

दिया था। जिसका कोई खास प्रसर नहीं हुआ परंतु जब पूरे राज्य में श्री लाल डेंगा के दो संदेश कैसेट के माध्यम से खुले ग्राम सुनाए जा रहे हैं। इस संदेश का सोलह पेजी पुस्तिका बनवाकर उसकी पन्द्रह हजार प्रतियां हाल में बांटी गईं। इस प्रकार छोटे स्वार्थ के कारण श्री लाल डेंगा का अप्रत्यक्ष इस्तेमाल कर उनको राजनीतिक पुनर्जीवन देना क्या मिजोरम और राष्ट्र के दूरगामी हित में है ?

अतः, मैं सरकार से इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने और इस प्रचार को बंद कराने की मांग करता हूँ।

12.47 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1984-85 — CONTD.

(i) Ministry of Education and Culture—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education and Culture. We were in the voting stage.

I shall now put cut motion No. 30 of Shri A.K. Roy to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Department of Education’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish public schools and to have one type of education in the country.] 30

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other cut motions moved to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 31 to 37, 50 to 80, 99 to 106 and 140 to 283 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 24 to 27 relating to the ‘Ministry of Education and Culture’.”

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Culture
voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984	Amount of Demand for Grant vote by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
24.	Department of Education . . .	67,50,000	3,37,48,000
25.	Education	69,57,82,000	5,40,000
26.	Department of Culture	3,36,57,900	16,82,85,000
27.	Archaeology	1,90,83,000	9,54,17,000

12.49 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1984-85—(Contd.)

(ii) Ministry of Commerce

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which 5 hours have been allotted.

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

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be

put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the 'Ministry of Commerce'."

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.}

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
10.	Ministry of Commerce	44,45,000	..	2,22,25,000	..
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	110,45,05,000	86,77,50,000	552,25,25,000	433,87,50,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	58,52,02,000	31,84,22,000	292,60,12,000	159,21,11,000

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN
(Alleppey) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,
this year's Annual Report on Commerce says that :

"India's export performance has been creditable insofar as it has made the best of a difficult international economic situation".

The report says that :

"In sharp contrast with the phenomenal expansion in international trade during the quarter century from 1950 to 1975, world trade increased at an average rate of about 5 per cent per annum from 1975 to 1979, 1.5 per cent in 1980, remained stagnant in 1981 and declined in 1982. In this context, it is worth noting that our export earnings increased by 16.3 per cent in 1981-82 and by 13.2 per cent in 1982-83."

It further says, that :

"...exports during the period April-December, 1983, were Rs. 6,858.3 crores, which were 12.1 per cent higher than the level of Rs. 6,118.4 crores during the corresponding period of the preceding year."

* * * * *

"At the 'same time' during April-December, 1983, imports are placed at Rs. 10,416.5 crores which were 2.3 per cent higher as compared to a level of Rs. 10,1718.3 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year."

So, the Jubilant Commerce Ministry says :

"Consequently, there has been reduction in the trade deficit from

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

Rs. 4,060 crores during April-December, 1982, to Rs. 3,558 crores during April-December, 1983."

It is commendable. Is our programme a commendable one? Our import of oil has come down substantially. The report says :

"It is expected that production in 1983-84 would be 26.2 million tonnes. As a result, the relative share of POL in India's total imports declined from 42 per cent in 1980-81 to 39 per cent in 1982-83 and, on the basis of provisional data, to 33 per cent during the first eight months of the current financial year. The value of net POL imports declined from Rs. 4978 crores in 1981-82 ; to Rs. 4441 crores in 1982-83 ; it is expected to decline further and is estimated to be in the range of Rs. 3,600 crores in 1983-84."

So, a substantial reduction in oil import is there. We are also exporting crude oil which, according to the Ministry, is fetching Rs. 1,023 crores. I do not know whether this export of crude oil is a prudent policy because it is estimated all over the world that the reserves of oil at present will not be sufficient. It is calculated that it will last for 20 years. We are exporting a non-renewable raw material—crude. There is a saying in our place that the seed itself is milled for the feed. So, for bringing down the trade gap, we are exporting crude oil. But, even then we could not actually show the beneficial results ; in the trade gap, of course, there is some reduction. But you take into consideration as to how much was exported in 1977-78. In that year it was valued at Rs. 5,407 crores but in 1982-83 it rose to Rs. 8,834 crores. What about the imports? The import in 1977-78 was worth Rs. 6,020 crores. Now, it has risen to Rs. 14,359 crores. A Exhorbitant increase is there on the import side whereas, on the export side, we could not show a remarkable

difference in spite of our reduction in the import of oil.

That means we have not actually fared well as has been claimed by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many un-important items are being imported and further concessions in respect of imports have been announced. There is further relaxation in respect of import of new technology. Of course, new technology is required but the points is in what sectors. All these things have to be taken in consideration. To what I will come later. The point is unnecessary items are being imported. What is the necessity of importing synthetics. You are allowing imports of chemicals and alloy steel whereas these industries are facing crisis and are demanding ban on those items. You have allowed import of Australian wool tops which will make 5000 workers working in this industry unemployed. I would like to know what is the necessity of importing wheat? Last year we had a good crop and this year too we are going to have a bumper crop of 144 million tonnes. If we are able to properly procure wheat in our country then there is no necessity of import of wheat. I would like to say that you are following the policy of saving the landlords in this country.

What is the fate of our farmers? Are they getting remunerative prices? You are prepared to give more to the American farmers but you are not prepared to give a little more to your own farmers. Their condition is worse. The condition of the workers is worse. The export of manufactured goods, textiles, machinery, chemicals, etc. has come down. Although Soviet Union has purchasing textile worth Rs. 5000 crores, hand-made carpets and other items yet there is decline in exports.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, ours is a country of rich resources. If proper planning is there

we can export very many items to other countries. In 1947 our share in the world market was 2.91 per cent but now it has declined to .4 per cent in 1981. According to the Indian Export Organisation in 11 countries we have no place at all. In 70 countries only to the tune of 1 per cent.

In 11 countries, two per cent ; in 12 countries more than 2 per cent ; it is 10 per cent in 7 countries and 5 per cent in 3 countries. There is 43 per cent growth in 5 countries. This is our share. A country with rich resources if we do planning properly, we can export more. But what is our share ? It is not correct to say that we have increased our exports and our performance creditable. It is not so. Our trade with East European countries is more than 26 per cent ; but how much material you are importing from these countries ? They are buying more than 26 per cent of your exportable items but how much you are buying ? You are reluctant to buy from these countries. You are still relying on the capitalist market. A policy of protectionism is being adopted by these countries. You yourself have said about it in this report. Because of their stiff protectionist policy many of our items are unable to enter into those markets, especially, the capitalist market. But still you are buying only from these capitalist markets. About that you are very much particular.

There is too much of discrimination. I will tell you how in regard to various items you are actually discriminating the socialist countries.

Now, what is the attitude of Government in regard to industries when lakhs and lakhs of workers are depending on ? Take for example Coir, Jute, Tobacco, Handloom, Rubber and Cashew. What happens ? In all these industries you are actually trying to protect the interests of the monopoly houses on the big traders. In Jute, 6 or 7 jute barons are actually controlling the entire business.

In the West Bengal Assembly a unanimous resolution was passed about nationalisation of this industry. But what is the result of that ? There is not much improvement taking place. In the jute industry they are not prepared to spend the profits that they earn for rejuvenation of the industry or for proper modernisation and so on. When 2½ lakhs workers were on strike what did the Central Government do ? What is it that they did to help these poor workers ? Nothing. At last, the Chief Minister of West Bengal intervened and how a settlement has been reached. But will you throw the benefits of that settlement to the workers in the other States as well ? Did the Central Government take any interest ? No, you have not cared for that at all.

Now, what is the rate of the workers ? Why are they suffering ? What is your role in that ? You say, we want more and more exports. But this is all for human being after all. When lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering what are you doing about it ? In this strike the Central Government could not intervene properly to help them. Now this Nationalisation question is there. The spokesman of the Reserve Bank of India has stated that the profits of the jute manufacturers are not actually being shown in their Accounts ; there is mismanagement and there are malpractices. But what is the Government doing about it ? We don't know anything. The Central Government will not be able to do anything against the big business magnates in the country. What have you done for workers ? Their number which was 3½ lakhs previously has come down to 2½ lakhs now. You allowed one lakh of people to get retrenched. The jute manufacturers did not do any modernisation. The workers' work load has increased tremendously. Our export market is declining because not much improvement has taken place. Previously we were exporting 70 per cent of our products but now it is only 30 per cent.

The consumption of the internal market is 70%. That is why I say that

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

any improvement of the jute industry is possible only if the nationalisation of the industry takes place immediately. That is what the entire people in West Bengal are demanding. But the Centre is not prepared to accept that.

Now, coming to the rubber industry, you are saying that we have to import rubber to meet the internal demand because there is substantial gap between the production and demand. On the question of demand there is dispute. But I want to know who decides the quantum of demand of this item. Meeting was held for this purpose. What I understand is that the Rubber Board has objected to the quantum decided. But still they decided the quantum of rubber to be imported. I want to know how much quantity of rubber products you have imported. Have you exceeded even the quantum of import that was decided ?

One more point I want to clarify. If there is a gap between the demand and supply, you have to import the item. But why should you reduce the duty on that item ? I fail to understand the logic behind this. It has been said that from 83% of duty on rubber, it has been reduced to 13% or 35%. This is what some people have said. Nobody knows the fact. Will you kindly tell us how much exactly you have reduced the duty on this item ? Moreover, what is the necessity of reducing the duty ? Is it to help the big magnets of the rubber manufacturers ?

Sir, edible oil is consumed by common people. To meet the growing demand of this items, you have imported edible oil. After the international prices for this item had gone up, you increased the price of the abroad of imported items and sold it in the internal market. You have not bothered about the price increase in the country. For the common people, you will not do anything but for the big people in the country, you will reduce the duty. In the case of edible oil you increased the price. You have no guilty conscience

for that. You are pursuing such a policy.

Now, with regard to Coir Industry, raw material prices are going up. About five lakh workers are depending on the coir industry. The Kerala Government in collusion with the Centre is trying to withdraw the Husk Control order. Yesterday, there was a demonstration before the Kerala Government Secretariat by 10,000 coir workers demanding that the husk Control Order should not be withdrawn. Now the Commerce Minister would say that it is not under his control.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : But the Government is there.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: But there is no coordination, I have got a reply from the Commerce Minister saying "taking into consideration everything, we are fixing the prices of export products and they are not going to withdraw husk control order". But at the same time, in the Governor's address in the Kerala Assembly, there was a mention about the withdrawal of Husk Control Order. So, there is no coordination. The Ministry at the Centre is giving permission for its withdrawal. The Coir Board has suggested that the floor price of coir products should be increased by 5% to 15%. We have suggested this in the Coir Board meeting and Board sent the proposal. Although the floor price was raised by 5% to 15%, yet I would like to point out that took 3½ months before a decision was taken. But that is not enough because raw material prices are increasing day by day. You are not prepared to control the prices of raw materials needed for the coir industry. But simultaneously you are trying to mechanise the industry in the name of 100 per cent export-oriented industry. But this will affect the small and medium scale units where lakhs of workers are mainly engaged and depending on their livelihood.

And that is now in the court. We the trade union people have gone to the court, because it is against the decision of the Coir Board. The Minister will say that it is a thing of the past. But it is still hanging above our heads. Any moment it can do harm. But what is the Government of India doing to help these poor 5 lakh workers, of whom 4 lakhs are women? They are suffering. What are the welfare measures which you have taken so far for these workers?

Also, the amount allotted in the 6th Plan is going to lapse, because there is no matching contribution from the State Government. There is no amount. But when you are asking for a matching grant, it means the amount is going to lapse because your State Government has no money. Then, in the next Seventh plan you can say that coir does not require so much of money and reduce the amount.

Modernization in handlooms means improvement of the handlooms. If that is done, we can face any competition any other source. No mechanization is needed. The entire industry in Kerala is unanimous over it. But the Centre wants to impose mechanization. What is required is improving of looms.

