

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments Nos. 10 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

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

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

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

14.04 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

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

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

Motion moved:

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

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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

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

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

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATI in the Chair]

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

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

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

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Dulat Singhji Jadeja]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Dulat Singhji Jadeja]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गायल]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Eduardo Falciro]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As far as Santacruz zone is concerned, there are at present 33 units in production. In 1979-80 the zone reached Rs. 6.26 crores as against Rs. 6.26 crores in 1978-79, and achieved a target of Rs. 10 crores. The zone provides employment to 2,000 people and accounts for 15 per cent of India's electronics exports. Exports from the zone, since its inception in 1974 total over Rs. 25 crores.

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

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

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

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

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

15 hrs.

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

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

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

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

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

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

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

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

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA *in the Chair*]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

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

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

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

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

ducers are suffering because of the present Government policy.

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

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

1111 IS.—4

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

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

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

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Chandra Shekhara Singh]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri R. J. P. Verma]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

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

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

[Shri T. R. Shamannia]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Failure of Rubber Board to take proper steps for production of rubber in Colaba and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra (130)].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Failure to nationalise cigarette industry (188)].

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

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

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

[Failure to nationalise rubber gardens (190)].

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

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

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

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

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

[Failure to modernise tea gardens (193)].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

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

16.00 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: You neither agree nor disagree.

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

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

16.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

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

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

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

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

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(श्री मूल चन्द्र डाणा)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[श्री रामविलास कसवान]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 hrs.

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

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

[श्री बंकादर वस० कुचल]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

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

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

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There is no translation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

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

With these words, I support the demands.

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

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

raise issues which they cannot substantiate.

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

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

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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

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

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

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

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

Again :

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by their countries, economy also can be regenerated.

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

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

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

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

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

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

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

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

mental to the interests of the small exporters should be stopped. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ashfaq Hussain. You will take five minutes only. Four minutes are allotted but I am giving one more minute as bonus—not productivity bonus.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय की सीमा को देखते हुए मैं अपने को हैंडलूम और हैंडीक्राफ्ट तक ही सीमित रखूंगा, वैसे मैं चाहता था कि एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में भी कुछ अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूं।

सब से पहले तो मैं एक नजर हैंडलूम, हैंडीक्राफ्ट और सेंरी-कलचर के मुताबिक इस साल के बजट में जो अनुदानों की मांगें रखी गई हैं, उन पर झलना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। हैंडलूम में 1979-80 में 27 करोड़ 64 लाख रुपये रखा गया था जब कि 1980-81 में केवल 20 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये रखा गया है। इसके मुकाबले में हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स में 1979-80 में 13 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जब कि 1980-81 के बजट में सिर्फ 8.70 करोड़ रुपये ही रखा गया है। सेंरीकलचर में 1979-80 में 8 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जब कि 1980-81 में 4.25 करोड़ रुपये ही रखा गया है, यानी 1979-80 के मुकाबले में 3.75 करोड़ रुपये कम रखा गया है।

एक तो पहले से ही दस्तकारों के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार होता चला आया है और सारे बजट में प्लान आउटले के नाम पर केवल 48.64 करोड़ रुपये 1979-80 के बजट में रखा गया था, जो 1980-81 के बजट में घटा कर 33.20 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। और कहा यह जाता है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बुनकरों और दस्तकारों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। बजट में रुपये कम कर के विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने की बात तो एक नई बात है, जिसको मौजूदा सरकार ही समझ सकती है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ स्कीमें जरूर बनाई गईं, जिनका मकसद हैंडलूम और दस्तकारी को तरक्की देना था, लेकिन हैंडलूम ही या दस्तकारी, उसकी तरक्की के लिए पहली बुनियादी जरूरत कच्चे माल की फ़राहमी है। इस बुनियादी सबाल को नजर-अन्दाज कर के न तो हैंडलूम समर्थन तरक्की कर सकती है और न कोई और दस्तकारी। हम यह मान भी लें कि सरकार हथकरघा बुनकरों और दस्तकारी से हमदर्दी रखती है, लेकिन सरकार पर ताकतवर

टेक्सटाइल लाबी इस कदम हावी है कि वह बुनियादी बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाने ही नहीं देती ।

सूत एक तरह से समूचे टेक्सटाइल उद्योग की लगाम है, और सूत की पैदावार और डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन पर टेक्सटाइल सेटों की इजारेदारी है । वही की पैदावार ज्यादा हो, तब भी सूत का दाम बढ़ता ही जायेगा । सूत काम्पोजिट मिलों और कताई मिलों दोनों में तैयार होता है । कुछ कताई मिलें कॉम्पारेंटिव ज़ुमरे में भी खोली गई हैं । सरकार का कहना है कि उसकी पालिसी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कताई मिलें खोलने की है । ये न इसके लिए सिर्फ तीन करोड़ रुपये ही सारे बजट में रखा गया है, जब कि एक कताई मिल खोलने के लिए अब पांच करोड़ रुपये से कम की लागत नहीं आती है ।

