

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84

Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Demand Nos. 104 and 105 relating to the Department of Supply 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 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. Motions moved :

(i) "That the respective sums not ex-

ceeding the amount 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 the 31st day of March, 1984; 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".

(ii) "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 the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 104 and 105 relating to the Department of Supply."

(i) Demands for Grants, 1983-84, in respect of the Ministry of Commerce Submitted to the Vote of Lok-Sabha.

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No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
10.	Ministry of Commerce	40,47,000	—	2,02,36,000	—
11.	Foreign Trade and Export production	116,54,02,000	102,58,48,000	582,70,09,000	512,92,39,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	26,45,06,000	14,40,31,000	132,25,30,000	72,01,56,000

(ii) Demands for Grants, 1983-84, in respect of the Department of Supply  
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 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY</b>					
104.	Department of Supply	6,13,000	—	30,68,000	—
105.	Supplies and Disposals	1,95,45,000	—	9,77,26,000	—

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : Mr, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Government of India a new import policy has been announced. There was an import policy statement last year also : 'Export or perish was the slogan.' Together, to suit the IMF conditionalities import liberalisation was also announced. What is the net result of the last year's policy ? What is the opinion of our Finance Minister ? Addressing the Chamber of Commerce the Finance Minister has stated that last year we imported Rs. 2,000 crores worth of unwanted things and in necessary things. Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1982-83 states the items like tea, rice, cashew kernals, jute manufactures, carpets, etc. have suffered a set back either on account of world recession, restrictive trade practices adopted by the developed countries or severe competition among the exporting countries. In spite of the indigenous production of crude oil resulting in reduction of relative share of P.O.L. in India's total imports from 42 per cent in 1980-81 to 38 per cent in 1981-82 and further reduction in 1982-83 and subsequent export of crude oil the balance of trade remains more or less static.

Last year April to December the deficit was Rs 4,200 crores.. This year it is Rs 4,060 crores. Finally, the trade gap at the end of this year will be near about Rs. 5,900 crores. Not only our trade balance did not change but also the import policy created havoc in the country. Most of our indigenous industries have suffered.

There was dumping of soda ash at cheaper prices in the country resulting in reduction of production by more than 50 per cent in our companies leading to loss of employment to thousands of people. Then there was dumping of cheaper manmade fibre from foreign countries forcing the viscose factory in Metupalayam in Coimbatore to close down for some time and later working much below the capacity. Maroor Ryons in Kerala making pulp for manufacturing man-made fibre is closed down throwing out 3,000 workers and thousands of other people indirectly employed. Birlas prefer to import man-made fibre from outside and sell it here because by that they get more profit, then by producing pulp. But no step has been taken so far and thousands of people are out of employment. J & K Synthetics in Kota the other day re-

trenched 2400 workers under the same plea

In spite of increase in steel production, we are still importing steel. The steel yards have been stacked with a large quantity of unsold steel. Our public sector undertakings have been losing, but we are allowing alloy steel scrap to be imported. Manufacturers of utensils will melt it and utilise it for manufacture of utensils. They are getting it quite cheaper. On the other hand, our alloy steel has piled up. If alloy steel is exported, they can import scrap. That is the position. Recently, about two months ago in Bombay, police checked up one consignment of export and found that the parcel contained stones only. In turn, they get alloy steel scrap which can be used by the industry for making utensils. A number of such consignments might have gone unnoticed. As I said, on the other hand, alloy steel that is produced by our industries has piled up and is lying in the yards. That is the position.

Then, we are importing coal by paying Rs. 1000/—per tonne, whereas our coal will cost us only between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per tonne. Why can't we improve our quality by improving the work of our coalmines? We are importing caprolactum. The Government has not taken any steps to begin the work for the caprolectum plant at Cochin. What is the necessity of importing it when we can ourselves produce it? But so far, as I said, no attempt has been made to construct that plant.

Then, textile machinery is being imported. All sort of small machinery which can be easily manufactured by our public sector undertakings is being imported. BHEL can produce electrical equipment upto 200 M.W., but are we prepared to take it? Let us take the instance of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station. Instead of giving it to BHEL, the contract for their requirement has been given to a foreign multinational company. The offer of BHEL was turned down. Is it justified? If we have to

improve the working of our public sector undertakings, we should encourage them for such things, specially when they are fully equipped for it. Why should we go to companies elsewhere? There is dumping of not only goods by other countries, but also of obsolete technology, which will aggravate due to the present import policy. That is the position I can tell you so many instances. *Times of India* Commands :

“The new policy stresses the need to import technology on a selective basis. As things are, it is being literally bought by private and public sector companies *en masse*. On an average 400 to 500 agreements are signed by them with each other. Far too many of them fetch the country out-moded technology which the exporters had discarded long ago”. (Most of these machines have worked for 25-30 years) This is what was stated in the *Times of India* in a recent issue while commenting on the last year's policy. They proceed further

“Indian companies that adopt them are not particular in the least because in the sellers' market they operate, they are sure of making a kill with whatever they produce. As depressing as humiliating conditions that the exporting companies impose on the Indian companies by which they make sure that the latter continue to depend on them. They would not be able to get away. With them the Indian companies were not in a position to develop the technology, they import... The tragedy is that the Government seems to be conspiring to maintain the existing state of affairs. This is the opinion given by *Times of India*.

Now, the new import policy has given blanket permission to import second hand machines by putting it in the OGL. In the name of advanced technology, we were importing the second hand machines which have been thrown away by the foreigners. We all know the capitalist countries never give the best and

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

most efficient technology to the developing countries. Even these machines are introduced without looking to the effect of the introduction of these machines. I can cite example of the Green Leaf Tobacco Thrasty Plant introduced by the I.L.T.D. company at Anarpathi in Andhra Pradesh. This has resulted in the closure of Chirala factory and has thrown out of employment six hundred workers. This is the beginning of a chain of closures, because already by the beginning of the new season four other factories have not yet been opened. This machine will throw out of employment about 50,000 workers. When I asked a particular question about this in Parliament, I was told that only 1,800 people will be affected. But, Sir, what is the result? At present in Chirala six thousand workers have been thrown out of employment and out of them four thousand are women. The entire locality is suffering. But the problem is that if we ask the State Government, they say the licence is given by the Centre. Centre in its turn says that these factories are working under the State Government and they will have to see to it. The position at present is that within a short period of time 50,000 workers will be thrown out of employment. This is, Sir, the result of the new technology import. The question is what is the alternative employment arrangement? Is the Government prepared to give these fifty thousand people alternative employment? If that is so, we are not opposed to the mechanisation. So, the question I ask is that will you be able to give alternate employment to those who have been or will be thrown out of employment?