Now about tobacco. Yesterday, there was a discussion here. Every year, the farmers have to come and seek your help. At the proper moment nothing will be done. When they have sold out all their material low grade tobacco a major portion of it, for Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 2, the Government takes a decision. Why can it not be done from the beginning of the season? You can take a decision and ask for things to be purchased, if there is an agency? It is not actually necessary to purchase very much but the traders would understand that there is an agency to help, they will come toward to purchase. So far, it is not there. They are agitating for 2 or 3 years. But so far, no decisions has been taken with regard to the Trade Wing of the Tobacco Board, suggested

by the study group which was appointed by the Central Government. An immediate decision is required. Otherwise, next year also farmers will be looted like anything. You have to come to their rescue. They have asked only for Rs. 1.25 crores for the formation of a Trade Wing in the Tobacco Board. Now, the immediate thing is to enter the market.

Just now Rs. 10 crores have been allotted to the State Trading Corporation; and they may purchase—I do not know. But much of the produce is sold out for a paltry sum. The problem is, how to help? In tobacco also, mechanization is there. I do not know what this Government is doing in the name of technology. One machine will throw out 45,000 people. Two lakhs of people are dependent on this industry. Time and again, we have made the request, but the machine is working. Already, 6,000 people are out. When I asked a question here, they said that only 1800 would be affected, but thousands are going to be out. How are you going to give them alternative employment? That is what I fail to understand.

I can understand that new technology is required in certain sector; but in which sectors? You have to decide this, and then provide them alternative employment. In a country where unemployment is mounting, if you are going to mechanize industries in such a way, what will be the result?

I do not know whether it is correct, but when I had been to Madras, I was told that 5 sophisticated machine for match making are already imported in Madras. I do not know. Three years back, there was a proposal. We then went and met the Prime Minister, the Planning Commission, the Ministers of Industry and of Commerce and everybody. At the time, it was said that it was a policy matter, and that they had decided that finally, no sophisticated 'match machine' would be imported. What kind of technology do you want for matches? What kind of change? Two lakhs of

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

people will be out if the nine machines which were intended to be imported, are allowed. Where will you give them employment? They are very poor people. You go to Sivakasi. You will see how much they are paid. In that respect also, you are not helping them.

But in this case, they are going to lose even their job. If the report is correct, this will be a disastrous thing.

What about the handloom industry where millions of people are working there. The yarn is sold at exorbitant prices. I went to Keelara, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and other places. Everywhere your supply of yarn is not reaching them. The cooperatives are in trouble. Actually, your export market is dominated by the private people. Now new varieties are coming. Proper count is not available. The price is also dictated by the private people. Will the government try to help them? There is enough market for handloom product outside the country. Many socialist countries asked us to supply handloom product when we went out to find out market for coir. There is enough demand but you have to pursue it properly. At present, the handloom industry all over India is in crisis.

For cashew, we had monopoly procurement in Kerala. That is sabotaged and as a result of that peasants and workers are being looted like anything. Now the workers are not getting even the minimum wages and crores of rupees are being lost as wages. The cashew exporters are getting crores of rupees. You are creating conditions for them to amass wealth. But the conditions of the workers are very much pitiable. What steps are you taking to improve their position? Farmers are also not getting proper prices considering the prices in the export market. The prices they are getting are not reasonable.

I would like to point out how the Kerala Cardamom Market Federation failed to sell cardamom to STC. I do not know the reason, but they have

said that the deal is held up. I do not know who is responsible for it, either the STC or the Corporation? But this is going to affect the industry.

Have we got any trade relations with Israel because Damodar & Sons in Bombay had trade with that country and they got commission for that? The entire thing was published in *Deshabhimani*. How will it affect the Arab countries? So far we are not told that we have trade relations with them. If without your knowledge they are having some connections with that country and are getting trade commission, then proper action should be taken.

Your entire import and export policy is actually creating a havoc in the country. If I say this you will smile, but in the country side, this is the position. Lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering. What steps are you taking in this respect? You are not only bothered about the workers and the farmers; you are only bothered about the big business houses in the country because that will pay divided during the election.

The Commerce Ministry's policy is one of the reasons for the price hike in the country. So, unless and until you change your policy and help the people, nothing is going to happen. Because, no 20-Point Programme is going to save you without taking ample steps to help the workers, the farmers and others, lakhs of people in the countryside. This is what I have to say. So, if we have to step our exports, prompt measures have to be taken and our trade relations with the socialist countries should also be increased. We should also buy more things from them, and only our exports can be improved.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA
(Burdwan) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to take over the management of tea gardens North Bengal.] (22)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Promotion’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to set up a free trade zone in West Bengal.] (23)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to restrict the import of commodities in respect of which country has attained self-sufficiency such as steel.] (24)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to restrict assistance to big export houses.] (25)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to substantially increase trade with Socialist Countries.] (27)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade Export Promotion Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure payment of remunerative prices to tobacco growers.] (28)

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

[Need to decrease import of rubber to help increase in indigenous rubber production.] (29)

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

[Need to re-organise the tea estates in Darjeeling.] (30)

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

[Need to provide substantial assistance for the welfare of tea workers.] (31)

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

[Need to provide substantial financial assistance for the welfare of coffee workers.] (32)

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

[Need to provide financial assistance for the welfare of rubber workers.] (33)

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

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to check the malpractices in foreign trade.] (38)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to increase foreign trade with Socialist countries.] (39)

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check the huge losses being incurred in foreign trade.] (40)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to nationalise foreign trade.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check rise in tea price.] (42)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check steep fall in tobacco prices in Andhra Pradesh.] (43)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to increase export of tea.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to maintain parity between imports from and export to Socialist Countries.] (45)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to avoid trade with Capitalist Countries.] (46)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to ensure increase in wages and other amenities to workers in tea plantation.] (47)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to change the policy of advancing huge amounts of money to capitalists in the name of modernisation of textile mills.] (49)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to fix the remunerative prices of cotton at Rs. 300 per quintal.] (50)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to nationalise all the textile mills.] (51)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to improve the condition of textile industry despite financial assistance given to textile industrialists.] (51)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the harassment of handloom workers in realisation of loans.] (53)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special assistance to develop handicrafts in villages.] (54)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom, and Handicraft' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise all the jute mills.] (55)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textile, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure remunerative prices for jute to jute growers.] (56)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide yarn to handloom workers at cheap rates.] (57)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check blackmarketing of yarn sold to the handloom workers.] (58)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make proper arrangements for the marketing of cloth produced by the handloom workers.] (59)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to purchase the produce of the handloom workers at fair prices by the Government.] (60)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange loans on easy terms from the nationalised banks for the handloom workers.] (61)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ameliorate the lot of handloom workers.] (62)

"That the Demand under the Head, 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure supply of yarn to handloom workers as per their requirements.] (63)

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

[Need to utilise handloom cloth for uniforms of Government Employees.] (64)

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the Bihar Cotton Mills Limited, Phulwari Shariff.] (65)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure payment of arrears of wages to workers of sick textiles mills, particularly Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwari Shariff.] (66)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the malpractice and irregularities in Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills.] (67)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept demands of workers of Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills.] (68)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractice and irregularities prevalent in the National Textile Corporation.] (69)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of National Textile Corporation.] (70)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the policy of allowing the export of mica through monopolists instead of through small traders.] (71)

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

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

[Failure to check steady decline in the export of mica.] (72)

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

[Failure to develop foreign markets for mica.] (73)

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

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of raw cotton to N. T. C. Mills at Kanpur.] (74)

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

[Failure to provide adequate working capital to the public sector textile mills at Kanpur.] (75)

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

[Failure to modernise public sector textile mills at Kanpur.] (76)

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

[Failure to diversify production to expand market for the public sector textile mills at Kanpur.] (77)

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

[Failure to nationalise jute industry in the country.] (78)

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

[Failure to check losses in N. T. C.] (79)

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

[Need to Nationalise sick textile industry in Bihar.] (81)

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

[Need to solve bonus issues for the Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. workers.] (82)

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

[Need to provide uniform scales of pay to all MITCO workers.] (83)

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

[Need to implement the Swaminathan Report.] (84)

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

[Need to provide jobs to the local people in MITCO.] (85)

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

[Need to provide minimum wage to 'Home Coolie' in MITCO factories.] (86)

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

[Need to eliminate disparity in the payment for 'Bonbhoj' among the staff and the workers in MICO factories.] (87)

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

[Need to check fall in export of mica to the Western countries.] (88)

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

[Need to transfer the Head Office of MITCO from Patna Giridih.] (89)

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

[Need to take steps for the opening of J. K. Kailash Mill at Kanpur.] (90)

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

[Need to reduce overheads in N. T. C. mills causing losses.] (91)

[Shri Ramavtar shastri]

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

[Need to remove in experienced officers from the N.T.C. mill at Kanpur.] (92)

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

[Need to give minimum wage the contractual workers in textile mills at Kanpur.] (93)

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

[Need to give proper representation to the workers in the management in undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce.] (94)

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

[Need to make Jute Research Institute effective in diversifying the jute Products.] (95)

SHRI NIRMAL SINGH (Mathurapur) : I beg so move :

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

[Failure to avoid reimbursement of Rs. 50 crores due to losses incurred by State Trading Corporation on export of sugar in 1982-83 and 1983-84.] (96)

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

[Need to provide more fund for more production and distribution of controlled cloth on subsidy basis.] (97).

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

[Need to strengthen the Marine Products Export Development Authority for promotion of export of marine products.] (98)

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

[Need to enhance the export target of frozen shrimp, lobster tail, frog legs, fish, dried fish shrimps etc.] (99)

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

[Need of setting up of a dried fish storage for export Kakwip, West Bengal.] (100)

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

[Need of setting up a regional centre for prawn farming in Calcutta and sub-regional centre at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal for export.] (101)

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

[Need to set up more supply centres of controlled clothes

the poor living below the poverty line.] (102)

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

[Need to develop jute industry by taking over the jute mills and rehabilitating and modernising them with a view to making them economically viable.] (103)

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

[Need to allocate more funds for the setting up of Falga Free Trade Zone for promotion of exports and industrialisation of the backward region of Sunderban in Diamond Harbour Sub-division.] (104)

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आयात-निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में हम मंत्रालय द्वारा जो प्रगति की गई है, उनके सम्बन्ध में हम सन्तोष व्यक्त करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था इससे मजबूत होगी। आयात को कम करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और यह प्रयास जारी रहे, ऐसी हम कामना करते हैं।

हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र की मुख्य वस्तु कालीन है, जिसका निर्यात होता है। हमें बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि घड़ले के साथ कालीन का निर्माण हो रहा है और निर्यात हो रहा है और पर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा का भी अर्जन हो रहा है। जैसा कि हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री

और वाणिज्य मंत्री चाहते हैं कि यह काटेज इन्डस्ट्री घरेलू उद्योग है, उसी के अनुरूप इसका विस्तार किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि वाणिज्य मन्त्री जी के प्रयासों से और प्रधान मन्त्री जी की इच्छा के अनुसार पूर्वाञ्चल में कालीन का घन्घा गाँव में फैल रहा है। जिसकी वजह से वे खुशहाल हो रहा हैं। उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा हो रहा है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आई. आर. डी. पी. के अन्तर्गत लोगों को ऋण मिल रहा है। और वे लोग लूम लगाकर कालीन और दरियों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल रहा है।

एक निवेदन मैं यह जरूर करना चाहूँगा कि कालीन का निर्यात करने वाले लोगों को पर्याप्त इन्सैटिव मिलता है और वे साधन सम्पन्न हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जो कालीन को बनाने वाला है, जो बुनकर है, जो रंगाई करता है, उसको उतना लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। यह ठीक है कि निर्यात करने से देश को विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती है, लेकिन जो निर्माण करने वाला है, उसकी मजदूरी भी तो बढ़नी चाहिए। जो मजदूरी उनको मिल रही है, वह बहुत ही कम है। इसलिए मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ाने की ओर कदम भी बढ़ायें। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर कालीन बुनकर रहते हैं, उनकी बस्तियों में पेयजल की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। वहाँ सड़कें बना दी जाए, उनके लिए बिजली लगा दी जाए, बच्चों के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए, दस-पाँच गाँवों के बीच में एक चिकित्सालय खोल दिया जाए ताकि उनके जीवन की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं,