कताई मिलें जरूर खोलिए और उसके लिए मुनासिब फण्ड्स भी फ़राहम कीजिए, लेकिन जब तक कताई मिलें बड़ी तादाद में नहीं खुलनी हैं, इस दरमियान बुनकरों और हथकरघा उद्योग को टेक्सटाइल सेटों और उनके दलालों के रहमो-करम पर न छोड़िये । हैंडलूम के लिए सूत की तैयारी से ले कर उसको बुनकरों के करवें तक मुनासिब दाम पर पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की है । और जब तक मरकजी सरकार और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने से कनराने रहेंगे, बुनकरों और दस्तकारों की हालत में सुधार नहीं आयेगा, अच्छा और उनकी ज़रूरत का सूत उनको मुनासिब दाम पर नहीं मिलेगा और सूत का दाम बढ़ता जायेगा और इससे तैयार कपड़े की कीमत घटती जायेगी । इसलिए मरकजी सरकार को हम मिलसिले में कदम उठाने की ज़रूरत है ।

18 hrs.

सरकार की तरफ से पाबन्दी है कि चाहे काम्पो-जिट मिलें हों या कताई मिलें, वे अपने सूत का 50 फ़ीसदी सूत लतरियों हैंडिस, में तैयार करें । इस पचास फ़ीसदी को बढ़ा कर कम से कम 65 फ़ीसदी करना चाहिए और इसी के साथ इस पर सख्ती से अमल भी होना चाहिए । हैंडिस में तैयार सूत मुनासिब कीमत पर और मुनासिब ढंग से बुनकरों तक पहुंचे, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि एक ऐसा कानूनी इरादा बनाया जाये, जो सूत की तैयारी से ले कर उसकी बुनकरों तक पहुंचाने तक के सारे मराहल को अपनी निगरानी में करे और उसको ऐसा अख्तियार कानून के जरिये दिया जाये । वह केवल एक सलाहकार इदारा न हो और उसमें बुनकरों, एन टी सी और सूत तैयार करने वाले सेटों के भी नुमाइन्दे हों । सूत की कीमत साल में एक बार मुकर्रर हो और उस पर पाबन्दी की जिम्मेदारी सरकार खुद ले । अगर वह

1141 LS—6.

जरूरी समझे, तो इसको ऐंसेबल कामोडिटींग एक्ट के तहत ले आये । घाल इंडिया हैंडलूम बोर्ड केवल एक सलाहकार इदारा है और इसे इतना भी अख्तियार हासिल नहीं है जितना घाल इंडिया हैंडी-क्राफ्ट बोर्ड को है । अगर इस इदारे से काम लेना है तो इस को और अख्तियारत दिए जाये, वरना इसे बंद कर दिया जाय । देवलपमेंट कमिशनर हैंडलूम की कारकदगी के लिए 1979-80 के बजट में 19 लाख रुपये रखा गया था जिस को घटा कर मौजूद 1980-81 के बजट में 12 लाख कर दिया गया है । यह जाहिर करता है कि हैंडलूम की तरक्की पर मौजूदा सरकार का कितना ध्यान अबानी और कितना ध्यान अमली है ।

अब मैं एक बात और अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ । हथकरघा बुनकरों का ताल्लुक ज्यादातर कमजोर और पिछड़े हुए तबके से है । समाज के तरक्की-यापता लोग और तबके उन को सदियों से हकीर समझते रहे हैं । लेकिन सरकारी कागजात और दस्तावेजात में बराबर इस बात का खयाल रखा जाता रहा है कि उन को किसी ऐसे नाम से न पुकारा जाय जिस से उन को ठेस पहुंचे । मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब है कि मौजूदा बजट दस्तावेजात में वीवर्स का हिन्दी तर्जुमा जुलाहा किया गया है और ताज्जुब इसलिए और है कि इस वेज्जारत के सरनराहों में मोहतरम जनाब जिया-उर्रहमान साहब हैं जो इस खास लम्ब की तारीख और इस सिलसिले की जहोजहद से वाकिफ हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it may not be available on Monday. We speakers who want to speak; they can allow them, with the permission is 6-02 P.M. There are two more of the House, to speak for five minutes each. We have the names of Shri George Joseph Mundaacka and Shri Skariah Thomas. They will take five minutes each.....

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDA-CKAL (Muvattapuzha): I will speak on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; you can speak on Monday. Now the House stands adjourned to meet on Monday at 11 A.M.

18-03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday (7th July, 1980/Asadha 16, 1902 (Saka).