the poverty line who want food and whose food needs must be met. Government should give a guarantee that all Indians will get food. Only after that, they should think of getting our foodstuffs exported.

[Translation]

\*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO  
(Chikballapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

welcome the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985. This is a good Bill which intends to encourage the farmers of our country. Hence I am happy to support the Bill. While speaking on the Bill I have some important suggestions to offer for the kind consideration of our Government.

Once upon a time there was shortage of food grains in our country. But due to the hard work of our late and sincere efforts of our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi we were able to attain self sufficiency in agricultural produce. In addition, we are exporting food grains to various countries.

At this juncture, unfortunately the farmers are not happy in our country. They are not getting good return for their produce. In our country more than 70% of the population are agriculturists. This Bill intends to give a new turn to promote export of agricultural and processed food products.

This Bill is a very well planned Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such an excellent Bill in this august House. But we have to take the responsibility helping the farmers to get remunerative prices. It is the farmers who sweat and produce agricultural products. The consumers buy these products. Today neither the farmer nor the consumer is benefited. Both of them are exploited by the middle man. It is the merchants, traders and other middlemen who are enjoying the fruits. This has to be put to an end immediately.

Sir, I was surprised to see the constitution of the Authority. Planning Commission has its representation. Members of Parliament have been included in this Authority. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has got representation. But unfortunately the farmer has been axed. There is no representation of farmers in this Authority. I earnestly request the hon. Minister to include farmers also in the Authority.

It is very important to be honest and to maintain a very high quality control if we have to promote export of agricultural

and processed food products. Packaging and Processing should be done using the latest technology. Quality certification and unifying the existing inspection of the products are also very important. The Bill has sufficient scope to maintain quality control. In addition to this attractive advertisements should be given about our products in the international market. There will be greater demand in the international market for our products only when we maintain the quality.

I am a farmer. I know the difficulties of a farmer. I too grow agriculture products. I have the first hand bitter experience of low price that is offered to a farmer. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to set up cooperative societies throughout the country to help the farmers to get remunerative prices. These societies will avoid the middleman automatically.

The farmers should get all encouragement to go for hybrid variety. Then only they can produce more grains. The farmers should be properly apprised of the benefits of hybrid variety. Our Government has to take this responsibility and it should supply hybrid seeds to all the villagers.

I am not against levy. But Sir, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to put a very meagre levy. Then only the farmers can be inspired. In fact, our Government's policy is to help the poor farmers of our country. I hope that the hon. Minister will do the needful in this regard to reduce the levy. I thank you for allowing me to give some suggestions and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir, at the outset I would certainly like to express my gratitude to the hon. Members for the interesting and useful contribution that they have made to the debate. Very useful suggestions have also been made and certainly they would receive the earnest consideration by the Government.

But I would certainly like to add that

for the first time this Authority is being set up. This Authority is being set up with all the good intentions of helping not only the exports, but also ensuring that we produce more in this country and we export in such a fashion that we get more added value because so far we have not been getting added value. We have been exporting in bulk and what the importing countries were doing was that they were packaging and selling them and making profits which should have gone to the exporting countries.

Sir, at the initial stage when I introduced the Bill I said that export of agricultural products is around 25% of our total export. There are enormous opportunities for enlarging the scope of these exports and particularly of added value exports, so that we get more foreign exchange and the return to our people is also more. Naturally with the added value exports, when the return value will be more, there will be more prosperity for those who are really responsible for producing these commodities.

There is a scope for rapid development of horticultural products, meat, meat products, poultry and poultry products, processed livestock products and vegetables. But here food, I would certainly like to mention that all the Hon. Members who have spoken have mentioned about the quality control. Certainly it is very necessary that we should pay more attention to the quality control and the main purpose of this Authority is to ensure the quality control and also to ensure sustained export in added value form.

I would also like to make it very clear that this Authority is an agency for ensuring the exports in added value form. Really speaking, for agricultural products there are different Boards, different Committees and they have to look into this problem. We have to improve the quality of the products. We have to improve the quality of the vegetables. We have to improve the quality of the fruits. We have to improve the quality of the meat and meat products. Because unless we meet the quality, they will not be acceptable to the importing countries. For instance, recently what has happened about the meat exports? Quite a few countries in the Middle East have stopped importing our meat on the plea that the meat is not

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]  
of good quality. Besides the hygienic conditions under which the meat is processed are not of their standard. Therefore, we have suffered losses on this account and I am sure this authority will immediately take steps to ensure that this sort of complaints are totally eliminated so that our exports are acceptable to the importing countries.