(श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र)

जो उनकी प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकतायें हैं, वे पूरी हो सकें। हमने इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रूप से मांग की थी और मन्त्री जी से भी हमने कहा था—हम माशा करेगे कि मंत्री महोदय बुनकर लोगों की मजदूरी बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ उनके जीवन की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं, जैसे शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, बिजली, पेयजल—इनकी व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करेंगे।

हमें प्रसन्नता है—भदोही में भदोही विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना कर दी गई है जो भदोही के 8 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में बुनकरों के लिए शेड बना रहा है। लेकिन हमें यह भी पता चला है कि उनके पास धन की कमी है। अगर उनके लिए तुरन्त धन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो उस क्षेत्र के कालीन बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए काम हो सकता है, उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जा सकता है।

कालीन के व्यवसाय में आज जिन देशों के साथ हमारी प्रतिस्पर्धा है वे हैं, पाकिस्तान, चीन तथा कुछ अन्य देश। हमको विशेषज्ञों ने बतलाया है कि वहाँ कालीन के नये-नये डिजाइन बनाये जाते हैं। हमने भी मांग की थी और हमें प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे यहाँ भी एक इंस्टीचूट आफ कारपेट टैकनालाजी की स्थापना कर दी गई है। हमारा निवेदन है कि इस इंस्टीचूट का जल्द से जल्द निर्माण कराया जाए ताकि कालीन के नये-नये डिजाइन तैयार हों और प्रच्छे कालीन बनें जिससे अधिक से अधिक निर्यात हो और अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा इस देश को मिले।

एक निवेदन यह है—मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर में बर्तन बनते हैं। वहाँ पर ताम्बे तथा पीतल के बर्तन बनाने का बहुत पुराना

धन्धा है। सैकड़ों वर्षों से बर्तन बनते आ रहे हैं और दूर-दूर तक मिर्जापुर के बर्तन मशहूर रहे हैं। लेकिन इस उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन न मिलने से इसमें कमी आ रही है। मुरादाबाद भी बर्तन उद्योग के लिए बहुत मशहूर है, वहाँ के बर्तन निर्यात होते हैं तथा वहाँ के उद्योग को सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह का प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है, जिससे अधिक से अधिक काम हो रहा है, लोगों को काम मिल रहा है और वहाँ के लोग अधिक से अधिक सम्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से मिर्जापुर में जो हमारा बर्तन बनाने का उद्योग है उसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, उसके लिए नया तरीका मुहिया करने के लिए, नई टैकनालाजी देने के लिए एक ऐसी संस्था की स्थापना की जाए जिस से इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिले और वहाँ के बर्तनों को भी निर्यात सूची में रखा जाए वहाँ जो कमी हो उसको दूर करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों का सलाहकार मंडल या कोई सलाहकार वहाँ भेजा जाए जो वहाँ के उद्योग को सलाह दे सके, जिससे वहाँ के उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिले और वहाँ के लोग भी तरक्की कर सकें।

इस देश में इस वर्ष कृषि का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा है और यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस वर्ष अभूतपूर्व उत्पादन हुआ है। यह हमारी सरकार की नीति और किसानों के श्रम का परिणाम है। प्रकृति की भी इस बार कृपा रही है। किन्तु किसानों को उनकी उपज का जितना मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, वह उनको नहीं मिलता है। किसान जितना श्रम करता है, जितना धन लगता है, उसकी तुलना में उसको दाम नहीं मिलता है। हमारा निवेदन यह है जितना भी सम्भव हो किसान के उत्पादन को भी निर्यात सूची में रखा जाए। सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

में भी यह बात आई थी और मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कृषिजन्य उत्पादन को भी निर्यात सूची में रखा जाएगा और कोशिश करेंगे कि किसानों का उत्पादन निर्यात हो। यदि कृषिजन्य उत्पादन को निर्यात सूची में रखा दिया जाए और इनका निर्यात होने लगे तो यह जो शिकायत है कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता, वह शिकायत दूर हो जाएगी। जिस वस्तु का निर्यात होगा, उसकी कीमत अवश्य अधिक होगी और इससे उचित मूल्य उत्पादकों को मिल सकेगा इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जिन वस्तुओं का निर्यात सम्भव हो, उनके निर्यात की व्यवस्था की जाए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री जी इस दिशा में जगत्क हैं और वे अधिक से अधिक निर्यात बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेंगे जैसा कि प्रयास किया भी जा रहा है और इस वर्ष आयात-निर्यात का सन्तुलन बड़ा उत्तम रहा है और भारत का आयात भी घटा है। यह एक शुभ लक्षण है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद ख़ाँ (मुरादाबाद):
छपाब्धल महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। आज कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों पर बातचीत हो रही है।

मैं 5-6 सालों से देख रहा हूँ कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की बढोल्त ब्यापार में घाटा ही होता जा रहा है। पहले यह 4 हजार, 5 हजार, 6 हजार, करौड़ रुपये का था और अब यह उन्नति करते-करते 7 करोड़ रुपये

का हो गया है और इससे हमारे मुल्क को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : इस साल घाटा घाटा है।

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद ख़ाँ : दो प्वाइन्ट के करीब घटा है। खैर, यह बहस की बात है और मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हमसे आप इस बारे में सुझाव मांग रहे हैं। आप सुझावों को पसन्द करें, तो हम आपको सुझाव देते हैं। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने ढर्रे पर जो चीज हम पहले बनाते थे, उसी तरीके पर आज भी बनाते जा रहे हैं और कोई री-मोडर्निज हमने नहीं की है। जैसे पहले हमारे यहाँ जूता बनाते थे आज भी वैसा ही बनाते हैं और लेदर का काम पहले हमारे यहाँ बहुत मजबूत होता था और दुनियाँ में पहले इसकी बहुत मांग थी अगर उसमें कोई री-मोडर्निज नहीं हुआ है और अब पहले वाली चीज पसन्द नहीं की जाती हैं। इसलिए उनकी डिमांड अब घट गई है। इसी तरह से जूट के सामान की बात है। हमने कोई नया तरीका नहीं अपनाया है, जिससे इन सब चीजों की मांग विदेशों में बढ़े। अब इनकी मांग कमजोर होती जा रही है।

इसी तरह से पीतल के काम की बात है। पीतल के बर्तन पहले बड़े मशहूर थे और मथुरा, अज्जर, मुरादाबाद और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे कोनों से बाहर जाते थे लेकिन आज भी परम्परागत ढंग से वे बनते जा रहे हैं और उनकी कोई री-मोडर्निज नहीं हुई है। दुनियाँ में नई-नई चीजें आती जा रही हैं और नये-नये फैशन आ रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ कोई रिसर्च सेन्टर इस

(श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र)

काम के लिए नहीं खोला गया है। रिसर्च सेन्टर खोल कर लोगों को यह नहीं बताया गया है कि बाहर के लोक क्या-क्या चीजें पसन्द करते हैं और उसी हिसाब से कारीगरों को चीजें बनाने के लिए बताएँ। आज हमारे यहां रिसर्च सेन्टर खोलने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। लेदर, में जूते में, पीतल के काम में और खास तौर से बर्तनों के लिए इसकी बहुत जरूरत है। अब मुरादाबाद के लम्बे-लम्बे फूलदान बाहर पसन्द नहीं किए जाते हैं। हमारे श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह मुरादाबाद गये थे और वहां पर मुरादाबाद के लोगों की सुसीबतों को उन्होंने सुना। वे इन्साफपरस्त आदमी हैं और हमेशा हमारी बातों को सुनते आए हैं और इन्साफ करते हैं। मुरादाबाद के लोगों ने जो मांगें उनके सामने रखी थीं, उनको उन्होंने पूरा किया और इसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ। मेरी सजेरवन सिर्फ यही है कि बर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में एक रिसर्च सेन्टर कायम किया जाए और नई-नई चीजों को ईजाद किया जाए, जिससे विदेशों में हमारा माल ज्यादा जा सके। मुरादाबाद पिछले दो-तीन साल पहले लगभग 62 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाता था लेकिन अब वह घट गई है। और आप का आपरेशन देते रहे, जैसा कि देते आए हैं, तो हमें उम्मीद है कि यह 80 करोड़ तक पहुंच जाएगा। इस साल मांग बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन मैं चाहुँगा कि इसके लिए नये मार्केट भी हमें ढूँढ़ने चाहिए और उसके लिए डेलीगेशन को बाहर भेजना चाहिए। अभी हमारे यहां फ्रांस का डेलीगेशन आया है और वह यह देख रहा है कि कौन सा माल हिन्दुस्तान उन के यहां से मंगा सकता है और कौन से माल वे यहां से खरीद सकते हैं। इसी तरह से बर्तनों के बारे में आप डेलीगेशन भेजिये और यह

मालूम कराइए कि कौन सी चीजें बाहर लोग चाहते हैं और वे कितने में बिक सकती हैं।

अभी दुनिया में बहुत से ऐसे मुकाम हैं जहां लोगों को पता ही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पीतल का सामान मिलता है। वहां पर लोगों को बताया जाए कि हमारे यहां जो पीतल का सामान बनता है, उसकी मिसाल दुनिया में नहीं है। इस तरह का एक डेलीगेशन तमाम दुनिया के मुल्कों में भेजना चाहिए और तरह का एक नया सेंटर खोला जाना चाहिए जो बदलते हुए फैशन से अवगत कर सके और इस तरह की सलाह दे सके।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस पीतल के काम में बड़े लोग ज्यादा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। जो काम करता है, उसको लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। बड़े लोगों ने अपनी मोनापली बना रखी है। इसको समाप्त करने के लिए मुझाव है कि पीतल और स्टील का कच्चा माल सीधे मजदूरों को दिया जाए और तैयार माल सीधे मजदूरों से खरीदा जाए। सरकार खरीद कर उसको एक्सपोर्ट करे। इससे मजदूरों को लाभ होगा। जिस प्रकार सूती कपड़ा सरकार खरीद लेती है और बाद में दूसरी जगह भेजती है, उसी तरह की नीति इसमें भी अपनानी चाहिए। ब्रास कारपोरेशन बनाया गया है लेकिन उसके माध्यम से गरीब मजदूरों को कोई सामान नहीं मिल पाता। बड़े लोग ही उससे फायदा उठाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा मुझाव है कि गरीबों को कच्चा माल देने की व्यवस्था की जाए और गरीबों से ही माल खरीदा जाए। अभी यह इंडस्ट्री शहर तक सीमित है, लेकिन अब बाहर भी फैलती जा रही है। अगर गरीबों से माल

खरीदा और बेचा जाएगा तो मेरा बिश्वास है कि यह इंडस्ट्री पूरे जिले में फैल जाएगी।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुरादाबाद की आबादी बहुत घनी है। कोयला जलने से लोगों की तन्दरुस्ती खराब हुई है। काफी लोगों को टी.बी. हो गई है। घुंए की वजह से काफी घुटन रहती है। बाहर काम करने की कोशिश की गई है मगर कामयाबी नहीं मिली है। शैंड नहीं बन पाये हैं। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए कि शहर से बहार भट्टियों का काम कर दिया जाए। इससे लोगों की तन्दरुस्ती बनी रहेगी। शहर की आबादी 4 लाख है और तीन लाख के करीब लोग इस बिजनेस में लगे हुए हैं। अगर इसका इंतजाम शहर के बाहर नहीं किया गया तो सफोकेशन बहुत हो जाएगा और बीमारी बढ़ती चली जाएगी।

पचास-साठ शैंड बनाए गए हैं। किसी को भी नहीं दिए गए हैं। केवल कीमत मुकर्रर की है। जब तक दिये जायेंगे तब तक कीमतें और बढ़ जायेंगी। पावर की बढ़ी प्राबलम है। हर वकत पावर कट रहनी है। कभी आती है और कभी चली जाती है। इससे बढ़ी उलझन रहनी है। मजदूरों को इसकी वजह से काफी परेशान होना पड़ता है। अगर, आप वहां पावर का इन्तजाम कर दें तो आपकी बड़ी इनायत होगी। पीतल के मामले में पिछले दो वर्षों से ताइवान काफी आगे बढ़ गया है। ताइवान के बर्तन महंगे होते जा रहें थे, जबकि हिन्दुस्तानी बर्तनों की कीमत गिर गई थी उनकी पोल खुल गई क्योंकि उन्होंने अन्दर लोहा और ऊपर पीतल लगाया था। हमारे यहां सब हाथ का काम होता है। जिस प्रकार ताइवान में भी मशीनों से काम होता है, उसी प्रकार यहां पर भी कर दिया

