

(iii) **REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY WORKERS OF JAMUNA LAL BAJAJ KHADI GRAMODYOG ANUSANDHANSHALA, WARDHA.**

श्री० रामजी सिंह (बागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वर्षा में सेठ जमना लाल बजाज खादी प्रामोद्योग अनुसंधानशाला में एमर्जेंसी के दौरान 42 खादी प्रामोद्योग के कार्यकर्ताओं को स्वीच्छिक त्यागपत्र देने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था। जिस समय रोजगार की इतनी कठिनाई हो उस समय कोई त्यागपत्र कैसे दे सकता है। लेकिन जब एमर्जेंसी समाप्त हुई और खादी प्रामोद्योग का काम देश में बढ़ने लगा उसके बाद भी अभी तक उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। फिर भी अभी तक उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। उन्हीं कारणों से यह 42 खादी प्रामोद्योग के कार्यकर्ता 1 अप्रैल से वर्षा में अनशन कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से खादी प्रामोद्योग मंत्रालय को जो देखते हैं, उद्योग मंत्री जी, उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि इमर्जेंसी में, खादी प्रामोद्योग के यह जो 42 कार्यकर्ता हैं जिनको त्याग-पत्र देने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था, उन्हें काम पर वापिस ले ले। यह अनुसंधानशाला सेठ जमुनालाल बजाज की स्मृति में है और वर्षा जैसे पवित्र स्थान में अवस्थित है। खादी के उचित विस्तार को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि खादी प्रामोद्योग के इन कार्यकर्ताओं को काम पर वापिस लिया जाये।

(iv) **PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1978 OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.**

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTLA (Jammu): The Public Safety Act, 1978 in Jammu and Kashmir will not only take away the civil liberties of 50 lakhs of people of the State, but put curbs on the press and give despotic power to the Government for a further encroachment on the power of

Parliament for section 4 of the Act reads:

“the Government considers it necessary or expedient in the interest of Defence—of the State.”

Defence is not a State subject. Even the constitution of the Advisory Board in the Act is purely discretionary with the Government. In short, it is Emergency in the State. I appeal to the Government of India to intervene in the national interest, by using their good offices with the J&K Government, to follow the path shown by the Central Government, and thus avoid all the grave consequences.

12.43 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1978-79—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. Prof. Amin will continue his speech. He has already taken 15 minutes. He will have another five minutes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Sir give me at least ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; only five minutes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Sir, yesterday, I congratulated the Minister for his performance of last year. I was then making various suggestions which, if he is going to adopt, he can do far better during the next year. Yesterday I made three suggestions.

My fourth suggestion is regarding the export and import of edible oils. Last year I could find that many a time the Minister had to put control over the export of edible oil. He has

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

also sometimes, in order to meet the domestic shortage, imported oil. Now oil is a classic case. It is possible to kill the snake without breaking the stick. You can export groundnut oil, HPS and things like that an import soya bean oil and palm oil instead. Probably, if you export one tonne of groundnut oil, it is possible to import two tonnes of soyabean oil. If you do that, the stock position would not be jeopardised. At the same time, we can take advantage of the higher price of groundnut abroad.

The same could be the policy regarding onions and potatoes. Instead of putting a ban on the exports of onions and potatoes, we should allow them to export onions and potatoes, because in the Middel East our own people are living, and they require them. Those people are sending us about Rs. 1,000 crores of foreign exchange every year. By banning the exports, we are depriving those people, some of our own people, the benefit of utilising these commodities. Instead of that, what I would suggest is, you export onions, potatoes and vegetables and with that foreign exchange earning, you increase your import of diesel oil and give it to the farmers so that they can irrigate more land, produce more and thereby reduce our own scarcity or shortage of that commodity. Government should formulate their policy in such a way that without putting a ban on the export of some commodities, you increase the import of the inputs which these farmers require most.

My fifth suggestion is regarding the export of textiles. At present we export grey groups. Why should we not make an arrangement to export more and more processed goods? At present we are exporting synthetics hardly to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to 15 crores a year, while South Korea is exporting synthetics worth Rs. 2,600 crores and Taiwan also gets a fairly big amount in this way. Why

should we not make a target of Rs. 100 crores for the next year? We can ask the producers to have a sort of export obligation. Even the textile mills which are producing both, well managed mills, they could very easily be given an export target for the next year in order to satisfy this Rs. 100 crores worth of export of commodities. By that you can increase even the employment in the textile industry. At present we are utilising hardly 65 per cent of the capacity. If you give them export obligation and other incentives, this 65 per cent capacity could be increased to 85 per cent, 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs of extra people would be employed and, at the same time, our export earnings could be increased. That sort of policy could be thought of by the Minister for the next year.

My sixth suggestion is regarding the appointment of the Protection Board. Now we are going to have a liberal policy. When you adopt a liberal policy, our internal production would be disturbed. The world over I find bilateral trade protection, preferential application, economic unions and other things are going on in the foreign countries. Against this, we have to protect our own producers. How could we do it? If we adopt a liberal policy, then it is a necessity at the same time not to disturb our production unnecessarily. So, you have to appoint a Protection Board, which would look to the infant industries, give them protection so long as they are infants, or might give the protection for employment purposes, but will also allow liberal competitiveness in the market.

My seventh suggestion is regarding the forward trading. We have banned it one way or the other to check the fluctuations in prices of those commodities. On the contrary, if you understand the working of the market mechanism, forward trading is a must if you want to stabilise

prices, forward trading is a must if you want to see that higher prices are being made available to the farmers. These are not being done. It is just like a knife, which could be used for surgery or for murder. There is speculation which is legitimate as well as illegitimate. It is for him to decide to implement the policy in such a way that the legitimate forward trading activities are being allowed and illegitimate forward trading activities are being avoided. Government have already appointed two committees—the Dantwala Committee and Anjaria Committee. Since Dantwala is alive he can be asked to prepare a report which can be implemented immediately so that the fluctuations can be avoided.

My eighth suggestion is regarding the re-organisation of the STC. At present probably 400 to 450 cases are pending either with the CBI or the Shah Commission. They are more or less afraid what will happen about those investigations. Those investigations should be expedited and completed within a month or so. Those who are culprits should be punished severely and those who are innocent should be asked to behave and take their decisions quickly. STC should function in a business-like manner.

In the case of castor oil for the last three months the stocks have accumulated with the STC and they have not been exported. The international prices are very high while our domestic prices are hardly Rs. 500 a kilo. Abroad we get Rs. 8 to 9 per kilo but the Government does not move because these officers are very much afraid because the investigations are going on against them. The Government has not decided it is kept pending like the Sword of Damocles. This should be done as early as possible. The management should be toned up they should be asked to act in a business-like way, and the STC should also take decisions quickly.

My ninth point is that there should not be rapid and repeated changes in policy. He introduced for only eleven days the open general licence for polyester, then changed, it, then again changed it. In regard to various drugs also that sort of thing has happened. Even on bans Salt was banned then it was allowed, gur was banned and it has again allowed. He should realise that the export and channels are delicate and are built up after long efforts. It can be disrupted in one day but then it will be difficult to rebuild it again. Therefore such rapid and repeated changes should be avoided.

Lastly my tenth suggestion is regarding the Kandla Free Trade Zone. In this zone it was conceived that they were to be given all the advantages of import of raw materials so that they can come over here give employment to our people and export the products hundred per cent. Whatever incentives you are giving to the domestic exports you must give them also. Then alone can they function. They have been denied so far. So they could not function. If you really want the Free Trade Zone of Kandla to develop then you must also see that the advantages which you give to your exporters are given to them. Over and above that they should also be able to import raw materials without paying tax and export those commodities. Then alone can employment be increased.

These are the ten commandments and if you accept these commandments and follow them vigorously I am sure next year you will come out with greater success.

श्री राम ब्रह्मचैत सिंह (विक्रमगज)

दिने 184 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER Probably you are very new to the House. When you give a notice under rule 184, I must admit it, it must go to the Business Advisory Committee there are so

[Mr. Speaker]

many things to be done You just cannot thrust a notice on me and ask for a debate You kindly read the rules. I have sent you a copy of it

श्री राम अचरवेंक लिहू मैंने इस मामले को उठाने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। एक मिनट मुझे बोलने दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER, Not in the middle of a legislative debate I am sorry You do not know what Parliamentary procedure is

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvat-tupuzha) Many Members have spoken about export policy and other particular items I do not want to repeat what others have said I shall confine myself to plantation crops, mainly rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom I have to say that to many of these plantation crops justice has not been done

A few years ago we were importing rubber, but in the last few years production of natural rubber has increased and now it has come to a stage when the prices are just falling Of course the Minister may say that the minimum price of natural rubber was revised with effect from 6-8-77 But it was to be revised again from 31-3-78, but the decision has been postponed I think, for about two months

As regards price fixation made in last August we have our own objections because there was a cost accountants team set up by the Finance Ministry to study the rubber prices in 1975 The report was submitted in 1976 and the price was declared in 1977 A period of two years elapsed before a decision was taken on the Cost Accountants' study report Now, the Minister is not making that report available to us I do not know why the Minister is keeping this report of Cost Accountant Officers as secret

There is no reason to keep it secret. At least, you are going to decide what price the growers should get and naturally, we have got every right to know how you have declared this price, whether they have made a mistake or whether the Minister had made a mistake in declaring the price of Rs 655/- in 1977 I asked this question to the Minister several times in the Committees Now, I do not want to go into details, because you had declared a price and it may be embarrassing

The new price had to be declared by 31-3-78 I am sorry that the decision has been postponed by two months The Rubber Board Cost Accountant Officers also made a study and I know that they had definitely made a report on a price above Rs 8 in 1975 or in 1976—I am not sure about the year I do not know why the Ministry has not taken into consideration that report Even the Ministry's objection to the report has not been given to us So we do not know what the actual price should be if the reports were duly and properly considered In 1974 we were getting Rs 10/- per kilo it is very unfortunate that the price has come to the level it is now As regards the price I would say that this minimum declared price is not at all an adequate price That is my first submission

Regarding production of rubber I think you have got two standards when you consider rubber growers and also other agriculturists in the country What I want to submit to the Minister is that you have declared an exportable surplus of about 10,000 metric tonnes of rubber I would say that the surplus rubber in India is far in excess of this quantity You have asked the STC to export this amount of rubber But even this 10,000 tonnes which had been declared as exportable surplus, has not been exported so far. I am not going to

dispute whether it is 10,000 or 50,000. But if you consider the volume of rubber in the pipeline i.e. from the moment of production to the moment of delivery in the factory, it is definitely 50,000 tonnes. I must say that according to your report, at the end of 1977, the balance quantity of natural rubber is 57,414 metric tonnes and synthetic rubber is 9772 metric tonnes in India.

19.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If you say 10,000, I do not mind, as long as the price after exporting the surplus rubber goes up to a minimum remunerative level which is acceptable to all the growers. There are 1.37 lakh growers of rubber and out of which nearly 1.10 lakh are small growers, who have got just below two hectares of rubber areas. That is the main thing to be considered. What is happening? These people with less than 2 hectares of rubber area do not have very higher production nor other advantages as the bigger estates. Even if you consider the production as high, it is really a very discriminatory thing that you are doing to the small growers in our State of Kerala as regards the minimum price. About 90 per cent of rubber growers are in Kerala and 95 per cent of rubber production comes from Kerala.

13 hrs.

I want to point out one very important aspect of the matter. The hon. Minister has said that rubber cannot be exported because in the market outside, the difference in price is not very much and that we have to suffer a loss if rubber is exported. What I have to say is, when it came to sugar, he took a decision to export sugar. On 31-3-78, a Question was answered here in reply to which he said that 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar were going to be exported this year, that is, in 1978 and for that, the Government

was going to suffer a loss of Rs. 30 crores. How is that? I am not grudging that benefit to sugarcane growers. I do not mind the Government suffering a loss if sugarcane growers are going to get the benefit. I am not grudging that favour to them. I do not know as they have said whether the sugarcane growers are going to get it? Whatever it is, why is the double standard when it comes to rubber? I do not have a powerful lobby; I have a very small lobby here. I can just speak about my State of Kerala.

You admit that there is a glut in rubber, whether it is 50,000 tonnes or 10,000 tonnes, whatever it is. Why could not its export be subsidised? Why not an export subsidy be given for this quantity of rubber, so that we get a minimum fair price? Let us go into the cost account study in detail. You may not agree with us on some points and we may not agree with you on some points. Let us thrash it out and come to a conclusion. I am sure that the price will be definitely some thing very much higher than the price that has been declared now.

Another thing is that you have been talking about the export of finished rubber goods. You are always saying, "You will get more value if you export tyres and other finished rubber goods." In 1975, there was an additional cess levied on rubber. It was increased from 30 p. to 40 p. This 10 p. increase was mainly intended to give subsidy for the export of rubber goods. In 1976, you cancelled it. But you are still collecting the cess. Why do you do that? It is just for the export subsidy of the finished rubber that you are collecting the cess. You have cancelled the subsidy but you are still collecting the cess. That just shows you are not very much interested in seeing that even the finished rubber goods are exported.

In the long run, I know, the finished rubber goods have to be exported.

[Shri George Mathew]

I agree with you there. But where are the factories to produce the finished rubber goods? Are you prepared to start a rubber industry in the public sector, which can manufacture at least 50,000 tonnes of raw rubber, natural rubber, per year? We cannot do it. It will be very difficult for our State Government to do it. Naturally, you have to persuade the Industry Minister or your Ministry will have to come up with a project by which you can establish a rubber factory in the public sector, which may process rubber, for the export of finished rubber goods. We can have the technical know-how, the best technical know-how, from any of the foreign countries and we can export all the surplus rubber and, naturally, the growers will get a fair price.

You may say that you can increase the price of rubber by one rupee? What will be the total amount that is going to come from one rupee increase? The total production of rubber is about 1,50,000 tonnes. This is going to give about Rs. 15 crores increase out of which Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 12 crores will go to small growers in Kerala who are about 1,10,000. There have been many increases in D.A. for the Central Government employees due to the price rise. If we calculate that way, that is, if there is an increase of Re. 1, what is the total amount that the small growers are going to get. I am just calculating down like this. If there are one lakh small growers, what is the total amount increase that they are going to get—they are going to get just Rs. 100 a year, if you calculate on the average, that is, by an increase of one rupee in the price. If there is an increase of one rupee in the price, the total amount that the small growers, one lakh small growers will get is only Rs. 100 per year. If the increase is Rs. 2 then they will get Rs. 200, if you calculate on that basis. If there is an increase

of Rs. 200 a year, it means it is not even Rs. 20 a month. But in the case of D.A. there is an increase of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month and so on.

If you talk on this basis and if you say that the price will go up by an increase in the price of natural rubber, naturally, I have to submit that the price will not go up. We have not got a fair deal from the Government so far. I think you will kindly look into the matter. Another thing I want to stress is about the price of rubber as compared to other goods. Let us see what was the price that existed in 1961-62 and what was the price that existed in 1977, that is, what one quintal of rubber could buy, how many quintals of other material. In 1961-62, one quintal of rubber could buy 5.67 quintals of rice and in 1976-77, it was only 4.08 quintals of rice. Take, for instance, wheat. In 1961-62, it was 8.07 quintals of wheat and in 1977, it was 4.80. Take, for instance, milk. It is in litres. In 1961-62, it was 4.71 and in 1976-77 it was 2.75. Then there is groundnut oil. In 1961-62, it was 1.56 and in 1976-77, it was 0.90. Take, for instance, fish. In 1961-62, it was 2.80 and in 1976-77, it was 0.33. Then there is meat. In 1961-62, it was 1.14 and in 1976-77, it was 0.56. As far as sugar is concerned, it is a very important item. In 1961-62, it was 2.56—the prices of sugar have fallen—and in 1976-77, it was 216. That is the main thing which I just wanted to emphasise. The price of rubber has not gone up.

Regarding tea, well, you have placed so many imitations regarding the export of tea. But you are getting Rs. 500 crores from the export of tea. Last year, the quantity of tea exported was less than the previous year, but you got a better price. Regarding expansion of tea area, the target was just 248.24 hectares, but you could just achieve 89.87 hectares. In a vast country like this, if you go on expanding only like this, then where are

you going to reach? I think it is going to be impossible to reach anywhere and the production of tea has to go up and you have to formulate a policy for the production of tea to go up

Regarding Coffee my friend who spoke first from the Janata benches said that there was malpractices in regard to duty imposition and that the middlemen are getting a huge profit I do not say that he does not know anything about it Well I have to say that he was blaming the Government regarding this because Government is controlling the whole thing I think he was mistaken regarding that In the case of coffee export last year you got Rs 150 crores and production is going up They have got Rs 193 crores this year realised so far As far as cardamom is concerned it is not like other crops Some of the State Governments I do not know who all mainly southern States have levied sales tax on the sale of cardamom But we are not saying why should it be levied? That is the business of the State Government We should not interfere in their affairs But should it be collected from the growers or from the first buyers? That is the main thing For cardamom, there are a large number of small growers who are having one acre or two acres or three acres There is harassment for them You can tell the State Governments to collect it from other people, let them collect it from other people and not from the small growers Ninety per cent cardamom sold goes to auctions The Sales Tax authorities should not harass the small growers

Another important thing I want to stress is that, like the Tobacco Board which has its headquarters in Guntur—they have located the headquarters where tobacco is grown—cardamom has no permanent headquarters You have provided Rs 2 lakhs or something like that, which is a token amount, but I want to say that

it is now at Ernakulam why can't you shift it to the real cardamom growing area Vandamedu in Idikil District or Kattappana in Idikil District? These are the real growing centres Why don't you ask your officers to do that?

In this regard I would like to congratulate the Chairman of the Board for the way in which he has helped the growth of the industry He is doing fine work and all the growers and the whole section of cardamom industry appreciates the work he is doing

Just like the Agriculture Minister and the other Ministers who are helping the sugar growers I think it is your duty to help the rubber growers who have really suffered They have really suffered and they are still really suffering It is your duty There is nobody to look after our interests I once again plead with you, that in any way you will have to look after our interests I hope you will do it

श्री धनलाल बबू (कच्छ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता
मंत्रालय के अप्रुदानों की मांगा के समर्थन
में मैं आज बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय
ने जो इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट की पालिसी
सदन के सामने रखी है उन्में आघार पर
देश में बहुत कुछ नई बातें होगी मैं उन्हें
इसके लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी में
उन्होंने बताया कि एम्प्लायमेंट की अप्रौचु-
निटीज इससे बढ़गी, उन्हें यह भी बताना
चाहिए था कि इससे कितनी अप्रौचुनिटीज
बढ़ेगी, यही बात हममें साइलेंट रखी गई है।
लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ और इस बात को दोहराता
हूँ कि हमारे देश में जहाँ बहुत अन-एम्प्लायमेंट
है, वहाँ इसके द्वारा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में
अप्रौचुनिटीज बढ़ाई जायेंगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि
पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पालिसी इज स्टिल

[श्री अनन्त बबे—जारी]

नीट बैल। मैं इस बात को एक उदाहरण देकर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष जब सरकार ने श्रीर इस डिपार्टमेंट ने प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को एडिबल आयल इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया और सब प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स ने एडिबल आयल लाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया तो बम्बई पोर्ट पर जहाँ दूम्ने देशों से हमारे स्टीमर आते हैं, वहाँ उनको बर्थ नहीं मिला। काडला पोर्ट में जहाँ उनका बर्थ मिलता था वहाँ रेलवे के बैगन नहीं मिलते थे। इस तरह में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है।

जब मैंने रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह बात बताई कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है तो उन्होंने कहा कि वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने एम०टी०सी० के माध्यम से हमसे बैगन मागे हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास बैगन नहीं हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन अगर बैगन नहीं मिलता है तो पर-डे 27 हजार रुपये का डैमरेज लगता है। प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स डैमरेज को एडिबल आयल पर लगाने वाले हैं इसलिये यह तेल महंगे होंगे, इसीलिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है। जब बाहर में माल मंगवा रहे हैं तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस पालिसी का सुधारने की जरूरत है।

हमारे प्रदेश में नमक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है। यह भी मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पालिसी की बात ही कह रहा हूँ। वहाँ पर आज भी 2 लाख टन नमक ऐसे ही पड़ा है। दश के दूसरे प्रान्तों, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, असम और अरुणाचल वगैरह में नमक नहीं मिल रहा है। जो मिल भी रहा है वह बहुत महंगा मिल रहा है। और जहाँ पैसा होता है वहाँ 113 जो छोटे छोटे इंडस्ट्री वाले हैं उनको बैगन नहीं मिलते हैं। वे लोग जब जाते हैं उनके पास तो वे कहते हैं कि आप व्यापार मंत्रालय में मिलिये। व्यापार मंत्रालय

में जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि रेलवे के पास जाइए, इंडस्ट्रीयल मिनिस्टर के पास जाइए। जो यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा नहीं है उसकी वजह से देश में माल होने पर भी लोगों को माल नहीं मिल रहा है।

एक दूसरा रिकेट भी चल रहा है। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं उनके पास में मसूने दाम में सब नमक बड़े कारखाने वाले खरीद लेते हैं। 30 रुपये प्रति टन में खरीद कर ग्रामाम और दूसरी जगहों में ले जा कर 120 रुपये प्रति टन में उसे बेचते हैं। टनना मुनाफा बड़े कारखाने वाले छोटे कारखाने वालों में लेते हैं।

तीसरी बात में कहना चाहना है। आज हमारे देश में ग्राहक को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है। एक अगर सरकार है दूसरी और व्यापारियों का एसोसिएशन है। दोनों के बीच में गरीब किसान मजदूर और मध्यम वर्ग के आदमी की दशा बहुत खराब है। उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन सरकार की ओर में नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि जहाँ नमक पुरा पैदा होता है वहाँ के लोग भी ग्रामाम में नमक नहीं बेच सकते हैं। वहाँ भी परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है नमक बेचने के लिए। बंगाल में नमक नहीं जा सकता है और फार्गेन जा सकता है। इस बात को रोकना चाहिए। हमारे देश के आदमियों को अच्छी तरह से पूरी सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए। देश के हर नागरिक का सब वस्तु तभी मिल सकेगी जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा होगा, वरना यह संभव नहीं है।

चौथी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष भी मैंने कहा था और अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीमान साहब ने भी कहा है फ्री ट्रेड जोन के लिए। हमारे विस्तार में जहाँ एशिया भर का फ्री ट्रेड जोन है उसकी हालत देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह फ्री ट्रेड जोन नहीं है। वहाँ जो कोई जाता है वह हमेशा

के लिए बन हो जाता है। कोई भी चीज व्यापारी वहाँ से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं, हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि वहाँ जो चीज बनाते हैं वह अपने देश में बेचें लेकिन जो कुछ सुविधाएँ हैं जैसे वेस्ट मंत्रीरियल की सुविधा है वह भी आज वह वहाँ से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकते। आज वेस्ट मंत्रीरियल वहाँ बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा है। कोई टैसीशन आज तक मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं लिया है। उनके लिए जा मॉसिडी का सबाल है फ्री ट्रेड ज्ञान के लिए उसका भी आज 12 महीने ह। गये कार्ड फमला नहीं हुआ। सब में बड़ी बात ता यह है कि फ्री ट्रेड ज्ञान का कार्ड ऐक्ट आज तक नहीं बना है। कई बार मैंने कहा है कि इसके लिए ऐक्ट बनाइए। मात्र एक नॉटिफिकेशन पर यह ज्ञान चल रहा है। तो इसके लिए एक ऐक्ट बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। जब ऐसा ऐक्ट बनेगा ता दुनिया के कम्पटीशन में उनका कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी और यह एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट पॉलिसी जो आई है उसके माध्यम से भी उनका कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी तभी य फ्री ट्रेड ज्ञान अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगा।

पार्श्वी बात—कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी में जा कुछ चल रहा है, मैं ने गत वर्ष भी उसके मुताबिक बात कही थी कि अच्छे लोग उनमें आने चाहिए। कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी के द्वारा बहुत मो चीजे इस देश में चल रही है। फाल्म काटन सीइस गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र में कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी के द्वारा ही बेच गए और लागो की कराडो रुपये की खेडू की फमल उनके द्वारा लीकी गई। उसकी बात भी मैंने दोहरायी थी। लेकिन उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। इस वजह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी सुविधाएँ हमें बनानी चाहिए और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि अच्छे लोग आये, उनको अच्छी शिक्षा मिले। ऐसे लोग कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी में जायें और काम करे तभी अपने देश में कांभारपेटिव सेक्टर में हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

जो आइटम्स एसेसियल कमाडिटीज में नहीं आते हैं जैसे हल्दी है, टमरिंक, चीज क्यूमिन सीइस (जीरा) है उस पर भी 4-1-78 से बैंन लगा दिया गया है। क्यूमिन सीइस जा बहुत छोटी मात्रा में यहाँ से एक्सपोर्ट होता है, मिर्क 1 परनेट एक्सपोर्ट होता है उस पर भी बैंन है। जो हल्दी है उसको छूट दी गई है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र और दूसरे प्रांतों में जिन्होंने इस फमल को पक़ाया है उन लोगों को बाजार में पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। यह जवाब दिया गया है कि अभी भी उसकी कीमत ऊँची रहती है इसलिए हमने बैंन किया है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिन लोगों ने अपने मोद कर रखे हैं, व्यापारियों को बेच रखे हैं उनको आप सुविधा दे ताकि जितना भाल आज उनके पास है उसको एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें।

सौराष्ट्र में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में ग्राउण्डनट प्राइयूस होता है। प्लान्ट कम्पैशन के माध्यम में जो बैंन लगाया गया है उस आइटम्स को एक्सपोर्ट करने पर उनको भी एक्सपोर्ट करने की छूट दी जाये। आज तक 12 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट होता था हर साल लेकिन अभी 2 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है 10 लाख टन का मवाल अभी बाकी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ध्यान देकर इसका प्रबन्ध करेगी।

आज प्याज तीन रुपये और पाच रुपये की बीस किला के हिमाब से बिक रही है। बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में प्याज खेडूत के पास है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि प्याज के दाम बढ़ जायें लेकिन कुछ मात्रा में प्याज एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत आप दें। इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur). This is a very important Ministry dealing with the almost everyday necessities of the people of the country and we are

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

happy that we have a dynamic Minister who is trying to give a reorientation to the entire functioning and outlook of this Ministry.

I must put it on record my deep appreciation of the way he helped in the reinstatement of some of the officers and employees of his Ministry who were the victims of the emergency in 1975 and I cannot forget the great personal efforts made by the Minister himself to reinstate Mr. Dipen Ghosh and his friends in the Ministry although there was an unfortunate attempt by some of his officers to scuttle that.

This Ministry operates on a very large canvas and hardly I have any time to deal with many of them. But I would like to deal with a subject which I hope and believe is very close to the Minister's heart, namely, the question of public distribution. This is a matter on which we feel that there must be a commitment of this government and it must be treated as an article of faith. Otherwise, we cannot really serve the people so far as distribution of essential commodities is concerned.