Just now, I asked the Industry Minister about the mechanisation in the coir industry; Sir, there has been a blanket ban by the Coir Board against introducing machines in the mat sector which is labour-intensive. But there is a case in which a big importer imported in the name of coir products; mat looms without mentioning whether it is for matting. And when the Coir Board Com-

mittee was not there, he influenced the officials and got the registration. The workers have been fighting against the introduction of this machine. Now the Government of India says that there are so many legal implications. But the question is that the person has got it imported through the backdoor method and got the registration by influencing the Officers against the policy. There are records for this in the Coir Board. Again, the Coir Board has passed a unanimous resolution for not mechanising the mat sector because it is labour-intensive. Several times the workers agitated for this and we came to Delhi also in this regard. Thousands of workers came to Delhi, represented to the Minister of Industry, represented to the Prime Minister—but what is the result? In the name of technology, 15,000 people will be out of job. Is there no remedy? What is the alternative arrangement? That is what I am asking you. Likewise, one time digital computers have been imported and introduced in metal box and other industries. The third and fourth generation computers installed in Railways are going to be giant job-killers. We are living in a country where over 20 million are already having no jobs; and you are throwing thousands out of jobs. This is the reality. The import policy of the Government is ruining the peasantry in our country. What are the things you are importing? Coconut oil, copra, rubber, pepper, cardamom, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs etc. All these things our peasants are finding it difficult to sell. The Minister may not be knowing this; but I come from that area.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-  
TAP SINGH): I am aware; I will  
reply.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :  
In the case of nutmegs and cloves,  
our peasants are finding it difficult to  
sell them. Prices have fallen very much.  
Are you prepared to declare the prices

of these products, and are you prepared to buy these products for the declared prices? Instead, when the production is more you are importing all these things.

You are importing not only coconut oil, but you are importing it as lubricating oil. There are so many underhand methods. The exporters are so influential in our country, that they can do anything. That is the most interesting part of it. Govt. will import only when the production is at its peak. Last time, when the prices of rubber fell, we took it up in this House. At that time, the production per day was 1,000 tonnes. But only 200 tonnes were being lifted per day. Then the S.T.C. imported and prices declined

Through the new Import-Export policy Govt. has put restrictions on imports and exports of some items canalysing through S.T.C. STC has imported things when we were having peak production. I can understand if you import when there is scarcity, but coconut oil, rubber etc. were imported when peak level of production was there. At that time these monopoly companies could come in and procure coconut oil, rubber or anything at cheap prices at the cost of the farmers.

Lakhs of people are dependent on these industries in my state. We feel the pinch. But what is Government of India doing? Just now they show much concern for the well being of the big companies in this country. Only yesterday I read in the papers that because the price of rubber has gone up a little, they were going to release the stocks with STC. Immediately they will come to the rescue of the monopoly companies; but are they concerned so much for the welfare of farmers of the country? I can cite an example. Recently, when I went to Andhra, I found that the price of tobacco was falling. Then I immediately wrote to the Minister i.e. on or around the 15th February, saying that the situation was very bad

and that if STC did not intervene and purchase the produce, there would be a steep fall, and that 70,000 of our farmers would be affected. Not only I wrote myself, but also our esteemed colleague Prof. N.G. Ranga and so many others represented to the Minister. But when did you take the decision to allow S.T.C. to purchase? When there was a Calling Attention in this House on 17th March, Govt. declared that the Govt is prepared to ask STC to intervene in the market.

But when did the STC go to the market? That is an important thing. They went to the market in 11th April, 1983. Two days before the prices of rubber went up. Immediately, the government came to the rescue of the big companies. Even after three months, they could not move in the case of tobacco. How much did the STC purchase from Andhra Pradesh? Till now, I learn, only one million tonnes are purchased by them. Only in the end, Govt. asked the STC to purchase low quality of tobacco, but that too was not bought by the STC. The result is that cultivators are selling it at throw away prices. Is the Govt. prepared to help.

The Parliamentary Committee asked the government to allow the Tobacco Board to intervene in the market and purchase it and then sell it. Has the government done anything for that because it is affecting thousands of farmers in this country? Several Parliamentary Committee have repeatedly recommended about it, but nothing has been done by the government. The farmers and the workers are secondary citizens in this country. That is what is happening. In the Tobacco Board, we have a representative of the workers, but he has no voting right. Have 70,000 workers got enough representation in the Board? No. The traders and exporters have major membership in the Tobacco Board. They are deciding the policy of the government, not the poor peasants or the workers. Two lakh workers are

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

there in the tobacco industry. How are you treating them? They are getting very meagre wages. Workers are being displaced by mechanisation. Two million workers are engaged in the tea industry directly and indirectly. This industry is earning Rs. 400 crores as foreign exchange for the country, and another Rs. 150 crores as excise duty. In 1980-81, the export declined by 19.8 million K.G. than the previous year while in 1981-82, the export declined by 8.3 per cent, in terms of earning, it declined by 12.3 per cent. But domestic consumption is increasing. In 1951-52 it was 72.80 million kg., in 1981-82 it went up to 356.61 million kg. The price for the Indian consumer is from Rs. 21—25 per kg. Because of the manipulations by the monopoly companies like Brooke Bond and Lipton the small and medium growers are forced to sell their products at a price between 15 and 17 rupees per kg. But the consumers are getting it for 21 to 25 rupees per kg. There is no method to help the poor and the small medium level growers of the tea industry. The workers are demanding that tea should be purchased directly from the growers but so far no step is being taken and whatever amount is given to the tea industry for the development of the industry, goes to big people. It is so manipulated that actually it does not go to the industry. The small and medium level growers are not getting any help. Here and there, they may be getting a small portion, but a major part of it is going to the big companies.

An amount of Rs. 0.43 crores has been set apart by the Government for the rejuvenation of the tea gardens in Darjeeling. But a major part of it will be misused, if proper steps are not taken and the workers participation is ensured. Otherwise, a major part of it will be manipulated by the management instead of using it for the development of this industry. So, immediately the Government has to do something to ensure worker participation in the

scheme. Actually, the present relief of export duty is not benefiting the tea growers in Kerala. Tea is being sold in auction at Cochin. Therefore, if Govt. really want to give some relief to the tea growers in Kerala, some excise duty relief must be given to the growers in Kerala.

Likewise, the coir industry is also in crisis. But in the new import policy it has been declared that coir and coir products will be imported. I do not understand the idea behind this. Five lakh workers are struggling hard for existence. Four thousand producers are suffering. We are trying hard to find market outside as well as in India. But so far it has not been effective. But we are importing coir and coir products and rubberised products. In Kerala we are finding it difficult to find market for rubberised products; Govt. has declined to give some cash compensatory allowance to the exporters of coir products. But what is the result? It is not extended to the F.O.B. contract concluded with socialist countries. Our trade with socialist countries has been hampered. Actually it was hoped that it would help in export of these products to the socialist countries. But the benefit of this cash compensatory allowance is not extended to exports of the coir products to socialist countries.

Similarly, in jute industry what is the position? That is also in crisis. Several factories are being closed down but no steps are being taken to help the jute industry. The jute growers are not getting any benefit; the workers are not getting fair wages. Govt. of India is not moving an inch. Before independence the Government used to help the jute growing states. Some solution for the betterment of that industry should be found immediately. The interest of 2.8 lakhs of workers are involved in the industry. The Government should protect them by nationalising this industry. Otherwise, you cannot save this industry. The

West Bengal Assembly has passed unanimously this Resolution.