जाए तो बढ़ी आसानी हो जाएगी। अमेरिका से मशीन इम्पोर्ट की जा सकती है क्योंकि ताइवान को भी वहीँ से मिली है। इतना ही कहकर आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और उम्मीद है, मेरी बातों पर ध्यान देकर गरीबों के लिए कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। टैक्सटाइल के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। टैक्सटाइल की हालत बहुत खस्ता है और दिन-पर-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। टैक्सटाइल कमीशनर्स और रीजनल कमीशनर्स टैक्सटाइल की व्यवस्था को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं देखते। क्या आपके पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है जिससे पता लग सके कि मैनेजमेंट, जो सरकार की तरफ से करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया कर्ज के रूप में लेते हैं, उसका उपयोग ठीक प्रकार से करते हैं या नहीं? एक बार मैंने टैक्सटाइल कमीशनर की ड्यूटी के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की थी। वह इस तरीके से काम करता है जैसे कोई विग-विजनेस हाउस का सेलिंग एजेंट है। उनकी कोई आवश्यकता हुई कर्ज लेने की तो उसको जरूर रिकमेण्ड करता है। लेकिन, उनके यहां पर जिस तरह की व्यवस्था चल रही है, उससे मैनेजमेंट खराब हो रहा है और जिसकी वजह से इन्डस्ट्रीज सिक हो रही हैं। उस संबंध में टैक्सटाइल कमीशनर की ओर से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था अवश्य करें और जो लोग इन्डस्ट्रीज को सरकारी पंसा लेकर सिक बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही

(श्री गिरवारी लाल व्यास)

करें। तब जाकर के आपकी मिल्स ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेंगी। थोड़े दिन पहले लोक सभा में जानकारी दी कि देश में जितनी सिक यूनिट्स हैं उनमें सरकारी बैंकों और अन्य फार्नेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का करीब 2,500 करोड़ रु. फंसा हुआ है। पता नहीं सरकार के डायरेक्टर्स वहां बैठकर क्या करते हैं? कोई तबज्जह नहीं देते। इस तरह से बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और दूसरी इंडस्ट्री खड़ी करके ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं, और पहली वाली इंडस्ट्री को सिक करके दो, तीन हजार मजदूरों को बेकार कर देते हैं। यह व्यवस्था देश के लिये उचित नहीं है। पहले तो सरकार लोगों को रोजगार दे, फाइनेशियल हैल्प दे और वह उद्योगपति उस यूनिट को सिक बना कर के उसके प्रसेट्स दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में ट्रांसफर करके और हजारों मजदूरों को बेकार कर दे, यह व्यवस्था उचित नहीं है, इसको रोकना चाहिये।

हमारे भीलवाड़े में मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल है जो कि वाएविल यूनिट है। हमने कौमर्स मिनिस्ट्री से कहा इसकी फाइनेशियल हालत खराब है, करोड़ों रु. फाइनेशियल इंडस्ट्रीट्यूशन्स से कर्ज ले रहा है और मॅनेजमेंट खराब होने से उसकी हालत नहीं सुधर रही है इसलिए इसकी नेशनेलाइज कीजिए। आपने कई मिलों को नेशनेलाइज किया और सरकार कहती है ऐसी मिल्स को नेशनेलाइज करेंगे जो वाएविल हों। अगर इस यूनिट को कोई नहीं देखता। आपके टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर या दूसरे अधिकारी देखते ही नहीं हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री वाएविल है कि नहीं। इस इंडस्ट्री को पहले राजस्थान सरकार और भारत सरकार ने मिल कर टेक-ओवर किया था,

और हर साल 34 लाख रु. का मुनाफा हुआ था लगातार 5,6 साल तक उसके बाद पता नहीं किन कारणों से उसको फिर से मालिक को ट्रांसफर कर दिया। पिछली दफा लोक सभा में कहा था और जानकारी अन्य कोटियों में की कि इस यूनिट को किस तरह से उस पूंजीपति को फिर वापस कर दिया गया? लेकिन वह फाइल ही गायब हो गई। पता नहीं जिन्होंने गायब की? और इस वाएविल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार के हाथों से फिर वापस उस पूंजीपति को दे दिया गया वह भयंकर शोष कर रहा है। 30 लाख रु. प्रोवीडेंट फंड का मजदूरों का काट करके वह पूंजीपति ला गया। आज तक प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा उसने जमा नहीं किया। इसी तरह से ई. एस. भाई. का 10, 12 लाख रुपए ला गया और उसने अपना कंटीव्यूशन नहीं दिया। इस तरह से वह पूंजीपति काम कर रहा है और उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था वाली जो भी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है उसको सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। यदि आप जांच करायेंगे तो पायेंगे कि मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल एक वाएविल यूनिट है और हर साल आपको 50 लाख रु. कमा कर दे सकती है। अतः इसको नेशनेलाइज करना जरूरी है। पिछले 4, 5 साल से 20, 30 लाख रु. साल का घाटा यह मिल कुव्यवस्था की वजह से दे रही है। वह पूंजीपति रुई खरीदता है, कपड़ा बेचता है और उसमें नम्बर दो का पैसा कमाता है, जब कि मिल को घाटा दे रहा है। इसलिए ऐसी वाएविल यूनिट की जांच कराइये, अन्यथा यह मिल बन्द हो जायगी और 3,000 के करीब गरीब मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे जो बाद में हमारे लिये सर. र्वर्द हो जायगा। और बाद में आप कहेंगे कि यह वाएविल यूनिट नहीं है।

इसलिए इसकी नैदानेलाइज नहीं कर सकते। वह बाएबिल यूनिट है या नहीं, यह आपकी कमाकर दे सकती है या नहीं, इसके सम्बन्ध में जांच करेंगे तो आप पावेंगे कि यह बाएबिल यूनिट है। इससे साढ़े 3 हजार मजदूरों को काम मिलेगा और सरकार को भी 50 लाख रुपये सालाना मुनाफा मिलेगा। आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन टेक्सटाइल डिपार्टमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पता नहीं किन कारणों से यह सारी व्यवस्था ठप्प पड़ी है ?

मैं बराबर 4 साल से इस सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन आज तक इस पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। पता नहीं कौन अधिकारी आपके यहां ऐसे हैं जो इस पूंजीपति से मिले हुए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होने देते ? वह फाइल भी वहां से गायब कर दी गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार ने इसे अपने हाथ में लिया था और किस से उसको वापिस किया गया, वह फाइल भी गायब है और आज तक वह ट्रेस-आउट नहीं हो सकी और उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं हो सकी जिसने इस टेक्सटाइल मिल को उस पूंजीपति को सुपुर्द किया है। आप कमीशन बैठकर इसके सम्बन्ध में पूरी जांच करवायें और संबंधित अधिकारी को दंडित करें जिनकी कृपा से यह मिल सिक हो रही है।

50 करोड़ रुपया जो फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से इस मिल को मिला था वह खत्म हो गया है, उसका वापिस आना भी मुश्किल है। इसलिये आपको इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से राजस्थान स्पिनग एंड वीविंग मिल है जो कमी सोने का घंटा देने वाली मुर्गी समझा जाता है। उसने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया। उसके मालिकों ने इसमें गड़बड़ की और इसके रुपये से गुलाबपुरे में एक मिल लगाई और कई जगह, दिल्ली में भी इंस्टीज लगाई। आज उन लोगों ने उस मिल का नाम बदल दिया जिसमें सरकारी और जनता के बहुत से पैसे लगे थे। इसका नाम उन्होंने मीलवाड़ा स्पिनर्स कर दिया। सारे शेयरहोल्डर्स को धोखा देने और उनका पैसा हज्म करने के लिए उन्होंने इसका नाम बदल दिया। इस प्रकार का गोरखधन्धा उन्होंने किया है और आज उस मिल को ऐसी हालत में पहुँचा दिया है कि कमी भी वह ठप्प हो सकती है। इस प्रकार के पूंजीपति और पैसेवाले लोग गलत कार्यवाही करके सरकार को और आम जनता को धोखा देते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप क्यों नहीं सख्त कार्यवाही करते हैं ? उनको जेल की सजा जिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के साथ फाड़ किया है और सरकार को भी धोखा दिया है। उन्होंने सब तरफ से पैसा लूट-खसोटकर अपनी तिजूरियां भरने के अलावा और कोई काम नहीं किया है। उन्होंने मजदूरों को मार-मार कर ऐसी हालत कर दी है कि उनके भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गई है। आपको इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं की जांच करनी चाहिए और इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने चाहिये जिससे लोग काम से महकम न हो सकें। जिन लोगों की बकाया रकमें हैं, चाहें प्राचीन फंड की हो या ई. एस. आई. की हो उस सब राशि की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चले, यह नितान्त आवश्यक है।

(श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास)

गुलाब को-आपरेटिव मिल हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे अच्छा मिल चलता था जिससे करोड़, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हर साल होता था। उस मिल की क्या स्थिति पिछले 3, 4 साल में हो गई है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 2 साल में मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से 1 करोड़ का घाटा मिल में स्थापित हो चुका है और आने वाले समय में इस गलत मैनेजमेंट के कारण उसका बराबर शोषण होता रहेगा। यह मैनेजमेंट नाजाइज तरीके से पैसा कमाकर मिल को बराबर घाटा देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की को-आपरेटिव यूनिट, जिनमें लोगों के शेयर्स हैं, राजस्थान सरकार व भारत सरकार का पैसा लगा हुआ है उसमें मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से आज करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा पहुंच रहा है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मिस-मैनेजमेंट को ठीक करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे? अगर इन प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों को, चाहे वे को-आपरेटिव क्षेत्र में हों, प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में हों या नेशनलाइज्ड क्षेत्र में हों, ठीक तरह से न चलाया गया, तो देश को बहुत बड़ा घाटा होता रहेगा। उद्योगों के सिक होने से मजदूर भी बेरोजगार होंगे और उनमें इतना भयंकर असंतोष होगा कि उसको रोक नहीं जा सकेगा। रोजी-रोटी की समस्या सबसे बड़ी है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है कि पूंजीपति शोषण के द्वारा अपनी तिजोरियां न भरते रहें और इंडस्ट्रीज को सिक कर के हजारों मजदूरों को बेकार न कर सकें।

आज पूंजीपति क्या कर रहे हैं? कुछ मिलों ने स्मूज और टैक्सटाइल के दूसरे काम बन्द करके स्माल-स्केल सेक्टर के लिए निर्धारित काम को करना शुरू कर दिया है। भीलवाड़ा की मिल ने कपड़ा

बनाने और सूत कातने का काम बन्द कर दिया है और रंगाई छपाई का काम शुरू कर दिया है। क्या टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को यह अधिकार है कि वह मिलों को रंगाई छपाई का काम करने की इजाजत दे दें, जो कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में आता है? पूंजीपतियों को यह इजाजत दे कर गरीब स्माल-स्केल सेक्टर वालों की रोजी को छीनने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

मिवानी में बिड़ला मिल में, जहाँ दो, तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं अब केवल रंगाई छपाई का काम होता है। किमने उसको यह परमिशन दी है कि वह स्मूज और दूसरे कामों को बन्द कर दे और उन कामों को करना शुरू कर दे, जो स्माल-स्केल सेक्टर में आते हैं? मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करें, ताकि उनको मालूम हो कि उनके विभाग में ऐसे कौन से अधिकारी हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से मिलकर उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

एन. टी. सी. की मिलों में काफी घाटा हो रहा है। उनके गुधार और माडर्नाइजेशन की बहुत गुंजाइश है। अगर मैनेजमेंट अच्छा हो, तो इंडस्ट्री को फायदा होता है, लेकिन अगर मैनेजमेंट खराब होता है, तो अच्छी इंडस्ट्री को भी नुकसान हो जाता है। जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों को एन. टी. सी. मिलों में मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या अन्य बड़े-बड़े पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है, क्या वे सरकार की नीति के अनुसार काम करते हैं या नहीं? लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इतना घाटा उठाकर भी सरकार इस देश के गरीब लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकता का मोटा कपड़ा मुहैया कर पर रही है? एन.टी.सी.मिलों का कपड़ा आज भी गरीब लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा

है। कोयला तथा चीनी आदि के वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा डिपो खोले जाते हैं किन्तु मोटे कपड़े के लिए ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का कपड़ा ब्लैक में बिक रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि सस्ते कपड़े के डिपों डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड क्वार्टर में खोले जाएं, और वहां से अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में एजेंट्स या दुकानों के जरिये से लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से कपड़ा उपलब्ध हो सके? क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं कर सकती जब कि दूसरे क्षेत्रों में वह कर रही है, चीनी पहुंच रही है, कोयला पहुंच रहा है, बेजीटैबिल पहुंच रहा है, पाम आयल भी पहुंचता है, कई प्रकार की चीजें पहुंच रही हैं मगर कपड़ा नहीं पहुंच रहा है। उसका कारण यह है कि नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन जो कपड़ा बनाता है कंट्रोल के लिए उस में और बाजार के भाव में बहुत फर्क रहता है। इसलिए उसको ब्लैक करने के लिए लोग उसे खुले बाजार में ले जाते हैं।

14 hrs.