The Janata Party manifesto made a specific reference to that when it said:

"The prices of essential commodities will not be allowed to rise beyond the capacity of the common man to pay. Therefore, as long as shortages persist, a well-organized public distribution system is absolutely necessary coupled with a consumer movement to maintain vigilance over the prices and the qualities."

This is a field where we feel that there cannot be any slide-back. These mere pious wishes would not do. We have had enough assurances from the previous Government. But the experience of the people is to the contrary.

We have seen that even in essential commodities, the vested interests are operating and operating to the prejudice of the common people. I think the time has come when this Government should lose faith in the good wishes of the private trade. They have not been playing their part. This is not to-day's experience. How the State trading in wheat was scuttled by the Trade and the vested interests is known to us all. We feel that the solution is that it should be the responsibility of the Government through a network of public distribution system to make available the essential commodities to the people of this country. Ordinary people, they are always at the receiving end. The rural people, the common people—70 per cent, of whom are below the poverty line, what are we going to do for supplying to them the essential commodities? These are not articles of luxury. We are thinking of the big industries, giving them facilities for imports and exports but this is a very vital sector, the country's economy, where we have to take up the matter really on a war footing. That is why I know the hon. Minister has been trying even during this tenure as a Minister of Planning to introduce a comprehensive public distribution system. That is why I have faith and I have hope that during his time this would be a reality and will not remain a dream.

Kindly see the position with regard to the price index. Even the statistics have been misleading. We have seen during the emergency how statistics was distorted. Price index was distorted to give an unreal picture, false picture to the people of this country to justify imposition of the emergency, as if it had helped in lowering the price level. All sorts of bogus figures were supplied to the people. From the Annual Reports it appears that there is supposed to be a marginal decline in the price level, in some of the commodities, not in all

of them. But statistics will not help the people, will not feed the people. But day-today experience of the people is different. You say that the wholesale price index has gone down and it is going to have a delayed effect on the retail consumer price index. But the people are not interested what the authorities in Simla or elsewhere are preparing and collecting in the cool atmosphere of the Himalayas. But in the daily market they are not getting the benefit of the lowering of price. Therefore, what is to be done? Are we going to feed them Annual Reports showing the lowering of the price level? The experience of the people is different. Whatever may be said, I tell you, Mr. Dharia this is one of the reasons why Government is losing its credibility. You have got a very responsible task on your shoulders. We support you on the question of restoration of democratic rights. Please do not think that that is the end of it unless you deliver the goods to the people, where-withals to the people, so far as daily necessities are concerned. The forces of authoritarianism will again re-group and they are trying to stage a come back. They take advantage of the negative aspects of your functioning. Please do not forget that. What is to be done? Are we going to leave it to the private trade or is it the responsibility of the Government to see that the people who do not get these commodities should get them at a reasonable price? We do not find any alternative to this? There can be no alternative except the public distribution system. There is a talk of cooperative societies being allowed to come into this field. Sir, I have great reservations on this point. One of the hon. Members was saying about that. We have seen the system of cooperation in this country becoming a profession for many people. For a coterie of people cooperation is a profession. It is an occupation to many. There are vested interests in the cooperative sector and nobody can deny this.

Sir, we have not been able, in this country so far, to build up a real consumer cooperative movement. Even today in various cooperative sectors we find that people are supposedly so keen to render voluntary service that they are willing to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to keep themselves in such positions! This is the state of affairs in this country.

Sir, we find that the Ministry has circulated to the State Governments a note containing certain proposals but it is stated there in that these proposals are only tentative proposals. I would appeal to the Minister that this is a matter in which he should act with the greatest amount of speed.

We feel that without the State trading in some of the essential commodities, in some 14 or 15 items, you cannot possibly achieve proper distribution of the essential commodities. Sir, have Government been able to stop hoarding? No. You have not done that. You have allowed prices to fluctuate from one part of the country to another. Prices fluctuate from one part of the year to another. These fluctuations of prices only help in stimulating hoarders in this country. One thing is clear. By and large the trading class, apart from the big industrial and monopoly houses, understand only one thing,—not the misery of the people, but only their own preserve, their own funds and their own assets and their own profits. What is your proposal to stop hoarding and preventing price fluctuation, I would like to know. We find different prices at different parts of the country at the same point of time. We are not grudging if somebody pays less but would it help a person involved in the process of nation building if he is asked to pay for mustard oil at Rs. 14 instead of Rs. 7/50 per kilo? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that essential commodities are available throughout the country at

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reasonable prices and if necessary even at subsidised prices? You must subsidise them; there is no alternative to that. Essential commodities should be available at uniform rates throughout the country. It is for the Government to find out the wherewithal to do it. If you are committed to your objective, you must take necessary steps. You can have a proper buffer stock. With your favourable foreign exchange position you can import if necessary. You have to take simultaneous steps to increase production also. You have to take all other necessary steps. But two things are necessary. I would like to tell this to the hon. Minister. With all our constraints in West Bengal we have declared that every person in the State will have a ration card against which there will be an assured supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices. Why cannot this thing be done by the Centre? You may talk about legal difficulties, about financial constraints and so on.

But why cannot at least a section of people who are in the vulnerable sections get things at reasonable prices from your public distribution system? Take the case of edible oils. What is happening? Even in the case of rapeseed oil, the hon. Minister will certainly agree with me that our is one of the states in this country where the people have readily taken to rapeseed oil. When the crisis came we have responded to it but we are not getting even the protection from the clutches of the private traders. Sir, rationing only covers the people of particular areas. And the private traders are allowed to import rapeseed oil. And we hear that it has been mixed up with the mustard oil and rapeseed oil is even sold by the private traders at a higher price. Where is the protection?

Therefore, the sooner you do this the better it is. You should appre-

ciate that you cannot achieve a proper distribution system of essential commodities in this country with the good offices of the traders. That is the unfortunate experience in this country. I request the hon. Minister to take it up at the earliest and see that the distribution system is brought into existence or in operation as early as possible.

There is a question of price equalisation involved in it. We do not mind that Coal and steel will be sold at the same rate everywhere in this country. But, are we not entitled to ask this? I do not want to bring in parochialism or chauvinism here. Coal and steel being essential articles, important articles, have also to be subsidised by Government to be available to the people throughout the country at a uniform price. Is it not the same with regard to mustard oil? Is it not same with regard to sugar and to every other article in this country?

Now, this is a matter of policy. The sooner the discrimination is ended the better it is. The people may think that we are trying to bring in our special problems of the States. But, these are not special problems of the States. This problem has been kept alive and has been made more and more acute because of the system of the Government that has been prevailing in this country. There have been attempts to create divisions among the people. You can have the involvement of the entire people as a whole if they find that such a discrimination is not there by Government.

I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and introduce this system. I am sure the State Governments will give their utmost help in this matter and will give all cooperation. In the Annual Report what is called tentative policy has been laid down. We want the tentative policy to be firm one and it should be introduced as early as possible.

May I now come to the other aspects? One more aspect is about Tea. I know the hon. Minister is not concerned with the application of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I know that this is the Finance Ministry's obligation. But, I find that there is a tremendous spurt in the price of tea. It has been our experience that the benefit has gone to someone else. To whom? Most surprisingly upto now I have not found any answer to this. Why in tea industry the foreign and sterling companies have been allowed to dilute only to the extent of 74 per cent? They are entitled to keep foreign shareholdings to the extent of 74 per cent and the Indian shareholding to the extent of 26 per cent. Even in sophisticated industries the dilution is to the extent of 60 per cent. That means 60 per cent is of the Indian shareholding and 40 per cent is of the foreign shareholding. Now who are getting the benefits of all this? Now the entire money of these 74 per cent foreign shareholders is being repatriated to the foreign countries. Even the stranglehold of the foreign monopolists are there. How do you achieve it? You are giving all sorts of encouragements for tea export. Naturally this is one of our foreign exchange earners. I know because of the great increase in the price of tea, you have imposed export duty on tea and there is always a clamour against it. But who is getting the benefit of it? This is one aspect. I request the hon. Minister to consider.

The stranglehold of the foreign companies is very much there. I request the hon. Minister to take it up with the Finance Ministry. The benefit of increased profits on exports are really going to the foreigners in this country. One more aspect is about the TTCI. I have no time to go into the long lists of complaints. I have sent it on to the hon. Minister. Probably he finds difficulties because this is one of the matters, I find that he has kept quiet a little too long

than he is used to. There are still casual employees in a Government undertaking. It all started during Balmer Lawrie's time. Then, Goenka's intervened in the TTCI. Goenka's spirit is still being kept alive in the TTCI. Sir, more than 100 persons are casual labourers. After the intervention of the Chief Minister of West Bengal they have agreed to take 50 but other persons have not been absorbed. They are still out of job. This is a human problem also. Sir, we know how they are surviving with their families. They come to us to forward their representation to the hon. Minister. I request the hon. Minister to look into this question. You have reinstated so many persons dismissed during Emergency. I am complimenting you for that. These persons are also victims—either victims of Emergency or victims of monopolists like Goenka. These persons are out of job for long.

So far as Commerce Department is concerned various liberalisations have been made. That is good. I am happy now the organised industry sector will not be able to pass on the responsibility to the Government because they will not be able to have their usual plea how can we develop or increase the investment when there are import restrictions. At least now they will be put on test.

With regard to the small sector the monopoly houses are not kept out of the small sector. Please appreciate it. The industrial policy does not debar even monopoly houses or the large sector to start concerns with rupees ten lakhs. Then they get all the benefits of it. Please see that there is proper utilisation of the facilities which you are giving to the small sector. Even in cottage industry you cannot stop their percolation so easily. Their tentacles have spread far and wide. Therefore you have to see that the benefit which is essentially meant for the small sector is

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

not utilised for the benefit of the large sector

Sir, I want to say about two things which the Minister said in his press conference I find there is great improvement in the functioning of the CCIE and he has referred to it I was told that Calcutta office has done a very good job but the people there have a feeling that because of their being far away at Calcutta they are not getting justice done to them You may please look into it I am told that there is a decision to introduce Central Trade Service which has not yet been implemented

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the increase in the trade with the neighbouring countries I am glad that already a start has been made with trade with China and other countries This is a vital aspect on which, I am sure, the hon'ble Minister will pay proper attention

श्री नौतोभाई आर० चौधरी (बनासकाठा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान रखे हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और एक सुझाव इनके डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ और वह कीटनाशक दवाओं के बारे में है। शुद्ध कीट नाशक दवायें किसानों को नहीं मिलती हैं और प्रचुर मात्रा में नहीं मिलती हैं। तो कीटनाशक दवायें प्रचुर मात्रा में सहकारी मस्थाओं के जरिये तैयार हों इसके लिये बजट में ज्यादा पैसा रखा जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह जब यात्रिकरण खेती में बढ़ रहा है तो कृषि सेवा केंद्रों की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये भी बजट में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। इसी तरह सं किमानों का मामल जब बाजार में आता है तो दाम गिर जाते हैं इसलिये उन वस्तुओं को रखने के लिये सीत भंडार बढ़ाने चाहिये और खासकर सहकारी सीत भंडार बढ़ाने चाहिये।

आयात निर्यात के बारे में मंत्रालय ने अच्छी नीतियां शुरू की हैं, इसकी सब ओर से सराहना हो रही है। लेकिन निर्यात के बारे में मुझे कुछ थोड़ा कहना है। जिस समय पर निर्यात बन्दी होनी चाहिये उस समय नहीं होती है, और इस प्रकार जो सबूत नीति दिये गए हैं वे हैं उसमें थोड़ा लचीलापन रखना चाहिये, जो कि अभी नहीं है। होता यह है कि जब किसान का माल मंडियों में आता है उसी समय निर्यात छूट नहीं होती है और बाजार में व्यापारियों के पास जब माल पहुंच जाता है तब निर्यात में छूट कर दी जाती है। तो इसका लाभ किसान को न मिल कर व्यापारियों को मिलता है। किसान को माल पैदा करने के लिये बिजली महंगी मिलती है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ रही है मजदूरी बढ़ रही है और आसमानी और मुत्तानी यानी प्रकृति और सरकार की ओर में उसका कोई भाव के सम्बन्ध में सफलियत नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी स्थिति में उसके माल और दाम की सुरक्षा हो सके। ऐसी स्थिति निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में होनी चाहिये और जब किसान बहुत खर्च करके उत्पादन करता है तो हमारी नीति का थोड़ा सा लाभ अगर उसको मिल जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा।

हमारे यहां खासकर जीरा पैदा होता है। इसके बारे में एक बड़ा मसला खड़ा हो गया है। पिछले साल से जीरे का भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। जुलाई में ले कर दिसम्बर तक 20 किलो बोरी का दाम 800 रुपये तक बढ़ गया। अक्टूबर और नवम्बर में जीरे की बुवाई होती है। उसी समय पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये थी निर्यात के बारे में जिस समय 800 रु० प्रति 20 किलो का भाव था। ऐसे महुये दाम दे कर जीरे की बुवाई की गई है। निर्यात बन्द होने से आज किसान के हाथ से दाम कम हो रहे हैं। और स्थिति यह हो गई है कि ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ने की बजाह से किसानों ने इस साल ज्यादा जीरा बोया है। जीरा तो मसाला है और कम मात्रा में इसका

उपयोग खाने में होता है, और ज्यादातर बाहर ही भेजा जाता है हर साल। और इस साल तो उसका उत्पादन और बढ़ने वाला है। ज्यादा मास इकट्ठा हो जायगा और निर्यात में छूट देनी ही पड़ेगी। अभी नहीं देने है, जब मंडी में माल किमान का भ्रा रहा है उसी वक्त अगर निर्यात की छूट नहीं की जायेगी तो किसान को लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, और बाद में व्यापारियों को इसका फायदा मिलने वाला है। जीरा ममाला है इसलिये इसका निर्यात होना ही चाहिये। लेकिन जिस समय करना चाहिये उस समय पर नहीं होता है इसलिये किसानों को फायदा नहीं मिलता है, जो कि उन्हें मिलना चाहिये। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जब नया माल बाजार में भ्रा रहा है, और इस लाल दुग्ने में ज्यादा बुवाई हुई है, और खाने में पूरा क पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता, तो इसी समय निर्यात किया जाय। और हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि जो हमारी सहकारी सस्थायें हैं वह बाजार को देख कर माल खरीदती रहती है। लेकिन अभी तक एक भी बोरी जीरे का माल उन्होंने नहीं खरीदा है। जब भी निर्यात हो, तब सभी माल की खरीद सहकारी और राष्ट्रीय सस्थायों के जरि/ ही होनी चाहिये। सरकार का ऐसा तय करना बहुत जरूरी है।

जीरा और इसबगोल वहा बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है जो खाने के काम में बहुत नहीं आता है बल्कि दवा रस और रसायन के उपयोग में आता है। इससे इसका ज्यादा भाव मिलता है बाहर भेजन में लेकिन इसका सब मुनाफा व्यापारियों को मिलता है। इसलिये इसका निर्यात भी एस० टी० सी० या सहकारी सस्थायों के जरि/ ही होना चाहिये। यह क्या रखा जाय, यह अत्यन्त जरूरी है।

अब की तेल के बारे में भी ऐसा ही है। बूरे का पूरा अंडी का तेल इस देश में प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जब किसान का मास अच्छी में आता है उस समय निर्यात बन्दी होती है। ऐसा होने से माल व्यापारियों के यहाँ

भा जाता है और जो लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। निर्यात की नीति के बारे में ऐसा सोचा जाय कि जब किसान का माल बाजार में आये तो उस समय निर्यात की छूट होनी चाहिये।

देश में खाने की चीजों की कीमतें न बढ़ें, इसके लिये निर्यात बन्दी करना बहुत जरूरी है लेकिन उस समय छूट होनी चाहिये जिससे इसका गैर-फायदा किसान को न हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे, ऐसी भाशा करते हुए मैं उनकी डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एच० एस० पटवारी (मंगलदाई)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो मूल्य निर्धारण किया जाता है, इसका कोई वैधानिक तरीका नहीं है। Price fixation has no scientific basis

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि जब प्राइम फिक्सेशन हो तो उसका कुछ बुनियादी तरीका हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब किसी चीज पर हम नियंत्रण करते हैं तो उसका फायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांव के लोगों को हो, यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। अगर गांव की अर्थ-नीति पर शहर को लाभ पहुंचाना है जैसे कि गत 30 साल में पहुंचाया गया तो इसके गलत नतीजे शुरू हो जायेंगे। गत 30 साल में सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का लाभ शहर वालों को मिला, गांव वालों को नहीं। इसलिये गांव वालों को ज्यादा लाभ हो इस तरह का कानून होना चाहिये।

नियंत्रण से ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि ब्लैकमनी पैदा हो। गत 30 सालों में नियंत्रण का फायदा व्यापारियों ने उठाया है और इसी कारण ब्लैक मनी पैदा हुआ। अब भी वही प्रथा जारी है। इसलिये ध्यान

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

रखना है कि जब कंट्रोल करेंगे, नियंत्रण करेंगे तो उससे जनता को लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये ।

साथ ही साथ अडल्टेशन की भी समस्या है । हम देखते हैं कि गोटा हल्दी का जो दाम मिलता है, गुब्बा हल्दी का दाम उससे कम होता है । यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि गुब्बा हल्दी का दाम कम हो जाय, उसमें मेहनत हांती है । इसका कारण क्या है, इसमें दूसरी चीज मिलाई जाती है । अडल्टेशन बहुत जोर पकड़ गया है । गत 30 सालों में इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया । मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय, धारिया जी से कहूंगा कि अब उनके जमाने में जो अडल्टेशन करते हैं, चाहे चाय के साथ बकरी का गोबर मिलाये और चाहे हल्दी में कुछ चीज मिलायें, ऐसे लोगों का पकड़ कर फासी देनी चाहिये, और कम में कम इनके जमाने में ऐसे 7 आदमियों को तो फासी होनी चाहिये । मात जब हो जायें तो वे सम्भल लय जायें कि हा, देश में ऐसा काम करने वाले लोगों का फासी दी जाती है । इसके लिए जरूरत हो तो बानून बनाए और टम की मेपरेट कोर्ट हो, उसी में जल्दी से जल्दी विचार हो और नहीं तो जनता व दरबार में खुले आम इस का विचार हो और उस को फासी की सजा हो । जो कम अपराध करने वाले हों उन को दूसरा दण्ड दिया जाय ।

मेरा एक मुद्दाव और है । आज एग्सीक्यूटिव के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में कोई मार्केट तैयार नहीं हो रहा है । जैसे कि चाय पैदा करने वाले अपना मान्य श्रम आकशन बेचते हैं लेकिन एग्सीक्यूटिव प्राइव्शन आकशन नहीं किया जाता है । उस को गवर्नमेन्ट नियंत्रित कर के 110 रुपये में गेहूँ और 177 रुपये में घान ले लनी है । कम्प्लेरी प्रोक्योरमेंट करती है और उसकी प्राइम फिक्म करती है । जब आप चाय को आकशन करने का मारा देते हैं तो एग्सीक्यूटिव के लिए भी आकशन का मारा दीजिए जिस

में उन को ज्यादा दाम मिले और पैसा गावों में जाये । लेकिन गावों में पैसा जाना है तो सोलने है कि मुद्दा-स्पीनि हो जायेगी । यह विलकूल गलत बात है । गावों में आज पैसा है ही नहीं । हमारे देश में गावों में आज तक एक भी पक्का घर नहीं बन पाया । शहर में पिछन तीस सालों में एक एक घर बन गए मगर गावां में एक भी पक्का घर नहीं बना । उमाता प्राण यहूदी है कि वहा पैसा नहीं है । गावां और शहरों में बीच खाई ज्यादा में ज्यादा पैदा हाती जा रही है । इसलिए, टम पर ध्यान दिया जाये । गाव वाले जो उत्पादन करने हैं चाहे जंगल हा हल्दी हा या दूसरा अनाज है, उस में जो एक्सम चीज हा निर्गमित ढग से सरकार जैसे उस का न मके टम के लिए व्यवस्था हाती चाहिए और कम में कम स्लाइ स्तर पर ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस में कि इम्पीडिगटला वे उस को ले मके । हमारे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजे पैदा हाती हैं जैसे पब्लिक में केला पैदा होता है, आलू पैदा हाता है । किन्तु उस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हाती है न उस के ट्रान्सपोर्ट की कोई व्यवस्था हाती है । नमक की भी एक अजीब ढग की बात है । नमक जिम का दाम नहीं बढ़ता नहीं चाहिए, कोई कारण नहीं उस का दाम बढ़न का लेकिन सरकार का बदनाम करने के लिए कुछ ऐसे लागे हैं जो नमक में भी आर्टिफिशियल क्राइमिन्स पैदा कर देते हैं । अभी ग्रामाम की अम्बेम्बली का चुनाव हो रहा था । ग्रामाम के आठ व्यापारियों में ना लाब रुपया ल लिया और उन को बोल दिया कि नमक तुम मत वाप्रा । जनता पार्टी का बदनाम किया कि जनता पार्टी न नमक का दाम बढ़ा दिया जिम का अमर ग्रामाम के एलेक्शन पर पडा । मंथन प्रत्या कि जो लोग जनवरी में परमिट ल कर और फिर नमक नहीं लाए वे क्यों नहीं लाए, उस की एक एम्बेवायरी होनी चाहिए और उस एम्बेवायरी में अगर वे आठ व्यापारी दायी पाये जाते हैं, जिम में

आसाम के मिनिस्टर्स ने संघ स्थापित किया था तो मैं तो चाहूंगा कि उनको दण्ड दिया जाय और उनको भी दण्ड दिया जाय। यह अपराध करने वाले और उनका साथ देने वाले दोनों को जाननी बूझने ज्यादा से ज्यादा दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए और मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर मर्यादा की भी व्यवस्था हो तो वह भी उनको दिया जाये। नमक के साथ खिलवाड़ करना है। तीन रुपये किलो नमक की बिक्री बहा हुई जस्ट विफार दि एनेक्शन। प्रोसेस बाने प्रचार कर रहे थे कि हीरा जाल पटवारी एम पी टूण इमलिए नमक का दाम बढ़ा। लिखित पत्र वितरित हुआ। फिर उसका तो मैंने जवाब दिया। नेत्रिन गेमा गजन प्रचार उन्तान किया।

अब हम लाग विदेशों के साथ सम्पर्क कर रहे हैं उन के साथ अधिक से अधिक व्यापार कर मने इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप न एम टी सी बना रखी है राज्य स्तर पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्तर पर भी हम के लिए कुछ लिखनी व्यवस्था कर। ताकि जिन जिन में, जिन इलाकों में जा चीज पैदा होती है वह बाहर भजी जा सके। हमारे इलाकों में मीजों हिंस के साथी रह रहे थे, अरब जाती है लेकिन उमरों बाहर नहीं भेज सक्त है। हमारा यहां बने हुए है, शिलांग में आलू होत है मीजों हिंस में और दूसरी चीजें भी होती है। एथीक्लरल प्राइयस का भी इण्डस्ट्रियल बेसिस पर भेज मके—जब इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी तभी ज्यादा लाभ हा सकेगा। गेह की कीमत 110 रुपये किंटल है लेकिन बिस्कुट 12 रुपये के जी बिकता है। एथीक्लरल प्राइयस को इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रांसिस करके दस गने दाम पर बेचा जाता है। इसका फायदा वही लोग उठात है जबकि हमका फायदा किसानों को होना चाहिए। अगर किसानों के एथीक्लरल प्राइयस का प्रोसेस करके उसके लिए इण्डस्ट्रियल तरीके में मार्केट पैदा कर दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ

ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

14 hrs

आज एथीक्लरल और इण्डस्ट्रियल चीजों के दामों में आपस में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है जबकि सामंजस्य होना चाहिए। जो लोग इण्डस्ट्री लगाना है वे प्राइस फिक्सेशन या तरीका जानते हैं। उनकी क्लेक्टिव वायम होती है लेकिन एथीक्लरलिस्ट की कोई क्लेक्टिव वायम नहीं है। अभी हाल में इंडियन चेम्बर आफ एग्री इण्डस्ट्रीज एंड ट्रेड एफार्मेशन हुआ है और उन्होंने धारिया जी ए आशीर्वाद चाहा है। इसलिए इसका फार्मेशन हुआ है कि एथीक्लरलिस्ट भी दामों में मिलाने में अपने मुझाव दे सके। मझे उम्मीद है कि उनके साथ पूरा सहयोग किया जायेगा।

एक मवाल प्राइस की एकरूपता का है। जिन प्रान्त में मैं रहता हूँ वहां पर किसी चीज की मुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर ईश्वर भी वहां के लोगों के लिए महंगा है। हमारा यहां ने आदिवासी ईश्वर भी इन्लैड और अमरीका में लेने है। हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासियों के लिए ईश्वर भी नहीं है। वे लाग इन्लैड और अमरीका में ईश्वर लेते हैं— इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति वहां के लोगों को है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोई भी लाग उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। अमम जा इस देश का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा है वहां की कुछ समस्याये हैं लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देना है। वहां के लाग बड़े सरल स्वभाव के तथा विष्णुसी हैं, वे अधिक बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनकी मद्भावना की बात रुद नहीं करना। मेरा विश्वास है कि वहां के आदिवासियों को भी यह विश्वास व्यापार में जाड़ेगा ताकि वे भी समझे कि हम भी इस देश के मेन-स्ट्रीम में हिस्सेदार हैं। आदिवासियों के दिल में भावना है कि उनकी राजनीतिक सत्ता हमने छीन ली। पॉलिटिकल किण्ड का तो हमने हटा दिया लेकिन उनकी

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

जगह पर एकोनामिक किण्व पैदा कर दिए जोकि उससे भी ज्यादा डेजरस है। हम जब जानते हैं तो हमारे आदिवासी कहते हैं "Government of India has imposed economic kings on us."