The handloom industry is in crisis. Millions of people are working in this industry. But see the position. The price of cotton has gone down by 1/3, but the price of yarn has gone up by 50 per cent. In Kerala as well as in Tamil Nadu, the handloom workers have no jobs. They are struggling for their livelihood. The Govt. has to do something. Your policy and methods of protecting the monopolists in this country are actually jeopardising the interests of the workers and the producers.

The Government is seeking our cooperation for the implementation of their programmes. But for getting our cooperation, the Government should change its behaviour towards the workers. You are going in for mechanisation without caring about unemployment problem. If you take some steps to change your methods and policies for helping the peasantry and the workers, there will be cooperation from this side also. Otherwise you will not get a co-operation.

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA (Arrah) : I beg to move :

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

/Failure to nationalise import and export trade./(15)

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

/Failure to check infructuous expenditure in State Trading Corporation and streamline its working./(16)

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

/Failure to channelise the export of potatoes and onions through the State Trading Corporation./ (17)

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

/Failure to improve the working of tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cardamom Boards./(18)

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

/Failure to nationalise jute industry and to ensure payment of remunerative prices to jute growers./(19)

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

/Failure to supply yarn to the weavers in Bihar at reasonable price./(20)

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

/Failure to nationalise mica industry and explore foreign markets for it./(21)

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

/Failure to nationalise the import and export of stainless steel sheets, plates and utensils./(22)

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

/Failure to nationalise all big textile mills./(23)

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

[Shri Chandardeo Prasad Verma]

/Failure to control the prices of silken cloth./ (24)

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

/Failure to ensure payment of remunerative prices to tobacco growers./ (25)

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

/Failure to nationalise the textile industry./ (60)

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

/Failure to encourage silk and cotton producers with a view to increasing their production./ (61)

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

/Failure to nationalise jute industry./ (62)

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

/Failure to provide more incentives to tea, coffee, rubber and jute industries./ (63)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to nationalise import and export trade./ (72)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to check extravagant ex-

penditure of State Trading Corporation and to streamline its working./ (73)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to streamline the working of Cardamom Board./ (74)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to supply cotton yarn in adequate quantities for power-looms and handlooms./ (75)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to provide reasonable prices to jute growers for their produce./ (76)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to improve the working of Rubber Board./ (77)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to nationalise the mica industry for its development./ (78)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to provide protection to cashewnut industry./ (79)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to check imbalance in import and export trade./ (80)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up Boards for chilly, nutmeg, clove, turmeric and ginger./ (81)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export coca products./ (82)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export coconut, coconut oil and coir carpets./ (83)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to improve the working of Coffee Board./ (84)

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

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to streamline the working of MMTTC, MSTC and MITCO./ (38)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up effective agencies for Indian exportable goods in foreign markets in the Indian embassies abroad./ (39)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up one free trade zone in every State for Indian nationals residing abroad who are willing to start factories in India

and to export its production in foreign markets./ (40)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to permit the Indian traders in foreign countries to bring second hand machinery and scientific equipment to set up industries in India without customs and other restrictions./ (41)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to solve the problems of striking textile workers of Bombay./ (42)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to take action against officials of National Jute Mills, Howrah to increase the income of the company./ (43)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to check the extravagance in public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce./ (44)

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

/Need to increase the number of labourers to process and fabricate mica, mica paper, mica powder, mica films, mica capacitors and other insulating materials by the MITCO./ (45)

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

[Shri R.L.P. Verma]

/Need to produce quality controlled goods for export to foreign countries by giving necessary technical and financial assistance to the entrepreneurs in India./ (46)

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

/Failure of export promotion councils to boost up exports at par with Japan, South Korea and other countries./ (47)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export green vegetables; potatoes, onions and other articles from Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Haryana./ (85)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to capture the markets of developing countries of Africa, Middle East and others for Indian goods./ (86)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up a free-trade zone in every State to encourage the new entrepreneurs coming from foreign countries./ (87)

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

/Need to purchase raw mica directly by MITCO from mica-mine owners./ (88)

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

/Failure of Export Promotion Councils to set up agencies in different countries either independently or through Indian Embassies./ (89)

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

/Need to set up a mica bank out of the funds of mica export duty to save the weaker section of the mica industry./ (90)

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

/Need to export the products of mica and micanite through Export Promotion Council./ (91)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA  
(Samastipur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

- /Need to increase trade with rupee payment countries to conserve our foreign exchange reserves./ (49)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to reduce “gradually trade with countries accepting only hard currency as mode of payment./ (50)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to import luxury goods against rupee payment only./ (51)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to canalise the export of potato and onion to Middle East

through State Trading Corporation./ (52)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to nationalise Rameshwar Jute Mill, Muktapur in Samastipur district of Bihar./ (53)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to supply cotton yarns to the weavers in Bihar at reasonable rates./ (54)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to promote export of tobacco to foreign markets./ (55)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export green vegetable to Gulf countries from North Bihar./ (56)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to maintain export market of Barytes./ (57)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up free trade zone in one of the islands in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands./ (58)

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

/Need to take measures to main-

tain quality of export goods and to provide necessary technical know-how and financial assistance to the entrepreneurs to achieve it./ (59)

\*SHRI GANGADHAR S. KUCHAN (Sholapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies for the year 1983-84. At the very outset I would like to say that this Ministry has a vital role to play in the economic growth of the nation. This Ministry deals with imports and exports worth several thousand crores of rupees. Besides this, the Ministry is incharge of promotion of traditional handicrafts of India, which have attracted world wide attraction. The textile industry is being nursed by this Ministry. The ceaseless industrial production revolves around the endeavours of this Ministry.

We have been facing adverse balance of trade during the past five years. The deficit of India's foreign trade in 1980-81 and 1981-82 was of the order of Rs. 5850 crores and Rs. 5837 crores respectively. In the first nine months of 1982-83, the deficit has been of the order of Rs. 4060 crores. It is estimated that the overall deficit in 1982-83 may be around Rs. 5000 crores. In other words, our foreign exchange resources have been eroded so fast that our economy may soon become endemically sick. This apprehension compelled us to secure huge loans from IMF.

The causes of this recurring deficit are not far to seek. The imports of fertilizers petroleum products, edible oil etc. contribute substantially to it. Though our exports have gone up, still we are not able to bridge the widening gap between exports and imports. The only ray of hope in the otherwise gloomy prospects in the import price of petroleum products is the slight decrease which will enable us to save Rs. 480 crores. We have also increased production of oil from Bombay High. We have

[Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan]

discovered new resources of oil. If we curtail our consumption of oil to the barest necessity, I think then we can minimise our import of petroleum products. If we implement such a plan effectively, within a year we may substantially save foreign exchange from what we are now spending on the import of petroleum products.

The STC has done commendable work in some spheres which has contributed to 12% increase in our exports. The imports have been reduced by Rs. 129 crores. The balance of payment position was also significantly improved. If we strengthened the hands of STC it will still do better in promoting our exports. The Ministry of Commerce should also strive to contain our exports.