यह नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन पहले गरीब लोगों के लिए काफी कपड़े बनाता था। उनकी औरतों के लिए, उनके बच्चों के लिए सब तरह के, वह कपड़े बनाता था। अब केवल धोती या लट्टा इस तरह की दो, तीन चीजें बनाता है। इस से ज्यादा नहीं बनाता है। मेरा कहना है कि जब आप इतना घाटा उठाते हैं तो इतना घाटा उठाने के बाद मोटा कपड़ा कंट्रोल रेट पर गरीब लोगों के लिए उपलब्ध होना चाहिए जो पहले होता था। बीच में वह बन्द कर दिया गया। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिसके जरिए से ठीक भाव पर गरीब लोगों

को कपड़ा मिल सके और सब प्रकार का कपड़ा उन्हें मिले, कमीज का कपड़ा, धोती का कपड़ा, पैंट का कपड़ा, साफे बगैरह का कपड़ा, सब तरह का कपड़ा उनको उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ ध्यान कीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : जब सरकार को बचना होता है तब तो आप कोरम की बात मान लेंते हैं और इस सैमिय कोरम नहीं है तो आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the quorum bell be rung.

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : ... New the puorum is made, Mr Vyas - you may continue.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Faioasabad) : There is yet no quorum.

MR CHAILMAN ; ... All right, let the quorum bell be rung again.....

New the quorum is there. Mr Vyas please continue.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बारे के मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि वहां गरीब लोगों के लिए भी कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि गरीबों को सस्ते से सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध हो सके। एक तरफ तो हम नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा उठा रहे हैं और दूसरी

तरफ हम गरीब लोगों के लिए उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार कपड़ा भी उपलब्ध न करा सके तो यह उचित मालूम नहीं होता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी इसका जिक्र किया गया है कि हम गरीबों को सस्ते से सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध करायेगे। इसलिए हमारा फर्ज बन जाता है कि सारे देश के अन्दर गरीब लोगों के लिए कपड़ा सस्ता उपलब्ध कराये।

श्री भनीराम बागड़ी : सभापति जी, अभी कोरम पूरा नहीं है। मैं प्रधानमंत्रीजी की बहुसियत महिला के और लीडर भाप दि हाउस हैं, इस लिए भी, बहुत आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन कम से कम हाउस की प्रतिष्ठा तो इनको रखवानी होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the quorum bell be rung—now there is quorum. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas may continue his speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि सस्ते भाव का कपड़ा लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाए। एक प्वाण्ट में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अभ्रक का हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ा मंडार है। खास तौर से मेरी कांसटीचूएन्सी में अभ्रक काफी निकलता है और 'मिटको' के द्वारा खरीदा जाता है। वही इस को एक्सपोर्ट करता है। मिटको जिस प्रकार से अलग-अलग किसानों से अभ्रक खरीदा है—मैं उसके बारे में थोड़ी जानकारी भाप को देना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार का अभ्रक बिहार में निकलता है उससे कुछ घटिया क्वालिटी का अभ्रक मेरे यहां निकलता है जिस की वजह से मिटको उसको नहीं खरीदता है, जिसके कारण मेरे यहां की

(श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास)
खानें धीरे-धीरे बन्द होती जा रही हैं और पांच हजार मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. The Minister is going to make a statement.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं दो-तीन प्वाइन्ट्स और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं अभ्रक के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन कर रहा था—मिटको के जो अधिकारी भीलवाड़ा में बंटे हुए हैं वे मेरे यहां के छोटे-छोटे खान चलाने वालों से अभ्रक नहीं खरीदते हैं तथा दूसरा कोई खरीदार नहीं है जिसके कारण मेरे यहां की खदानें बन्द होती जा रही हैं और जो मजदूर पिछले पचास या सौ सालों से वहां काम कर रहे थे वे बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मिटको के अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया जाना चाहिए कि वहां की जो माइका है उस को भी खरीदा जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिस से वहां काम चलया रहे, वहां के मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिल सके और जो खान चलाने वाले लोग हैं उनको भी उनकी लागत का उचित लाभ मिल सके।

अभ्रक बेस्ट कागज का कारखाना लगाने की मांग हम बहुत दिनों से करते आ रहे हैं। बिहार में माइका बेस्ट कारखाना भापने लगा दिया है, लेकिन भीलवाड़ा में जो माइका निकलती है उस पर बेस्ट कागज का कारखाना लगाने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं स्वयं पिछले चार सालों से यह मांग कर रहा हूँ। मेरा अनुरोध है—चाहे पब्लिक सेंक्टर में या प्राइवेट सेंक्टर में, माइका पर बेस्ट पेपर मिल यहां पर खीन्न स्थापित होनी चाहिए ताकि वहां के हजारों लोगों को काम मिल सके। माइका का जो बेस्ट वहां

पर निकलता है वह किसानों की खेती को बरबाद करता है, यदि उसका उपयोग पेपर बनाने में हो जाय तो इस समस्या का भी समाधान हो सकता है।

काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के बारे में भी कुछ उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। काटन कारपोरेशन बाजार में तब आता है, जब छोटे-छोटे किसान अपनी रई बाजार में बेच चुके होते हैं, जिससे किसानों को अपनी उपज का ठीक पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए समय से काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया बाजार के घन्दर घाए और छोटे किसान को काटन पैदा करते हैं, उनकी काटन को खरीदकर उन को उचित मूल्य मिल सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस और आकृषित करना चाहता हूँ और मैंने जो प्वाइन्ट उठाए हैं, उनके ऊपर मंत्री जी जोरदार कार्यवाही करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

14.21 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* PLACING OF CERTAIN FIRMS IN ABEYANCE FOR IMPROPER IMPORTS OF TALLOW.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Minister will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, statement on certain firms placed in abeyance for improper imports of tallow...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is on the agenda.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 376। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात की इतिला सदन को दी गई कि यह जो स्टेटमेंट कर रहे हैं यह पुरानी पालिसी पर कर रहे हैं या नई पालिसी एडोप्ट कर रहे हैं और उस पर स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Let the Minister make the statement.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एजेण्डा पर अगर कोई गलत बात आ जाए, तो क्या उसके बारे में नहीं कह सकते। पालिसी जो पहले की बनी हुई है, उस पर स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं या जो चार्ज लगा है कि इन-इन कम्पनियों ने टेल्सो रिलीज किया, उसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं या फिर कोई नया पालिसी स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Whether it is a personal statement by the Minister or it is a policy statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKASH BAHADUR (Gorkhpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions) I have given notice of breach of privilege against the Minister on this particular issue. If he is to make any statement let him make the statement on my notice of breach of privilege

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Let the Minister make his statement.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The factual position is that on receipt of reports about imports of animal tallow by certain firms in an unauthorised manner, inspections of 48 firms in various cities of India were carried out by the inspection teams deputed by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. On the basis of the information, material and documents collected by the inspection teams during their inspections, it was found that 193 firms were prima facie involved in unauthorised import of animal tallow on or after 5.6.1981 when imports of all kinds of animal tallow ceased to be on OGL. These firms fall broadly into three categories: (1) those who import licences were utilised for such imports of animal tallow; (2) those who actually effected such unauthorised imports; and (3) those who abetted in such unauthorised imports or in misutilisation of such unauthorised imported tallow. Accordingly, pending further investigation, Office of the Chief Controller of imports & Exports placed 193 firms under abeyance for a period of six months, in public interest, in terms of Clause 8 B of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955.

None of these 193 firms including M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., G T. Road, Ludhiana; M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Ltd., Ludhiana, Kishan Chand & Sons Ludhiana, Mansingka Baothers, Calcutta, Godrej Soap Ltd., Bombay and Allana Oil Mills, Bombay, has been removed by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports from abeyance so far. Since investigation against M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., New Delhi could not be finalised within six months the abeyance was extended on 1-2-1984 and on completion of investigation, the firm has been debarred for 5 licencing periods upto March, 1988 under Clause 8 of the Imports (Control) Order, and the abeyance circular dated 1.2.1984 has been modified to that extent by the debarring circular dated 2.3.1984.

Thus, in view of the above position, it is obvious that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply has stated the

position in conformity with the facts in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 6940 on 6.4.1984 and did not at all mis-load the House.

I would like to clarify now the context in which the letter dated 20.1.1984 of Shri S.N. Bhatnagar, Dy. Director (V), Directorate of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils and Fats referred to by the Hon'ble Members in their notices, was issued. Apart from the 193 firms mentioned in the abeyance circulars issued by the Office of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, the Directorate of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils & Fats on its own, issued instructions to S.T.C. to keep allocation to seven other firms in abeyance on account of similarity of their names with some of the aforesaid 193 firms included in CCI & E's Abeyance circular or considering them to be sister concern of any of the said firms. Shri P.S. Cheema, Chief Director, Directorate of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils & Fats has himself clarified this in his letter No. I-VP(5)83 dated 12.1.1984 to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, which runs as under:—

“We have received representations from some of the vanaspati units whose allocation has been stopped by us on the ground that their sister concerns are listed in the Abeyance Orders issued by CCI&E. Since we had some informal reports about the connections of the various vanaspati units with the parties mentioned in Abeyance list issued by you (that is CCI&E) we advised SC to keep their allocations in abeyance to be on the safe side. Although we have no material to prove the connections of the various firms listed in the Abeyance Orders with the vanaspati units our information is based on informal reports as well as similarity of the names listed below. This is from the letter of the Vanaspati Director.

Name of the parties allocation of which has been suspended	Name of the sister concern appearing in abeyance list
1. Vegetable Oils Ltd., Bombay	Godrej Soaps Ltd., Bombay, which has been in abeyance.
2. Indian Vegetable Products Ltd. Bombay	Allana Oil Mills, Bombay.
3. Oswal Vanaspati & Allied Industries, Ludhiana	Oswal Woollens Ltd., Ludhiana.
4. Kishanchand & Company Ltd., Industries Ltd., Ludhiana	Kishan Chand & Sons., Ludhiana.
5. Mansingka Industries Pachore	Mansingka Brothers, Calcutta.
6. Mansingka Oil Industries, Khandwa.	—do—
7. Rajasthan Vanaspati Products Ltd., Bhilwara	—do—

In view of the foregoing, you are requested to kindly advise us as to what action should be taken in the matter."

It is obvious that *sub moto* action was taken by the Directorate of Vanaspati to be on the safe side as they had no formal proof of connection of these firms with any of the 193 firms under abeyance as per CCI&E office circulars.