एकोनामिक किण्व इतने भयानक है कि उनको देखने से डर लगता है। जो पुराने राजा थे वे तो एक घर में रहते थे, वह घर पक्का हो सकता था और उनका छोटा इलाका था लेकिन एकोनामिक किण्व का इतना बड़ा भयानक रूप है कि एक एक मकान में उनके चढ़ने के लिए 18-18 लिफ्ट है। उनके पास 20-20 कारे हैं तीन-तीन हवाई जहाज हैं और उनसे पास इतना पैसा है, आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं, इस बात में कि उन्होंने 5 करोड़ रुपये इन्दिरा गांधी को दान दिया। मैं यह बात आर० पी० गोंयनका के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, जिसकी चर्चा इम हाउस में हुई थी। हमारे देश में 1200 के करीब पोलिटिकल किण्व थे जिन्होंने 9 लाख इकानामिक किण्व तैयार कर दिये और वास्तव में ये इकानामिक किण्व हिन्दुस्तान में शासन करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहाँ आदिवासी हरिजनों की समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन इस समस्या को बना दिया गया है। यहाँ कार्यालय में बैठ कर, नेक-टाई लगाकर ये लोग योजना तैयार करते हैं। कृषि भवन में कृषि के उत्पादन की योजना बनती है उद्योग भवन में उद्योग पैदा करने की योजना बनती है—यहाँ पर एक तरह का पडयल चलता है कि देश के आदिवासी और हरिजनों पर कैसे शासन किया जाये। इसको यदि कोई बन्द कर सकता है तो हमारे धारिया साहब कर सकते हैं, आने वाली कोई भी सरकार इसको बन्द नहीं कर पायेगी, क्या कि इनके ध्यान में यह बात है कि इसको कैसे बन्द किया जा सकता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री कम से कम एक साल के अन्दर देश के लोगों में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर देंगे कि हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री देश के

इन इकानामिक किण्व को हटाने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। जनता को यह विश्वास हो जाना चाहिए कि हम देश में इकानामिक किण्व को पैदा नहीं होने देंगे। यदि हम ऐसा कर सके तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता दूर हो जायेगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने देश के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ हूँ और यहाँ तक भी तैयार हूँ—यदि मुझे हरिजन महिला और पुरुषों के साथ मैला माफ करना हो, तो मैं उसके लिए भी जाने को तैयार हूँ। मैं उस काम को छोटा नहीं समझता हूँ, मेरे लिये वह बड़ा काम है, महत्वपूर्ण काम है। अगर कोई हरिजन लड़की से शादी करनी पड़े, तो मैं उसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ, मुझे उसमें भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ये पोलिटिशियन्ड, सत्ते राजनीतिक लोग इस तरह की बातों को लेकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा हुगामा करते हैं। ये लोग चिल्लाने हैं कि उनके साथ जुल्म हो रहा है। जुल्म नहीं हो रहा। जुल्म तो यह ही रहा है कि उनकी जो परम्परा थी, संस्कृति थी, मभ्यता थी, उसको समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया। वे लोग शान्ति में विश्वास करने थे, लेकिन उनकी परम्परा, संस्कृति और मभ्यता में इन्टरफीअरेंस करके, उनको नीचे गिराने का प्रयास किया गया। मैंने उस दिन कहा था—वह ब्राह्मण जिसने छुआ-छूत को हमारे देश में पैदा किया, उसे खत्म किया गया, वह क्षत्रिय जिसकी तलवार उसके खून से रंगी जाती थी, उसको खत्म किया गया, जिन कार्रसियों ने नकली लाइमेस देकर इकानामिक किण्व पैदा किये, इस देश में बनियाशाही पैदा की, हमें इसको भी खत्म करना ही पड़ेगा। जब तक हम बनियाशाही खत्म नहीं करेंगे, देश की इकानामिक व्यवस्था नहीं सुधर सकती। अब प्रश्न यह है कि इसको कैसे खत्म करना है, उसका क्या रूप होगा, क्या डाँचा बनेगा—इस पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे। लेकिन जो इकानामिक किण्व पैदा हुए हैं—इनको

इमिडियेटली एक साथ खत्म कर देना है, तभी इस देश में एक अच्छा समाज पैदा होने में सहायता मिल सकेगी ।

आखिर में, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—पूर्वांचल के लिए—अरुणाचल, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मीज़ोरम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और और आसाम—आप एक ईस्टर्न इकानामिक ज़ोन अलग से बनायें जहाँ इन क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विचार हो क्योंकि इन की समस्यायें बड़ी विचित्र हैं । इस काम में यदि आपको मेरे सहयोग की ज़रूरत हो तो मैं आपको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हूँ । मैं इस विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे मंत्री जी जिन्होंने अभी इस विभाग का दायित्व लिया है उनको इस विषय की काफ़ी जानकारी है, वे वस्तु में इस विभाग में परिवर्तन लायेंगे । पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन काला बाजार व्यापारियों, घूस लेने वालों और दूषित राजनीति करने वालों के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान का चरित्र सारे संसार में गिरा दिया, सारे संसार में ये लोग ऐसा समझने लगे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले सब बेईमान हैं, और यहाँ कोई ईमानदार नहीं है । ऐसा भ्रम संसार में भारत के लोगों के बारे में 30 साल तक जिन लोगों ने शासन किया है, उन्होंने पैदा किया हुआ है और इस तरह से संसार में भारतवासियों की प्रतिष्ठा कम की है । हम को संसार को यह बताना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेईमानी नहीं है और अगर है भी तो ऐसे एक दो आदमी ही थे । जोकि ऊंचे पदों पर थे हमको संसार को यह बताना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ईमानदारी को पसन्द करते हैं, सच्चाई बोलते हैं, सच्चाई का आदर करते हैं, परस्पर प्यार करते हैं, मुहब्बत करते हैं और किसी का शोषण नहीं करते हैं । ऐसा वातावरण आप संसार में पैदा करेंगे, इस आशा के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I agree with Mr. Chatterjee in congratulating the Minister for Commerce, Shri Dhariaji, on his record as a Minister previously and at present also. I hope we will continue to have the same opinion, but at the same time it is also said it all depends on how a Minister is looked upon from outside and inside also. In that respect also, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister without reservations. At the same time, I cannot also fail to point out that there are some errors, sometimes within his control and sometimes beyond his control. The job would have been easier if the country were thinly populated as the House is at present, but I am not going into technicalities and raising the question of quorum because it will only create problems for me and the hon. Minister. I have to take my lunch and the hon. Minister is also waiting for his lunch.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There is no possibility of lunch for me!

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This Ministry has three constituents, commerce, civil supplies and co-operation. We have to keep up the commerce between the ruling party and the opposition, and so I will maintain good relations, no hostility. Horse-trading you tried, but miserably failed in my tiny State of Pondicherry. There has to be a lot of give and take. So far as civil supplies are concerned, of course, Members of Parliament are complaining about the supply position, and naturally the country is also complaining. About co-operation, I cannot agree with Mr. Chatterjee, though I agree with him on congratulating the hon. Minister. I cannot understand how a

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member of Communist Marxist Party can go all out for wholesale trade and for monopoly to state trading.

So far as exports are concerned, the poor Minister is not to be blamed because there are many other Ministries concerned, and there is no co-ordination, because I had occasion to see the draft report, a wonderful report, which he had made in the previous Ministry. I do not know if he will take steps to implement it, because it is not only administration from above. I have to point out that failure of co-ordination by the other Ministries has created complications, but I will come to that later.

We are all of the opinion that 69 per cent of the population of this country lives below the poverty line, but when you see the reports, they are different. I was very much annoyed the other day when the hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the President's Address, referred to my remarks about the Economic Survey in a very sarcastic way. When I made those remarks, I meant them. We are getting a number of reports in which they are stating that there is 4.1 per cent reduction in wholesale prices. I am happy that these reports are prepared by the Secretariat, by good officials with good intentions. For example, let us take this Commerce Ministry's report. You are saying that the overall price is coming down and all the while, you are saying that the poverty line is there at 69 per cent. Is it possible for these people to take at least 25 per cent of these commodities, that are given at these rates with the statistics that is given about the poverty line? I have read one survey report where the index of the rural people have gone down to 196 from 198 and those of the urban people has gone up from 256 to 855. Whether it is any Government, whether West Bengal Government my own State Pondicherry or Tamil

Nadu or Delhi, they say we must go to the villages as if we are from big cities. We are all from the villages. We want to go back to the villages for the simple reason that in 1947 the index was 198 and it has gone down to 196 but the index of urban population has gone up from 256 to 855.

Having said this, when I take the report, it is quite interesting. The overall price index has gone down. As far as rice is concerned, it is down by 4.1 per cent, wheat by 4.1 per cent, sugar and tea by 37.1 per cent and all that. The statistics are good. But when you see the practical life, what is the position in the country? It is really a problem for them to understand and appreciate these statistics that are being supplied by our Government all over. I do not blame the Central Government. This problem is there all over. When I see Mohan Dharja by his personality one gets the impression that everything is nice. When you are the Minister of Commerce and trade then it is the question of confidence that you are creating in foreign countries. When you are Dharja it means you believe in honesty upto the last word I know that he will not compromise. But I appeal to him that he must not only be honest to these statistics that have been presented but he must try and see why this kind of disparity continues between practical problems that are existing and the statistical materials that are supplied to us. I am an economics student but I am unable to understand this. You know what percentage is below the poverty line. You know what is the amount that we get below poverty line. How is it possible for them to make both ends meet and what is the idea of the Commerce Ministry coming with this kind of statistics? Why I am bringing this to the notice of the House is that we are living on statistics. A lie can become truth when you go to the numbers. A greater and utter lie becomes an exact truth if you make

it into statistics This statement is not from a small person like me If you want a lie to know truth, you go to the statistics I do not think this is the correct method of comparing For that, I suggest this country must be divided into zones and you must have people from the area concerned and the vast cooperative sector must be taken into consideration Your state trading must be blended with that In the cooperative sector you have lot of errors and they should not be ended but they should be mended I appeal to you please contemplate such a system come forward with a new dynamic system for this country by which you reach the common man and find out the truth as to what is the problem for him in the village in purchasing cloth, his food etc These are very vital things If it is a question of any Ministry being disturbed all of us are very much exuberant If it is a question touching our stomach—stomach is a very important thing it is a question that touches every citizen and it is on the basis of which that we get votes and come here—I do not think that amount of interest is shown here so that we can help the hon Minister in coming forward with some practical solutions

I have another very important issue to raise I will take one example to tell you how this Ministry is being disturbed and how he is not able to function with correct facts and figures and with correct policy As I said earlier not only there is a lack of coordination but there are certain elements which disturb the other Ministry and interfere in its working For example you take the question of coir industry It can never be a monopoly of any one State We are giving utmost assistance in order to see that exports take place We are encouraging indigenous producers to maximize their production and to export more so that we can earn more foreign exchange

At the same time, you cannot have a monopoly of any one particular State If coir is a commodity that it grown very much in Kerala, Kerala cannot come and tell Tamil Nadu, 'You should not have a coir industry or you cannot have export of coir or any such thing' Similarly, about cashew also, for rubber also, for coffee also, in any field Can I say that it can be only in Pondicherry and not in any other State, not even in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu? What is the real reason behind it? That has to be examined It is because of lobbying because of political pressure, because of certain vociferous members who raise their voice in this august House or because they are able to go from door to door or to the Minister saying that the policy should not be changed But I know as I started by saying, that you cannot tilt the hon Minister Mr Mohan Dharia, because he will adhere to the principle and stand by it or otherwise, he will get out On the last occasion during the discussion on the Industry Ministry, I was told and I saw the reports also that many Members raised the matters touching the interests of neighbouring States, I know the hon Minister cannot be pressurised

Regarding the coir industry the mechanisation of coir industry has to take place in the country Otherwise you cannot compete in foreign trade We want to encourage the foreign trade, we want to encourage our local producers and entrepreneurs in the field of this size to produce more and to earn more foreign exchange So if it is good case you must see to it with utmost honesty and not with any political bias A mechanised factory was sanctioned in 1967 or 1972 Of course there are small units in Kerala also When Mr EMS Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister, when the Communist Ministry was there they had given the licences This was not done

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by the present Ministry, it was done by the previous Ministry. The continuity of the Government is there. When the sanction was given, the condition imposed at that time was that you have to export 75 per cent of the production. That was agreed to. They imported machinery from Holland. Not only that. There was a condition that you have to pay the entire price by means of export in foreign exchange. That was agreed to. That had to be revised as the conditions developed in the country. Later on, after two years it was said that you have to export the entire 100 per cent production. That is also agreed. What remains then? Of course, you need quality control. The foreign buyers put up a certain ceiling, certain conditions and send samples. That has only to be examined. That is under the Ministry of Commerce.

But the small scale industry cottage industry, whatever it is, it comes under the Ministry of Industry. You can make a big round in this House and see the things yourself. The Industry Ministry sends a note to the Commerce Ministry stating that you keep it pending. For how many months will you keep it pending and at what cost? If that party goes to the court, what will happen? That is not the correct method of approaching the economic problems. I am not talking of a particular case, there are many more cases like that. A few people can approach, ask about it and present their case. Some of us cannot understand about it. That is the difficulty of the problem. If that be the case, how far are we going to say that we are going to encourage the export in this country and so on and so forth? I take up this particular case, and I cannot understand what is the matter.

I think, last month, they had a meeting, they called State Govern-

ments' Ministers and government representatives. It was a threadbare analysis, and those stocks that were piled up at the export counter were not at all examined by the inspection wing because there was a certain lobby, because there was a vicious voice in this House. If that is the case I am afraid, we will not be honest to any problem in this country.

That is why, I had said in the beginning it is a question of Commerce between you and me. I believe your product will be honest product. If it is adulterated then I may not survive. But at the same time it is going to affect inter State relations of two States. Of course Kerala Assembly passed a resolution unanimously. Who are they to tell Tamilnadu that they should not go in for mechanisation of coir industry? May I go a step further and say that Ceylon is going to put up a unit? How are you going to stop it? Our coir products are made and they are not competing with other products in this country, they are going to compete elsewhere. They may be opposed to a particular individual but they should not come in the way of the industries that are coming up. I want to have a unit in Pondicherry in the area where coconut is growing and one condition was laid down. I understand that it was a petty problem because they want to have one unit in Kerala. Why should it be there? But the licensing authority had decided, the Central Government laid down a condition that they could not have it in Kerala, they could have it either in Karnataka or in Tamilnadu. The option was with the company. I have got letters and telegrams. The labour is agitated. Who is the authority of that company? He is a rich man; he need not produce it, he simply closes it down. But there are 450 people who are employed there; they are without jobs. But the point is that 25,000 people who are getting benefit out of this are going to be

out of job. Now we say that if you correlate it with one another, the person who is in Kanyakumari has to get money out of this to improve his poverty line, to come down his poverty line. He is not able to get any money. Then we say that you are doing a wonderful job.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have got no other option.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The hon. Minister is sitting here. He never believes in deputising; he is listening to every Member of this House. When such is a case, if that is so, in the Commerce Ministry. I need not speak about other things. It is not a compliment because the hon. Minister is here; since he is here, we want to go to the root of the problem and want to get truth out of it.

Now I come to the foreign exchange and trade relations. For example, we are subsidising some of the goods to foreign countries, say, handloom. Rich countries like America are exporting. Of course, many of the products, handloom things have been subsidised to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. I do not know; it may be wrong, but the figures are more or less to that level. As far as our foreign exchange is concerned, I see that the picture is so beautifully drawn. You just see at what level our import and export has come. So, it is nice. We are very happy, at this moment, to subsidise such kind of units to foreign countries. Is it right? Is it the Gandhian economy? Our people are without clothes. You come and see in the South. They will have two towels for the entire year. There are people who can borrow from somebody and wear clothes. In the north, during cold, you take one blanket and you can roll yourself. But why don't you subsidise? I want handloom industry to grow. You subsidise it. Instead of exporting it you give it to our people. So, this is

the practical economics. We need not go anywhere else. One man's expenditure is another man's income. You all know about it. After all, this is the common sense of economics. I see a lot of jargon here, I can also do that. I got my first prize for using such jargons in my Economics Theory paper. But let us come to the practical economy of this country. I have got friends who are very big officers in this country—IAS officers and others. When we discuss these things outside this House, they tell me what is happening here and there. Of course, they are also agitated. I know that some hon. Members are also agitated. Even Mr. Mohan Dharma is also agitated. The reason why I raise my voice with so much vehemence is this. Let this Janata Government understand that what the Commerce Minister wants to be done should be done with full vigour. There was an incident which took place only three days back—of the Industries Minister being sent a note. I don't know how far it is true, but it was because some seven Members here created a row I can also do the same thing. But I would say that we should not bow down to such pressure, whatever quarter it may come from—even if it comes from the quarter of Pajanor. Only the other day I went to Pondicherry: I took up a challenge. 'If you are going to touch my Party, I said—I am saying this because the Hon. Minister is sitting here—it is a gentlemen's agreement between you and me: if you are going to touch my Party, then within two hours, I will touch you'. I said that and I did it. They tried it with me. Some four Members wanted to play with me: and within two hours I got two Janata Members out—because a gentlemen's agreement has to be honoured by both sides.

There are so many matters I am so much concerned about these days, but I don't want to go into them all because my blood-pressure is also going up. I am using a certain

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amount of sarcasm and making jovial remarks because my doctor advised me to be humorous and not to be very serious. But please don't think that because I am humorous. I am not serious. I am very serious. I am dejected at times because, though now I have two Ministers before me and you. Sir and some of my friends—good people—before me, I sometimes address an empty House. If our people come to know about it, I am sure in the 7th Lok Sabha we won't be there. Not only that but they will not allow the Lok Sabha to function.

Why I am mentioning this is because it is a question of honest approach by this Government. I honestly believe that the Janata Government is trying its best. I am the last person to cast the blame on them for everything. I would say that many of them are sincere. The only thing is that they do not get cooperation from other quarters—I won't specify which quarter it is. They don't get cooperation because they don't try to appreciate the real spirit in other quarters. The mistake is not that of only one side; it is on both sides. If Mr. Dharia says there is a third side also, I will accept it because there is a third force in this country: it is a common factor.

With these words, I appeal to the Hon. Minister—because this Ministry is very vital: if the Commerce and Civil Ministry falls, it means the Government will fail. Even if the Finance Ministry fails, we can still come up and if the Foreign Affairs Ministry fails also, we can come up but because India is a country which we say is below the poverty lines and we talk of subsidisation and this and that—that it is a poor nation, a developing nation—the crux of this nation is in this Ministry. So, I am also not happy about the way time has been allotted for this subject. It is a vast subject. I am not even able to touch Cooperation; I am not able to touch the entire Foreign Exchange. It is so vast that he must have three assistants for that—if you are really

sincere and very honest. Mr. Chatterjee read out the Election Manifesto. I can also read it out, and I have so much other material, but I am unable to touch anything because of this reason. So, we must see that at least in the next discussion,—whether Mr. Mohan Dharia sits as Minister or not, I am not very particular: that is a different thing—but this subject must have a longer and thorough and 'pukka' and practical discussion on economic topics because we require at this juncture not much of political but complete economics to help our common man on whose name and on whose word we all live.

Thank you for giving me this much time. I don't want to deprive other Members of their time. I am sure the Hon. Commerce Minister will pay attention to certain important matters that I have refer to.

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले एक वर्ष में श्री मोहन धारिया के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किया है वह न केवल संतोषजनक है अपितु प्रशंसनीय भी है। विवाद का विषय काफ़ी विस्तृत है। मैं नागरिक पूति से ही प्रारम्भ करूँगा। नागरिक पूति के क्षेत्र में जिस वक्त जनता सरकार ने यह काम अपने हाथ में लिया उस वक्त हर आवश्यक वस्तु की कीमतें बढ़ रही थीं। यह विरासत में जनता सरकार को मिला। लेकिन इन सारी वस्तुओं की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए जनता सरकार ने आते ही काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। प्रारम्भ में ही गेहूँ के आने जाने पर जो रोक लगी हुई थी वह रोक हटा दी गई। पूरे देश का एक ज़ोन बना दिया गया। गेहूँ का एक ज़ोन बनने के पूर्व जो देश के अन्दर स्थिति थी वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इस देश के अन्दर वे दिन भी देशवासियों ने देखे हैं जब बम्बई और कलकत्ता के बाजारों में गेहूँ के भाव साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये और चार सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थे। राशन की दुकानों में इनकी लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगती थी कि

थो थो तीन तीन बिन में नम्बर आता था। दूसरी तरफ जो उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश हरियाणा, पंजाब उनमें गेहूँ के भाव 105 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होते थे। एक तरफ जहाँ उत्पादन क्षेत्रों का किसान अपनी उपज का पूरा दाम नहीं पाता था, वहीं दूसरी ओर बड़े-बड़े शहरों में कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को घरानी से गेहूँ नहीं उपलब्ध हो पाता था और सस्ते दरों पर नहीं मिल पाता था। यह विषय स्थिति देश में बनी हुई थी। भारी क्षेत्र समाप्त करने के बाद और एक जोन स्थापित करने के बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी कोने में खले जाड़ा भावा में कोई बहुत अन्तर नहीं है। कोई तीस चालीस रुपये का अन्तर मिलेगा जो आवागमन के खर्च या छोटे-मोटे मुनाफों की वजह से होता है। उम अन्तर का छह बर काई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं रह गया है। मर्यादेश और हरियाणा आदि में किसानों का मवा सी रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ का दाम मिन रहा है और बम्बई में बाजार में डेढ़ सौ रुपये और पीने का सी रुपये क्विंटल के भाव में गेहूँ खुले बाजार में मिन रहा है। केवल दूना ही नहीं, चावल के आवागमन पर से भी राक हटा दी गई। वहीं पर्याप्त चावल में भी हुआ। चावल भी आज हर जगह उपलब्ध हो रहा है। वरना एक स्थिति ऐसी थी कि दवा के लिए भी किसी बीमार आरमी का चावल बड़ी कठिनाई में खाने का मिलना था। आज यही कारण है कि जो सब से आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं—गेहूँ और चावल, उन के मूल्य की कोई समस्या नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से तेलों के भाव 76 में बढ़ने प्रारम्भ हुआ गया था। मार्च 77 में स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी और अग्रर कार्यक्रम इस देश में बनी रहती तो शायद 20 रुपये प्रति किलो भी तेल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। तेलों के आयात के लाइसेंस जो जारी किए गए वे यहाँ पर आयात किए नहीं गए, वहीं के बाजारों में बेच कर मुनाफा कमा लिया गया और इस कारण यहाँ तेल की शायद हो गई। लेकिन जनता सरकार के आने के बाद तेल का

आयात भारी मात्रा में हुआ और उसके कारण जो भाव एक तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे थे उन के ऊपर रोक लगी। धीरे-धीरे उन भावों में गिरावट आनी शुरू हुई। भारी मात्रा में तेल आयात हुआ। तेल अत्यन्त आवश्यक वस्तु है, गरीब मजदूर से लेकर बाकी सब लोग भी उसका उपयोग करते हैं। उसके आयात होने के कारण उसके बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों रोक लग पायी है।

इसी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पिछले तीन सालों के इतिहास में शक्कर और गुड़ के भाव आज तक कभी भी इतने सस्ते नहीं हुए जितने आज हैं। अन्य चीजों के भाव भी घटे हैं। चाय के भावों में भी जैमा कि रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है 37 परसेंट की कमी आई है। अन्य वस्तुओं के भावों में भी गिरावट आयी है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात इंगित करना चाहता हूँ। शक्कर की जा दाहरी मूल्य प्रणाली है अब इसका कोई मोचि य नहीं रह गया है। आज कट्टाल की शक्कर के भाव अलग है और खुले बाजार की शक्कर के भाव अलग हैं। लेकिन कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर दोनों में नहीं है। लेकिन यह दाहरी प्रणाली होने से अष्टाचार पनप रहा है। दाहरी में कट्टाल की शक्कर का कोटा जो पहुँचना चाहिए वह नहीं पहुँच पाता। सुदूर ग्रामों में, वनों में, जंगलों में रहने वाले जा लोग हैं उन लोगों तक वह शक्कर नहीं पहुँच पाती। 80 प्रतिशत शक्कर जा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एलाट होती है वह जाने बाजार में बिकती है और ग्रामीण भाइयों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती। उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। अगर उसका कोई उपयोग होता, वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक होती तब भी बात समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन वह वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के गोशामों से बाहर निकलते ही जहाँ से वह ईशू होती है, उस में से 80 प्रतिशत शक्कर काले बाजार में बली जाती है। देहातो तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है। इसलिए शूगर के

[श्री राघवजी]

बारे में दोहरी मूल्य पद्धति को रखने का प्रौद्योगिक नहीं रह गया है ।

इसके अलावा निर्यात और आयात के मामले में बहुत सी बातें हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बड़े सतोष की बात है कि निर्यात में 87 परसेंट की वृद्धि इस अवधि में हुई है। अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1976 में, अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता का जो लेखा है उसके अनुसार 136.58 करोड़ का घाटा था लेकिन अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 में व्यापार अनुकूल हुआ है जोकि पहले प्रतिकूल था। 24.52 करोड़ की अनुकूलता हुई है। लेकिन इसमें केवल अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता का ही मवाल नहीं है, यह उन परिस्थितियों में अनुकूल हुआ है जबकि पहले हम आवश्यक वस्तुओं को भी निर्यात करने से उसका निर्यात बन्द कर दिया। कितनी बड़ी विडवना थी कि हमारे देशवासी सरकार के लिए तरसने थे, तेल के लिए तरसने थे, प्याज महगी खा रहे थे और सरकार देशवारियों को उसमें वचित रख कर उनका निर्यात कर रही थी। मगफनी के तेल का सरकार निर्यात कर रही थी। आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने के बाद भी सरकार प्रतिकूल अवस्था में चल रही थी। जनता सरकार ने इन चीजों के निर्यात की कटौती करने के बाद भी निर्यात और आयात का जो व्यापार है उसको अनुकूल बना दिया है। वास्तव में जिन चीजों के निर्यात में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी उनकी वृद्धि करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। चाय, चाफा, मसाले, आभूषण रत्न, कार्बन इत्यादि के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है। जब आभूषण और कालीनों का अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात हो रहा है जोकि बड़े सतोष की बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पिछली बार उद्योग मंत्री ने बताया था कि बड़े पैमाने पर एक कालीन का उद्योग लगाया जा रहा है। शायद मोदी वालों को

वह कारखाना दिया है। जिस उद्योग से हाथ से काम करने वाले शिल्पियों को, मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलता था उनके उनको वैधित करके यदि आपने बड़े पैमाने पर कारखाना लगाया तो आप निश्चित जानिये कि हाथ से काम करने वाले शिल्पी उससे प्रभावित होंगे। वे लोग कभी भी बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने का मुकाबला नहीं कर पायेंगे। हमारे मजदूरों को, शिल्पियों को काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि जो हमारे थ्रेड शिल्पी हैं, जो कालीन बनाने वाले हैं, रॉयल बनाने वाले हैं, हैडलम का काम करने वाले हैं, जो भी थ्रेड शिल्पी और कारीगर हैं उनको विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देना चाहिए। चाहे सख्या बढ जाये फिर भी इन लोगों को प्रशस्ति पुरस्कार दिया जाना चाहिए।

जो नयी निर्यात-आयात नीति की घोषणा की गई है उसका गांठे क्षेत्रों में प्रागत हुआ है। उस नयी प्रागत-निर्यात नीति के कारण छोटी-छोटी यूनिट्स निश्चित रूप में लाभान्वित होंगी। इनके सम्बन्ध में जा कभी-कभी गड़बड़ियां हानी थी उनपर भी रुई निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कपूर पाउडर टेब्लेट बनाने के काम में आता है। पिछली बार सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि चिकी कपूर पाउडर टेब्लेट बनाने वालों का ठीक में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए उसका आयात किया जाना चाहिए। उसके आयात का निर्णय ले लिया गया लेकिन बाद में दा कम्पनियों ने इसका विरोध किया। वह कम्पनिया है—किम्ब्ले एमिक्स, कलकत्ता और ट्वीन मिटी आर्गेनिक राइबेट लिमिटेड। यह कम्पनियां विरोध करनी हैं क्योंकि वे भारी मुनाफा हजम करना चाहती हैं। 12-13 रुपए किंमो पर जो पाउडर चीन तथा अन्य देशों से उपलब्ध था वह 50-60 रुपए किंमो भी छोटे छोटे टेब्लेट बनाने वाले कारखानों को उपलब्ध नहीं होता था। वह कम्पनियां दबाव डाल रही हैं कि खुले