Under export oriented scheme, Government have decided to encourage small and medium units which have invested about Rs. 1280 crores. They hope to export goods worth Rs. 5000 crores in the coming five years. These units deserve all physical and fiscal incentives as their export efforts will reduce our trade deficits. More foreign exchange will be earned.

There has been significant increase in the export of tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, vegetables, fruits and sea food. The export potential needs to be further exploited. If we concentrate more on the export of cloth, silk, jute, handicraft goods, engineering equipment, leather goods etc., our exports will yield more foreign exchange.

The present efforts of export promotion are not effective in some areas. The share of other countries in the world trade as compared to us, is very high. For example, Asia 33%, West European countries 23%, East Europe 23%. By endeavouring in right directions and ensuring the needs of small and medium export oriented units, we can exploit the export potential to our benefit.

During 1980-81, our imports were to the tune of Rs. 1368 crores. In the first nine months of 1982 we imported goods worth Rs. 10,000 crores. In the present year, our imports are likely to exceed Rs. 14,000 crores. Item-wise, our import bill is as follows :

Petroleum products = 5200 crores,  
iron and steel Rs. 1150 cr. Machinery Rs. 1650 crores, fertilizers Rs. 450 crores; Chemicals Rs. 400 crores.

We also spent substantial amount on imports of edible oil and paper.

Concentrated efforts must be made to reduce our imports. Our production of petroleum products is increasing but we must reduce consumption of fuel in a planned way. I feel that 60% of petrol is consumed by Government and semi-Government vehicles. The exact number of vehicles is not available. Many questions were asked in this House about this but still we do not know the quantum of control consumed by Government and semi-Government vehicles. Economy in fuel consumption will enable us to save substantial foreign exchange.

Chemical fertilizers without which we cannot increase agricultural production should be used on a large scale. But at the same time the use of compost fertilizers should also be encouraged. As generation bio-gas is an alternative source of power, similarly, compost fertilizer can prove to be an alternative for chemical fertilizer.

Our new Minister Shri V.P. Singh is known for his efficiency and integrity. I hope that he will fulfil all our aspirations and ambitions.

I hope that he will set right the textile industry. During the several years, the number of private mills has not increased. In fact, many cotton mills become sick and they have been taken

over by the NTC. I feel that the functioning of the NTC needs tightening up. Experience and technical persons should be associated with it. Presently, experienced persons do not find much scope there. 103 mills taken over by the NTC are incurring losses.

It must be ensured that 60 to 70% of the NTC's production is exported. If we manufacture man-made fiber, and export it, we can earn more foreign exchange. As the Government subsidises the NTC for its losses, it is not showing improvement in its working. It is unable to organise its purchase of cotton profitably. Its working leaves a doubt in one's mind about its sufficient functioning. I regret to point out that Government has adopted a wrong policy in the promotion of power loom sector. The exact number of power looms in this country is not available. The Government had declared its policy to give licences to the unlicensed power loom owners. It is estimated that there are about 5 to 6 lakhs power looms at present. But I am sure that there are 9-10 lakh power looms in the decentralised sector. Still many unlicensed power-looms may not be accounted for. It is not difficult to find out the total number of power looms. The State Electricity may be able to provide their number. There are so many unlicensed power loom owners who do not pay income tax, excise duty causing loss to the public exchequer. There is no increase in power looms in the mills, but the number of powerlooms in the decentralised sector is about 8 to 10 lakhs. The Reserve Bank of India had decided to give financial aid to power loom sector but none of power loom owners has been benefitted. I want to know why there is delay in giving financial aid to them. A Committee to look into their problems was appointed by the then Hon. Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman. But except meeting formally, the Committee has not suggested any concrete steps to improve the lot of power loom owners nor has it submitted any recommendations in this regard. This industry offers

employment to crores of people. In my constituency Sholapur, there is a mill manufacturing 'chadars' which has earned good reputation all over the country. If we encourage power loom sector it will help in promoting exports. Export procedures should be simplified so that all units can export without difficulty.

It is said that there are 37 lakhs handlooms. But it is an inflated figure. I feel that there may not be more than 20 lakh handlooms. The industry has been in distress for many years. Its turnover has come down. The new generation is not attracted to take to this occupation. But all our schemes are planned taking into consideration that there are 35 lakh handlooms in the country. The exact figure of handlooms must be found out. In Maharashtra it was said that there were one lakh eighty five thousand handlooms. But on actual assessment it was found that there were only 65 thousand handlooms. In other States also, the figure must be less than it is stated. For protecting this occupation, the Government gives subsidies of several hundreds crores of rupees. But it is misused by many and the weavers have been deprived of any benefit. The weavers are frustrated because they do not get any benefit. The Government should take deterrent action against those who misuse the subsidy and plan some good schemes for the upliftment of the weavers. The National Handloom Corporation was set up three years ago. But it has not taken any significant step in the interest of weavers.

Silk industry is export oriented and it needs all encouragement from the Government.

The purpose of setting up the CCI was to see that prices do not fall below support price. But during the last five to six years, the CCI is purchasing cotton at 30 to 40% higher than the support price. This leads to variation in prices of cotton in the market. It benefits merchants instead of cotton

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growers. The CCI does not purchase cotton at a lower price and sell at a higher price to the mills. Both the mills and the farmers suffer. The CCI should organise its functions in such a manner that farmers are benefitted and should also see that the prices in market are not less than the support price. The present policy of the CCI appears to benefit more the merchants than the farmers. It should be changed to suit the interests of cotton growers.

The policy of this Ministry should be flexible to suit to the changing needs and I hope that the Ministry will take all steps to bring down the trade deficits. I wish that the present year will bring economic prosperity to the nation.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I heartily support the demands of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur) : I will confine myself to the Weavers section under the Ministry of Commerce and that too Scheduled Caste weavers.

You are from Orissa, Mr. Chairman. Orissa is very much dominated by weavers who belong to the Scheduled Castes....(Interruptions)

I am committed to Scheduled Caste problems. Time given to me is limited. Therefore, I will limit my speech to the problems of the Scheduled Castes.

Government is paying much attention to the essential services being rendered by this section of society. Most of the weavers belong to the Scheduled Castes. I got figures from the Ministry of Home Affairs. When Giani Zail Singh was the Home Minister, he convened a meeting of the Scheduled Caste M. Ps. At that time a scheme was formulated regarding the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. This was initiated by our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati

Indira Gandhi under the special component plan.

Government of India is giving central assistance to the Weavers section—handloom weavers—under the co-operative sector.

The co-operative sector is organised through the National Co-operative Development Corporation. NCDC is financing the societies formed by the weavers co-operatives.

I have got figures from the Annual Report—finances given by NCDC for the year 1980-81 to the various societies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is to be noted very carefully here because the National Cooperative Development Corporation is a very powerful instrument to develop the individuals on cooperative basis. But the attention the NCDC is paying for the Scheduled Castes is very poor. Only two cooperative societies belonging to the weavers' sector have been financed by the NCDC right from its inception. It was formed in the year 1963. Now, we are in 1983. During the last 20 years, only two cooperative societies have been assisted by the NCDC. So, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that he should take the initiative in the larger interest so far as the cooperative societies under the weavers' sector is concerned.