Since the application of the abeyance circular issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was confined to the 193 firms mentioned therein and did not extend automatically to any sister concerns thereof and there was no information with either the Directorate of Vanaspati or with the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that the seven other firms put in abeyance by the Directorate of Vanaspati had actually committed any of the violations under the Imports Control regulations, namely, allowing their licences to be utilised for unauthorised import of animal tallow, actually effecting such imports or abetting in any such unauthorised imports or misutilisation of the imported goods, the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports &

Exports issued the following reply to the Chief Director of the Directorate of Vanaspati:—

"The abeyance circulars apply to those firms whose names are specifically mentioned therein and do not automatically effect their sister concerns."

On receipt of the aforesaid clarification, the said Directorate of Vanaspati withdrew its own earlier instructions to STC to keep in abeyance the allocation already made. The letter of Shri S.N. Bhatnagar, Dy. Director, Directorate of Vanaspati Veg. Oils and Fats., referred to by the Hon'ble Members runs as under;—

"I am to refer to this Directorate's letter of even number dated 3rd & 7th January, 1984 on the above mentioned subject and to say that the allocation of imported oils of the following units for the month of January, 1984, which was kept in abeyance may please be released immediately:—

1. Vegetable Oils Ltd., Bombay
2. Indian Vegetable Products, Bombay

3. Oswal Vanaspati & Allied Industries, Ludhiana
4. Kishan Chand & Co., Oil Industries, Ludhiana
5. Mansingka Industries, Pachora
6. Mansingka Oil Industries Khandwa
7. Rajasthan Vanaspati Products, Bhilwara."

From the above position, it is crystal clear that the word 'abeyance' used in Shri Bhatnagar's letter dated 20.1.84 refers to the abeyance instructions issued suo motto by the Directorate of Vanaspati and not to the abeyance circulars issued by the office of CCI & E. None of the 193 firms has been withdrawn from abeyance by the CCI & E office.

Therefore the answer given by the Minister of State, stating that no abeyance order in respect of any of the 193 firms has been withdrawn so far is factually correct and has not misled the House.

No favour has been given to any of the 193 firms put in abeyance by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

As regards the charge of graft against me by Shri R.N. Rakesh, MP, I firmly deny it. Even the Hon'ble Member making the charge knows that the charge is not true. In my public life, I have kept the observance of moral standards and ethics above office.

14.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1984-85—(CONTD.)

(ii) Ministry of Commerce (Contd.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Sir, I have a point of information. I am not raising a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order can be raised on the Minister's Statement. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. S.P. Thorat, to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce. He is not there. Then, Mr. Shanmugam to speak.

***SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1984-85. Unless the trade gap is filled up by augmenting exports and by reducing the imports the industrial economy of the country cannot show signs of recovery. It augurs well for the nation's economy that after our capable Minister of Commerce has assumed the office the exports have gone up and the importers are getting reduced.

I would confine remarks to my constituency Pondicherry Union Territory. I would like to bring to the personal attention of the Minister of Commerce that in Pondicherry town the Anglo-French Textile Mill, commonly known as Rodier Mill, has remained closed for the past ten months. 7600 workers without their wages for the ten months are hovering between life and death. The unbearable misery of starvation has led 30 of them to commit suicide and their dependents have become destitutes. I do not know how many suicides may take place before the Mill is re-opened. 40,000 people, who are dependents on these workers, are struggling to survive, putting up a brave face against the pangs of hunger. You know, Sir, that if hunger is not appeased, then the hungry man turns violent. Such a situation is likely to happen in Poncherry if immediate step for re-

** Not recorded.

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

opening the Rodier Mills is not taken I am afraid that law and order in Pondicherry may become the victim of any further vacillation about the re-opening of this Mill.

The workers wage bill comes to Rs. 65 lakhs a month. For the past ten months the wages have not been paid to the workers. Naturally this has adversely affected the trade and commerce of Pondicherry. There is unprecedented slackness in business. No private party is willing to take any risk with this mill. It has become very necessary for the National Textile Corporation to take over this Mill in the interest of starving workers. There should be no more delay in implementing this decision. The hon. Minister of Commerce should direct the NTC to take over this Mill and mitigate the myriad miseries of 7600 workers and their 40000 dependents. Like all the other profitable NTC Mills in southern States, this composite Rodier Mill also will become a profitable mill for the NTC. The economy of Pondicherry will also be retrieved by this. As the elected representative of these people in Pondicherry, I am voicing their vicissitudes and I am sure that our hon. Minister of Commerce will announce this decision to take over Rodier Mill by NTC in his reply to the debate.

Besides Rodier Mill, there are two more textile mills in Pondicherry. One is Bharathi Mill with a contingent of 1700 workers. This is already functioning as NTC unit. The other one is Swadeshi Cotton Mill belonging to Jaipuria Group. The management of institution was taken over by NTC in 1978. Then, Shri George Fernandes in charge of industries under Janata Government manipulated that only the management of this mill was taken over, perpetrating injustice to 2300 workers of this mill. The condition demanded nationalisation of this mill, but only the management was taken over. Substantial investment has been made during the past six years. This is one of the oldest textile mills in the country with more 130 years of history. During French rule it was known as "Sawana Mill". The plant

and machinery have all become outmoded and out dated. No doubt some of them have been substituted. But the financial constraints have compelled the NTC to halt any further renewal and repairs programme. I am compelled to say that this mill is getting step-motherly treatment in the hands of NTC. The payment of wages to workers is delayed inordinately. Since the Democle's sword is hanging over this Mill, the NTC is hesitant and reluctant to invest more money. The workers do not know whether the mill will be handed over back to the former management. The Government will have to take a decision by 30th April, 1984. To avoid this kind of animated suspension, the hon. Minister should direct the NTC to take over the Swadeshi Cotton Mill immediately so that the continuity of production can be maintained. The repairs and renewal programme can be taken up in a sustained manner. I want that Swadeshi Cotton Mill should not become another Anglo-French textile mill in Pondicherry. This mill should become another NTC unit immediately. Sir, there are these three composite mills in Pondicherry with a labour force of 12,000 men and women. In the interest of 12000 workers, all these three mills should become full-fledged constituents of National Textiles Corporation. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce will come to the rescue of these workers by directing the NTC to take them over immediately.

The people of Pondicherry have been demanding for decades that Pondicherry port should be declared as free trade zone. The Pondicherry Chamber of Commerce has also represented repeatedly in this regard. During French regime, Pondicherry port was a free port. In South India there is no free trade zone at all. The former Minister of Commerce Shri Pranab Mukherjee did state that this proposal was under consideration. I need not say that unless Pondicherry port is declared as free trade zone, there is little chance for industrial growth in this backward area. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Commerce to declare Pondicherry port as free trade zone,

which alone will ensure economic upliftment of this area.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the news item that has appeared in today's Hindustan Times about the malpractices that have crept in the implementation of Cash Compensatory Scheme. This scheme is being implemented in the interest of augmenting our exports. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Commerce that he should look into these allegations and ensure that the objective of this scheme is not sullied by such unfair practices.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : The Ministry of Commerce is somewhat a confusing Ministry. Actually we are not very sure about the boundary of its working. It deals with foreign trade ; it deals with the textile industry. MMTC, Mica, jute and we do not know what not.

Regarding foreign trade, when we hear the Minister stating 100 per cent export-oriented industry, etc., we remember Dadabhai Naoroji's famous writing on the brain theory. Sometimes I wonder whether we are voluntarily toeing the line against with Dadabhai Naoroji in those days warned us that our industry should be agriculture oriented, not export oriented. We should not take pride or feel sorry if we fail to export iron ore to the Middle East or some precious raw materials outside; we should have used that in our country. What is the percentage of mica we are using within the country? It is not more than 15 per cent ; the rest we are exporting. We are lamenting if we fail to export to free currency zones, that means the Western world.

The Minister has given various figures and all the figures show that we are losing in our trade with the West, the USA, the Europe and all the Western countries. With them our balance of trade is not favourable. We compensate

for our trade with Eastern Europe. Some of the hon. members praise the Ministry for increasing the export and decreasing the import. I like to say that the balance of trade this time is not favourable.

The gap has always been varying from 5,800 to 6,000. This time they say that it will be minimised to 5,000. What I would like to ask the hon. Minister, is whether it is to his credit. Because of the crude oil jumping from to 2 million tonnes to 26 million tones we should have been able to save something like Rs. 2,000 crores, whereas you could only save some Rs. 800 crores. That shows the efficiency of the Ministry. We do not find and efficiency in the Ministry. The efficiency of the Ministry would have been increased if you could increase the exports through the industries you control, that is, jute, textiles, tea coffee etc. You are taking the credit based on some creditable performance of completely different Ministries. So that is the point ; and it has nothing to do with your policy of foreign trade or anything else.

I would like to stress another point also. What is your policy in foreign trade? Either to liberalise the imports, or to increase the exports in short it is not leading us to self-reliance. It is not leading us to self-generating economy and to a dignified position in the world economy policy.

You have just now enunciated the policy about technological imports, liberalisation of specified imports, liberalisation of imports under FERA and in other respects for encouraging export-oriented industries. One hundred per cent export orientation is promised. That means, that they will expand the jute industry so that the jute goods and other things can be exported. This is nothing but the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji.

You control two industries. I personally inspected them. One is the textile industry in Kanpur and the other is

Mica industry in my area. There are ten licensed factories. One is closed, one is in the private sector and eight are under the Government management. You will be surprised that the situation has come now when they are incurring losses, after you come into the picture. No proper working is there in the factories and there is no working capital not only for modernisation or renovation but even for raw material there is no money.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the Minister through you, that in the textile industry 43 per cent of the costs are spent on raw material, some 25 per cent on the wages and rest on other things. And these textiles, Mr. Minister, they are starving for want of raw material. It is a very wonderful thing that Government-managed factories are suffering for want of raw materials. Here is an instance, where the Minister had replied to me. I asked a Question, No. 1014 dated 2.3.1984 about the optimum stock of cotton in the textile mills in Kanpur. And they have mentioned about the optimum stock equivalent to two and a half months of consumption in bales. In New Victoria Mills the optimum stock, according to them, was 3,968 bales; but the actual stock as on 1-1-1984 was 1,099 bales.

Muir Mills—optimum stock 4165 bales and stock as on 1.1.84 is 1153.
Laxmirattan Cotton Mills—optimum stock 2818 and stock is 780 bales.
Atherton Mills—optimum stock 1948 and stock is 539 bales.

Swadeshi Cotton Mills—Optimum stock 3608 and stock is 999 bales as on 1.1.84.

That means the optimum stock of all the mills should have been 16507 bales for the cotton but the stock as on 1.1.84 was 4570 bales.

They say that because of shortage of raw material there is no modernisation, no investment and no working capital. They are not able to run all the time

efficiently and give production. The workers are afraid as to what will happen even if the NTC fails.

Several requests have come from Biharsharif to take over these mills. Recently you have taken over 13 mills of Bombay. Why not have your kind eyes on the eastern part of this country? I can give you one suggestion. Suppose, you consider some mill sick. You always find that the liabilities of that mill both to the workers and the Government would be more than its assets. So, you can easily take over these mills and you can create workers sector with these sick mills. You immediately convert all the dues of the workers into shares and all the shares of the financial institutions as your shares. And you two combined run them. So you have only to provide the working capital and the workers will have their own responsibility to run it and keep it viable. As there is the public sector and private sector, you start the workers sector with all the sick industries especially the textile industry.

Regarding mica, I would like to reveal one thing to the Minister. Have you ever heard that the State Government comes and makes questions for the Members of Parliament? It is a very wonderful thing. I do not know whether it is a breach of privilege or breach of oath. The Bihar Government has suddenly become active. It has got a wonderful** Minister. He has been coming to Delhi often. It is good that he should come, talk to us and tell the problems of the Bihar State. But he is framing questions and those framed questions are being supplied to the Members of Parliament to put. Some members are putting them also. I do not want to name them. I do not know whether it is a proper procedure or not, because I have got the typed question and I have found the same question appeared on the Question List in the name of some other Member. The In enquired and found out that all the Members of Parliament have been provided with such typed prepared

**Not recorded.

questions from the Bihar Ministry. This is one part. The second part I can reveal and by that the character and the policy of the Bihar Government is also revealed. Last time, there was a question in the House Last Friday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not discuss the character of any State Government. Say only what you want to say.