रूप से उनका आयात न किया जाये लेकिन सरकार को खुले रूप से इसके आयात की अनुमति देनी चाहिए ताकि जो मुनाफाखोरी करने की काशिश की जा रही है उन पर रोक लग सके ।

वास्तविक निर्यात प्रमाण पत्र बेन के लिये जो न्यूनतम मात्रा रिपोर्ट में लिखी हुई है वह 50 टाण्ड से बड़ा कर 1 करोड़ की गई है और 2 करोड़ से बड़ा कर 5 करोड़ की गई है । मेरी मसल में यह बात नहीं आ रही है इसमें छोटे नाग प्रभावित होंगे मझे इस मात्रा का बढ़ाना का कोई प्रोचिस्त्व नजर नहीं आ रहा है । लेकिन यह खशी की बात है कि जा आयात करने की जा सीमा थी उस में कमी की गई है इसमें छोटे उत्पादका को लाभ होगा । लेकिन जा वास्तविक निर्यात प्रमाण पत्र की बात है इस में सीमा बढ़ाने की बात क्या है ? आज हमारा यहाँ म जो जूता बाहर जाता है चापल बाहर जाती है वह किस प्रकार म जाती है ? जो वास्तव में बनाने वाले है जैसे माची है जा छटी मशीन लगा कर काम करना चाहत है वे निर्यात नहीं कर पाते है । उन के द्वारा बनाई हुई वस्तुएं बाटा या दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनिया खरीद लेती है और अपना ट्रेड-मार्क लगा कर अपना नाम से निर्यात कर देती है और बीच में बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा हजम कर जाती है उस बनाने वाले का वह मुनाफा नहीं मिल पाता है जितना ये कम्पनिया हजम कर जाती है । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के हाथों में इस तरह से सुधार करना चाहिये जिससे हथकरघा वाले, जूते बनाने वाले और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे उद्योगियों का पला लगा सके कि कैसे एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है । उनका इसकी पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये । आप हर प्रदेश में एक्सपोर्ट की जानकारी देने के लिये अपने सूचना केन्द्र खोलें ताकि वे अपना माल बाहर भेज सकें और उन को उन के माल की अधिक से अधिक कीमत मिल सके इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

एक बात में क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश में यह शिकायत है कि कई बार हमारा माल बाहर जा कर अनेक बार रिजेक्ट हो जाता है और लौट कर आता है । इसमें न केवल हमारे देश को बदनामी हावी है बल्कि देश की साख भी गिरनी है । इस पर रोक लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है । कुछ लोग ज्यादा पैसा कमाने के लिये ऐसा करते हैं रिश्वत देकर माल पाम करा लेते हैं । लेकिन इस का देश के विदेश व्यापार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है और जब कि मदी चल रही है और हम अपने निर्यात का बढ़ाने की काशिश कर रहे हैं हमें हर कीमत पर अपनी क्वालिटी का अपने स्टैंडर्ड का मन्टेन करना चाहिये ।

आई० एस० आई० के बारे में भी यही शिकायत है—वहाँ भी रिश्वत लेकर वस्तुओं का पास कर दिया जाता है । मेरे क्षेत्र में इन्वेस्टसाइड्स के कारखाने हैं । उनमें घटिया किस्म का माल निकलता है । विदेशों में जाने के बाद क्या स्थिति होगी उसकी छाह दीजिये लेकिन देश में ही आई० एस० आई० का मार्क लगने के बाद जब वह माल मार्केट में जाता है और वहाँ से खेत में पहुँचना है तो उस का वह असर नहीं दिखाई देता तो दिखाई देना चाहिये । उस में जिनकी मात्रा जिन चीजों की होनी चाहिये उसमें कम मात्रा होती है और वे लाग ज्यादा मना का कमाते हैं । आई० एस० आई० का आदमी जाच करने जाता है और उस का स्वार्थ सिद्ध होने के बाद वह उस माल का पास कर देता है । इस पर कड़ी पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये और जो माल निर्यात के लिये जाता है और वह घटिया पाया जाये तो काली सूची में तो उस का नाम जाना ही चाहिये उसको आगे के लिये निर्यात लासेस नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही कानून में भी ऐसा संशोधन होना चाहिये कि ऐसे लोगों को दण्ड दिया जा सके, उनकी प्रासिक्युट कर के सजा दी जानी चाहिये ।

[श्री राधवजी]

सहकारिता के बारे में मैं दो बातें अवश्य बताना चाहता हूँ। सहकारिता की स्थिति देश के अन्दर बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अर्थात् में आठवर्गीय धारिया जी आये हैं—उस प्रदेश में स्थिति अच्छी बतानी है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में स्थिति बहुत दुरबल है। इसे यह निवेदन करना है— यदि महाराष्ट्र में स्थिति अच्छी है, तो वैसी ही स्थिति अन्य राज्यों में भी बनाइये हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। लाखों करोड़ों रुपया आज सहकारिता पर बर्बाद हो रहा है। जो वस्तुएं इनके माध्यम से दी जाती हैं वे बहुत मंहगी पडती हैं। मैं एक बार बंगाल का दौरा करने के लिये गया। वहाँ किसानों ने मुझे बतलाया—खूबे बाजार में जो फटिलाइजर मिल रहा है, वह सस्ता है, जब कि सहकारी समिति से मंहगा मिल रहा है। किसान का मजदूर होकर सहकारी समिति से लेना पडता है क्योंकि उमें लान लेना है। उमें यदि पम्प लेना है तो पम्प के दाम बाजार में मन्ने हैं, इन समितियों में पम्प मंहगे दामों पर मिलता है। इनके लिये कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आवरहीड एकम्पैसेम कम हो ताकि उचित कीमत पर उपभावताओं को वे वस्तुएं प्राप्त हो सकें।

अब मैं एक बान अदमान, निकोबार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो नारियल और सुपारी के उत्पादक हैं, उनको पैदा करने वाले हैं, उनका कितना शोषण होता है, इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आन को देता हूँ। काग निकोबार में एक सहकारी समिति है, एक एपेक्स सोसाइटी है। वह वहाँ पर 3 रुपये किलो सुपारी खरीदती है और दो सबा दो रुपये किलो नारियल खरीदती है लेकिन बाजार में वह 8 रुपये, 9 रुपये और 10 रुपये किलो बेचा जाता है। जेडबेथ एण्ड कम्पनी के जो लोग हैं, वे वहाँ पर हावी हैं, उनके लोथ वहाँ पर मीनेजर हैं और कलकत्ता और बम्बई में उनके द्वारा माल बाहर जाता है।

उनको मारफत वहाँ के उत्पादको का माल बेचा जाता है और वह बहुत मारा पैसा कमीशन और आरतल में खा जाते हैं और ट्राम्पपोर्ट का बहुत मारा खर्च दिखा देते हैं। इन सब चीजों की वजह से वहाँ के जो आदिवासी उत्पादक हैं, उनको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में चले जाइए आप को सुपारी 3 रुपये किलो और नारियल दो और डाट रुपये किलो कही भी नहीं मिलेगा। अन्दमान निकोबार में हट वे में काट कोआपरेटिव मोनाइटी नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर भी इन प्रकार का घधा चल रहा है और वहाँ के जो आदिवासी हैं उनका उनके उत्पादन का पूरा रूपया नहीं मिल रहा है।

अन्त में मैं एक बान आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। वस्तुओं पर आकर्षण समाप्त करने की बात केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आकर्षण समाप्त कर दी है लेकिन उभ को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में केन्द्र में बॉटो महायता नहीं मिल रही है। यह जरूर कहा गया है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आकर्षण समाप्त करने। अगले आकर्षण आप वास्तव में समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो आप को वित्त मंत्रालय से इस सम्बन्ध में बात करनी चाहिए और जिन स्टेट्स में इसको समाप्त किया है, उन को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में महायता देनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेन्दल मेन्स टैक्स का आप का कानून है, वह बहुत डिफिकल्ट है। उमेंमें समोधन करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज दाले इतनी मंहगी क्यों है। इसी तरह से आप यह देखिये कि चावल भी मंहगा है और जो गेहूँ 105 रुपये क्विंटल फूड कार्पोरेशन खरीदता है, वह हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 142 रुपये जा कर बिकता है। ऐसा क्यों है। इसका कारण यह है कि उस के अगले ओवरहीड चार्जेज बहुत हो जाते हैं, और ये एक मंहगे हावी की तरह बन जाते हैं। आज गेहूँ पर सीस टैक्स है,

दालों पर सैल्स टैक्स है। जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीजें हैं उन पर भी सैल्स टैक्स है। इन को अप डेकलेयर्ड गुड्स में क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। जो 'सी' फार्म सैल्स टैक्स का नहीं लेता है, उस पर 10 परसेन्ट टैक्स लग जाता है और इस तरह से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। इस प्रकार की कानून में जो गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उनको वित्त मंत्रालय की सलाह लेकर आप दूर करिये और उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दामों पर चीजें देने की व्यवस्था आप करें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री हरमोचिन्द वर्मा (सीतापुर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज हम मंत्री जी को बधाई देंगे कि इन्होंने पिछले दिनों वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक किया है, जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में नागरिकों को कुछ सुविधाएं मिली हैं। विपत्तकालीन स्थिति के दौरान होली के समय में और दीवाली के समय में तो मैं जेल में था लेकिन उस के पहले चार, पांच सालों में मैं यह देखता था कि त्योहारों के समय में राशन की दुकानों पर लाइन लगी रहती थी और नागरिक सुबह 4 बजे आकर बैठ जाते थे और रात के 11, 11 और 12, 12 बजे तक वे लाइन में राशन लेने के लिए खड़े रहते थे और फिर भी लोगों को सामान नहीं मिल पाता था। डालडा, गेहूँ, चावल कोई भी आवश्यक वस्तु आसानी से नहीं मिलती थी ताकि गरीब लोग अपना त्यौहार ठीक से मना सकें। हमारी सरकार ने वितरण व्यवस्था को सुधारा है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इस वर्ष होली के अवसर पर कहीं पर भी कोई लाइन दिखाई नहीं पड़ी और जो आवश्यक सामान लोगों को चाहिये था वह उनको आसानी से मिला। हम जब विरोधी पक्ष में थे तब हम रोटी कपड़ा और मकान की व्यवस्था करने की मांग करते थे

और उसकी पूर्ति करने की हमारी पार्टी की सरकार द्वारा कोशिश की गई है। इसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

कुछ चीजें ऐसी हुई हैं जिन की वजह से कुछ दिक्कतें भी हमारे लोगों को हुई हैं। मैं संभ्रमता हूँ, पूर्ति विभाग, खाद्य विभाग, कोऑपरेटिव विभाग आदि जो शोषण देश में हो रहा है उसको सभाप्त कर सकते हैं और शोषणविहीन 'समाज' की स्थापना करने का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उस पर ये बहुत कुछ असर कर सकते हैं, उसमें सहायक बहुत हद तक हो सकते हैं। इस चीज के ऊपर ध्यान न दिया गया तो ठीक नहीं होगा। इसके लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि मैंने देखा है कि हमारे देश में जो आवश्यक चीजें हम लोगों को चाहियें, गरीबों को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को चाहियें वे तमाम चीजें निर्यात की जाती थीं जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहां इन चीजों की दिक्कत महसूस की गई। सरकार ने तब उनके निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी। सब्जी बगैरह के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी। इससे वे चीजें कुछ सस्ती हुई और स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ। आज भी कुछ वस्तुएं हैं जो बाहर भेजी जाती हैं और वे हमारे यहां लोगों को बहुत महंगी मिलती हैं और इस कारण से वितरण व्यवस्था में भी उससे बहुत दिक्कत पड़ती है। मैं कहंगा कि किसान जो चीज पैदा करता है मजदूर करता है, छोटे उद्योगों में पैदा होती है उनका निर्यात तो कम किया जाए और कोशिश यह की जाए कि उन वस्तुओं की वितरण व्यवस्था सुधरे ताकि वे वस्तुएं हमारे लोगों को सुविधा से मिल जाएं। जो उनका उपभोग करता है, जो उनको इस्तेमाल करता है, उनको वे आसानी से और उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें। आज ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से आज आयात और निर्यात नीति पर इन वस्तुओं के बारे में नहीं चला जा रहा है। जब कभी किसी चीज को कमी हो जाती है तो हम उसका आयात करना शुरू कर देते हैं

[श्री हरवीरबिन्द बर्मा—झारी]

श्रीर जब वह कमी दूर हो जाती है तो निर्यात करना शुरू कर देने है। जब जबरत महसूस होती है किसी वस्तु के आयात की क्योंकि उसकी कीमते बहुत ऊंची चनी जाती है तो हम आयात तो उसका करते है लेकिन बहुत देर से करते है और उनके कारण लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होनी है। मिमेट की बात को आप ले। जैसे ही इसकी कमी महसूस हुई इसका आयात कर लिया जाना चाहिये या और कमी महसूस नहीं होने देनी चाहिये। मसाला पर यह टैक्सानदारों के पास, सप्लायर्स के पास नहीं पहुँचा और दिक्कत हुई उपभोक्ताओं को। तेल की समस्या हमारे सामने है। जब तेल बहुत महंगा हो गया और इसकी कमी महसूस हुई तो इसका आयात किया गया। हमारी सरकार जब आई तब आने के बाद उसने इसका आयात तेजी से किया। तब तब दाम बहुत बढ़ गए थे। बहुत मुश्किल में आ कर दाम कम हुए है। जब जबरत महसूस होती है तभी आयात किया जाना है और जब जबरत खत्म हो जाती है तो आयात बन्द कर दिया जाता है। कमी नहीं उस वस्तु का स्टॉक करके रखा जाता नाकि उसकी देश में कमी हो महसूस न होने पाए। निर्यात और आयात में सन्तुलन बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये। जब यह नहीं रहता है तो गरीबों को दिक्कत होती है।

कल एक हमारे साथी ने कहा था कि हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है और आयात अधिक हुआ है। यह महा बान हो मकान है। यह इसलिए हुआ है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात हमने रोक दिया है। उसकी वजह से निर्यात में कमी हुई है। आज एक साथी ने कहा कि पाक मो करोड का निर्यात पहले हुआ करता था अब मवा सौ करोड का रह गया है। इस चीज को तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और आपको आयात और निर्यात में सन्तुलन बनाए रखने को कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव आपको इन मन्त्र में देना चाहता हूँ :

पहला मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो चीज हमारे देश में गृह उद्योगों में पैदा होती है, कुटीर उद्योग धंधों में पैदा होती है, मजदूर पैदा करते है, निर्यात पैदा करने में उन चीजों का निर्यात कम किया जाए और जहाँ मशीनों की मदद से, बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों का मदद से पैदा की जाती है उनका निर्यात अधिक किया जाए। कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि हमारे यहां छोटे लोगों को कुछ अनुदान ज्यादा दिया जाए, कुछ सुविधायें ज्यादा दी जाए नाकि छोटे उद्योग धंधे तरक्की पर गले बिनमित हो सके। इस दृष्टि में मैं चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया जाए और पहले अपने देश के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का काम किया जाए। साथ ही विदेशों से वे वस्तुएं आयात की जाएं जिनकी हमारे देश में कमी है जो हमारे देश में उत्पन्न नहीं होती है। जिन का उत्पादन हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में होता है उनका आयात बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे लगाए जाएं और उनमें उत्पादन मान की देश में खपत के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए और अधिक हो तो माफिट इट कर जहा वही उनकी आवश्यकता हो वहां उसको उपलब्ध कराया जाए। खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार अनुदान दे और खेती की फसल का बीमा भी किया जाए। तमाम चीजों का बीमा होता है। हम बम में चलते हैं तो बीमा होता है, ट्रेन में चलते हैं तो बीमा होता है, लेकिन किसान की फसल का बीमा नहीं होता। वह भयानक के सहारे बेठा रहता है। कमी बोला, कमी पाला, कमी सूखा कमी बरसात उसकी फसल का चौपट कर देनी है। जिस साल फसल अच्छी हो गई उसकी हालत उस साल अच्छी हो जाती है, और अगर फसल पाला, पत्थर, सूखे से चौपट हो गई तो उसकी हालत खराब हो

जाती है, और उसकी क्रय शक्ति खराब हो गई। इसलिये फसल का भी बीमा होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हम किसान को क्रय शक्ति ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि किसान की फसल का बीमा कराया जाये।

15 hrs.

सहकारिता पर विशेष जोर के देने के लिये मेरा सन्नाह है। कोऑपरेटिव विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। अगर हम पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो देश के करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिल सकता है। जैसा बताया गया कि 64 फीसदी लाभ गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। उनको अगर हम कुछ काम या मदद दे सकते हैं तो कोऑपरेटिव में ही दे सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव नन्दी दिशा में चला जिसको बजह से हमारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव के अन्दर बने लोगों ने लाभ कमाया। इसके माध्यम से पूरी नृत्त गांव के किसानों को, मजदूरों को और बेहतर-पग लागो की हुई है। "ग" हम पर ध्यान नती दिया जायगा तो कोऑपरेटिव नहीं पनप सकता है। और जब तक कोऑपरेटिव नहीं पनपेगा तब तक देश में गरीबी नहीं जा सकती है। क्योंकि हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि किसी के पास एक एकड़, किसी के पास दो एकड़ किसी के पास तीन एकड़ जमीन है और कोई भूमिहीन है। ऐसी हालत में श्रमिकों का अन्दर लगा हुआ है उनको ब्रह्म सहकारी संस्थाएं बना करके और काम तथा मदद देकर कर सकते हैं। उनके बनाये हुए माल को खरीदें और फिर बाजार में सप्लाई करें। इस प्रकार हम उनकी मदद कर पायेंगे। और अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से गरीब श्रमिकों का भला नहीं हो सकता। भले ही दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता जैसे शहर तरफकी कर पायें, लेकिन गरीब श्रमिकों का पैट नहीं भरेगा, उसके तन को कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा और उनके अकाम पर कूस नहीं

होगा। इसलिये जब तक ईमानदारी के साथ जट कर के काम नहीं करेंगे, और डर कर काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह पग नहीं हो सकता है। और हमको लगना है कि हमारी सरकार को कही से डर लगता है कि सही बात कह दे तो कही लोग नाराज न हो जायें। तो नाराज तो लोग होंगे ही, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में अगर आप सही काम करेंगे तो राज्य आपके साथ मदा रहेगा इसलिये सरकार ऐसी योजना बनायें जिससे कोऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से उन गरीबों को काम और मदद दे सकें जिनको हम यह चीज देना चाहते हैं।

हमारा चार्ज कोऑपरेटिव पर यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव के अन्दर दो तरह की दिशाएँ हैं। कही पर तो रजिस्ट्रार से ले कर कामदार तक सहकारी है और कही पर रजिस्ट्रार से ले कर ए० डी० प्रो० तक सरकारी है और उसके नीचे सहकारी तमचारी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यही है कि रजिस्ट्रार से लेकर ए० डी० तक सरकारी है और ए० डी० प्रो० में नीचे सुपरवाइजर कामदार और सेक्रेटरी सहकारी है जिस की बजह में कोऑपरेटिव का मयानाश हो गया है। नीम इस को खाऊ पीऊ विभाग कहते हैं। इसलिये निश्चित रूप से यह होना चाहिये कि या तो रजिस्ट्रार से ले कर सचिव तक सब सहकारी होंगे या सब सरकारी होंगे। अगर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होती है तो बीच के जो निक हैं सुपरवाइजर, कामदार और सचिव इन पर ऊपर से सरकारी डंडा रहता है और नीचे से सहकारी डंडा रहता है जिसका सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह होना है कि जो मेम्बर होते हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं, केवल भ्रष्टा लगाते हैं, उन्हीं को सबसे बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इसलिये आवश्यक यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस चीज को देखा जाये। किसी और प्रदेश में भी यह चीज हो सकती है कि वहाँ पर भी कोऑपरेटिव सुपरवाइजर कामदार सचिव सरकारी हो, लेकिन कही

[श्री हरवीरिन्दर तर्मा]

कही पर सहकारी है। जहां सरकारी है वहां काम ठीक हो रहा है जहां सहकारी है वहां काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। आवश्यक है कि उनको भी सरकारी कर दिया जाय और यदि सरकारी करने में कोई अड़चन हो तो रजिस्टार में लेकर नीचे तक सब को सरकारी कर दिया जाये कोई भी सरकारी नहीं रहेगा। एक ही माध्यम सब काम करने में तो निश्चिन्त रूप में सही काम होगा। उमीलिंग में आपको यह सुझाव देना चाहिए।

कोऑपरेटिव के अन्दर हमने यथा आज बीच में काम करने वाले अर्थशास्त्रज्ञों, प्राक्टिसेट बिजनेस वाले हैं, व्यक्तिगत व्यापार करने वाले हैं। जब मार्केट में बाजार में सामान आता है, जैसे गेहूँ चावल स्टूई गन्ना, पैदा होकर जब बाजार में आता है तो उस समय यह सामान मम्ना हो जाता है और वह लोग उसे खरीदकर रख लेते हैं। जिस समय बाजार में सामान आना कम हो जाता है, किमान के धर में नहीं रह जाता है उस समय वह महंगा बेचने है। हमने यह आवश्यक है कि कोऑपरेटिव मर्यादा जगह-जगह बनाई जाये और वर किमान के धर का खरीदे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मैंने देखा है मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज बनाई गई हैं लेकिन वह बहुत कम माल खरीदती है और सारा माल व्यापारियों के लिए बरीशती है। ऐसी स्थिति बढ़ा पर है जिस की वजह में किसानों और गरीबों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलना है।

वितरण व्यवस्था भी उनके माध्यम से कराई जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो निश्चित रूप से बिचालिया उनको लूटता है। कपडे का वितरण व्यवस्था में यह था कि काफी कपडा किसानों और गरीबों के लिए देना योजना भी लेकिन आज हमारे दहानों, गावों और छोटे कस्बों में कपडा बिल्कुल नाम-भाज

को जाता है, बिल्कुल नहीं जाता है। हम मंत्री महोदय से कहेंगे कि वह इस पर गौर करे और जो बड़े कारखाने हैं, उनको सस्ता कपडा बनाने का आदेश करे जिससे हमारे गरीबों को सस्ता कपडा उपलब्ध हो सके।

जहां इस विवरण व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए, वहां में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण, यह पक्की बात है कि आज चीनी बाजार में कटोल रेट पर और मार्केट रेट पर खरीद करीब बराबर हो गई है। उसकी वजह में मिन मालिक और खण्डमारी का कारण मालिक यह कहते धूम रहे हैं कि हमारी शक्कर बिक नहीं रही है, हम गन्ना नहीं खरीद सकते। सरकारी रेट जरूर उत्तर प्रदेश में माटे 12 रुपए और माटे 13 रुपए विक्टन गन्ने का है मिल के लिए, और खण्डमारी के लिए 9 40 रुपए प्रति विक्टन है लेकिन लिफ्टा तो काजम पर 9 40 रुपए जाता है परन्तु देने है 4, 5, रुपए विक्टन। हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक हो, तो किमान को सही तरीके में दाम मिल सकेगा।

अभी यथा हमारा पटवारी जो ने यह बात कही था कि अगर सब्जी नहीं की जाएगी तो निश्चित रूप से मुधार नहीं हो सकता है। क्योंकि ऐसा महसूस होना है कि यथा लोग सब्जी ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। क्योंकि जब से एमर्जन्सी हटी है, जो लोग उस समय सही गढ़म पर आफिस में जाते थे, वृकाव पर रेट लिम्ट लगाते थे, सही दाम पर सामान देते थे, हमेशा सही काम करते थे, हर व्यक्ति अपनी जगह ठीक काम करता था, आज वही लोग पूरी आजादी से काम कर रहे हैं, लूट कर रहे हैं। यदि आप आफिस में जाएँ तो वहां कोई बावू नहीं है, कारखाने में जाएँ तो रोज हड़ताल हो रही है, काम करने वाला नहीं है, खेत में जाएँ तो वहां भी यही स्थिति होती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह कानून को सबूत करे।

क्योंकि कानपी की सहा देना हमारी समझ में ठीक नहीं है लेकिन कानून ज्यादा मजत बनाना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा उनको रोक दिया जाए जो कोई गलती करना पाया जाए। कम से कम इनकी सजा उनका बंदर दी जाए जिसे वे देखकर दूगने का अर्थ बन करे और वह गलती करना की ताशिश न करे। हम न ह के उच्च प तना तत्र उच्च आपकी व्यवस्था ठीक राखी।

उत्तरदायी मान्य समझत करती हए हम आपका उत्तर - ३।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am glad to take part in this discussion particularly on the subject concerning the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation headed by my friend Mr. Mohan Dharia. Last week also I brought to the notice of the Government several malpractices particularly in the Co-operative sector. We do not know what the State Governments are doing about them. They have convened conferences in which several Ministers and the Registrar of Co-operatives took part but no remedial measures have been taken so far.

Now I would like to deal with the problems faced in Andhra Pradesh. Firstly I will take up the problem concerning the tobacco growers.

I want now to refer to the suffering of the tobacco growers in the country. Throughout the country there are nearly 70,000 tobacco growers and they are suffering.