For this purpose, I would suggest that a Special Cell in the National Co-operative Development Corporation be created to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Caste weavers because unless special attention is paid, this section of the society will not be taken care of. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to consider my suggestion in order to take care of these neglected people in the country.

Another problem regarding the weavers is, as my friend Mr. Kuchan just said, that there are two types of

weavers. One is master-weaver and the other is loomless weaver. The problem of loomless weaver is very much acute because they are not having their own looms. So, they should be provided with all the facilities and the rehabilitation of these weavers should be done on warfooting basis. So far as the weavers are concerned, it is very essential that the weavers are rehabilitated on the loom itself.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister through you is that the skill of the Scheduled Caste weaver is not below that of the others. But the training is essential and that should be imparted to them. For this purpose, training service centres should be opened and substantial stipend should be paid to the trainee programme.

The other point which I would like to make is that the technology should be provided to them. Obsolete equipments and looms should be replaced by technologically better looms and accessories should be provided to them. I appeal to the Minister to pay more attention because I am also coming from the same district from which my friend, Mr. Kuchan is coming where the problem of weavers is very much acute. The definition of weavers will have to be modified because in my district there are nearly 20,000 persons working in various sectors in various mills either in spinning mills or cotton mills but they are not getting the benefit as weavers because they are not master weavers.

I appeal to the Hon. Minister just to look after the welfare of these weavers.

श्री बोलत राम सारण (चुरू) : सभापति महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अपने महत्व के साथ-साथ बहुत विस्तृत मंत्रालय भी है। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय की सरकार द्वारा बड़ी उपेक्षा की गई है। उस उपेक्षा

का परिणाम यह घाटा है। इस मंत्रालय में काफी समय तक कैबिनेट स्तर का कोई मंत्री ही नहीं रहा। अब मंत्री जी आए हैं। वे नौजवान भी हैं और अनुभवी भी हैं और आशा है कि वे परिश्रम करके इस मंत्रालय को ठीक करने की चेष्टा करेंगे। इस मंत्रालय में 9 प्रभाग हैं, 5 वस्तु बोर्ड हैं, कई निगम हैं और कई अधिकरण एवं संस्थाएं हैं। इस प्रकार विभिन्न तरीकों से यह मंत्रालय फंगशन करता है। मुख्य रूप से इस मंत्रालय का काम कुछ क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन करना तथा देश के सरप्लस उत्पादन का निर्यात करना है और साथ ही आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात भी करना है।

सभापति महोदय, इस देश की आयात और निर्यात की स्थिति विचित्र है। आपस में कोई संतुलन नहीं है, कोई तालमेल नहीं है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का ही आयात होना चाहिए जोकि औद्योगिक विकास में तथा उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में सहायक हो। परन्तु अनावश्यक आयात किए जाते हैं। आयात पालिसी लिब्रलाईजेशन के नाम पर अनावश्यक आयात किए जाते हैं। नाम तो उत्पादन वृद्धि का ही होता है, लेकिन मंशा कुछ और ही दिखाई देती है।

मुख्य रूप से पेट्रोलियम आइटम्स के आयात पर ही अधिकांश खर्चा होता है लेकिन जिस प्रकार से अंधाधुन्ध पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उपयोग इस देश में हो रहा है, उसमें यदि बचत की जाए तो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के आयात को कम किया जा सकता है परन्तु उसकी ओर कहीं कोई ध्यान नजर नहीं आता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि वस्तुओं का अनावश्यक आयात भी किया जाता है और कृषि उत्पादन की ओर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

जाता। कृषि उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता। कृषि सम्बन्धी उन्नत विधियों को अपना कर तथा कृषि के क्षेत्र में योगदान देकर कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है लेकिन मंहगे भाव पर विदेशों से खाद्यान्न आयात कर लिया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं की पैदावार बताई जाती है लेकिन 40 लाख मी० टन गेहूं का आयात करने के ठेके इस वर्ष किए गए हैं और गत वर्ष भी काफी मात्रा में आयात करने के ठेके किए गए थे। इसी प्रकार से बड़ी मात्रा में कपास भी मंगाई गई है। अन्य कृषिजन्य वस्तुएं भी मंगाई गई हैं। यदि अपने देश के उत्पादकों को, किसानों को अधिक मूल्य एवं लाभ दिया जाता तो विदेशों से आयात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। हमारे किसान बड़ी मात्रा में अन्न उपजाने की क्षमता रखते हैं तथा भारत के पास पर्याप्त भूमि भी है, पानी है, अच्छी जलवायु है, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि आज भी हम दुनिया के साथ तुलना नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारा उत्पादन प्रति हैक्टेयर दुनिया में सबसे कम है, जबकि भूमि हमारे पास सबसे अधिक है। हमारी 50 प्रतिशत भूमि कृषि के लायक है, चीन से सवाया है और अमरीका के लगभग बराबर है, जबकि चीन और अमरीका का क्षेत्रफल हमसे ढाई गुना बड़ा है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण कृषि भूमि होते हुए भी और भारी मात्रा में नदियां तथा अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड वाटर होते हुए भी हम खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने में असफल रहे हैं। आज हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक भी अनाज नहीं है। अभी तक हम केवल उत्पादन का छः प्रतिशत निर्यात करते हैं। कृषि के क्षेत्र में हम दुनिया के कृषि का निर्यात देखें तो टोटल कृषि विश्व निर्यात

में भारत का केवल एक प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। इस दृष्टि से इतना महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र होते हुए भी इसकी उपेक्षा करना मेरे विचार में बहुत बड़ी भूल है। आज हम अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का केवल एक-तिहाई ही कृषि के क्षेत्र में पैदा कर रहे हैं। यदि हम इसको बढ़ायें तो तीन गुना ज्यादा पैदावार तुरन्त बढ़ सकती है। हम दुनिया की खाद्यान्न की कमी को और दूसरी कृषि वस्तुओं की कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। हमारे निर्यात में अधिकांश कृषि वस्तुएं हैं, पराम्परागत वस्तुएं हैं। हां— अब कुछ निर्मित वस्तुओं का बाजार भी पकड़ने की चेष्टा की है, लेकिन उसमें भी हम अभी पूरी तरह से सक्षम नहीं हैं। आज अगर हम कृषि क्षेत्र की वस्तुओं की ओर अधिक ध्यान देते तो काफी तरक्की कर सकते थे। अब हमारा ध्यान फलों से निर्मित वस्तुओं की ओर थोड़ा गया है। 67 प्रतिशत मिट्टिक टन फलों से निर्मित वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया है जिसमें 60 प्रतिशत सोवियत रूस को किया गया है और बाकी का खाड़ी का देश, पश्चिम जर्मनी, कनाडा आदि को किया गया है। फलों का रस, जैम, आचार आदि का निर्यात किया गया है। लेकिन अभी इसमें बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है। हमारा 525 लाख मिट्टिक टन फल और सब्जी उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। इसमें और भी वृद्धि की जा सकती है और बहुत कुछ निर्यात के लिए निकल सकता है। इस तरफ मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। खास तौर से उनके उत्तर प्रदेश में इसकी बड़ी संभावना है, लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान कम दिया गया है।

एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि निर्यात के लिए किसी एक देश पर निर्भर करना खतरनाक है। इसलिए निर्यात करने में

दुनिया के देशों में अलग-अलग बाजार ढूँढने चाहिए। निर्यात के क्षेत्र में हमें चाय, काफी और रबड़ के क्षेत्र में ध्यान देना चाहिए। चीनी का भी हम थोड़ा-सा निर्यात करते हैं, लेकिन इसका निर्यात भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हम गन्ने के उत्पादन की ओर ध्यान दें। यह सही है कि आज गन्ना उत्पादक उजड़ रहा है और मिस्र-मालिकों को मुनाफाखोरी की छूट दे दी है, अपनी डबल-पासिसी के तहत। गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता है। यदि उनको उनके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य दिया जाए और गन्ने में चीनी का परसेंटेज बढ़ाया जाए, तो हम अधिक चीनी पैदा करके दुनिया में निर्यात करने की क्षमता को बढ़ा सकते हैं। गुड़ के निर्यात की भी संभावना है, अरब कन्ट्रीज में। उस तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी तक पुरानी वस्तुएं जो निर्यात की जाती रही हैं, उन्हीं वस्तुओं पर ध्यान अधिक दिया गया है। रेगिस्तान में गुवार की पैदावार अधिक होती है। वहाँ गुवार-गम की अनेक फैक्ट्रियां लगी हुई हैं, लेकिन उनकी हालत खस्ता है। गुवार-गम के लिए निर्यात का अच्छा बाजार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैंने अलग से भी इसका सुझाव दिया था, परन्तु मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष गौर नहीं किया। अगर गौर किया जाता तो विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन का यह भी अच्छा साधन बन सकता था।

इसी प्रकार से कपड़ा क्षेत्र में भी भारत का कपड़ा दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले पिछड़ा जा रहा है। इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो हम बाजार खो देंगे। कपड़ा उत्पादन के तीन स्रोत हैं—एक—मिलों का कपड़ा, दूसरा—

बिजली कर्ष से उत्पादित कपड़ा, और तीसरा—हथकर्षा से उत्पादित कपड़ा। इनके अलग-अलग क्षेत्र निर्धारित करने चाहिए, या तो सूत के काउन्ट के हिसाब से या क्वालिटी के हिसाब से, किसी भी तरीके से हो लेकिन कानूनी तौर पर डिमार्केशन होना चाहिए। कपड़े के क्षेत्र में जब कम्पीटीशन होता है तो उसमें हथकर्षा वाला मारा जाता है, मिल वाले सब हड़प जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इनके क्षेत्र निर्धारित करें और यह निर्धारण क्वालिटी के आधार पर या सूत के काउन्ट के आधार पर किया जाय।

हैण्डलूम के कपड़े के लिये हमने दुनिया में बहुत अच्छा बाजार हासिल किया है, लेकिन अब उसमें भी फर्क आ रहा है इसलिए इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। एक विशेष बात यह देखने की है—हमारी कपड़ा मिलें अपनी क्षमता से कम उत्पादन कर रही हैं, ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? हमारा प्रयास यह होना चाहिए कि मिलें अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन करें, इससे काफी बड़ी मात्रा में कपड़े का उत्पादन हो सकता है। आज अनेक मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, बहुत सी-रुग्ण अवस्था की ओर जा रही हैं। जिन 100 से ऊपर मिलों को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है उनकी स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है, वे अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं कर रही हैं। इस क्षेत्र में हमें बाजार का सर्वे कराना चाहिये और फिर से कपड़े के बाजार को पकड़ने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। कपड़े के मामले में जो नियन्त्रण, निर्देशन, क्वालिटी संरक्षण और संसाधनों की व्यवस्था है, वह अभी तक सही ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रही है। मैं यह बात अपने अध्ययन के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। मैं आप से निवेदन करना

[श्री दीलत राम सारण]

चाहता हूँ कि कपड़े के क्षेत्र में आप द्वारा विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत है।

सूती कपड़े के साथ ऊनी कपड़े की तरफ भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अभी तक ऊनी कपड़े का क्षेत्र बिलकुल उपेक्षित रहा है, इस ओर कतई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में ऊन पैदा होती है और खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तान के कुल ऊन उत्पादन का 44 प्रतिशत भाग राजस्थान में होता है। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे ऊन उत्पादकों की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कुछ ऊन बाहर भेजी जाती है और उसके मुकाबले अच्छी ऊन आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड से मंगवाई जाती है। हमारे देश में 30 हजार टन ऊन होती है और करीब 20 हजार टन ऊन बाहर से आयात की जाती है। हम अपनी ऊन की छटाई, सफाई और ग्रेडिंग ठीक से नहीं करते हैं, उसको रफ मान लेते हैं, जबकि उसमें अच्छी क्वालिटी की ऊन भी होती है। मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि विदेशी ऊन के मुकाबले की हमारी ऊन होती है, लेकिन ग्रेडिंग ठीक प्रकार से न होने के कारण उसको रफ ऊन मान कर गलीचे बनाने में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

हमारा गलीचा उद्योग भी आज अच्छी हालत में नहीं है। एक मुख्य कारण तो यह है कि हमारे गलीचा उद्योग में मिलों का प्रवेश करा दिया गया है जिससे हाथ से बनने वाले गलीचे अपना स्थान खो देंगे और कम्पीटीशन में टिक नहीं सकेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस उद्योग में मिल वालों को मत घुसने दीजिये, इस पर पाबन्दी लगाइये और इसे विशुद्ध रूप से हाथ का क्षेत्र

रखिये। गलीचों का दुनिया में अच्छा बाजार है। इसलिए गलीचा-निर्माण में आपको हाथ से काम करने वालों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। हाथ से बनने वाले गलीचों में सुधार और विकास की आवश्यकता है, यह मेरा कहना है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऊनी कपड़े और ऊनी घागे के निर्माण के लिए जिन मशीनों की आवश्यकता होती है, वे हमारे यहां ही बननी चाहिए। हमारे यहां ऊनी कपना बनाने के लिए मशीनें नहीं हैं और हम सारी मशीनें बाहर से आयात करते हैं। जबकि हमारे देश में ऐसी मशीनें बनाने की क्षमता है, हम इनको नहीं बना रहे हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां इनका उपयोग नहीं है। ऊनी वस्त्रों और घागा निर्माण के लिए मशीनें देश में ही निर्मित की जानी चाहिए और सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे यहां ऊनी वस्त्रों का अच्छा उत्पादन करके निर्यात करने की भी सम्भावना है। इसलिए इन वस्त्रों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह विदेशी मुद्रा-अर्जन का अच्छा साधन बन सकता है।

इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपका जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा है, सन् 1981 में आपने इसके दामों में 65 प्रतिशत से 135 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है और इसमें से आपने जीन और दूसरा जो अच्छे किस्म का कपड़ा था, उसको हटा दिया और साधारण किस्म का घटिया कपड़ा कन्ट्रोल वाले कपड़े में आप बनाते हैं। जिन गरीब लोगों के लिए आप यह कपड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं क्या उन्हें अच्छे कपड़े की आवश्यकता नहीं है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time do you want ?