SHRI A. K. ROY ; For example, Q. No. 600 came up last Friday. This question was made by the Bihar Government and copy of the same was sent to me.

What is this question aimed at ? There was a great scandalous behaviour, there were scandalous activities of the private mica owners. They used to do under-invoicing in their entire export trade and they have certain long connections with the Western market and business-men. To curb that, to give a correct shape to that, the Government has decided to first canalise 30 per cent export of the mica products through your MITCO and then it was raised to 50 per cent. There is a Swaminathan Committee's Report which suggested that the entire export trade of mica should be nationalised and should be processed by MITCO and MMTC. Bihar Government made a question which says

(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHINTA-AMANI PANIGRAHI) : you have to be brief now. You have already taken 15 minutes instead of nine minutes; so kindly conclude in another one or two minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY : ** The question says:

“(c) whether in recent years the export of mica from India to general currency areas is decreasing while the percentage

of export to rupee currency areas is increasing; and

(d) whether in view of the above, Government propose to free mica export from compulsory channelising through MITCO or at least freeing some of the categories being exported to general currency areas.”

What does it mean ? It means that whatever you may be planning here to nationalise, canalise and to curb those mica magnat as who are actually damaging spoiling and murdering the mic mines, your own State Government's your own party's people who are in league with them and they are framing questions which aim at loosening your grip on the entire mica foreign trade. I may tell you that individual Member making such questions does not make much sense but if the Government prepares a question and if it is put in the name of some Member and it aims at loosening the grip of your organisations, then it is a very serious thing and should be looked into. If the Government there is in league with the mica magnetes you cannot control their activities from Delhi.

My last suggestion is about nationalisation. When they started nationalising the coking coal, they found that non-coking coal cannot be left, similarly, you have nationalised mica processing but you have left mica mines, Mica is a very precious material in our country having great utility in electrical capacitors and all sorts of new modern industries. That is why I say that you try to nationalise the entire mica mines and give correct shape to this industry.

My layt point is.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Last means it is second last.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I may tell you Sir that this is the real last. Are you

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

aware that the MITCO workers are not being paid bonus this year because there is a controversy. Last year, MITCO made a profit of Rs. one crore and gave 20 per cent bonus. This time MITCO made a profit of Rs. 80 lakhs and they have reduced the bonus to 9½ per cent. The workers refused to take it. What calculation they have made I do not know. It was raised in the Labour Department also. The Labour Department asked for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your last is very much lasting, so kindly cut it short.

SHRI A. K. ROY : It will not outlast Sir., What I was saying is that the workers last time made a representation to the then Minister in charge of MITCO and I request you to kindly see to it as the matter is still pending. The workers are giving so much profit to you and are running that industry. If the profit of Rs. one crore becomes Rs. 80 lakhs, that should not reduce the bonus from 20 per cent to 9½ per cent. That is why I say that you kindly give some assurance to the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call.

MR. K.C. Sharma now : You have taken 16 minutes, what can I do ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : Only one minute more I will take, Sir. One more thing which I will like the Minister to probe into is that in MITCO there are two kinds of scales operating. Those employees who are not directly connected with production are getting better pay, that is, the pay of MMTCC and those who are doing the production work, are getting the minimum wages fixed by the State Government. This is a wonderful phenomenon and it is upsetting the workers very much. So, I will request the hon. Minister to kindly look into it and at least give a fair deal to the workers who are in his organisation.

15 hrs

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (मिन्ड) : सजा-पति महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदान की माँगों का मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री जी ने इन सालों में और खास तौर से इस वर्ष में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने का जो कार्य किया है, वह अवश्य ही स्वागत योग्य है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में मऊ और मिण्ड में कालीन का उद्योग चलता है। वहाँ पर मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। आपको और आपके विभाग को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कायदे और हिमाब से उनको कच्चा माल मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वह काम कर सके। निर्यात की घामदनी भी कुछ निर्यातक उठा ले जाते हैं। मजदूर मेहनत करके काम करता है, उनको लाभ मिलने के बजाए निर्यातकों को पूर्ण लाभ मिलता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार की कोई ऐसी एजेंसी होनी चाहिए जो बने हुए कालीनों को खरीदे, ताकि उनको पूरा लाभ मिल सके। इस ओर आपको विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसी तरीके से हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज उद्योग हैं, बहुत से खनिज हैं, जिनका आप निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं। लोहा तो आप करते ही हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस दिशा में एक कमेटी भेजिए, जो यह देखे कि किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात हो सकता है। यदि आप कच्चे माल को बढ़ावा दें तो भी देश को काफी पैसा मिल सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप खनिज मंत्रालय से भी इस दिशा में कदम उठाने की ओर सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

एक बात मैं आपसे खादी ग्रामोद्योग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र में यह काम बहुत अच्छा चलता था, लेकिन अब वहाँ कम्बल उद्योग को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारे भिण्ड और दतिया आदि क्षेत्रों में कम्बल का उद्योग बहुत अच्छा चलता है। इस उद्योग के लिए आपके विभाग को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसमें बहुत कामियाँ हैं। यदि आप सही ढंग से इस दिशा में ध्यान दें तो वहाँ लोगों को काफी रोजगार मिल सकता है जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी दूर होगी। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृषि से सम्बन्धित उद्योग को भी बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। हम और भी हम काफी नियमित कर सकते हैं और आपके विभाग को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के टैक्सटाइल उद्योग के बारे में विशेष रूप से मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। आपकी टैक्सटाइल विभाग की जो मशीनी है, जो टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के अधिकारी हैं, वे वहाँ ठीक से ध्यान नहीं देते हैं जिससे यह उद्योग दिन-प्रति-दिन खराब होता जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ इन्दौर और दूसरी जगहों पर बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे कारखाने थे लेकिन अम्ब के सब बीमार हालत में हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनसे बात करके उन कारखानों की व्यवस्था को सुधारा जाय जिससे वे खराब होने से बचाये जा सकें।

आप जानते हैं हमारे पन्ना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हीरे की बहुत सी खानें हैं, जिन खदानों से लाखों लोग हीरा निकालते हैं और डिपार्टमेंट के लोग उनसे करीब कर नियमित करते हैं। लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट का जिनका ध्यान इस उद्योग की तरफ होना चाहिये, उभना नहीं

है। इसमें सुधार की बहुत आवश्यकता है। यद्यपि इन दिनों आपने अपने मंत्रालय में काफी सुधार किया है, नियंत्रण को बढ़ाया है, इस तरफ भी आपकी पर्याप्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जूट उद्योग के कामने भी आप बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं जो हल नहीं हो रही हैं। वहाँ हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उनके समस्याओं को हल करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री चतुर्भुष (मालाबाड़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारे यहाँ जो मसालों का उत्पादन होता है, जैसे जीरा धनिया, सोंफ—यदि आप इनके व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में जाकर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इनमें भावों को उतार-चढ़ाव इतना ज्यादा होता है कि एक हजार रुपये किबंटल तक भाव ऊपर से नीचे और नीचे से ऊपर चले जाते हैं, जिससे व्यापारी 15 दिनों के अन्दर मालामाल हो जाता है। जब बाजार में ये चीजें घाती हैं तो भाव 1000 रुपये किबंटल से गिर कर 200 रुपये किबंटल पर आ जाते हैं। सोंफ 1200 रुपये किबंटल से गिर कर 300 रुपये किबंटल पर आ जाती है, किसान को बाध्य होकर अपना माल बेचना पड़ता है, लेकिन जब फसल बिक जाती है तो भाव एक दम बढ़ कर ऊपर चले जाते हैं। बेचारे किसान को उस का लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिलता, लेकिन व्यापारी राबड़ोरास कमा लेते हैं।

घाप गेहूँ की हालत देखिये—जब गेहूँ बाजार में आता है, उसका भाव गिरना शुरू हो जाता है। घापने 152 रुपये क्विंटलका भाव तय किया हुआ है, लेकिन घाप हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान कहीं भी बले जाइये, मंडियों में 125 रुपये क्विंटल में भी खरीदार नहीं है। इस तरह से लाखों किसान बरबादी की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। घाप उनकी आमदनी का हिसाब लगाइये, उनके खर्च का हिसाब लगाइये—शायद दुनिया में कोई भी इनना गरीब नहीं होगा, जिनना जितना हिन्दुस्तान का किसान है। मजदूर भी आज 10-15 रुपये रोज कमा लेता है, लेकिन यदि घाप लघु किसान, सीमांत किसान की आमदनी का एजेंज निकालें तो उसे इतना पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है जितना एक मजदूर कमा लेता है। वह ऐसी जिन्दगी जी रहा है, जिसमें न उसके तन पर कपड़ा है और न पेट भर खाना मिलता है, भूखा रहने की स्थिति में आ गया है। आज जो चीज किमान पैदा करता है, चाहे गेहूँ है, ज्वार है, बाजरा है या तरह-तरह के मसाले हैं, हर चीज में उसका भाग्य भगवान पर निर्भर करता है, वर्षा पर निर्भर करता है, घाप उसकी चीजों का निर्यात भी नहीं करते हैं। अगर उसके मसालों का ही निर्यात करने लगे तो उसको लाभ हो सकता है, लेकिन ऐसे मौके पर व्यापारी उसका लाभ उठा लेते हैं, किसान को उसका लाभ नहीं पहुंचता।

घाप इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें—आज हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन किसान के उत्पादन के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। 15 साल पहले चीजों के जो दाम थे और आज क्या दाम हैं। घाप एक मजदूर को भी मीनिमम वेज देने की बात करते हैं, हर तरह मजदूरी के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, शेतों में

काम करने वाली हर वस्तु के दाम बढ़े हैं, लेकिन किसान की उपज के दाम उस अनुपात में नहीं बढ़े हैं जिस अनुपात में उसकी शैती में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़े हैं। घाप देखिये—तीन साल पहले चावल के क्या दाम थे और आज क्या दाम हैं। आज चावल के दाम तीन साल पहले के दामों के मुकाबले नीचे जा रहे हैं। 100 रुपये क्विंटल नीचे जा चुका है। राजस्थान के अन्दर आज हालत इतनी खराब है कि चावल को कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है और आने वाला समय ऐसा होगा कि कोई चावल को बोना पसन्द नहीं करेगा और उसको लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से घाप गेहूँ को देखिये। गेहूँ का भाव घापने 152 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय किया है लेकिन आज गेहूँ 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है। आने वाले सालों में ऐसी स्थिति हो जाएगी कि कोई गेहूँ बोना पसन्द नहीं करेगा क्योंकि किसान भी सोचता है कि उसे अपने बाल बच्चों को पालना है, उनको पढ़ाना है और उनके तन को कपड़ों से ढकना है। तो भेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो ऐसी जिन्से है, उनकी ओर घाप ध्यान दीजिए। आज मसालों की क्या हालत हो रही है। बनिया राजस्थान में कोटा, बूंदी, झालवाड़ा और मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होता है। स्थिति यह है कि तीन महीने के बाद जुलाई के महीने में अगस्त के महीने में बनिये का भाव 1200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो जाएगा जबकि आज मार्केट के अन्दर व्यापारी उसको 200 रुपये, 250 रुपये और 300 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीद रहा है। यह घापके मार्केट का हुरल है। घाप कहते हैं कि हम किसानों के हितेषी हैं। मेरा कहना है कि घाप व्यापारियों के प्रोफिट और

के लिए भंडार बनाइए। वहाँ पर वह अपना माल सप्लाई कर सके और उसके बदले में उसको सही पैसा मिल सके। लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कायम करने में असमर्थ हैं। यहाँ पर हर साल किसानों के बारे में बोला जाता है, किसानों के हितों के बारे में बोला जाता है और हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी यहाँ बढ़-चढ़ कर उनके बारे में बातें करते हैं। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। यह दुनिया जानती है कि आप बाहर से 223 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ मंगाते हैं। अमेरिका से आप इतना महंगा गेहूँ मंगाते हैं और वह भी सडा हुआ गेहूँ है, जिसके बारे में हमारे यहाँ के वैज्ञानिकों की रिपोर्ट आई है कि इसको खाने वाले को कैंसर हो जाएगा लेकिन हमारे यहाँ के किसान का गेहूँ कोई खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है। जिनकी मेहनत से किसान गेहूँ को पैदा करता है और आज उसको उसके 130 रुपये भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