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

Due to policies adopted by the government by the tobacco board and others concerned with export the growers are suffering. Instead of entering the market earlier the traders have entered the market after the agitation, only a month back. While forming the tobacco board in 1975 it

was stated that the growers would be benefited and everything will be channelled through the tobacco board just as what is the case with other commodities such as coffee or tea. They have failed to come up to the expectations. In Andhra Pradesh the tobacco growers feel that on account of government policies they are being slaughtered. At the time of the cyclone the Tobacco Board have come to their rescue by way of arranging loans to the extent of Rs. 45 crores but they are now made to suffer in this way because they grow more tobacco. They say that on account of government encouragement only without any policy and programme as to how much they wanted for export they have arrived at this situation. They are now in the market nobody is ready to purchase their produce at a reasonable price. They are being exploited by the normal traders, middlemen as usual. So far as sugar is concerned all the excess profits are being taken into consideration all the relevant charges, excess profits are shared with the cane growers also. In this case it is not being done. Like that the tobacco industry also should be considered. The grower is suffering a lot on account of government policies only. There is no agency to purchase rice there is no agency to purchase other commodities. The worst sufferers are the agricultural growers not the manufacturers not the middlemen under this government or the previous government. But all will say that they want to support the growers. That is their slogan. But the grower is the first sufferer. Formerly there were only political sufferers. Now the farmers, the farming community are the worst sufferers in the country. I want to appeal to the Minister to give serious consideration to the problem. They have invested Rs. 1300 or Rs. 1400 per acre to grow tobacco, they have borrowed several crores. Every day we are receiving complaints. They have lost Rs. 40-50 crores on account of the depreciation, drying and rotting in their farmlands. Because those commodities cannot be stored for

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

taking advantage and when I put the question last time the Minister said that the traders get Rs 13 or 14 per kilo from foreign countries, whereas the traders have purchased from the grower at the rate of only Rs 4 or 6 How much is the margin? Is this margin reasonable? They expected that you had started the Tobacco Board to reduce their suffering. The Tobacco Board has been constituted with 4 directors from the growers and 4 directors from the traders. What is this funny thing? About one lakh growers are there in the country and there are only two hundred traders. The entire Tobacco Board is being managed and controlled by the traders only to our surprise. When you started the Tobacco Board, the people were told that the traders and the middlemen will be avoided and that only reasonable commission will be paid to STC and Tobacco Board. But they are also purchasing through the traders. Last year, the STC advanced money to the traders and purchased through the traders. That is not the thing we expect. The Government agency must directly purchase from the growers. Because in sugar factories, the purchases are being made from the growers directly and the profits are being shared by the growers. If you follow the same practice here also, we will have no charges against the Government. But now we have got the charges. You have also supported the middlemen. The middlemen in Guntur and other places have got palatial buildings, whereas the growers are not having even a small dwelling house of his own. The growers are suffering in Guntur and other places. In the Tobacco Board, the Officers are coming and sitting there. There are representatives of seven Ministries. But what have they done for the benefit of the growers? Have they helped the growers? Have they raised voice about the difficulties of the growers? Nothing. Everybody has gone there and drawn his TA and DA and the people are suffering

and so they are blaming the Government. Some people said that they voted the Janata Party only for this. That is why, I appeal to you, Mr. Dharma, whether you are on that side or on this side—wherever you are, you are for the people and so you must take up the problems of the people and solve them. The Tobacco Board has been constituted for the benefit of the growers and not for any other reasons and that is why we have supported it wholeheartedly.

Secondly, now how many countries are purchasing tobacco from us? First is the United Kingdom and the second country is USSR. Why don't you channel all the trade through the Government? If you are so sincere, why don't you do that?

The Communist countries want to oblige only the private traders and they are not going through the co-operatives or the SIC and they want to appoint their own agents. Previously they were not prepared to give the Tractors Agency to the SIC. We fought for that and we have succeeded. Finally they agreed and only the workshops they wanted to maintain through their agents. The profits should be shared equally among all the concerned and only reasonable commission, trade commission should be paid, may be ten per cent or fifteen per cent. Now one hundred per cent or two hundred per cent is being given. You have also introduced the voucher system. It is only a bill. The Tobacco Board have compromised with the traders. When you have fixed that the bank cheques should be given to growers, so that the growers are not exploited, even now they are being exploited. Whether they give the money or not, the farmers are dumping the traders' shops now with their produce. In Guntur and other places in my own district of West Godavari also, and in all the coastal districts in the South, the growers are suffering. I want to appeal to you to go there, immediate-

ly after your demands are passed, tomorrow or day after, you please go to Guntur and other places. There the people are facing a burning problem

The district Janata Party unit Chairman of Guntur, who is now the Chairman of the Tobacco Development Council, Mr Chandramouli, who is also a Janata Party MLA, he has led a deputation he has led a growers agitation and burnt tobacco before the office of the STC and also Tobacco Board. This is what is going on in the country. It is a burning problem now. The Government has to give serious consideration for this. In this connection, I would only like to quote a news item

"Tobacco growers of this region numbering 400 yesterday—that is, first of this month—burnt Virginia tobacco before the offices of the State Trading Corporation of India and the Tobacco Board protesting against what they called the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in clearing thousands of tonnes of tobacco lying unsold. The demonstration organised by the Guntur district Janata Party President and the Chairman of the Tobacco Development Council attached to the Union Agriculture Ministry Mr J Chandramouli was on a peaceful

Demonstrators raised slogans condemning the 'collusion' of STC and the Tobacco Board with big business and the voucher system. They demanded that the STC should immediately purchase 10,000 more tonnes of tobacco from growers. Mr Chandramouli said he personally met the Union Commerce Minister Mr Mohan Dharma, in Delhi during the meetings of the Tobacco Development Council and told him that unless the STC was asked to purchase forthwith 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes from the growers at fair price the crop acreage was bound to fall next year."

Sir, not only in this crop, but in others also every year the Government must have a three years' or four years' plan. We have suffered in regard to tobacco. The sugar-cane growers also are suffering like this. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also they have been offering satyagraha for sugar-cane price about which they have been agitating for the last 6 or 7 years, even during the previous government. But in those days, they have not considered the grievances of the sugarcane growers. For 6-7 years it has been going on like this in the country. They say that they have paid Rs 150 per tonne of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh. On that basis the Government are fixing the rate of sugar. Actually they have paid only Rs 90 or Rs 100 per tonne. The balance is shown as on credit, but never paid. In this way the industry is exploiting the government and cheating the grower and the middlemen are going in their own way whether it is the government or that government. Even the communist government will certainly oblige the traders. In USSR for example there is no private trade. They are obliging only the private traders in our country and they want to go through only private traders. So, Sir, I want to request you to give serious consideration to this because Shri Chandramouli telephoned to me the other day and told me "You again approach Mr Dharma and solve this problem."

Regarding tobacco exports according to our report in 1975-76 we have exported nearly 743 thousand tonnes and the value of the exports was Rs 93 crores. Up to December 1977 the Government have already exported tobacco worth Rs 100 crores to other countries. Still there is demand from other countries and there is a necessity also to export from our country about 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of tobacco in addition to what has already been exported. Enquiries show that the Tobacco Board has

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suggested the Government to permit the STC to purchase 10 thousand more tonnes of tobacco. So, please expedite the matter. Three or four days back also I met the Chairman of the Tobacco Board in Guntur. He told me that he requested the Government of India to advise the STC to enter into the market and purchase another 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of tobacco. Why should not the Tobacco Board also adopt the policy and system like the other Boards, namely, the Coffee Board and Tea Board, to help the growers? This is my request regarding tobacco.

Coming to the cooperatives, our friend, the leader, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, of the CPI(M) has not the full knowledge of the cooperatives. He knows only where there is corruption and where there are malpractices in the cooperatives. Everywhere there is corruption. Every soul is now involved in corruption. There is no man in the country who is not directly or indirectly concerned with corruption whether it is political or financial. He knows something, but he may not be directly concerned. In this way cooperation is being criticised in the country. With all my 50 years' experience in the field of cooperatives with service motive, I am appealing to the Government to check all these malpractices wherever they exist. The Government should amend the Cooperative Acts to punish the people involved in such malpractices. Instead of punishing the people, some of our friends are trying to help them. The Communist friends also now and then approached me and helped me to punish the culprits, when I was the president of the district marketing society.

I am now coming to cooperatives of my State, Andhra Pradesh. There are only 145 cooperatives rice mills in my States. Last time also, I brought this to your notice. They

have been financed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. It is helping a lot. Its cooperation is only in terms of finance. NCDC must also have some control over the bye-laws and administration. You have no control over the State Government's bye-laws. The State Government's bye-laws are forced on the cooperatives as laws. They are imposing laws without any respect to anybody, and without any consultation with the people in the cooperatives.

Before the State Assembly elections, our present Chief Minister had promised that he will arrange for elections to the cooperatives. But now he has postponed the elections, under some pretext or the other. Elections only to small cooperatives are there. The elections to the central cooperative banks and apex banks have been postponed in Andhra Pradesh.

I said that there are 145 cooperatives rice mills in Andhra Pradesh. Please ask your department as to how many of them are working; how many are making profits and how many losses; also how many cooperative sugar factories are working with profits, and how many are under losses, in Andhra Pradesh. In my State, our cooperative sugar mill at Bhimadoli during the last 3 seasons has lost Rs. 1/2 crores, for the fault of nobody. It is not the fault of the administration, or of the grower. Sugar has not been eaten away by rats or by human rats. Sugar is there. But on account of Government's policy, we have lost Rs. 2-1/2 crores. Who will give us that money? The other traders would have managed somehow, if it is private. If you are not able to rectify all these things, let us set an example by converting our society into joint stock company. There are so many joint stock companies started with government funds. All the industrialists are developing only with Government money. You are harm-

ing only the cooperatives with your policies.

At the age of 19, I joined the co-operatives as a director, in my village Pothumuru. I have now come to the State and Central levels. My appeal is that you should control the co-operatives. Otherwise don't give them loans or subsidies. NCDC has become a loan-giving institution. It has no control over the rice mills. How are they going to re-pay the loans?

During the last 3 seasons, even though my cooperative sugar factory has crushed to the extent of 75 per cent of its capacity, we are losing heavily. We are crushing all the cane available. My managing director has told me the other day that there is a loss of nearly Rs. 70 lakhs this year, due to Government's policy. You are also well acquainted with cooperative sugar factories. If you are not able to control the sugar-mills in the North also, say in Bihar, please leave this sugar industry to the free market. Why do you utilize our money to feed people who have not developed their industries? Our industry in Andhra Pradesh has been developed well. Now our average cane yield is 30 tonnes or 40 tonnes per acre. What is the position in Bihar and U.P.? When the consumers' price of sugar throughout the country is uniform, why don't you think of the same price for the cane-growers and also of the levy sugar prices? Why do you think only of the consumers? You think of them because they could agitate against you. But, in that sense, we are also consumers, apart from manufacturers and growers. If you cannot help the sugar co-operatives, better wind them up. Because, we are all agreed on nationalisation. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, yourself and all other Ministers are talking of helping the co-operatives. But nothing has come out of it.

You have appointed committees for price fixation of agricultural commo-

dities. You are obliging the big industries but you are not obliging the farmers. You are having commissions against ex-Prime Minister and others, against politicians, but you are not having commissions to deal with economic issues. I am suggesting the appointment of a committee, not on any political matter, but on an economic issue, to help the farmers, the growers of sugarcane.

I would say that the growers of tobacco and sugarcane are the worst sufferers in the country. Of course, the paddy growers are also in no better position, with the prevailing market of Rs. 70 a quintal for paddy, do you know how much the consumer is paying? He is paying Rs. 2.50 per kilo. But the grower is not getting a remunerative price. But the producers of rice can hold on to their stocks for a month or two and expect the price to go up. But that is not possible in the case of tobacco and sugarcane.

This is a problem which you should solve immediately, because you are directly concerned with it. It is not enough to give us some figures. You have to consider the problems concerning agriculturists seriously. While supporting the Demands of this Ministry, I am hoping that within a fortnight some positive steps would be taken and all the problems of the growers of tobacco, sugarcane and paddy would be solved. If the problems of the growers of tobacco and sugarcane are not solved quickly, neither I will be here, nor will you be there next time. We have given all sorts of promises to the growers on behalf of our respective parties. But the farmers cannot be fed only by promises for long. Unless something concrete is done for helping the farmers immediately, the people may suffer.

My only appeal to the officers is that they should not manipulate figures. There was one Mr. Sampath, Joint Secretary Food, who manipulated the figures of sugar industry to oblige his previous chiefs. Unfortunately, poli-

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cies were being framed for the sugar industry on the basis of those manipulated figures: He was an expert only in manufacturing figures. This is a burning issue and for the last three years I have brought it to the notice of the Ministry. I hope at least this year the Government will do something to help the farmers. I have some more points on this subject, but I will deal with them when I speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

Finally, Sir, I thank you for giving me more time.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

भारतीय व्यापार को नई दिशा देने के संदर्भ में तथा जनता पार्टी द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासनों को लेकर आयात और निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति हमारे सामने आई है वह वास्तव में एक अच्छी शुरुआत है, एक अच्छी प्रक्रिया है और यह नीति हमारे देश के आयात और निर्यात को सन्तुलित बनाए रखने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। इससे हमारी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और सुदृढ़ होगी यह मैं समझता हूँ। हमारे सामने जो आयात निर्यात नीति रखी गई है उसमें निर्यातकों के हितों का जहाँ संरक्षण दिया गया है वहाँ आयात की भी लोगों को पर्याप्त सुविधा दी गई है। लाइसेंसिंग व्यवस्था में जितना सरलीकरण हो सकता था उतना करके उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा हितावह बनाने की कोशिश की गई है।

हमारे पास जो विदेशी मुद्रा का संचित कोष है, जो हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व्स हैं वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हैं। यदि हम निर्यात-आयात प्रक्रिया को व्यवस्थित नहीं करते हैं तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। काफी अर्थ-शास्त्रियों का मत है कि निर्यात में से तेरह प्रतिशत तक की वार्षिक दर वृद्धि हम नहीं करते हैं तो हमारा जो संचय है वह अधिक बढ़ता चला जाएगा और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था

में असन्तुलन पैदा करेगा। इस देश में आयात के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति अपनाई गई है मैं समझता हूँ वह एक अच्छा कदम है और उस रूप में हमारे आयातकों को पर्याप्त सुविधा भी मिलेगी। हमारे पास जो रिजर्व्स हैं वे अधिक हैं। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।—

“Indeed the foreign exchange reserves now far from becoming a constraint have become a source of ‘headache’ to the planners and bureaucrats alike. According to the latest information the foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3998.2 crores on December, 31, 1977, i.e., six times the reserves India had in 1974-75.”

इन रिजर्व्स को हमें ठीक से व्यय करना है तो हमको आयात की दिशा को बदलना होगा। कुछ चीजों का हम आयात करना चाहते हैं। उस पर हमें नए ढंग से विचार करना होगा। हमारी आवश्यकतायें काफी अधिक हो सकती हैं। कुछ वस्तुओं का हम निरन्तर आयात करते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में उन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता भी हो सकती है। लेकिन कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनका आयात रोका जा सकता है या कम किया जा सकता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप सोडा एश या सीट्रिक एश जैसी चीजें जो हैं उनका उत्पादन देश में करके आयात को कम कर सकते हैं और इसके बजाये हम लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे बहुत जरूरी हैं उनका आयात और अधिक करने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं। फैंरो एलाय, इलैक्ट्रोड्रग्स आदि हम आवश्यकता के अनुसार पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यदि उनका अधिक आयात करे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हम आयात की दिशा में ज्यादा अच्छा और प्रभावी कार्य कर सकते हैं।

पिछले दिनों हमने छोटे उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए, कुछ वस्तुओं की सहायता के लिए पोलिएस्टर फिलेमेंट का आयात करने का प्रयत्न किया था। हमने भारी मात्रा में उसके आयात के लाइसेंस या परमिट भी दिए

है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसका बहुत अधिक दुरुपयोग किया गया है। बिजिनेस स्टैंडर्ड कलकत्ता से एक पत्रिका निकलती है। इसके तीस मार्च के अंक में प्रकाशित यह हुआ है। मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ—

"It is not unlikely that following the communication to the Prime Minister from a group of twenty M P a total ban on direct actual users import of Polyester filament yarn will be announced in the new import policy which will be made public on March 31. In any case, the current liberal policy is certain to be replaced with one that will be considerably less generous to big industrial houses, exclusive beneficiaries of policy changes effected for ten days in August last year. When restrictions on the import of polyester filament yarn were withdrawn advantage was taken of the situation by a small number of affluent firms which promptly imported as much as 1791 tonnes of the man-made fibre worth Rs 3.58 crores. What induced them to import post haste such a large quantity was the disparity in the prices of the imported stuff and the sex at which the fibre was sold in the local market. While the import price was Rs 20 a kilo, the ruling price in India was six times as much. The 38 importing firms made a clear profit of Rs. 21.49 crores from the deal."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वास्तव में इन सम्बन्ध में हमने जिस भावना में और सम्भाव को लेकर पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न को आयात करने के बारे में कहा था जिससे कि वास्तविक उपभोक्ता को काम मिले उनमें पूरी तरह कामयाब नहीं हुए और कुछ लोगों द्वारा उसका दुरुपयोग किया गया है। आपके इस बारे में सावधानी बरतनी पड़गी ताकि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो। जो समाचार इस प्रकार से प्रकाशित हुए हैं उनमें कितनी सत्यता है उसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए ताकि वस्तु स्थिति का हमें ज्ञान हो सके।

हमने पिछले दिनों रेप सीड प्रायस का सौदा ए० टी० सी० के जरिए किया था। लेकिन जिस समय सौदा किया गया उस समय रेप सीड का भाव विदेशों में निरन्तर बढ़ रहा था जब सौदा फाइनलाइजेशन किया गया, लेकिन जब विदेशों में कम भाव था उस समय सौदा नहीं किया गया, और बड़े हुए दाम पर रेप सीड प्रायस लेने का प्रयत्न किया गया जबकि वर्ल्ड मार्केट फिर से गिरने लगा था। यदि ए० टी० सी० इसी प्रकार काम करती रही तो उसको लाभ के बजाय घाटे का ही सौदा कहा जा सकता है उसके अन्दर लाभ की कोई सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती।

इसी प्रकार कुछ दिनों बहुत चर्चा उठी थी और आज भी कुछ उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है। हमारे यहाँ बूलन रैस स्कीम की बहुत बात कही जाती है। आज भी लगभग 9 हजार गांठे बूलन रैस की इम्पोर्ट बन्दरगाह पर इम्पोर्ट की हुई पड़ी हुई है। उस को यदि अधिभजन करना है तो अधिभजन कीजिए और यदि फँकना है तो फँक दीजिए। लेकिन यदि उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं करना था या गड़बड़ी हो रही थी तो उनको इम्पोर्ट की इजाजत क्यों दी गई? किस प्रकार से इम्पोर्टर्स बड़ा फोटासा करते हैं इन पर कोई देख रेख रहनी चाहिए ताकि आगे से ऐसा न हो। यह तो एक उदाहरण मात्र है।

कहा जाता है कि ए० टी० सी० के माध्यम से कुछ लोग माल खरीदने के अन्दर हिचक का अनुभव करते हैं और डायरेक्ट परचेज करना चाहते हैं बाहर से। मंत्री महोदय को ए० टी० सी० की दक्षिण का भी देखना चाहिए। उनका कहना है कि ए० टी० सी० के माध्यम से माह; मगाते हैं तो सलाई में देदी होती है। उसका मूल्य भी अधिक होता है, अनिश्चितता रहती है, जिसना माल चाहिए उसना समय पर प्राप्त नहीं होता है। और साथ से एक तर्क और देते हैं कि डायरेक्ट परचेज करने पर उनको बाहर क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज देते हैं जब कि ए० टी० सी० के माध्यम से उनको क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी नहीं

[डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायणपांडेय]

बिलती है। अतः यहाँ पर उपभोक्ता लोग हैं, वे डायरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं उनका ऐसा कहना है इस पर मंत्री जी विचार करें। यदि एम० टी० सी० के माध्यम से लेना चाहते हैं तो माल में विलम्ब न हो और मूल्य में भी फर्क न हो। मैं एक कठिनाई की तरफ और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—होता यह है कि जो उपभोक्ताओं को डिलिवरी देते हैं वह सीधे हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी देते हैं यह सुविधा बड़े आयातकों को है। लेकिन छोटे उपभोक्ता हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी नहीं ले पाते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे उपभोक्ता को बाजार से माल उठाना पड़ता है। और टैक्स देना पड़ता है न्यूजपेपर के मामले को ही ले लें। जो बड़े लोग हैं वह हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी ले लेते हैं, लेकिन छोटे लोगों पर 6 परसेंट सैल टैक्स लगता है जिसकी वजह से महंगा पड़ता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि छोटे उपभोक्ता भी किसी न किसी प्रकार से बड़े उपभोक्ता के पास जाकर टैक्स छोड़ कर 2, 3 परसेंट पर सीधा करते हैं और कुल मिला कर हमारा व्यापार बाटे में जाता है और छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को परेशानी का अनुभव करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को यदि हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी देने का प्रयत्न करे तो इसका अच्छा लाभ हो सकता है। मेरा मत है कि छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को इसका लाभ मिलेगा और उनकी कठिनाइयाँ दूर होंगी।

हम अपना जो इम्पोर्ट के साथ एकमपोर्ट का टारगेट बनाते हैं उन टारगेट्स में कहीं बैलेंस और सुनिश्चितता होनी चाहिए। हमने टारगेट बनाया था कि टैक्सटाइल इम्पोर्ट का 565 करोड़ का, लेकिन मुझे मासूम हुआ है कि हम इस टारगेट को अधीन नहीं कर पाये। इसका कारण वर्ल्ड मार्केट में ई०ई०सी० बाधा बताई जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन कठिनाइयों को पहले से अनुभव किया जाना चाहिये और

प्रयत्नपूर्वक लक्ष्य पूरा करना चाहिये। हमें यदि एबीव नहीं कर सकते तो वर्ल्ड मार्केट में दूसरे लोग प्रायेंगे और आकर अपने माल को डम्प करना चाहेंगे। प्रायकल यह स्थिति हो रही है कि कल तक जो हमारे प्रायरन और का सबसे बड़ा पर्चेजर जापान था, वह प्रायरन और के लिये हाथ हटा रहा है, माल नहीं ले रहा है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बेलाबीला में मजदूर रिट्यूब किये जा रहे हैं, उनको ढकेला जा रहा है, कल की सूचना है, यद्यपि इस विषय से सीधे संबंधित नहीं है। कल बड़ा बड़ा सचम हुआ, एक व्यक्ति मारा गया। दूसरी सूचना यह भी है कि वहाँ नी लोग मारे गये। केवल इसलिये कि वहाँ पर गाली चली। मजदूरों का इसलिये निकाला जा रहा है कि जापान ने प्रायरन और लेना बन्द कर दिया है या बन्द कर दिया है। हमको पहले से वर्ल्ड में जाकर दूसरा बाजार ढूँढना चाहिये।

यही स्थिति हमारी मैनीष के बारे में है। उसका मार्केट भी हम धीरे-धीरे खोते जा रहे हैं। दूसरा नाग वर्ल्ड मार्केट में आ रहे हैं। उसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारी नेबर प्रभावित है, विदेशी व्यापार असंतुलित होता है और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन में भी प्रभर पड़ता है। एम०एम०टी०मी० और एस०टी०सी० जो बड़ी-बड़ी कार्पोरेशन बनाई गई हैं वह इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी कोई बैलेन्स प्लानिंग नहीं करते हैं, योजनाबद्ध तरीके से काम नहीं करते हैं। यदि जापान ने 1980 तक का अपना माल पर्चेज करके रखा था जो इतना डम्प है तो हमारे प्लानर्स को पहले से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये था, उनको दूसरा बाजार ढूँढना चाहिये था जिससे वहाँ जाकर प्रायरन और दे सकते। हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय, उद्योग मंत्रालय, नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में प्रायस में तालमेल बैठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे श्री के० सूर्यनारायण तम्बाकू के उत्पादन के बारे में कह रहे थे। श्रीमती के

उत्पादन की बात आई। विदेशी मार्केट में चीनी नहीं निकल पा रही है वहाँ तस्ने दामों पर चीनी बेनी पड़ती है, तस्नी-डाइज्ड रेट पर वहाँ जाकर चीनी बेचते हैं। हमारे उपभोक्ता वहाँ महंगी चीनी खा रहे हैं। हमें इस प्रकार का सतुलन बनाना चाहिये कि किस चीज की हमारे देश में कितनी आवश्यकता है, प्रयत्न 5 वर्षों में कितनी आवश्यकता होगी और उनका उत्पादन कितना होगा तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन कितना होगा। हमें कितनी चीज की आवश्यकता होगी अगर हम इन सब का समन्वय कर सकें तभी हम कोई प्रभावी कदम उठा सकेंगे और हमारे व्यापार का सतुलन अच्छा बन सकेगा।

हमारी जो ट्रेडींगनल आइटेम्स का एक्सपोर्ट था वह धीरे धीरे कम होता जा रहा है। जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपनी 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया है पेज 6 में साफ लिखा है कि इन चीजों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है। कच्ची रुई, प्रयस्क तथा खनिज, मैग्नीज, चमड़ा तथा चमड़ानिर्मित माल, सीमेंट, लाहा तथा इस्पात, जूता व चप्पल, सिले-सिलाये परिधान के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

जब सिले-सिलाये परिधान की चर्चा आती है तो मैं आपका ध्यान हाल ही के 22 तारीख के इकनामिक्स टाइम्स की तरफ से जाना चाहता हूँ

"Huge premium on quotas—Racketeering in Garment export

A flourishing blackmarket in export quotas has sprung up in the garments trade. Quota holders are charging a premium of Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 for a quota of 10,000 pieces. This ugly situation has arisen because some 20 to 25 exporters have managed to corner most of the export quotas meant for January-June half year while most of the

genuine exporters are burdened with ready to ship garments without any export quotas

The trade is gripped with panic as the peak season for export is drawing closer "

इस रूप में मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार से हमारी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हमारी जो नान-ट्रेडींगनल आइटेम्स है उनका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और उसी प्रकार से विदेशी मार्केट बूढ़ना चाहिये। हमारी जो लैडर गुड्स हैं, फुट वियर हैं य' ग्राइ फिश है इन सब का अच्छा माफिक्त है। हमें इन सबके बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। वैस्ट एशिया और युरोप में उमका मार्केट मिला है। उससे जहा किमान लाभान्वित हुए है, वहा विदेश व्यापार पर भी उसका प्रभाव पडा है। इसी तरह इजीनियरिंग गुड्स की भी काफी मांग है। आटोमोबाइल एम्सिलरीज की १००एम००० और जर्मनी में अच्छी मार्केट है। यदि हम प्रयत्न करें, तो उन देशों में इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात हो सकता है।

यहा पर काठला की ट्रेड जॉन का खिक्त किया गया है। वहा पर अभी भी काफी मुजायम है और उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस समय वहा पर 38 यूनिट्स काम कर रहे हैं और सरकार और 12 यूनिट्स शुरू करने जा रही है। वहा पर जो बेकार चीजें बच जाती हैं, जिनके निर्यात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, देश में ही उनके उपयोग की अनुमति देनी चाहिए। इस समय वहा पर बेस्टेज डम्प होता चला जा रहा है। इन ट्रेड जॉन के लिए सरकार ने टारगेटेड फिक्स किये हैं, लेकिन वे पूरे हो पायेंगे या नहीं, इसमें मुझे थोड़ी शंका है।

अभी तक क्वालिटी कंट्रोल पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसके कारण हमारी कई वस्तुओं को दूसरे देशों में पसंद नहीं किया

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

जाता है। इसलिए हमें हर वस्तु की क्वालिटी तय कर देनी चाहिए और उसी क्वालिटी की चीज बाहर भेजी जाये। यह देखा गया है कि हमारे टैक्स्टाइल गुड्स दूसरे देशों से रेप्यूब्ल हो कर वापस आते हैं। उपयुक्त क्वालिटी न होने के कारण जपान से हमारी कई चीजें वापस आई हैं। इसलिए क्व लिटी कंट्रोल पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