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अभी मेरा समय नहीं हुआ है। जितना समय मेरी पार्टी को एलाट किया गया है, उतना समय आप मुझे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The allotted time is over. How much time do you still want ?

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैं जानता हूँ, जितना समय मेरी पार्टी को एलाटेड है। मुझे अभी कम से कम 20 मिनट और चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want this time in addition to the time already given. I have no powers. Please conclude within 5 minutes.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : इतनी देर में तो मैं आधा बोल देता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will please conclude within five minutes. Everybody must get a chance—not only yourself.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : कपड़े के क्षेत्र में रुई की जिनिंग का अनुसंधान बहुत ढीला है। इसके अनुसंधान की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि जिनिंग का कार्य ठीक से हो सके। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रुई, घागे और कपड़े के मूल्य की वृद्धि में हमारे यहां कोई समानता नहीं है। रुई के दाम गिर रहे हैं लेकिन घागे और कपड़े के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस तरफ भी आप ध्यान दीजिए। मूल्यों में किसी स्तर पर समानता रहनी चाहिए, नहीं तो उत्पादक निराश हो जाएगा अगर उसको उसके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में 60 से 65 लाख गांठें छोटे और बीच वाले रेशे की रुई की और 15 लाख गांठें लम्बे रेशे वाली रुई की जरूरत है परन्तु इसके साथ ही साथ आप कृत्रिम रेशे का बहुत तेजी से प्रसार करते चले जा रहे हैं। इससे रुई के उत्पादकों को बहुत हानि होगी। हमारे यहां किसी भी हाथ से श्रम करने वाले, हाथ से काम करने वाले उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिलता रहे। उनको रोजगार देने की तरफ सरकार को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखकर हमें अपनी योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आप इस चीज का भी ध्यान रखें।

एक और खास बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप चावल का निर्यात करते हैं और आपने चावल के निर्यात के ठेके रूस को दिये हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर से आने वाली बासमती चावल के निर्यात की अनुमति रूस को दी है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि यू० एस० एस० आर० में जबकि उनके सारे व्यापार और उद्योग का सरकारीकरण है, वे हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइवेट एजेन्सियों से चावल खरीदने में क्यों इन्ट्रेस्टेड हैं। आप इसको जरा गंभीरता से, गहराई में जाकर देखें। वे तम्बाकू प्राइवेट लोगों से खरीदते हैं, वह चावल प्राइवेट लोगों से खरीदते हैं, वे कास्मेटिक प्राइवेट लोगों से खरीदते हैं। इसमें बड़ी कोई खास बात नजर आती है।

मैं आपका ध्यान 2 अप्रैल, 1983 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें एक लेटर श्री एम० एस० हकसर

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

का छपा है। इस लेटर की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है "सोवियत जगलरी"।

"As some exporters of cotton textiles to the Soviet Union had resorted to under-invoicing the Customs Department had to intervene by stopping the consignments. Since the exporters are invariably chosen\*\*\*\*there is reason to conclude that the under-invoicing was being done\*\*\*\*The Soviet Union paid for superior basmati rice while actually importing the inferior permal rice \*\*\*\*Apart from the political implications under-invoicing has serious consequences for the economy as well. The Soviet Union has been importing more than what it exports to India. As a result the rupee deposits with the Soviet Union have accumulated to more than Rs. 550 crores in two years."

एक यह लेटर है। इसको भी आप देखें। मैं आपको खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक बड़ा भारी घोटाला है। कोई\*\*हैं जिनका बड़े घरानों से सम्बन्ध है। एक कोई\*\* हैं, और\*\* के साथ उनका दोस्ताना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't mention the names. I will go through the record.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : लिखित से ठीक पहले एग्जीमेंट होता है और यह सारा मामला तय हो जाता है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि रशिया के ट्रेड मिशन के लोग यहां के दलालों की मार्फत लेते हैं। हमारे यहां लोकतंत्र है। हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इस तरह की चीज हो, वह ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. You have taken more time. You have to sit down now. Everybody must have a chance. Now, Mr. Vyas to speak.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : आपने मेरा समय ले लिया है, वह तो मुझे दीजिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must also restrict. How much time you want ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you fifteen minutes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, the Chair has also taken to trade.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं खास तौर से टेक्सटाइल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का एक बहुत बड़ा दफ्तर अलग से रखा हुआ है जो कि आपके विभाग के तहत एक सफेद हाथी की तरह है। वह दफ्तर पूंजीपतियों की दलाली करता है। टेक्सटाइल के फायदे के बारे में कि टेक्सटाइल मिल्स ठीक प्रकार से चलें, उनकी व्यवस्था ठीक हो, उनके यहां कंडीशंस ठीक हों, उनमें मजदूरों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, इसके सम्बन्ध में उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। वह तो यह जानता है कि कोई पूंजीपति उनके पास आए और उन्हें तरह-तरह के सुझाव दे और वे उन सुझावों को मान कर चलें। टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का इन्टरेस्ट यह है कि टेक्सटाइल मिल ठीक तरह से चले,

\*\*\*\*Not recorded.

\*\*Not recorded.

उनकी आर्थिक हालत ठीक हो, उनमें प्रोडक्शन अच्छा हो और उनमें एम्प्लायमेंट ठीक मिले, इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक से रेगुलेट करे। लेकिन वह नहीं करता और दूसरी व्यवस्थाओं की तरफ चलता है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछली दफा भी कहा था और अब फिर कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहां मेवाड़ टैक्सटाईल मिल, भीलवाड़ा में है। वह बहुत ही खराब स्थिति में चल रही है। उसका प्रोडक्शन भी बहुत कम हो गया है। जितनी कैपेसिटी में वह चलनी चाहिए उतनी कैपेसिटी में वह नहीं चल रही है। उसको एक दफा सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया था। लेकिन, पता नहीं किन कारणों से फिर उसे वापिस कर दिया। हम बराबर कहते-कहते थक गए कि वह फाईल कहां पर है जिसमें सरकार ने इसको अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए लिखा था और बाद में वापिस लौटा दिया। आप उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते जिसने इस प्रकार की फर्जी कार्यवाही की है। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आप जब तक कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चलेगी। यह मिल अपने एसेट्स को दूसरी जगह ट्रान्सफर करके इसको सिक बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। उसके पास रुई, टूल्स और इम्प्लीमेंट्स के लिए पैसा नहीं है। उसके पास जितने लूमस हैं, वह उनको चलाने की हालत में नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में यह मिल कभी-कभी बन्द हो सकती है। इसमें करोड़ों रुपया सरकार की तरफ से दिया हुआ है। वह सारा का सारा बरबाद हो जाएगा। इसलिए, सरकार को इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। हम बार-बार आपसे निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि जिन मिल्स को सिक