ज्वार के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है और मैंने बार-बार निवेदन किया है कि 16 साल पहले उसका भाव 108 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था और आज भी 108 रुपये है, मक्का भाव 11 साल पहले 114 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था और आज भी लगभग उतना है और जौ का भाव जो आठ साल पहले था, वही अब भी है। तो यह सब क्या हो रहा है।

वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : इस समय तो विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय की माँगों पर चर्चा चल रही है और आप कृषि के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

श्री चतुर्भुज : मैं वही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप इसका निर्यात बढ़ाएँ और

गेहूँ का आयात करने की आप को जरूरत नहीं है। आप यहाँ हर किसान से ज्यादा भाव पर गेहूँ खरीदिये। इसी तरह से आप मसाले बाहर भेजिये और फौरन करेन्सी कमाइए। आज अफीम की क्या हालत है, इसको आप देखिये। बाहर इसका मूल्य कितना है और हमारे यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में यह 125 रुपये किलो बिक रही है। अफीम बाहर भेज कर काफी विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं। मैं ज्यादा विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है और किसानों के बारे में कोई चिन्ता करने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप उनके बारे में चिन्तन करेंगे तो आपके हृदय में उनके प्रति दर्द पैदा होगा और आँसुओं में आँसू आ जायेंगे। मैं अन्त में मन्त्री महोदय से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि आप पिछली रिपोर्टों को देखिये और किसानों के हित की बात कीजिए और उनके माल को बाहर भेजिए।

इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

(SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the Minister. It is the Commerce Ministry which enjoys the confidence of the whole House.

Sir, whenever there is any difficult problem and there are criminal cases, then immediately the Members of Parliament ask for a CBI inquiry, and whenever any difficult problem is there with regard to Commerce, we will ask the STC to take over. As you know, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh does not see eye to eye with the Congress organisation and also with the Central Government. But day in and day out he is insisting and telling the Central Government that the STC should take over the purchase of tobacco. That

means, he has got more faith in STC than in himself and his organisation.

It is very very unfortunate that Mr. Roy has made a very confusing speech and said that this Ministry is a confusing one. I do not agree with him because the working of this Ministry is very clear. This Minister carrying all his staff with him like one man and they move as one man. They have made a profit in STC of over Rs. 64 crores, and in MMTC about Rs. 65 crores, that is without deduction of tax, and when such huge profits are made, even then we are going to criticise them. The STC has suffered some loss on account of purchase of tobacco last year and also in the case of animal tallow which was imported and which was re-exported back, the STC has suffered some loss. All these things should be appreciated. To the people who have done good work, the Parliament should give a word of cheer. And I really appreciate the Minister, he has done very good work. There is something which we have to continuously export, like sugar, molasses, opium, jute finished goods and such other things.

This year when we export castor oil, the crop will come and next year too we shall be able to export because it is renewable.

Mineral Oil we sparingly export. It is exhaustible. But it will last for many years to come.

I would request that vegetable, fruit, mutton, eggs and all other things must be duly exported from Hyderabad to Gulf countries. Now there is no provision for its export from Hyderabad. We have to send it to Bombay for export. We have to pay some commission to Bombay people and in transit there are so many losses.

It does come directly under the Ministry of Commerce. I would request the Minister to see that these things are

booked from Hyderabad Airport to Gulf countries at least once in ten days or twice in a month.

The realisation per tonne in sugar this year is more than last year. It is very good. The Ministry has done a lot of work to explore the markets abroad. Last year export was over Rs. 200 crores. I want that the export should be more this year. It should be seen that the production should not fall in our country. The production is going down day by day. The production of sugar is going down. The production of tobacco is also going down. If the Minister is able to produce more oil seeds with the co-operation of other Ministries, our country will not only be self sufficient, but we will also be able to export. The trade will be surplus. To that extent he is not responsible. He has to depend upon other Ministries.

We have created a lot of irrigation potentialities. It should be made compulsory every kissan to grow more oil seeds. Then alone this country will prosper.

The Minister has to nurse so many sick children. If one child is sick in a family, the whole family feels worried. I do not know how many sick children he has got and how he is nursing them. He is a young man. He himself is not having more children but in this way he has got many sick children in this Ministry.

Animal Tallow is re-exported. People have made some money. It is not directly under him. But I am very much worried. People have imported oil and tallow illegally. They have made Rs. 400 crores. That is a black money. That must be unearthed. That must be taxed and there should not be any mercy in this regard. Suspension of licence is not going to solve this problem. If the licence of one man is suspended, he will send through some other man. That is the trick of business. Until and unless they are penalised, it will have no end. The black money that they have earned

must be recovered and it must come to the Government treasury. I have been pleading this from the very beginning. I have written several letters on this subject to the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister. Nothing has been done. That is the reason why I have to repeat it. I have written on this subject with a copy to the Prime Minister. This is a very serious thing. I feel very bad about it because the people who have earned money have not paid any tax to the Government.

They must ascertain, before banning, how much assets they have got, how much money they have got and what is their bank balance, how much money they have kept in safe places. All that must be checked. There must be many more raids. This Ministry should advise the Ministry of Finance to take proper steps so that there may be more revenue and people must desist from this unfair means.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, confining myself to the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, I only want to invite his kind attention to what I said in the General Budget debate particularly relating to the textile industry. Sir, in fact, before the Budget was announced, the Government gave a lot of concessions to the textile industrialists starting from banning of the cotton export, exemptions from the customs and excise duty for 100% export. When the Railway Budget came, some concessions were given in the nature of reduction in the freight rate in the movement of textile goods and lastly came the General Budget where a package of concessions was given to the textile industry.

I would respectfully ask the hon. Commerce Minister whereas the Government gives so much to the textile industrialists, in return, would you be kind enough to tell the nation and the House, what the industrialists or the industry has given back to the people. The cloth is not cheaper. All

the benefits given by the Government to the industrialists have been just utilised for their own benefits. You are giving all this in the wake of demand that in cities like Ahmedabad, textile mills are being closed down one after another. We make repeated requests. A number of benefits have been given to the industry. But instead of reciprocating the same, instead of making the cloth cheaper, instead of making the mills work, instead of opening the closed mills and instead of restoring the normal conditions of the Second Shift and Third Shift in the Badli workers, I am constrained to state before the House that mills have been closed down more and more after all the benefits have been given to the textile industry.

The other day, FICCI function took place in the capital. The hon. Finance Minister presided over it, what was the demand that this world of industrialists made to the Government? They demanded that for three years, there should be a ban on strike. This was the demand from the industrialists. Charity ought to have begun at home. They ought to have been told that "you who are asking for banning strike, are not prepared to stop the lock-outs." I want to say this because I come from city which has been known in the entire country as Manchester of India, i. e. Ahmedabad, which I have the privilege to represent. I have met the hon. Commerce Minister. I have drawn his kind attention to the fact that he is being exploited. The Government must see. The Government's concessions, the Government's charity and the Government's goodness are simply being exploited by the capitalist class. A time has come and I would request this Government to please make up your mind what is your attitude towards the textile industry. You may give as much as you like. But the *Geeta* will prove right. It is very difficult to take liberty with *Geeta*'s *sloka* but there is a *sloka* and I only take liberty and say :

न चातु लोभः लोभानां

उपभोगेन न साम्यते

हृषिका कुप्यावर्त्तेन
सुवर्णं वाचयि जायते ।

Greed will never be satisfied with whatever you offer to him. More you give, more they will be greedy, hungry and more they will demand from you. You give everything within your right. They ask everything in the name of working-class, closure of mills, textile troubles etc. And I do concede that you have given maximum that the Government can give. But in return you have got nothing.

My city is Passing a crisis. It is not me who is speaking. I would prefer to quote from a magazine. I am quoting from the *Blitz* dated March 24, 1984. This is Ahmedabad report. The caption is :

"One Lakh Jobless. Recession cripples Gujarat textles. I would read out only two Paragraphs. I quote :

'Around one lakh regular and casual workers have been rendered Jobless following the closure of 16 textile mills and hundreds of ancillary units in Gujarat, creating an unprecedented crisis in the textile industry in the State.

Then, I would read out the last Paragraph for the benefit of the hon. Minister. I quote :

"Meanwhile, it is reported that more than 20 casual workers who had lost their Jobs have committed suicide in various parts of the State. Highly skilled workers who used to make a minimum of Rs. 22 a day are now reported to be working as coolies or errand boys in order to survive. Many others have allegedly taken to criminal activities, indulging in nighway robberies."

This is the story of Gujarat. This is the story of that State which has a record of industrial peace. Today,

thanks to you, Gujarat is going to the path of criminal activities and highway robberies indulged in by the people who wanted to earn their bread by hard labour if you only had to give it to them honourably. The fault lies with the Government,

Again, on the eve of the session of the Congress-I Party in Bombay, You took a decision of taking over 13 textile milles of Bombay and the justification you gave was the social justification, If the Bombay workers are hungry, are the workers of Ahmedabad not human beings ? Are they not entitled to the same consideration from this Government which the Bombay workers are given ? If you took over the management of 13 textile mills in Bombay, what crime the workers of Ahmedabad mills have committed ? If I can tell the hon. Minister, Bombay mill workers did not at least in the last General Elections vote for the Congress-I Party but I am one of those who was elected with the dongress-I ticket because the people believed your manifesto that every family will be given one job. Instead, You have taken away the jobs of thousands of families of Gujarat.

I may appeal to the hon. Minister personally that the working class of Gujarat may go back to the villages but there are 5 lakhs of workers from Uttar Pradesh of whom you were the custodian till yesterday who have neither a home there nor a house in Ahmedabad. They are the people who are going the way of criminal activities and highway robberies. What are you going to do about them ?

Ahmedabad city has a record that never in its history there was a strike with only one exception when Mahatma Gandhi gave a call of Quit India Movement against the Britishers that Ahmedabad mills remain closed for three months. If, however, in the history of Ahmedabad the mill were closed down, it is to your record that you totally changed the character of the industrial peace in Gujarat.

In name of humanity, in the name of labour, in the name of working class. in the name of people who have voted for me, for whose cause I left you, at least do not discriminate between the working class of Bombay and the working class of Ahmedabad. On the one hand you took over 13 textile mills of Bombay and, on the other hand, when Ahmedabad mills are closed down day by day you are doing nothing. I am at pains to tell the hon. Minister. He knows it, I have written to him on 2nd March. I am only requesting him to tell me what concrete steps you are taking to prevent these callous things happening in Ahmedabad, in Gujarat. Please do not disturb the industrial peace of a State which has a record of its own in the matter of industrial peace. If I were not representing the cause of labour, I would have taken the law to a court of law on the ground of discrimination. But being a labour-minded person, I did not challenge your taking over of Bombay mills. Would you kindly tell me under what justification you are saying that 13 textile mills of Bombay could be taken over whereas Ahmedabad mills could be allowed to be closed down day after day?

Why are you giving these concessions? To whom are you giving these concessions? You are seeing, on the one hand that the cotton export is banned and, on the other, the farmer is crying. It is the mill who are getting the benefit, but not the consumer, not the working class. And therefore, I repeat my charge that your close association is with the industrialists, not with the industry alone.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
O my God !

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :
You are making for your Party something from the industrialists and that is the reason your fingers are not on the industry. I said it and I repeat it to the Minister. I ask you to show a single benefit that the working class has got or

the consumer has got. For whose benefit are you doing all this? If you have any, say, justification, please be fair to the working class.

15.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-fourth Report

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move the following :

"That the House do agree with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1984."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE-UNEMPLOYMENT—
(Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding unemployment by Shri T. S. Negi, I would like to mention that 6 hours and 8 minutes have already been taken on this resolution and as against 2 hours initially allotted for this discussion. On the last occasion, 30th March, 1984, the Chair had announced that the hon. Minister would intervene