यद्यपि काडा मिना को उद्योग विभाग को मीन दिया गया है, लेकिन देश में कपड़े का बिनरण और उपहा निर्माण इस मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत है। आज हमारे देश के लोगों को ठीक ढंग का कटौलड क्लथ उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, या यदि होता है तो वह बस्टे क्वालिटी का कपडा होता है। किसी कपडे के लिए भाव निर्धारित किया जाता है, लेकिन उसके लिए निश्चिन काउट का सूत उचिन मात्रा में इन्माल नहीं किया जाता है। टैक्स्टाइल मिन्त्र कामन ना नय करवाने है, लेकिन उसके मुनाबिक कपडा देना पमन्द नहीं करते है। मेन मन्त्री महोदय को एक मैम्बल भेजा था और उन्हें भूचिन किमा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में रननाम को मग्जनमिल न भाव नय करवाया था, मगर कपडा उममें भिन्न और घटिया क्वालिटी का नैयार किया था। मध्य प्रदेश में कई दूबरां मिने भा ऐसी गडबड कर रही हैं, जितने एक दो एन०टी०सी० की मिलें भी हैं।

इस सदन में मीनट के भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया गया है। मीनट के विषय में स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। उसमें बोहरी प्रणाली चल रही है। डीलरों रेलवे रीगन्ड का अभाव बता कर टुक-लौड नाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, जिनकी वजह से मीनट का काम चार पांच रुपय प्रति वेग बढ जाता है और उपभोक्ताओं का नुकसान होता है। अतः माध्यम चाहे जो भी हो काम एक से सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को बेहतर बनाने का आग्रह करूँगा, ताकि लोगों को चीजें सड़लियत से मिल सकें। यद्यपि कोयला इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन नहीं है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि चारों तरफ उसकी माटेंज है। जब रेलवे मन्त्री से इस बारे में पूछा जाता है, तो वह कहते हैं कि रीगन्ड हमारे पास है। दूसरी तरफ खान मन्त्री कहते हैं कि कोनियरीज में कोयला पडा हुआ है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद कोयला नहीं मिलता है। उपभोक्ता मिला रहे है और उद्योग बन्द हो रह है। सहकारिता को भी नहीं दिशा देने की जरूरत है जिनके कि वाम्त्व में "सहकार" आबोलन बन।

इसीलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नागरिक आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय, कृषि मन्त्रालय और उद्योग मन्त्रालय में ताल-मेल बिठाना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को चीजें ठीक समय पर और उचिन भाव पर उपलब्ध हो सकें। उनका उत्पादन, बिनरण और नियात मनुचित हो सकें।

आज खान की चीजां में एण्ड्रेशन बहुत ज्यादा है। उसका रोकन के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाए जायें। तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कानून में आवश्यक मशोघन किये जायें चाहियें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम०टी०सी०, एम०एम०टी०सी०, जूट कारपोरेशन और टोबैको बोर्ड आदि विभिन्न पब्लिक अडरटॉकज या और सम्थानों के खर्च को कम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसे जूट पर खर्च के लिए जूट कारपोरेशन जाता है, अगर वह 6 हजार गांठें खरीदता है तो उसका खर्चा वर्ष भर में 75 हजार रुपया आता है। प्राइवेट ट्रेडर आयेगा तो उसका खर्च पांच हजार होगा। इस खर्च को अगर हम कम करें तो ज्यादा भण्डा होगा। . . . (अव्यक्त) . . . प्राइवेट ट्रेडर उस पर

कम खर्च करता है और जट कारपोरेशन ज्यादा पैसे देता है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि वह कम होना चाहिए। तभी हम बता सकेंगे कि हमारी सरकार एजेन्सियाँ या हमारे जो कारपोरेशंस हैं वे ज्यादा हितकर और ज्यादा प्रभावी हैं। उनको ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उनके ऊपर अधिक नियंत्रण आवश्यक है। उससे हमारा काम काफी बढ़ा होगा। निर्यात के मामले में भी हमारे प्राथमिक रेट के अंदर जा पाल हुआ है उसका देखने हुए हम उसको बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह मत कहिए कि वर्टिकल मार्केट के हिसाब में हमारा प्राथमिक रेट काफी बढ़ गया है। पहले यह था कि आज हम सान या माठ परसेट प्राथमिक रेट हैं। लेकिन कुल मिला कर प्राथमिक प्राथमिक रेट कम हुआ है। और जिस दिशा में उसका बढ़ाना चाहिए उस दिशा में नहीं बढ़ा है। यह कोई अर्थशास्त्र के विरोधवादी की गय है। मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में उसके अंदर नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे प्राथमिक रेट की तरफ, ममी की दिना हाना स्वाभाविक है।

विदेशों के अंदर हमारे मातृ व्यापार की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको बदलना जरूरी है स्पी ट्रेड के बारे में फिर से विचार होना चाहिए। कुछ देशों का प्रयत्न चल रहा है यदि हम उस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे तो हमारा विदेशी व्यापार काफी सशक्त होगा और काफी बढ़ेगा। हम निर्यात को ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे सकेंगे, प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे। यद्यपि हमारे यहाँ निर्यात सब्सिडी परिषद और दूसरी एजेंसियाँ हैं लेकिन उनको हम मजबूत करने सक्षम बनाए ताकि हमारा निर्यात ठीक तरह से चल सके। अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए अपनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात करके हम विदेशी मुद्रा का संचय कर सकें और उसके जरिए अपने देश की समृद्धि बढ़ा सकें, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ कर सकें, इसके लिए हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमारी

आयात निर्यात की जो नीति है उसके अंदर प्राथमिक रेट के अंदर प्रयत्न में बनपूवक और सभी अर्थकारियों का साथ लेकर प्रयत्न करेंगे तो अगला वर्ष हमारे लिए ज्यादा सुखद होगा और व्यापार की एकानंदी दिशा लोगों को दिखेगी और नागरिकों की दिशा में भी हम अधिक सक्षम हो कर काम कर सकेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have already explained to you that my Party has a different spokesman but since I am anxious to highlight a particular item—the item is tobacco—I will take just two minutes

Sir this year there has been an unprecedented crisis for the tobacco growers I had visited Guntur time and again and I had been to Kanchi-kacherla one of the main marketing centres I have been to Nandigama another main marketing centre and I have seen with my own eyes that tobacco was being offered to the buyers at Rs 80/ per quintal about ten days ago So they have stopped plucking On the one hand they were victims of the cyclone and on the other of this conspiracy and the Government's total surrender to the big business especially the ITC whose tentacles have spread everywhere They are big people in the Ministry they are big people in Delhi lobbying and pressurising delaying and stalling decisions

When curing itself costs Rs 50 per quintal the tobacco is being sold at Rs 80 a quintal They have stopped plucking Do you know that this year the tobacco buyers mainly foreign monopolists like the India Tobacco Company—a veteran economic offender which continuously goes on infringing the law—has made a total additional profit of Rs 40 to 50 crores I am very sorry that Mr Moha, Dharia and the Government has surrendered to this big powerful tobacco lobby Otherwise you would not have kept quiet We have been begging of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

you to come to the market and operate but you went there only for buying 5000 metric tons whilst all these years the production was in the region of 130 million quintals. Therefore, it is necessary that you should immediately enter the market and rescue the tobacco growers. They had a bonfire in Guntur they burnt the tobacco. What sort of Government is this? This Government in their Election Manifesto talked about helping the rural economy talked about helping the agriculturists. But here are some things which we see. Sugarcane is being sold at Rs 5 a quintal in Uttar Pradesh and in Andhra today tobacco is being sold so cheap. The grade of tobacco which was Rs 600 per quintal is Rs 200 per quintal this year tobacco which was Rs 400 per quintal last year is Rs 150 per quintal this year tobacco which was sold at Rs 800 per quintal last year is Rs 450 per quintal this year. Like this the rural economy in the tobacco growing districts of Andhra is being totally ruined and destroyed. Tobacco growers are being robbed by the buyers and cigarette makers, speculators and exporters. Although the floor price of export tobacco has been raised by 10 per cent the poor tobacco grower is being allowed to get only a fraction of the price. The Tobacco Board under the Act has an obligation to come forward to rescue the tobacco growers. There are two specific clauses but we have not used those. Then why have this Tobacco Board at all? We send to Members from this House to the Tobacco Board but we are helpless people. We can send you telegrams we can talk to you but we cannot make you move unless you want. This is a very unfortunate position.

16 hrs

Our tobacco production last year was not so bad as it is this year. It was in fact a better year. The average price of our tobacco was Rs 8

per kilo, while the same tobacco Americans are selling to the British vendors or cigarette makers at Rs. 23 per kilo, in Italy the price of Rs 25 per kilo, in Germany Rs 28 per kilo and in Japan Rs. 40 to 60 per kilo. The earning of the Central Excise from this year are Rs. 467 crores last year the actual were Rs 432 crores. How is it that the Central Government in spite of the fact that they are earning enormous amount of money do not come forward to rescue these people?

In the end, I would appeal to the hon Minister to make a clear announcement on the floor of the House today that he is going to buy atleast 10 000 metric tonnes of tobacco at the price directly from the producers. If you not do it you will stand condemned for all times to come.

SHRI S K SARKAR (Joynagar)
Mr Chairman Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry. I would not like to encroach much of the time of the House. I have to make a few suggestions to the hon Minister.

At the outset I would like to congratulate the hon Minister for presenting an import and export policy which is really radical in nature and which has no parallel throughout the last thirty years. This policy surely brings about a revolution in the matter of import and export. So far the export and import policy was a controlled one for the first time it can be said that here is a policy really directed towards promotion of export and import. There is a shaloka in Sanskrit

दण्डित्ये वृत्ति लक्ष्मी

This is really going to happen in our country. This liberal and pragmatic policy will boost our foreign trade and our country will be much benefited.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the ban imposed on the export of wild life skins of lizards and non-poisonous snakes. You will be astonished to hear that

we can earn Rs 10 crores yearly by the export of wild like skins particularly of non poisonous snakes This has been banned by the Ministry of Agriculture Before the imposition of this ban, the stockists were holding stocks of these items The stocks held by them would be total loss for them as they are not allowed to export, and thereby the country would also lose in foreign exchange They want that at least they should be allowed to clear their old stocks. As I said, we would be able to earn foreign exchange also I do not know, why the Government is hesitant to have a clear policy on that As a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Commerce I wrote a letter to the Minister and he showed his helplessness because he said that it is being controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture particularly the Wild Board The Wild Life Board is headed by Shri Patel, our Finance Minister but it appears that he is not looking after the matter seriously

I would like to tell the Minister that the Joint Secretary Mr Jayal is responsible for all these things and for loss of foreign exchange to the country I met him personally about this matter and he told me that the earnings from this is nothing but a drop in the ocean Is it the answer expected of an officer like him? He is an IAS officer, a top bureaucrat and I accuse him for the depletion of foreign exchange I would request the Minister to have an enquiry about this man He is reported to be a man of Sanjay Gandhi Previously, he was put in the Ministry to spy over Shri Jagjivan Ram when Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister of Agriculture I request the Ministers concerned and who are present here as officers to kindly look in to the matter and take necessary action I also request the Commerce Minister to see that the wild life skins of lizard and non-poisonous snakes which were already there ready for export and which are on the point of deterioration are allowed to be exported and the country is allowed to

earn some foreign exchange I am told that they can earn at least Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange. So, I request the Minister to take a serious note of this.

I have suggestion about the marine products exports Sir, you will be astonished to hear the increase in the exports of marine products They have registered a fantastic increase over the last few years In 1965 we exported only worth Rs. 5 crores and last year our exports reached to about Rs 190 crores So within a span of 12 years how much increase has taken place! It has an enormous scope for the future The Government has taken a stand to export more and more of the marine products In this respect one thing I want to submit about my constituency The Sunderbans in my constituency is the best place for prawn culture in India. Why is India in the whole of Asia it is the best place for practising prawn culture It has no parallel and in one year alone if we can try seriously, we can contribute another Rs 100 crores worth of prawns for export from this area of Sundarbans But the trouble is that the State Government is very hostile in this respect and they are not allowing it If it is allowed, the country can earn valuable foreign exchange and I do not know Why the State Government stands in the way It is still I mean, unintelligible to me

So, I request, as a member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, that the Central Government Authority, that the Central Government should come forward with specific ideas and outlook so that this development of the Sunderbans can be taken up and this particular item of prawn culture can be developed there. I think we should give all emphasis to it Previously West Bengal's main item of export was jute, now it is going out as Indigo-way But, as a West Bengal I personally feel that the export position of West Bengal can be replenished by marine product exports

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

alone. I think some sort of this policy should be taken up immediately so that the State Government can be persuaded to allow this prawn culture to be developed there. This is my suggestion about these two things.

Then I have one or two more suggestions to make. I do not know why the jute and textile industries have now been shifted to the Industry Ministry. Maybe, it is an industry I want to say that those items which are sent abroad as export commodities and as they are exportable commodities, this Ministry should have some say. Like the Marine Exports Development Authority, there should be two Authorities, one for Jute exports and another for Textile Exports in the Ministry of Commerce and let the Industry Ministry come and join in the deliberations of these Authorities. These are my suggestions. I do not want to take more time. I again support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce

श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर)

सभापति महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय की करीब 765 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस मन्त्रालय में जो धच्छे काम किये हैं, वे निम्न प्रकार हैं—

1. गेहूँ, मूँगफली का तेल, गिरी, मूँगफली और चावल को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने व ले जाने पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया।
2. केन्द्रीय पूल से अब अधिक अनाज दिया जाता है।
3. लेबी तथा जिना लेबी की चीनी अधिक मात्रा में दी जाती है।
4. चीनी के उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी की है।
5. चाय को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया गया है।

6. मिट्टी का तेल अधिक मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाता है।

7 करीब 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट को आयात करने का फैसला किया है।

8 वनस्पति उद्योगों की तेलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये 75 प्रतिशत से 90 प्रतिशत के बीच तेल आयात करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

9. तीस साल के बाद नई आयात नीति घोषित की है।

इन सब कामों के लिये मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्री श्री मोहन धारिया जी, उनके अन्य साथियों और उनके मन्त्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ।

अब मैं कुछ विषयों में माननीय वाणिज्य मन्त्री धारिया जी को कुछ सूचनाएं और मुझान देना चाहता हूँ।

महंगाई किस में है और किम में नहीं है ? लोगों को और इनमें भी ज्यादातर शहरी लोगों को कितना रुपया किस ब्राइटम पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। 70 रुपये एक मीटर कपडा लाने में, 150 रुपये एक साडी लाने में, 50 से लेकर 80 रुपः एक जोडा जूता खरीदने में और दो रुपये में लेकर तीन रुपये की सियरेट का पैकेट लाकर फिजूल-खर्ची करने में और एक रुपये से लेकर दम रुपये तक का पान खाने में, कालाबाजार में पाच रुपये में लेकर सात रुपये तक का टिकट खरीद कर चलचित्र देखने में और इसके अलावा पफ, पाउडर, क्रिम, लिपिस्टक, बालों के सुगन्धित महंगे तेल खरीदने में काफी रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। इन चीजों में इन लोगों को महंगाई नहीं लगती लेकिन किसानों में बड़ी मेहनत से महुगी खाद, बिजली, कूड डीजल, कीटनाशी दवाइयों, यन्त्रों और मोह्रा सीमेंट लगा कर पैदा किये हुए मूँगफली और दूसरे खाद्य तेलों, गेहूँ, चावल, बाजरा, मूँग, उड़द, चावल,

चना, ज्वार, धान, यम, चीनी वगैरह खरीदने में महंगाई लगती है। यह कहा का न्याय है? दिल्ली में प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य क्या रहे हैं, यह मैं सबन को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं मार्च, 1977 और मार्च, 1978 की कीमतें (पाकड़े) दे रहा हूँ

	मार्च 77 मार्च 78 मूल्य कम		
	प्रति क्विंटल	प्रति क्विंटल	हुआ है प्रति क्विंटल
	₹०	₹०	₹०
उड़क	275	263	12
गुह	155	90	65
चीनी (सी-30)	427	380	47
मूगफली का तेल	782	720	62
वनस्पति (16 5 किलोग्राम टिन)	का 152 15	149 3	15

प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ, मूग और मस्टर्ड घायल में कुछ भाव बढ़े हैं और वे इस प्रकार हैं

	मार्च 77 मार्च 78 मूल्य बढ़ा		
	₹०	₹०	₹०
गेहूँ देसी	138	175	37
मूग	232	285	53
मस्टर्ड घायल	147	150	3

इस तरह से आप देखें कि पाच आवश्यक चीजों के दाम कम हुए हैं और तीन में बढ़ गये हैं, जिस के लिए प्रति दिन शहरी लोग और जाल तीर से पड़े लिबे लोग, नौकरी करने वाले लोग, जिन की कुल संख्या लगभग 20 प्रतिशत है, और मजदूर हैं और श्रमिकों में यह चीज आ जाती है लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसान और ग्राम्य ग्रामीण जनता, धनपट और धनगठित लोग अपनी उत्पादित चीजों के दाम कम हो जाने पर यह बन्द रखकर सहन करते रहते हैं। सभापति महोदय, भारत में 1976-77 में 86 लाख टन तिलहनो और 1977-78 में 90 लाख टन तिलहनो का उत्पादन हुआ है। इन में से मूगफली का उत्पादन 55 से 65 लाख टन है। देश के 16 राज्यों में मूगफली की पैदावार मुख्य रूप से गुजरात, तमिलनाडु महागण्ट्र प्राध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश वगैरह राज्यों में होती है। 1976-77 में देश में करीब 52 लाख टन मूगफली की पैदावार हुई थी जबकि 1977-78 में देश के 55 लाख टन मूगफली की पैदावार हुई है। इस में 35 लाख टन मूगफली का दाना या गिरी है, 22 लाख टन खली-खोल 13 लाख टन मूगफली का तेल है। जो 22 लाख टन खली-खोल होता है उसमें से 12 लाख टन प्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन होता है और 10 लाख टन एक्सपलर के खोल यान घायलकेम बनते हैं। ती मेरी मांग इस 22 लाख टन खोल में से मूगफली सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के कुल 12 लाख टन परदेशों में निर्यात करने का है। मेरे अंतराकित प्रश्न नं० 954 तारीख 18-11-77 का उत्तर जो वाणिज्य मंत्री ने दिया है, उस के मुताबिक प्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन की निर्यात निम्नवर्णित है - 1974-75 में 6 12 लाख टन जिनकी कीमत 74 28 करोड़ होती है, 1975-76 में 5 98 लाख टन जिनकी कीमत 55.72 करोड़ होती है, 1976-77 में 12 34 लाख टन जिनकी कीमत 168 39 करोड़ होती है, 1977-78 में 7 50 लाख टन और 1978-79 में 2 50 लाख टन एक हाक क्वांटिटी डी घायल केकर धर्वात् प्राऊंड नट साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन का निर्यात किया गया है। 1978 का निर्यात

[श्री धर्मसिंह झाई पटेल]

का कोटा मेरी दृष्टि से 12 लाख टन होना चाहिये। मार्च 1978 भी चला गया। फिर भी अभी तक 1978 के मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन का फाइनल कोटा डिक्लेयर नहीं किया गया है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

गौडा बम्बई की धार स डी प्रायलड केक्स के निर्यात के बारे में कहा गया है। गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागड, गौडल राजकोट के भात नए मूगफली साल्वेंट प्लाट वालो ने भी वाणिज्य मंत्री का 10-10-77 और 18-3-78 को मिलकर द्वा प्रावेदन पत्र भेजे है फिर भी अभी तक फाइनल निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। सारे देश में मूगफली साल्वेंट के मा 5 प्लाट है। इन में मे करोड पचास गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में हैं। सारे देश की मूगफली की एक तिहाई पैदावार मिर्फ गुजरात के इन छाटे में हिस्से सौराष्ट्र में होती है।

कैटल फीड और मूर्गीपालको के लिए प्रति माह एक हजार रुपये से कम मूल्य से पत्रह हजार टन मानिक और बर्ष के लिए 1 80 लाख टन का स्टाक रिजर्व रखने का निर्णय हुआ है। सभी साल्वेंट प्लाट वाले इस भाव पर देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन कैटल फीड या मूर्गी पालको न जनवरी फरवरी और मार्च 1978 का कार्ट स्टाक अभी तक नहीं उठाया है। 12 लाख टन साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन में से 1 लाख टन मूगफली का अतिरिक्त तेल मिल सकता है। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है और मूगफली उत्पादक किसानों का भी लाभ पहुँच सकता है। साथ ही मूगफली की अतिरिक्त आयल मिले और साल्वेंट प्लाटों के उद्योग का भी विकास हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि बारह लाख टन मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के निर्यात के लिए अंतिम निर्णय शीघ्र होना चाहिये।

मुझे दुख है कि सरकार ने ऐसी नई नीति बनाई है कि "भले ही मूर्गी जिन्दा रहे लेकिन मूगफली उत्पादक किसान और उन पर आधारित साल्वेंट प्लाट मर जाए।"

1978-79 में दस लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात होने वाला है। 7 लाख टन की खरीद हो चुकी है और 5 लाख टन एम० टी० सी० न आयात कर लिया है जबकि सामान्य ढग में प्रतिवर्ष डेढ़ लाख टन का आयात होता था।

चीनीने साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के निर्यात की आप ने छुट्टी कर रखी है। इस में प्रति वर्ष 175 रुपये प्रति टन की सबसिडी दी जाती है जबकि निर्यात से कोई ड्यूटी नहीं मिलती है। मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के निर्यात में सरकार का प्रति टन 125 रुपये एक्साइज भी मिलती है फिर भी सरकार निर्यात के बारे में क्यो हिचकिचाइत अनुभव करती है।

सरकार ने प्याज आलू जीरा, चावल, हल्दी मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन चीनी और नमक पर निर्यात की पाबन्दी लगा रखी है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृषि सम्बन्धी उपजों का निर्यात होना चाहिये।

चीनी का निर्यात 1976-77 में 152 करोड़ था और 1977-78 में रुपये 16 करोड़ का था जबकि लक्ष्य था 180 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की चीनी निर्यात करने का। इसलिए मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हू कि 1978-79 में दस लाख टन चीनी का निर्यात अवश्य होना चाहिये।

पटसन, बायान फसलो, चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची के उत्पादन, वितरण, विकास और निर्यात के लिए आपने भारतीय पटसन निगम, भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम, भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड, चाय बोर्ड, काफी बोर्ड, रबड़ बोर्ड, इलायची बोर्ड, रेकम बोर्ड प्रावि बोर्ड

बनाए हैं। साथ ही देश में एक लम्बाकू बोर्ड भी है। इस देश में करीब 55 से 70 लाख टन मूंगफली उत्पन्न होती है। मेरी भाव है कि इसी तरह से आपको एक भारतीय मूंगफली बोर्ड का गठन भी करना चाहिये। आपने आज तक उसको गठित नहीं किया है। विकसित हुए तथा विकसित होने वाले दुनिया के देशों में बायदा बाजार को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इन से यू० एस० ए०, कनाडा, ब्रिजियम, हांग कांग, मलेशिया, जापान, आम्बिया, ब्राजील, आदि देशों से स्वीकृत तथा मान्य बायदा बाजार चल रहे हैं। हमारे देश से भी बायदा बाजार कमिशन ने इनको स्वीकृति प्रदान कर रखी थी जिसने अन्तर्देशी, चादी, मूंगफली और बिनीने के तेल, दाना ज्वोल, रुई के बायदा बाजार पिछले 75 वर्षों से बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, राजकोट, धोराजी, माणावदर जामनगर, कानपुर, ग्वालियर आदि शहरों में चलते थे। पिछली कांग्रेसी सरकार ने एमरजेमी में 5-2-77 में इन बायदा बाजारों को बन्द कर दिया। इससे देश में तीन लाख परिवार बेकार हो गए। अभी भी देश में गैर कानूनी रूप से बायदा बाजार चलते हैं। बायदा बाजार कमिशन की ओर से इनके खिलाफ रैड आदि होते हैं। फिर भी ये चल रहे हैं। हम से सरकार को बहुत मुकसान हो रहा है। बायदा बाजार वास्तव में भावों में मनुलन रखते हैं। बायदा बाजार कमिशन, बम्बई की ओर से फिर से बायदा बाजार चलाने के लिये निम्न संस्थाओं में वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को प्रावेदन-पत्रों और तारों से भागे की हैं।

- (1) बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स और प्रायल ऐक्सचेंज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, ने ता० 14-4-77 और 17-1-78 से
- (2) अहमदाबाद प्रायल सीड्स, मरबेट्स असोसियेशन लि०, अहमदाबाद, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

- (3) सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कर्माशियल ऐक्सचेंज लि०, लखनऊ, ग्वालियर, ने ता० 14-4-77 से
- (4) कानपुर कमोडिटी ऐक्सचेंज लि०, कानपुर, ने ता० 14-4-77 से
- (5) दी बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स ऐंड प्रायल ऐक्सचेंज लि०, बम्बई, ने ता० 8-2-77 तार से
- (6) दी बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स ऐंड प्रायल ऐक्सचेंज लि०, बम्बई, ने ता० 4-7-77 तार से
- (7) दी सौराष्ट्र प्रायल ऐंड प्रायल सीड्स असोसियेशन, लि० राजकोट, ने ता० 12-8-77 से
- (8) प्रायल सीड्स हैज ट्रीकर्स यूनियन, बम्बई, ने अक्टूबर, 77 से
- (9) नाथालाल केशोभाई वीरमगाम, सुपेडी (धोराजी सौराष्ट्र), ने ता० 13-10-76 से
- (10) सुरेन्द्र नगर काटन प्रायल और प्रायल सीड्स असोसियेशन, लि० सुरेन्द्रनगर, ने ता० 28-6-77 से
- (11) प्रायल सीड्स ट्रीकर्स, जोबर्स, सर्वेंट और स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई, ने ता० 10-1-78 से
- (12) श्री बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स मार्केट जोबर्स, गुमास्ताज, स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई, ने ता० 16-2-78 और 11-3-78 से

इन संस्थाओं में सरकार को प्रावेदन पत्र भेजे हैं और लोक सभा के 34 सत्रों में

[श्री धर्म सिंह झाई पटेल]

ता० 28-7-77 से पहले और 21 सदस्यों ने बाद में भी आवेदन पत्र दिया है ।

अन्त में मैं निम्न प्रकार की 12 मांगें वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री, श्री मोहन धारिया जी के सामने सक्षेप में रखता हूँ

(1) 1978 की इसी साल में मूंगफली सोल्वेंट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन डी-आयलड केस के विदेशों में निर्यात के लिए ड्राई लाख टन का कोटा रिजर्व किया है । तो 78 के सारे साल के लिये ड्राई लाख टन मिला कर 10 से 12 लाख टन मूंगफली सोल्वेंट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन डी-आयलड केस का फाइनल कोटा तुरन्त डिक्लेयर किया जाये ।

(2) वनस्पति उद्योगों में अब सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत कपासिया का तेल (कोटन सीड आयल) का इस्तेमाल करने की छूट है । वह बढ़ा कर 33 प्रतिशत करने की मजूरी दी जाये ।

(3) मूंगफली तेल के शोधन पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है तो वह पाबन्दी तुरन्त रद्द कर इन उद्योगों को उत्तेजन दिया जाय और मूंगफली के तेल खाने वाला की इच्छा परिपूर्ण की जाये ।

(4) अब किसानों को 15 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर में सहकारी सोसाइटीया की और में लोन मिलता है । ता बिचौली एजेंसिया कम कर किसानों को ज्यादा में ज्यादा 9 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर पर लोन मिले । ऐसा प्रबन्ध, शीघ्र होना चाहिये ।

(5) प्याज, धालू, जीरा, हल्दी, नमक की निर्यात की जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है वह तुरन्त रद्द कर इन बीजों की निर्यात करने की इजाजत देकर किसानों की रक्षा की जाये ।

(6) भारतीय मूंगफली बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय ।

(7) आवेदन-पत्रों, तारों में कथित त्रुटियों को ध्यान में लेकर बायथा कांजार चालू करने की मजूरी तुरन्त देने का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि भाव में तन्तुलन रहे और तीन लाख परिवारों की रोजी, रोटी चालू हो सके ।

(8) 78-79 में 10 लाख टन बीनी का विदेशों में निर्यात कर गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को भाव में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ।

(9) गूड के लिये विदेशी मंडियों की बड़े पैमाने पर खोज करने में तब को अधिकतम मजग किया जाये ।

(10) किसानों में कम भाव में और विदेशों से आयाती हुई पर सरकारी सबसिडी से सस्ता हुई पा कर सूती कपडा मिलों में नियंत्रित किस्मों के वस्त्र उत्पादन सम्बन्धी दायित्व को पूरा नहीं किया है । तो ये सभी सूती कपडा मिल अपना दायित्व पूरा करे ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ।

(11) हाथ से चुनी हुई मूंगफली और मूंगफली की गिरी एच० पी० एस० के निर्यात की पाबन्दी जगाई गई है । इसे हटा कर एक लाख टन एच०पी०एस० शिग दाना (गिरी) का सहकारी सस्थाओं की और से निर्यात किया जाये ।

(12) राज्य सरकारों को खाद्य तेलों पर अधिक आर्थिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है ।

इन 12 मांगों के साथ मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री, श्री मोहन धारिया, श्री बेग और श्री गोयल की विनूति और मन्त्रालय को बधाई देकर अपना प्राबण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR CHAIRMAN, Mr Chandre Gowda The time is very short. I would request the Members to cooperate with me.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of the Ministries through

which common man feels the presence of the Government. The main purpose or responsibility of this Ministry is to see that the requirements of the commonman, namely essential commodities, are made available. Its responsibility is also to see that the inflationary tendency is contained, the price is reduced or price-level is maintained and the distribution system is regulated.