Coming to quality control, as I said, we are naturally very keen that the quality control should be the basic thing because unless we enforce the quality control in all our exports and export products and items, even if they may be value added items, they will not be acceptable to the importing countries because of their high standard of hygienic conditions and the way they want things to come to their countries.

I would like to mention that the world trade in fresh fruits is about 20 million tonnes while India exports only 16,500 tonnes accounting for only 0.10%. But we produce so much of fruits in the country. For instance, the hon Members said about apples. We have got very good apples in this country. We have got very good mangoes in this country. My hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh has gone there. Not even the important mango, *Pedda Rasalu* mango is exported. Similarly, I would like to mention that the world meat exports are of the order of 13.5 million tonnes while India's exports is only 55,000 tonnes which account for 0.4%. So this is the position and the Authority is being established only to ensure that the exports are increased and are increased in such a fashion that they are acceptable to the importing countries.

Our exports of most of the agricultural products during the last few decades are mainly in bulk and I have said that we fail to get the advantage of value added if we export in the bulk, whether it is tea a coffee or fruits or meat, whatever it is and unless we have the value added things, then only we get a better return and they will be acceptable. To day everybody wants that it should be in a packaged form so that the moment they open the packet, it is available for them for putting it on the table. Then value-added things will not only increase the exports but also will result in higher value

realisation ranging from 30 to 40 per cent which in the total exports will be a very substantial sum and they will add to our foreign exchange earnings. Similarly, the packaging and value added exports is one of the objects of this Authority, as I said.

Many hon. Members have mentioned about addition in the schedule of the export items. This schedule is not the last word. They can always be added or they can be increased as required according to the demand from other countries and even it will not be necessary to come to the Parliament for this purpose because the schedule can be changed and added at any time.

Some of the hon. Members have laid special stress on the marketing survey and I think it is very necessary and the Authority will have to do this, in collaboration and co-operation with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Trade Development Authority which are two agencies which are already doing this kind of work not only for this country but also for some of the foreign countries and they have expertise available with them. So this Authority will certainly take advantage of their co-operation and assistance and it will be possible to fix our target markets and also to find out what quantities, what qualities and what types are required in different markets of Africa, Asia, Europe and America and accordingly we will make our plan for exports from year to year basis.

Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member who expressed doubt that the agriculturists will suffer on this account and the middleman will take advantage. I think when they will get the added value and the exports increase certainly there will be more earnings for the agriculturists and they will get more rate than what they are getting at present. The added value may range from 20 to 40 per cent.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It will also provide more employment.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Certainly it will add to the economy of the country and provide more opportunities for employment. I would also like to assure the hon. Lady Member sitting opposite



[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

work. Sir, I have already mentioned about the juice.

Now, Sir, I quite agree that the Research and Development is a very important aspect and the authority would certainly pay special attention to this and, as I said, in the initial stages that not only the authority itself out we will take the advantage of expertise and experience gained by the Institute of International Trade and the Trade Development Authority. But it is a fact that this authority is meeting the long-felt need and actually the benefits which are likely to flow in due course will be appreciated by the hon. Members who have already made a very useful contribution. It is a fact that the agricultural prices have not kept pace with the industrial products and this is the phenomenon all over the world. Now, perhaps the prices of our sugar, prices of our wheat and prices of our other commodities are much higher than they are prevailing in the international markets.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not agricultural commodities.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Even in the case of our wheat, the prices are more. Now, for instance, an hon. Member mentioned about the coconuts. In the first instance, the coconuts have not been exported. At the moment, the coconut prices that are prevailing in the country are much higher than the coconut prices in the other countries.

Sir, this authority will be the regulating organisation and not actually the exporting organisation because it would regulate and ensure that the exports which are made or the exports which are organised in such a fashion that the quality control is ensured and sustained export is there and genuine products are exported. We do not want that with the first consignment which the importing country may receive they should say that we are not going to take the second consignment because the consignments are not according to their specification or according to their standards.

Sir, it is a fact that our trade balance has shown some adverse trend. But the

problem is that our bulk items of import are POL, edible oil, sugar, fertilizers, etc. and they account for more than 50 per cent of our total imports. Another 10 per cent of our total imports are tied up to AID. So, hardly one-third of the imports are controlled by us, for our purposes and there also a major portion goes to the capital goods which are being imported for the time being.