बनाया जा रहा है और जिन वायेबल यूनिट्स के तहत हजारों लोग काम कर रहे हैं उनको बरबाद होने से बचाएं। उसके बाव स्थिति निश्चित तरीके से सुधर जायेगी। उसी पूंजीपति को टैक्सटाईल कमीशनर की सिफारिश से साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया और मिल गया। उस कर्ज के जरिए वह अलग-अलग तरीके से नयी व्यवस्थाएं अपने लिए कर रहा है। लेकिन इस मिल को माडर्नाइज या रिहेबिलिटेड करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय अवश्य ध्यान दें नहीं तो जो साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, वे बेकार हो जायेंगे। आपका विभाग व्यवस्थित तरीके से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है। पिछले दो साल से हम निवेदन कर रहे हैं मगर कुछ नहीं हुआ। नीचे के लेवल पर ही सारे कागज डिस्पोज ऑफ कर दिए जाते हैं। जिन अधिकारियों ने इसमें गड़बड़ी की है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए और इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लीजिए जिससे यह बरबाद होने से बच सके।

दूसरी बात मैं राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस मिल को भी इसी प्रकार से सिक बनाया जा रहा है। वहां जो पूंजीपति है जिसका उस पर कब्जा है, उस आदमी ने इस पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंसर्न को बदलकर अपना पर्सनल बना लिया है। पर्सनल बनाने के बाद उसकी क्या स्थिति होगी? उसके एसेट्स कहां रहेंगे? वह मिल चल पायेगी या नहीं चल पायेगी? मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में फाईनेंस और लाॅ मिनिस्टर्स को भी लिखा था कि वह इस प्रकार से फ्रॉड कर रहा है। उसको रोकिए वरना मजदूरों की हालत खराब हो जाएगी। मगर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। उस पूंजी-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

पति ने नाम बदलकर उसको अपने परिवार के लोगों के बज्जे में कर लिया। उसमें पहले सभी लोगों के शेयर्स थे। लेकिन, उनको ट्रान्सफर करके अपनी बपौती का सामान बना लिया है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां हो रही है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसको रोकिए नहीं तो यह मिल बरबाद हो जाएगी और इस तरह पूंजीपति करोड़ों रुपया खा जाएंगे। पूंजीपति अपनी तरफ से एक भी पैसा नहीं लगाता। सारा पैसा सरकार की तरफ से मिल जाता है। 90 परसेंट पैसा आपसे लेते हैं और दस परसेंट फर्जी हिसाब-किताब बनाकर मंजूर कर लेते हैं। जब सारा पैसा सरकार का है तो ऐसी हालत में भी उसने पर्सनल बपौती बनाकर साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूरों के साथ फ्रॉड करने का काम किया है। आप इसको जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक करने की व्यवस्था करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Vyasji, what is the name of the Mill which was taken over by the government and then handed over...?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उसका नाम मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल है। अब मैं राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल, भीलवाड़े की बात कर रहा हूं। इसमें भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो रही है, इसे भी आप देखिये। अगर वहां की व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो गई तो वहां के मजदूर बर्बाद हो जायेंगे और भूख के चंगुल में फंस जायेंगे।

टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर, उसका दफ्तर और उसके बाद 11 आपने जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर, रीजनल कमिश्नर मुकर्रर कर रखे हैं, इन सब का पूंजीपतियों के साथ मेल-जोल रहता है। ये लोग पूंजीपतियों को फायदा दिलवाने के

अलावा बाकी सारे मजदूरों और इंडस्ट्रीज को किसी प्रकार का फायदा नहीं पहुंचाते हैं। इस बारे में विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आपने जो यह पैराफर्नेलिया बना रखा है और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी वहां रखे हुए हैं, कितने करोड़ रुपया इस इंडस्ट्रीयूशन पर खर्च होता है, उसका कोई सही उपयोग हो तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस समय इसका कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है।

नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के तहत 101 मिलें जो काम कर रही हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा वहां बनना चाहिये था वह नहीं बन रहा है, वहां पतला कपड़ा बनता है जिसे कोई भी खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है। कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा आप गरीब के लिये बनाते हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि उसको ऐसा कपड़ा तो दिया जाये जो कम-से-कम 6, 8 महीने तो वह पहन सके, उपयोग कर सके। इस प्रकार का कपड़ा वहां नहीं बनाना चाहिए जिसका कोई उपयोग ही न हो।

पहले कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े में ड्रिल और जीन इस प्रकार के कपड़े बनते थे जो बच्चों के काम आते थे और परिवार के लोग भी उसे पहनते थे। वह आपने इसमें से निकाल दिये और उन लोगों को इनको बनाने के लिए दे दिया जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपका डिपार्टमेंट बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की परवाह करता है और जो 50 परसेंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं उनकी तरफ उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मिलों से जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा बनवाते थे, उनको आपने छोड़ दिया और उनको इजाजत दे दी कि वह

सुपरफाइन कपड़ा बनायें और अच्छी चीजें बनायें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनायें, लेकिन गरीबों को जिस कपड़े की आवश्यकता है, उसका क्या होगा ? उनको सस्ता कपड़ा किस प्रकार से उपलब्ध हो सकेगा, इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

मिडको एक संस्था है, जो माइका ट्रेडिंग में काम करती है। हिन्दुस्तान में तीन जगह हैं, जहां माइका मिलता है, बिहार, आन्ध्र और राजस्थान। राजस्थान से निकलने वाला माइका क्वालिटी में दूसरी जगहों के मुकाबले में इन्फोरियर है। मिडको कम्पनी जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं, उनका माइका तो खरीद लेती है, लेकिन छोटे, गरीब लोगों से, जिनके पास 5 नम्बर से हल्का माइका है, उसको कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से आदेश होना चाहिये कि मिडको द्वारा इस माइका को भी खरीदना चाहिए लेकिन आपके अधिकारी लोग इन गरीबों की तबाही करते हैं। यह कहना चाहिये कि जितनी भी खानें चलती हैं, सैकड़ों की तादाद में उनमें आज 10 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं, उन खानों का काम ठप्प हो गया है और वह बन्द हो गई हैं। वहां इस तरह की हालत मिडको के अधिकारियों ने कर दी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, are you going to conclude now ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I will take five minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Five minutes you cannot. Then you can speak next time. You be on your legs on Tuesday.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Private Members, Business. Bills for introduction. Shri Bhogendra Jha—he is not here. Shri K. Ramamurthy and Shri Mool Chand Daga are also not here. Now Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

HINDU PUJARI, PANDA, PUROHIT BILL\*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the management of Hindu religious places, constitution of committees for their management, qualifications and training of priests and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the management of Hindu religious places, constitution of committees for their management, qualifications and training of priests and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Mool Chand Daga and Shri K. Ramamurthy are not here. Now item 11—Shri Hiralal R. Parmer.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of article 19, etc.)

श्री हीरा लाल भार० परमार (पाटन) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मुझे भारत के संविधान में और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।