In fact I have to content myself for the simple reason that this Ministry is in the hands of a well-informed and dedicated person. But, Sir, the experiences of this Minister have not yet yielded the results. I hope they would yield results in future. I would like to say that the per capita income of an Indian today is about Rs. 165/-; it is almost a rupee per day. 40 to 60 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. The requirement of the majority of the commonman of the Indian society has to be met and the commonman has to be looked after through this Ministry. As regards availability of essential commodities, comparatively during the days of emergency the consumers had the freedom or the liberty. But today it is unfortunate to see that the seller has the liberty. It has now become a seller's market. During the days of the emergency at least the stock of essential commodities and the price of them had to be exhibited through the necessary list Boards. Sir, today the entire tag system has gone away and the consumer is at the mercy of the trader in respect of prices. I would request the hon'ble Minister to revive and continue the system of exhibiting the prices through Boards.

So far as distribution of essential commodities is concerned there is no other way but to resort to public distribution system. Consumer cooperatives are the backbone of public distribution system. Unfortunately cooperative system in India has grown by its own method and its own way

and it has become the monopoly of few individuals who have taken it as a part of their career. Therefore, it needs certain amount of training—particularly in the field of consumer items. When an ordinary trader can make huge profit why not cooperative societies!

Now Sir, I will say a few words about kerosene and cement. There is scarcity of cement although it is available in the black-market at a higher rate. Last time when Shri George Fernandes the hon'ble Minister for Industry was in Karnataka there were number of representations made about the non-availability of cement and he had to make a statement that he would see to it that larger quota of cement will be made available to Karnataka. Then, Sir, as regards kerosene you will agree with me where there is no electricity gas etc. it is not possible for the common man and villager to light the lamp. After enhancement of duty on kerosene the price of kerosene has gone up and it has almost become beyond the reach of the common man. So far as distribution of kerosene is concerned nobody knows as to who distributes the kerosene oil in the villages. This has to be regulated.

Then Sir imposition of ban—especially on the exports of pulses and vegetables—has not yielded any results except that the grower is getting the maximum possible price and the middleman is making the money.

16 29 hrs

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the commodity boards. Foreign exchange earnings from coffee have exceeded Rs. 150 crores. But Government have not taken care to resolve the problems of the labour and the small growers who are large in number. Fortunately—at least during the last three years—more than the growers the

[Shri D B Chandra Gowda]

consumer in India is getting the coffee at the lowest possible price compared to the price fetched in the foreign markets. It is one of the happiest boards and I would like to congratulate the Minister and the officials concerned for this remarkable achievement. But, Sir particularly for this achievement we should look to the in-built arrangements in the pool system of marketing. The pool system of marketing has not only given gains to the growers but has also looked after the interests of the consumers and the nation. In fact I would like to urge that this pool system of marketing be introduced in the Cardamom Board too. As long back as in 1973, I was a Member of the Board. At that time a resolution was moved and passed to the effect but it has been kept in the cold storage for the last so many years. I do not know what interest is working behind this. Unless cardamom is brought within the purview of the 'Pool System' nobody knows what amount of cardamom is produced and who are the exporters of this item what is the value of the cardamom that is produced and exported. Unless it is brought within the purview of pooled marketing it gives room for evasion of income-tax. Now anybody can sell cardamom to anybody else and anybody can export this item. Moreover how much quantity of cardamom is exported is not known. The worst sufferers are the small growers and particularly the grower in Karnataka because the export quality of cardamom is the "Alleppey Green" which is very well known in the export market and 'Mysore white' is not being liked very much. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this and see that a pool system of marketing is introduced in cardamom also. When we are able to have a pool system of marketing in coffee why not in the cardamom?

I now come to the export of textile fabrics and the ready-made garments

Now, there is one organisation called Textile Export Promotion Council which is working in Bombay. Previously the present Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council used to be a manufacturer of these items. It was the practice for the last 20 years. In the recent elections for Chairmanship, the exporter has become the Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council. Sir, he has vested interests and being the Chairman of this Council, he is exploiting his position to the extent possible to help not only his own men but he is exploiting the whole export system. I am told that very recently a representation was also given to the Minister about this problem. Now this Managing Council and the Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council are trying to corner a few officials too to have their own men so that they can go on merrily with this business. Recently I am told that the Ministry has investigated certain bogus quotas which have been given to about 40 persons who were penalised and their quotas have been cancelled. Persons who are not manufacturers of this item got quotas and they sold them to others not only publicly but they advertised in the newspapers saying that they have quota for export of this particular item. I would therefore request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that this matter of Textile Export Council has to be looked into very seriously and unless it is gone into at the earliest possible time before any damage is done I think the whole purpose of bringing this matter to your consideration would lose sight of. With these words I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE
(Ahmednagar). Sir, his Ministry has the responsibility of Civil Supplies and maintenance of price line and Mr. Dharja is a very honest and patriotic worker and therefore he

will not misunderstand my criticism because I do not think he is one of those persons who thinks as they say that the King can do no wrong. Similarly, I hope that he will not take the position that the Ministers can do no wrong.

I should like to make a few observations on the price line. The wholesale index seems to be behaving somewhat well. But if you look to the details, particularly for industrial workers, for agricultural labourers a very disturbing picture emerges. I hope the Minister himself is aware of it because in his own ministry's report he has mentioned it. In fact the Economic Survey published by the Finance Ministry mentions:

"Although the index of wholesale prices rose only by 23 per cent over the year ending January 21, 1978, the increase in some groups was much higher. Foodgrains stand higher over the year by 9.6 per cent, largely on account of pulses whose prices have advanced by as much as 38.4 per cent. Fruits and vegetables are up by 24.2 per cent, eggs, fish and meat by 15.5 per cent and condiments and spices by 28.3 per cent."

I should like to caution the Minister that he should not be misled by the fact that simply because the trends in agricultural production are encouraging the picture is bright. You will find from the records of past years that good agricultural production overshadowed weaknesses in other sectors of economy. There are two disturbing trends as far as this year is concerned. First of all the industrial production has not come up satisfactorily. Moreover there is a heavy dose of deficit financing in the economy and I think, therefore, next year Mr. Dharma is going to have a very difficult job; I wish him success and godspeed in maintaining the price level. But there are a lot of dangers in the situation.

About import-export I have to make a few observations mainly from the point of view of agricultural commodities. It is not a happy sign that the growth rate of export has fallen down drastically this year. If he does not take adequate steps there would be a further fall and the position which the country has attained over a number of years will be jeopardised. I am sorry the country will lose the very important position it occupies in the export market. I do not understand the logic of banning the export of some of the commodities. For instance he has said that the government is firm in its view that the export of vegetables, onion and potato should be banned. But how much quantity is exported, of the quantity of 20 million tonnes that are produced? The National Commission on Agriculture has gone on record saying: "On rough estimates the annual production of fruits and vegetables in the country is 20 million tonnes, hardly one per cent of which is utilised by fruit and vegetable preservation industry. It is estimated that 25 to 30 per cent of the production of these perishables goes waste during various stages of picking, packing, transporting and marketing." We must remember that exports of fresh fruits and vegetables constitute less than one per cent of the country's production. National Commission has corroborated this elsewhere. How is the government going to serve the interest of the consumer by banning the export of one per cent production? The price of the products goes up not because of exports. Take potato for instance. It is highly perishable commodity; in the post harvest period prices crash. Had there been adequate cold storage the government would be in a position to release quantities during off season period. That would have checked the prices. Banning export is no solution. Ultimately it is going to harm the production efforts. On the one side the Janata Government says: we are going to invest 40 per cent on agricultural development; on the other hand they are taking steps whereby agricultural production is bound to suffer.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

I have discussed this with a number of experts in this country and outside. Potato and vegetable production, onion production has come in this country because outlets for exports have been provided. By banning this you are doing incalculable harm to the agriculturists in this country.

They are talking in the name of employment. He must realise the employment potential in vegetable production. If you require ten labourers for producing other crops, for vegetables ten times more labourers are required. Therefore, by banning the exports and discouraging the production of these crops, you are directly or indirectly bringing down the employment potential. You have to visit the vegetable growing areas to see how much distress is there. Nasik District, because Mr. Mohan Dharia knows it personally, it produces thirty lakh tonnes of onion in one district alone. Now this year thousands of onion growers will be totally ruined and it will take ten years for them to rehabilitate their economy. Now who are the onion growers? They are those who have no adequate water; they are poor farmers, who cannot grow sugar cane, who cannot grow other crops, they are only marginal farmers who have very inadequate water and who are in the drought prone areas, they are the onion growers. By banning the exports, the prices have crashed this year. Whatever have been the promises given by the hon. Minister actually he has not been able to provide them relief.

He has been good enough to send me a copy of the reply he has sent to the Maharashtra Government about onion exports. I would just like to say: Don't argue like in a court of law. Your letter is like arguing in a court of law. For any all-India agricultural commodity, no State Government can take the responsibility. He has said that the State Gov-

ernment should take the responsibility. No State Government can take the responsibility; the Government of India has to take the responsibility. Simply because in some terminal markets there are higher prices, it is no argument. I had gone into this matter and I will only say that the Government of India must take the responsibility and it should not shirk the responsibility.

If in Farukkabad tomorrow the potato prices—they have already crashed—if they crash and if you say that the UP State Government should take the responsibility, I do not think that the country will accept what you are saying. Already you are suffering, your party is suffering loss in the public opinion. Public is going away from the Janata Party and the main reason is you have failed to understand the problems of agriculture and the agriculturists in the country. There is a distress everywhere and thousands and lakhs of cane growers, potato growers, onion growers are shouting and you are not in a position to provide them relief.

Take the case of export of sugar. I do not understand the logic of limiting the export of sugar. First of all, do you know how much we are going to produce this year? Six million—sixty lakhs and we have a carry over of sixteen lakhs and the total comes to 76 lakhs and the maximum that can be consumed in this country including the defence requirement is only 45 lakhs and there is a surplus of thirty lakhs. You are going to export six lakhs and the rest of it will rot. Now the argument is that we will incur heavy loss by exporting. That argument is totally incorrect, because I know the inside and out of the industry. Take the price of sugar. What is the price of sugar in Maharashtra and Andhra? The controlled price of sugar in Maharashtra and Andhra is Rs. 160 or Rs. 173 and the international prices are slightly higher and there is no reason why the Government should

incur loss if we export all the sugar from Andhra and Maharashtra. But the bureaucracy involves you into the technicalities and you are not in a position to find solution to this problem. You should be in a position to push large quantities of commodities which are not required for domestic consumption

Then there is one more argument. You swear by the name of Gandhiji and all of us swear by the name of Gandhiji. All of us have respect for that name. But the point is, the greatest message or mantra Gandhiji gave to this country and to all of us was Swadeshi. But you have forgotten Swadeshi, while you talk of rural development, while you talk of agriculture and while you talk of Gandhiji, you are having massive imports of a number of agricultural commodities. Now what would have happened? If industrial commodities worth about Rs 300 or 400 crores are imported in this country there would have been a havoc and the whole industrial community would have risen in rebellion against you and I do not think you would have done that. But the farming community is not organised and hence they are not in a position to offer proper resistance and that is why you are importing a large quantity of edible oil and cotton. First of all, you should exploit all the possibilities of raising local resources and then there is a DGTD. I have only one specific request to make to you. I do not want to enter into any controversy. I would like to tell you that the greatest industry in this country is agriculture and it requires protection. There it was a failure and I would say that it was a failure of that Government also of which I was a part, that an institution like DGTD has not been evolved for protecting agriculture. What is necessary is for the protection of agricultural commodities, you must establish an institute like DGTD. Agriculture Secretary or the DGICR or anybody else in whom you have trust, but a man who knows and understands the problems of agriculture in

this country should be the Chairman of DGTD like organisation and the technical persons and persons in-charge of agricultural production should be the Members of the Committee. Without the sanction of that committee, nothing should be imported, and even the quantum which should be allowed to be imported, that should be allowed to be imported only with the sanction of the committee. Otherwise this country's interests are never going to be safe. This country's farmers are going to suffer. And I tell you that if this country's agriculture is not protected against indiscriminate imports, I am afraid, whatever gains in agriculture we have made, we would lose them and the country would suffer and the future generations would suffer.

With these observations, I would like to say that I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, representing the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh, and coming from the constituency which was hit by the recent cyclone, I oppose these Demands for the Government's failure and for Government keeping a silent spectator when the tobacco prices crashed down by 25 per cent. 25 per cent of the tobacco grown was not harvested for want of markets.

Sir, it is a long history of tobacco in this country. Our country ranks as fourth or fifth in the world in tobacco production, nearly 100 to 120 million Kgs. fetching Rs. 150 crores for agriculturists and Rs. 100 crores as foreign exchange and Rs 400 crores as revenue for Government, tobacco and end products put together. Out of these, 70 million Kgs. of tobacco are exported and 45 million Kgs are for domestic consumption. This gives very good employment potential to agriculturists, the agricultural labour and also to the industrial labour.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

There is one more point which you should not forget and that is that this whole tobacco crop has to be harvested and sold by the agriculturists within two months. After two months there is no capacity for agriculturists to hold the crop because the crop deteriorates for want to re-drying and storage facilities. The agriculturists cannot store it any longer, it has to be passed on into the hands of the trader. This crop was neglected from the beginning by the Government. The Government has not spent much money on research and development of this crop and has not taken any steps for exploring new markets for this crop or giving a proper price for the agriculturists.

About marketing, it is completely left into the hands of the private traders, manufacturers and exporters and the Government never bothered to interfere with it for stabilising the prices for the farmers. The STC purchased only a few million K. Gs of tobacco for its commercial operations, but it did not enter into the market for price stabilisation operations.

This year it is a very bad year for the tobacco grower. The tobacco grower was hit by the cyclone. He was forced to replant the tobacco crop and the investment was doubled. After the tobacco was grown, the quality of tobacco deteriorated due to the natural climatic conditions. As against 50 to 55 per cent bright crop, it deteriorated to 25 to 30 per cent giving lower quality yield to the tobacco grower and afterwards, by February 1, when the crop was going to be marketed, after harvesting there was an artificial slump which was created by the trader and there was no buyer in the market at all till the end of February. Only 10 per cent of the crop was marketed by the end of February and the prices had gone down by 25 to 30 per cent, and a scare was created among the tobacco grow-

ers that they will not be able to sell this crop at all and they are ready to give the tobacco crop at throw-away prices.

100 million kilograms of tobacco was sold up till now and 20 million kilograms still remain with agriculturists. Unless the Government purchase it within a month's time, this will again go into the hands of traders at throw away price, and anything the Government doing afterwards will be a help to the trader, not to the agriculturist.

Neither the Government nor the Tobacco Board nor the STC came to the rescue of the tobacco growers when there is a slump in the market and the production is only 20 million more this year. The normal requirement of 100 million Kgs was already purchased by the traders at a reduced rate. There was no governmental agency to come into the market and purchase it; hence they bought only 100 million Kg. or 110 million Kgs. at 75 per cent of the price.

The tobacco grower has already lost 25 per cent 20 million Kgs. of tobacco is lying unsold with the grower. It will pass on to the trader, if the Government does not purchase it. Instead of making the purchases through the traders, Government should think of purchasing it from the grower, either through the Tobacco Board, or STC or any governmental organization, within a month's time in the absence of which the tobacco trade will go into the hands of the traders again. It will be a boon for the traders again, if it is done after a month. This was a loss not only to the agriculturist, but also to the Government. Government is also losing foreign exchange, excise and revenue, due to neglect of this crop. One-fourth was lying in the field; 25 per cent is still with the growers, without a purchaser. As a temporary measure, at least 25 million Kgs. should be purchased by Government directly from the agriculturists. I would suggest a long-term measure also. The

kets was not done by the Government or STC or Tobacco Board or the Tobacco Promotion Council. This should be there.

The Voucher System is a very good system; and it is in the interests of the growers. But the Tobacco Board made a mess of it and made the traders unite and force Government to withdraw some of the clauses of the system. If you want to go to the rescue of the growers, you should also arrange for auction platforms, along with the introduction of the Voucher System, where farmers' level grading should be compulsory. A minimum floor price for the traders at the auction should be there. Unless these measures are taken by Government, introduction of the Voucher System by itself will not help. The floor price should be declared. Grading system should be made compulsory.

As a competition to the private parties, Government should purchase at least 50 million Kgs of tobacco. Leaving it completely to the manufacturers, traders and exports will not help the grower. I do not know what sums the tobacco growers have committed. Unless Government or one of the governmental agencies e.g. the Tobacco Board or the STC comes to the rescue of the grower by adopting a support-price measure as distinct from the commercial activities, and unless something like this is done, the tobacco grower will not be able to raise this crop next year.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir: It is true that the time given for this debate was short; but I must appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members, as also the criticisms that came from them. At the outset, I can assure my colleague, hon. Shri Shinde that I will not take the position, "The King can do

no wrong." Particularly when I look at Mr. Shinde and my other colleagues on the other side. I cannot afford to take that position. (*Interruptions*)

We are dealing with 3 subjects, viz., Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation. I know that it is very difficult to do justice to all these three subjects in a very short span of time. However, these 3 subjects are very much concerned with our economy and with the socio-economic transformation of our country. I am well aware of the significance and importance of these three subjects that are under my Ministry, and I would like to deal with them both in the international and the national perspective. It may not be possible to go into all the details and to reply to all the points that have been raised by hon. Members, but I will do the best within the time allotted.

It has been stated that our exports have badly suffered. May I take this opportunity to explain to the House that when we think of our imports and exports or of our foreign trade, we should not forget and lose sight of the social objectives that we cherish. This whole foreign trade is for what purpose? What are our objectives? To me, the objectives are very clear. I have no doubt in my mind that our export trade shall have to grow and that too with a faster speed. All possible endeavour shall have to be made for achieving new heights so far as our exports are concerned, but while laying all the emphasis on exports, let us not forget that we want exports for the attainment of the self-reliance of our country. We want exports to acquire new science and technology developing in the modern world and we want transfer of appropriate technology to solve the monumental problems facing the country. If the problems of poverty and unemployment are to be solved, then these exports should necessarily help us in strengthening the base, industrial and agricultural, strengthening the economic and technological base of the country, so that we can

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

create such conditions whereby the millions of our people can have a better standard of living, and they get opportunities to work. Right to work may not be guaranteed in the Constitution today, but all our efforts should ultimately result in taking care of our youngsters who are prepared to work, to see that they get work. Exports cannot be for the sake of exports alone. Exports shall have to subserve our domestic demands.

I know that exports during 1977-78 were expected to be of the order of Rs. 5750 crores or perhaps more. As per the present estimates, they will be of the order of Rs. 5400 crores. I may be asked why there is shortfall of about Rs. 350 crores. But then, may I bring to the notice of the House the situation that existed when we took charge of the Government last year? Prices were spiralling

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Even today.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not correct. I challenge it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Yes, it is so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You may say that. If statements are made on the basis of ignorance, it is difficult to contradict them. It is not fair to have this sort of dialogue. You can listen. You may or may not accept what I say. I am not here to say that you should necessarily accept whatever I say.

Last year, when we took charge, it is true that the supply position of wheat and rice was satisfactory, but in the case of edible oils, pulses and several other essential articles, the position was critical, and naturally the Government had to initiate several measures. The Government had decided that export was necessary. But the only limited question then was that we would take care of essential domestic demand first and then

we would have exports. And naturally, it so happened that we had to curtail export of several items. Take, for instance, cement. There were contracts to export cement to the tune of nearly 22 lakh tonnes and more. We have said that we cannot export because the power shortage has affected all our cement factories. In a State like Karnataka, the power shortage was of the order of 50 per cent

17 hrs.

MR SPEAKER 55 per cent

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Today, it is 55 per cent. So, the question before us was whether we should allow export or we should stop export of cement and we had to stop this

Similarly, about the export of de-oiled cakes, my friends said that it should be exported more. But the price of de-oiled cake in the country was ruling at Rs. 2400 per tonne. By whom is it required? It is required by our farmers. It is required for cattle feed, chicken feed or poultry feed. The domestic price had already gone up to Rs. 2400 per tonne. I had no alternative but to regulate these exports. Now, the prices have come down.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल . 1,309 रु 0 है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is because of my efforts, the efforts of the Government that the prices which were ruling at Rs. 2400 per tonne have come down to about Rs. 1300 or Rs. 1200/- In whose interest was this done? It was in the interest of agriculturists because if we do not provide these inputs to agriculturists at reasonable prices, we have no right to ask them to give us their agricultural produce at reasonable prices. Again we had to cut down the export of this item for these reasons.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : मृगफली की खली का खद में प्रयोग होता ही नहीं है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For the information of Mr. Patel, I must say that in Karnataka, in Maharashtra and in many other States of the country, these oil cakes from groundnut are utilised by way of manure (Inter-rup-tions) I am happy that except Mr. Patel, every Member of this House supports me on this.

In 1976-77, while the prices of groundnut oil which is used for edible purposes, soared from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10.50 per kg., 50,000 tonnes of HPS groundnuts were allowed to be exported outside. I had to take a decision that I could not allow this to continue when the prices of edible oil were so high in the country. Naturally, this year, export of this item has not taken place and to that extent, we have a short-fall

In the case of onions and potatoes, I am coming to those factors. Here I support my friend, Mr Shinde We do not export for the sake of export. In the case of onions, the decision to regulate the export was taken by the Government last year and this temporary ban was put last year. While in Maharashtra, the prices were ruling in between Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per quintal at Calcutta, the prices were to the tune of Rs. 180 to Rs. 200/- per quintal, at Madras, it was between Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 and even in Bombay which is so near Nasik—about 120 miles away—the price of onions was above Rs. 100. Naturally, I requested all State Governments to examine why we should not make purchases within the country and make the supplies so that we can give reasonable prices, remunerative prices, to our farmers and make available onions at reasonable prices to our consumers in the country. Is it wrong? I entirely agree that so far as our growers are concerned, they must be given remunerative prices.

This year, I have taken a decision that through NAFED, we shall make

purchases of onions at Rs. 45 per quintal. I am having representations from the farmers that it should be about Rs. 40. But I have taken a decision that it should be at Rs. 45. I have also told the Maharashtra Government—by and large, 80 per cent of onions are produced in Maharashtra and also in Gujarat. I am prepared to go and purchase all the onions in the country at the rate of Rs 45. If they are in need of money, I am prepared to give money to them

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: But the reports from Nasik mandies are that if 2,000 carts come, only 4 carts are purchased at Rs 45.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My hon. friend, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, was very much in the Ministry. He knows that NAFED is an apex body of these various marketing federations at the State level. Whenever purchases are to be made, they are made by NAFED, through the State marketing federations. I have been requesting the Chief Ministers, I discussed the matter in December, 1977, with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Lest he should forget, I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister on 2nd January, 1978 saying that you please have immediately a meeting of all the co-operative societies and marketing federations, so that adequate purchases are made. If these marketing federations are not giving all possible cooperation, I cannot send from NAFED agents to every town and village. That is not possible. I want the cooperation of all.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Have you placed adequate funds at the disposal of the State Government to purchase onions at Rs. 45?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I assure the House that for the purchase of onions or potatoes or whatever things that are decided upon, Central Government shall not complain about lack of funds and that the funds

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

shall not be lacking. This is an assurance that I have given. Unfortunately, my colleagues from the ruling party in Maharashtra have unnecessarily created politics out of this. I do not want to create politics. I am concerned with the interests of the growers. I am not prepared to make any issue of prestige. I think, the prestige of our farmers and growers is much more than your or my prestige. It is most unfortunate that instead of giving cooperation, the politics is being made out of it especially when the Central Government has taken a specific stand that money will not be a difficulty, that we are prepared to give remunerative prices to growers and, even if losses are to be incurred, NAFED will incur the losses and, over and above, if onions are to be exported, we shall allow.