Now, I quite agree with the hon. member that first we have to ensure that our people get the necessary food to eat and this is the reason why whenever we decide on an export plan, consultations are held with the Ministries of Agriculture and Civil Supplies and only when these two Ministries declare that those items are available in surplus, we export. For instance, Basmati rice is an item which is not normally consumed by our people. It is under OGL and everybody can export it. As far as other rice is concerned, unless and until we get the clearance from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Civil Supplies that surplus stocks are available for export, then only it will be exported and not otherwise.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH (Pilibhit) : You have spoken about basmati rice. Last time, when this export was made, the rice was rejected as the quality of the rice exported was not good and all the ships were returned. Therefore, will you formulate a scheme for exercising quality control so that our items of agricultural products which are exported are not rejected ? Since, the basmati rice exported last time was rejected, we are getting a very low price for basmati rice.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I think, right from the very beginning, I have been stressing on the quality control and this applies not only to Basmati rice, but to all exports. Unless we apply the quality control, it would not be possible for us to export or to make the other countries accept our exported items.



[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

to see that the farmers are given proper representation. They can be given proper representation through the State Governments as well as directly by the Central Government, in addition to whatever representation they may possibly by chance get through the various other organizations which would be affiliated to such an Authority. So, it is not a satisfactory for us to be told that in the years to come, in the light of experience, if representation is found to be necessary, it would be provided. What would happen? It would be 6, 7, or 12 years before another Bill is brought before the House. Then it would be possible to do it. To say that the Ministers of those days would be looking after the interests of the kisans, is not a satisfactory approach at all to this kind of a problem.

I am making this observation not only for the information of the present Minister, but also of the whole of the Administration. It is a continuing factor. Generally speaking, every official is not pro-kisan or pro-agriculturist. Therefore, would like Government to take this exhortation of mine to heart.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** I have taken note of the views of this senior hon. Member. Certainly, his advice will always carry weight with us.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Gholap, do you press your amendment?

**SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :** I do not press them.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Does Shri Gholap have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

The amendments were, by leave,  
withdrawn.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is.

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clauses 5 to 8. There are no amendments to Clauses 5 to 8. The question is :

"That Clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clause 9. Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not here. The question is :

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now Clause 10. Mr. Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil is not here; Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not present; Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil is also not here.

The question is :

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clause 11. Shri Anoop Chand Shah—not present. The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clause 12. Shri Anoopchand Shah—not present. The question is :

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clauses 13 to 15. There are no amendments to Clauses 13 to 15. The question is :

"That Clauses 13 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 15 were added to the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clause 16. Shri

E. Ayyapu Reddy—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 17 and 18. There are no amendments. The question is :

“That Clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17 and 18 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 19. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil—not present. Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clause 20. The question is :

“That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 21. Shri Anoopchand Shah—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 22. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh—not present. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 23. Shri

Ramashray Prasad Singh—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 24. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh—not present. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 25 to 34. The question is :

“That Clauses 25 to 34 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 34 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I would like to make a few remarks. I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister on this very constructive proposition that he has

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

placed before the House. He would go down in our legislative history as the father of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. I am glad that this Authority is being established now.

But the pity is the Planning Commission has a very poor idea of it. Possibly it has been persuaded against its own will. That is why it has placed only a small amount of funds at its disposal. It is high time that our farmers are encouraged to take to the production of fruits, and the fruits trees, are flood resistant as well as draught resistant. More and more mangoes and various other kinds of fruits should have to be developed and they can be developed on areas which are not dependant upon too much of surface water. They can draw water from below, the earth, because they have very deep root system and a small country like Bulgaria makes huge profits by exporting roses and rose water. In ancient times our Mughals also developed this rose culture and various kinds of *attars* were developed. All these can be developed provided we develop this garden culture in our country. Once we develop that, we need quality control. And this Authority would help our farmers to get better prices, higher incomes from their agriculture and as my hon. friend has already said—the Minister—it would provide employment for a large number of our people, an ever increasing number of people in various processes of what is known as the fashioning of agricultural production for the market. Therefore, I sincerely hope that the Government will pay very much greater attention than what has been envisioned by the Planning Commission. And, this Authority would help to create one of the strongest possible bases for our *kisans* as well as our employment seeking young people. Thank you.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I would certainly like to say that the wise words spoken by the hon. Member would carry weight with us and surely what he has said has to be borne in mind by the Government and such advice and words of wisdom are very rarely heard and therefore I assure the hon. Member that with respect and with all humility, I have noted what he

has said, and the remarks he has made, and certainly the Government will be benefited by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 3. Amendment No. 1 by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy. The hon. Member is absent. Amendment No. 2 to Clause 4 is also by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 3, 4, 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3, 4, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.