During the last year, since May, 1977, nearly 40,000 tonnes of onions were allowed to be exported. I am telling my hon. friend, Shri Shinde, that through NAFED we have exported onions to the tune of 40,000 tonnes. Again this year, I have taken a decision to export 10,000 tonnes. I can assure the House that after meeting the domestic needs of the country, after protecting the interests of producers, whether it is onions or potatoes....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And consumer also.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When I say, domestic needs, that includes consumer also. When I am taking care of my all these things, certainly I shall take care of my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He is a gentleman; he is a person who consumes and not produces. [१११]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not consume time.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My submission is that so far as these agricultural products are concerned, I would like to assure the House that Government would like to take all possible steps and measures to protect the interests of our growers. Unless and until the growth rate, in agriculture and industry is not kept up, we cannot solve our economic problems and there cannot be further exports. My point here, is limited. My point is that we have taken certain deliberate decisions and as a result our exports have come down by Rs. 500 crores. The EEC countries and other developed countries have taken certain protectionist measures. Naturally, our export of items like textile have suffered. This is also a point. Then there was a recession and because of recession, our export of steel had suffered by about Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Can I make a suggestion? The commodities which the Minister is mentioning are consumed throughout India. The State Governments cannot purchase and supply them throughout the country. Can he agree with it? If he agrees with it, let the State Trading Corporation take up this job.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: To consider his aspect, I have convened a conference here through NAFED of all State Marketing Cooperative Federations on 11th of April. We shall be discussing all these aspects and wherever Government has to intervene, we shall be happy to do so. There is no problem. The point is that on account of all these odds, and these deliberate decisions exports did otherwise get affected, the export would have gone well above Rs. 6000 crores. But there was a case that we should first take care of the rising prices and this House will be happy to note that though immediately after the taking over of the new Government the prices had, no doubt, gone

up, but because of our positive decisions, the prices have again come down. And today, as against the same day last year, the prices are lower and not higher. A point was made by Mr. Shinde very rightly that the wholesale price index might have come down. So far wholesale index is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Consumer index.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as consumer index is concerned, it is not true. Here may I bring to your notice through you that fortunately now this has also started reflecting, so far as our consumers are concerned. If you take into consideration, point-to-point comparison, it will be seen...

MR. SPEAKER: Only five points.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I say point-to-point comparison.

MR. SPEAKER: It has come down only by five points.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My submission is that while in the whole world, the prices are going up, India is one of the countries where they have come down. Should we not feel proud about it? This has been achieved against all these odds and when there is no emergency—it was during the emergency that the prices had gone up by 12 per cent; in 1976-77, the prices went up by 12 per cent. Now when there is full freedom including freedom of strikes and what not, even then it has been possible to contain prices. I think it goes to the credit of the country and to the credit of our democracy. I was just mentioning to you that so far as point-to-point comparison is concerned, in the case of agricultural labourers, Mr. Shinde would be happy to know that in October 1977, it was 310; from 334 it had come to 318 in February 1978; it has come down by—4.8. So, in the case of consumers—I will not go into all these details just now because the time is

short—I can assure the House that because of the measures taken by the Government, it is not only that the wholesale price index has come down, but the consumer price index, point-to-point price index—in the case of agricultural labour, industrial labour, has also started coming down. It is one of the positive signs and that too while taking this care. It will not be proper to say that our exports have suffered; it is not correct. May I now bring to the notice of the House that because of our certain positive steps in the case of tea...

श्री चन्दन सिंह (कैराना) : खांड, गुड़ और चीनी के बारे में भी बता दीजिए ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: No. So far as gur is concerned, any amount of gur can be exported and so far as sugar is concerned, we have taken the decision to export sugar to the tune of 6.5 lakh tons—and that too, despite incurring certain losses. Unfortunately, the inter-national prices are low, but here the prices are high.

My friend Mr. Shinde talked about a formula and so on. He will kindly concede that it is a succession that we have entered into. But we are now trying to remove those imbalances. I am aware of it, but to blame this Government for those sins will not be fair.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: No, we are not blaming you.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This House will be happy to know that because of certain positive steps that we have taken in the case of tea, in the terms of value exports are up by 87 per cent more; coffee is 66 per cent, tobacco 13 per cent, spices 112 per cent, cashew kernels 36 per cent, silk textiles 36 per cent and chemicals 35 per cent. Engineering goods will go up from Rs. 554 crores to nearly Rs. 630 crores. So, there also you will find there is a positive gain.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

Handicrafts have gone up by 37 per cent in spite of protectionist trends

If I may quote one item, export of diamonds and jewellery which was of the order of Rs 150 crores last year will this year be of the order of Rs 400 crores and the House will be happy to know that next year they will cross the 500 crore mark. These are all labour oriented these are all diversified exports. So the whole base has been expanded.

This year what we have done is that, instead of exporting groundnuts, oilcake and cement and making all these things dearer in this country and creating their scarcity in the country, we have created their availability here and we have diversified our export base. I have no doubt that this new policy will further help in building up a better industrial structure and better production here, and a better agricultural structure here and will help in having better exports.

So far as onions and potatoes are concerned may I inform the House that I have discussed this matter with my colleague Mr Barnala. We are trying to have 80 to 100 centres all over the country where we could produce more vegetables and where we could have better production to take care of our domestic demand and to have export of these articles also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I had made the proposition that either for export or import of an agricultural commodity there should be one institution like the DGTD which takes care of the national agricultural production and the national interests of growers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I agree it is a very positive and constructive suggestion which Mr Shinde has made and I shall be happy to have

all possible cooperation from that side. I may say that there are many Members who do cooperate let us not be under the impression that they are there only to oppose.

Now, during the year, this House may be aware that these protectionist trends have developed very fast. I have been to various countries and have had discussions, and this House will be happy to know—as I had already indicated with figures earlier in the House—that the quotas of India have been increased as against the quotas agreed to earlier. Even though the quotas of some other countries have been cut in our case they have been increased. So far as America is concerned in regard to our handlooms, they have decided not to put this article in the quota and so, naturally, there will be free export of handlooms and this will help us further during this year. So, these constraints are being lessened.

In the case of steel it is most unfortunate that there is depression all over the country and all over the world. Even in the case of Japan from 130 million tons of steel they have decided to bring down their production to 95 million tons of steel, but this country

SHRI S R DAMANI Regarding handlooms you say that in USA

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There cannot be a question and answer session now Mr Damani

SHRI S R DAMANI According to the reports, they are restricting our exports

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There cannot be a question-answer session just now. If you tell me about any particular cases I will take necessary action.

I was telling that even though these protectionist tendencies are here, how are we going to meet them?

MR. SPEAKER, You were mentioning about steel.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA In case of steel, because of recession, we could not export as anticipated. At the same time the House would be happy to know that the steel that was produced here—the production of steel in the country has gone up — was utilized within the country. It has gone into the creation and strengthening of our industrial infrastructure. It will help in having better production in days to come. Though the exports have gone down it is a good pointer, I take it as a good sign because the steel has been utilised for creating some industries in some areas all over the country.

There are some other aspects also I have announced the policy and have made a detailed statement the other day and I would not like to repeat it. Alongwith other factors may I bring it to the notice of this House that this Commerce Ministry along with State Trading Corporation and MMTC had acquired a very bad reputation? During this one year this House will be happy to know that the Commerce Ministry is no more a den of corruption. We have cleansed the Ministry and this new policy takes further care of it. By and large corruption in these organization has been removed to a great extent. Then, when I speak of simplification of procedures, it will not only to help and encourage the industries, importers and exporters but at the same time, we have taken care of this aspect of Corruption also. We are also taking this Ministry from the controlling role to the promotional role. I would very much like that the Commerce Ministry functions as a promotional Ministry and it is in that context that we have taken certain steps.

Much has been said by several hon Members about our various agencies like State Trading Corporation and

MMTC. With regard to the MMTC, I would like to correct one figure, which was brought to our notice by Shri Damam yesterday. So far as this figure is concerned, it is 234.9 crores and not 23.49 crores. It is because of the misplaced decimal point. It is printer's devil. It is on page 130 of the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce.

We had asked the Indian Institute of Management to go into the working of the two public sector bodies, i.e. State Trading Corporation and MMTC and their subsidiaries. We received a report. I must say that that it is an interim report, on the basis of which we have initiated action. We would very much like that STC and MMTC should function as catalytic agents in the socio-economic transformation of the country.

Several hon Members have mentioned about the heavy service charges of the STC. For the information of the House I would like to convey that I have gone into this aspect and we are taking several regulatory steps also. But so far as the service charges of the STC are concerned, these are, in case of sugar 0.5 per cent, silver 1 per cent, semi-processed leather 0.25 per cent, coffee 0.25 per cent, footwear 1 to 3 per cent, finished leather 2.5 to 3 per cent, marine products, dried fish, ve stock, meat 1 to 2.5 per cent, tobacco 0.25 to 2 per cent etc. These are the charges that are levied. For imports, in respect of edible oil the charges are 1 per cent, newspaper 1 per cent, cement 1.5 per cent and there are many articles which are charged in between 0.5 to 2.5 per cent or so. Here again we are taking some steps. In the case of textiles, fibres etc. the charges are 5 per cent, but this is to protect our indigenous industry. When I say textiles, it is the man-made fibre and yarn. I would like to speak on that subject. There were criticisms by some of my friends—I think—Mr. Pandey and some others.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

regarding import of polyester filament yarn in between those 11 days. A decision was taken to delink and it is on that basis that licences were issued. But then there are 8 units in the country, besides the Petrofils, a public sector co-operative undertaking which is coming up in the country. So, there was a question at the end of giving protection to these industries also. Unfortunately, the prices in the country were ruling too high. The margin of profit was 300 to 400 per cent. The price was ruling somewhere in between Rs 192 to Rs 220 per kg. for the polyester filament and naturally we had to take some care. Therefore, we felt that this heavy margin should be brought down and the actual users should be in a position to utilise it. Then there was a question of giving protection to our indigenous industry. Therefore it was decided that those who are the actual users should be allowed to import through STC. STC should make the imports for these actual users in the country and those who are exporters should be allowed to import. The prices were fixed ranging between Rs. 165 to 175 on the basis of different deniers ranging from 30 to 150. Here, we have taken care so that the ex-herbitant premium must go. Much fuss has been made that something wrong has been done. Even the name of the Prime Minister has been dragged into it. I must make it clear that there is nothing fishy and it was just to take away those heavy premia which were being earned by certain parties that the government had taken a decision and the House will be happy to know that the prices which were ruling somewhere at Rs 200 per kg. after our decision were brought down to Rs 125-130. I am clarifying these points so that there should be no unnecessary doubt, as the rumours are being spread and the speed of the rumours cannot be imagined.

Therefore, I would stress these aspects. I will not go into all the as-

pects. But I feel that so far as our exports are concerned, let us not forget that what is needed is a diversification of our exports and also a diversification of markets. Take for instance the marine products. It is true that we shall be having export worth Rs 200 crores in the year 1977-78 of this item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to starve the people of this country, the most protein-starved nation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We will take care of production also....

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Bosu, you do not appear to be so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. I think he is a fish-eater. I do not think he is a man-eater.

It is true that we shall be exporting fish to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. But if this 90 per cent are shrimps, then again bulk of our exports of shrimps are only to Japan and USA. It is very wrong. We shall have to diversify all our varieties and we have also to enter into various markets. In this context this House will be happy to know that we are having a dialogue with the African countries, the Arab countries, the East Asian countries, we are having a dialogue as also with the various Communist countries, i.e. the Socialist countries. We are not only having our dialogue but we have entered into various agreements also. One of the important features is that we have started going from rupee currency to free currency. This is one more positive result that has been achieved by this Ministry.

I would not like to dilate more, so far as Commerce is concerned. In case of foreign trade I would like to assure the House that our foreign trade is for the purpose of subserving the social objectives of this country. It will be for the attainment of self-reliance of the country. It shall be for the acquisition of new science and technology in the interests of the

country and we shall see that in this process, more and more employment is generated and economic and social justice is given to the people. That should be the aim of foreign trade and it shall be achieved.

Regarding Civil Supplies, by and large from all sections of the House there was appreciation. Several friends said that at the time of Divali and Holi there were years and years when nothing was available without queues and this was the first year when all these things were available without queues. But it is not enough. What is needed is a permanent system. Here several of my friends including Mr Chatterjee insisted on a massive public distribution system. They have made a reference to my own report. May I say to the House that this scheme is now not only a scheme of the government. Mr. Chatterjee wanted that there should be a commitment of the government, if I may quote his words. I can assure the House that there is a commitment of the government. Even the Planning Commission in their Draft Five Year Plan Vol. I, have said:

"In the case of consumer goods, the public distribution system is already operative. It covers...."

"The public distribution system does not necessarily improve the distribution of income but it helps to prevent deterioration in distribution, in inflationary conditions. Shortages of essential goods as well as monetary inflation can be highly regressive if the public distribution system does not prevent serious cuts in the consumption of the poor."

And, therefore, they have said in this Sixth Five Year Plan this public distribution system must be necessarily made operative and enlarged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope you will have your way.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Then there was a meeting of our National Development Council. This meeting was held on 20th of March, 1978. There was certain consensus, including with Shri Jyoti Bosu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. All have agreed on this paragraph. I am reading that paragraph on which there was consensus.

"While commending the emphasis—the document on the minimum need programme, the Council recognises that the public distribution system covering essential articles of mass consumption needs to be expanded and strengthened without any delay."

So, this is not only the commitment of the Central Government, but this is also the commitment of the whole of the country. This is the commitment of all the States. So, I am happy for this feeling. My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee wanted a commitment from me. I am telling him that it is not only a commitment of mine, but it is the commitment of the Central Government and the commitment of the State Governments also. Now it is not Shri Dharia's scheme but it is the scheme of the whole country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please see that it is not scuttled by anybody.

SHRI MOHAN DARIA: So far as this scheme is concerned, it so happened that on the basis of my own report on the essential commodities and articles, while I was in the Planning Commission, we prepared one scheme. At that time we took into consideration the views of several ministries. It is not only a distribution scheme, but it is a Production-cum-Distribution Scheme—what are the articles required by the common man right from morning till late in the night. How can we take care of production in the country—both industrial and agricultural and agricultural products on priority basis and how can we make arrangements for

[Shri Mohan Dharja]

their procurement, for storage, transport and distribution? And again, while making this distribution we would very much like that all Indian citizens, our brothers and sisters belonging to any part of the country get these essential commodities by and large, at the same price. It is one of the major suggestions in that scheme. This scheme has been sent to all our State Governments. I am happy that nearly 7, 8 or 9 State Governments have sent their reactions. In the mean time there were elections in five States. I have again written to those Chief Ministers. Their comments will also be received here by mid April. No sooner all these things are received, I shall go to the Cabinet and because of this decision taken by the National Development Council, because of this plan which is accepted by the Central Government, I see no difficulty whatsoever that it should be one of the positive contributions of the Civil Supplies Department to the country during this year to come. Of course, I know, it will take four, five years to have this coverage. We would like to have one distribution centre for a population of every 2,000 citizens. There may be certain villages which may be far flung, where the population may be even less. But even then we should have the net spread far and wide and if it is to be a permanent system, all these centres should be necessary well spreadover. In the country, there are 2,40,000 distribution centres. Out of these, nearly 1,80,000 fair price shops are run by private trade and rest of the other shops are run by the co-operative societies.

Then there are several inherent difficulties. We shall have to involve the cooperation of all the citizens. There should be proper vigilance. These fair price shops should play fair. They cannot be unfair. With the cooperation of the people, with their vigilance, they should function properly and if the Vigilance Committees

from those areas say that they are not functioning so, I have already suggested to the State Governments that their licence should be cancelled immediately. So far as the further expansion is concerned we would very much like to strengthen the co-operative system and if the cooperatives are not coming forward we would very much like even to involve the gram panchayats in this distribution system. Sir, with the cooperation of the House and with this mood of the House I have no doubt, within 3 or 4 years, it will be possible for us to have that massive production of essential commodities and articles, and to have better and equitable distribution at reasonable prices. If we could do that it will be possible for us to break this vicious circle of prices being chased by the demand for dearness allowance. No sooner than the D.A. comes into circulation again there is the rise in prices. One more care is also taken. When we want these articles at reasonable prices then naturally the inputs particularly of the farmers also shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. We cannot expect wheat and rice at lower prices and give inputs at higher price. It cannot follow; it cannot happen. So, that care has to be taken by us.

I am making one more announcement today that is regarding the rapeseed refined oil. Last year we started with Rs 8/50 per kilo. Then we came down to Rs. 7/50 per kilo. Now in any part of the country at the consumer end, from the 1st of May 1978 onwards, the price shall be Rs. 7 per kilo. I am bringing it down by Rs 500 per tonne. (An hon. Member: Don't bring it down further) No, it won't, because I have to take care of the producers also; I have to take care of the farmers also.

Similarly much was said about tobacco. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members so far as distress sales of tobacco are concerned. The Central Government and the Tobacco Board have been criticised also. Be-

fore I go to the decision that we have taken may I bring to the notice of this House that when the whole of Andhra Pradesh was affected by cyclone, nearly 65,000 hectares of land which were under tobacco plantation were completely destroyed? The Tobacco Board met in Delhi. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu happens to be a Member of the Tobacco Board. We met here in Delhi; and we took a decision and we made available nearly Rs. 45 crores for the farmers, we gave all possible help for them for replantation. All these farmers, are happy and because of that help all these crops are now standing again. There is a massive production of tobacco today and naturally .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not massive really

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is why the prices have gone down; the prices have crashed. And here one of the reasons is the limited export outlet. Because now we are repaying Russia wheat through wheat. Because this is rupee trade our exports, so far as other articles are concerned, will be less by about Rs. 50 crores. That is the country with the biggest demand of tobacco from our side and their demand has come down and it has affected us on that count also. But then there is a demand that Government should make immediate purchase, right from the producers through **STC** and accordingly decision was taken to purchase 5,000 metric tonnes of tobacco earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was a commercial operation.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Now there is a demand from the hon. Members that at least 10,000 metric tonnes of tobacco should be purchased by **STC** directly from growers. It is the demand, Sir, Government has taken a decision, whatever may be the loss we shall have to incur, we shall purchase 10,000 metric tonnes from actual growers of tobacco and from growers' Cooperatives. We have taken the de-

cision. Now there will be proper co-ordination.

There will be a proper coordination between the Tobacco Board and the **S.T.C.** Tobacco Board is not that way a trading organisation. My friend, Mr. Bosu will appreciate that this job has to be done by the **S.T.C.** We shall take all possible cooperation from the Tobacco Board and also from the Members of the Tobacco Board so far as its operation is concerned.

Sir, some criticism was made that the **STC** had joined hands somewhere or the officers of the **STC** had joined hands somewhere with these big people, producers or whatever that is. I would like to assure the House that if there is any officer dealing in such a manner, please bring it to my notice. You can take it from me that he cannot continue in this post. It cannot happen.

We have already taken that care. By and large I must say that the operations of the **STC** have certainly brought credit to our country. This one million tonnes of cement that was imported by the **STC** came to be known to the country or most of them came to know of it after the imports actually started arriving in the country. That much care we have taken, as you know, in those operations. And I can assure you that if there is any kind of shortage or scarcity of cement created artificially by certain vested interests, to take care of it, we have already taken a decision that cement supply should also be adequately made to the people till the production goes up. We have taken the decision. In case of edible oils, the House will be happy to know that last year we had to go to the market after the scarcity was felt here. This year, this House will be happy to know that the oil year starts from 1st November and, before 1st November last, we sat together and planned for the whole of the year; whatever are the requirements of the country for the year

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

1978-79. The House will also be very happy to know that according to the requirements of the country, the oil to be purchased by and large has been contracted and it will be coming to the country regularly. There will not be any deficit, there will not be any scarcity whatsoever. It will be done in a planned manner. So, it is how we have been operating in so far as Civil Supplies and Commerce Ministry are concerned.

My hon. friend, Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde was a bit sore that this Government is not taking care of the agriculturists. He has every right to say so. May I bring to his notice that while the support price of cotton earlier was Rs. 320 we carried that price to Rs. 255. Cotton Corporation of India was previously making purchases of cotton only at the support price. While I was in charge of the Cotton Corporation of India, we took a decision that the Cotton Corporation of India will make purchases not at the support price but at the market price. This was a major change.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In Haryana, the Cotton Corporation started this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This was a major change from the earlier policy. Then, Sir, in the case of grams, while the support price was fixed at Rs. 95 by the earlier Government we took it to Rs. 125. In the case of groundnuts also, the support price was taken up to Rs. 160; in the case of mustard seeds, there was no support price so far. It is the first year that we fixed the support price at Rs. 225 so that they grow mustard more and more. Now we are planning that for all the agricultural products, which are of mass consumption or which are of essential character, there should be support price.

The Agriculture Ministry will be moving the Cabinet. It shall not be

fair on my part to say on their behalf. The Government is very much vigilant. All this is being done by us—for what? It is done to protect these farmers. It is done to protect the interests of the producers. To say that this Government has not taken care of the producers, would perhaps be most unfair. I do not want to go into political aspect of it as to what are the reasons, this, that or the other. I also personally know very well. I do not want to go into this because this is not a political question nor is this the proper forum.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway you come to the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are thinking on a high plane. There are areas where, in the interest of the country and in the interest of our community all sections of the House shall have to cooperate with each other so that the interests of our producers are properly safeguarded and interests of our people are properly safeguarded. From our end, I can assure the House that whatever be the positive and constructive suggestions they will not only be welcomed but it will also be our endeavour to see that they are properly considered and implemented.

Regarding the Department of Co-operation, I would not like to take more time of the House. But, I can only say that during this year we have again made a lot of efforts to see that the Cooperation Ministry is revitalised. We have formulated a national policy for the whole cooperative movement. That Resolution has been adopted and it has been accepted by all the States and they are coming forward with all possible cooperation. On the basis of that Resolution we have circulated an action programme—42 points action programme—on each count, how we can revitalise the cooperative movement in the country. How this movement could be rescued from that rotten politics. We do not want this cooperative

movement to go under the clutches either of the bureaucrats or that of the over-zealous political personalities. De-officialisation and re-politicalisation of cooperative movement is a must and it is in this context that we have taken several steps.

In this context, I would appeal to the House that we all political parties shall have to make efforts wherever we are in power to take care that our levers of power are not utilised to interfere with this movement. The moment we interfere, that very moment the cooperative movement will go for ever. It cannot sustain. If we want healthy cooperative movement in the country, all politicians in the country, all those who are enjoying power—may be from this party or other parties—will have to take care that the power is not utilised in disturbing this movement. On the contrary we should make every endeavour so that this cooperative movement is kept outside the area of politics and it functions in the interest of the country and in the interest of our democracy. Through this cooperative movement we not only achieve decentralisation of economy but also decentralisation of political power to a great extent and if we want this whole democratic set-up to be strengthened then this decentralisation of economy and decentralisation of power will go a long way in standing as a guarantee for the permanent democratic functioning in the country. Therefore, when we speak of the cooperative movement, this is the approach of the government and I would like to have the cooperation of the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to provide institutional guarantee.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is the institutional guarantee which is very much necessary. Unfortunately, instead of this institutional guarantee there is much of individual interference. That is the whole tragedy of this whole cooperative movement.

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : इसमें राजनीतिज्ञों की दखलन्दाजी इतनी नहीं, जितनी आपके कानूनों ने इसको सर्विसेज के अन्तर्गत कर रखा है कि एक इन्स्पेक्टर सारे चेयरमन को चलाता है, इलैक्शन कराता है, उसके द्वारा सारी बात होती है। उसी का विश्वास आपको है, जनता का विश्वास नहीं है।

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह नहीं है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो आपको 42 प्वाइन्ट एक्शन प्रोग्राम बताया, उसमें हमने यह लिखा है कि जो को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट चलती है, वह जनता के आधार पर और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के मेम्बरो के आधार पर चलनी चाहिये। जो गवर्नमेंट या शासन के आधार पर चलती है, उनको को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट नहीं कह सकते हैं।

मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि न ब्यूरोक्रेसी का उस पर कोई असर हो, न पोलिटिकल पार्टियों का असर हो, बल्कि जनता का ही असर पड़े। एक नई रीति से हम को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को भारत में तैयार करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Sir, I am grateful to the House for the way in which the Members have expressed confidence, the way in which they have cooperated. It is something unusual I know that. But I must say that this gives us more strength and more capacity to work. This gives us perhaps a new orientation in our whole way of working. I am sure the House will give their cooperation for ever. I have no doubt that these Demands which I put forward will be unanimously voted. Thank you, very much.

श्री चन्दन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने गन्ना, चीनी, गुड़ और खाण्ड-सारी पर कोई अपना विचार जाहिर नहीं किया। वह कहते हैं कि हमारा विचार चल रहा है आलू खरीदने का। आलू

[श्री चन्दन सिंह]

इस वकन खुद जाता है, किसान के यहाँ नहीं रहेगा और जब तक आपका विचार रहेगा, किसान तबाह हो जायेगा ।

डीजल और काश्तकार को जो उत्पादन के लिये चीजें चाहिये, वह सब महंगी हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । तम्बीर आपकी बहुत बढ़िया है, आग्वासन खब दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप वर कुछ नहीं रहे है ।

गुड को पाकिस्तान भेजने के लिये आप कहत है, परमिट देगे, लेकिन अर्बन्दी यह कहती है कि परमिट ले लो, या कुछ करो, हम उतनी देर जाने नहीं देगे जब तक तृशरी मन्कार एग््रीमेंट नहीं करेगी ।

श्री मोहल धारिया : जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है अगर हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्स को कोई दिक्कत हो, तो सेट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट उनको पूर्ण दिल से सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है । यह हमारी हमेशा कोशिश रहेगी । मेरे दोस्त ने जोरे का जिक्र किया है । अगर उसका यहा ज्यादा उत्पादन है और उसमें अच्छे दाम नहीं मिलते हैं, तो हम कभी उसका एक्सपोर्ट करने का विरोध नहीं करेगे । हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि एक्सपोर्ट को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये । लेकिन अपने मुल्क की आवश्यकता का भी ध्यान रखना जरूरी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने हल्दी के बारे में कहा है । गये साल उसके दाम 1500 रुपये तक हो गये थे । हमने इस बारे में कोशिश की, तो वे 500, 600 रुपये पर आए हैं ।

मुल्क की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कभी-कभी इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है । मैं यकीन दिलाता चाहता हू कि हम अपने प्रोड्यूसर्स को पूरी तरह से सहयोग देने और यह हमारी कोशिश रहेगी, माननीय सदस्य इस बात का विश्वास रखे ।

श्री भनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : गड का मही भाव मिर्फ पाकिस्तान दे सकता था— सिर्फ पाकिस्तान ही गुड का खरीवदार था । लेकिन पाकिस्तान को गुड नहीं भेजने दिया गया । अगर वह वहां जाता, तो किसानों को उसकी कीमत मिल सकती थी । मंत्री महोदय ने तेल के बीजों के बारे में कहा है । अगर देश में गेहू की पूरी कीमत नहीं दी जा सकती है, तो क्या रबी की फसल को देखने हुए सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जिन देशों में अन्न की कमी है, वहां गेहू भेज कर किसानों को पूरी कीमत दिलाई जाये ?

श्री मोहल धारिया : मैं नहीं जानता था कि यह सवाल-जवाब का सेशन शुरू हो जायेगा । मैं इतना ही कह सकता हू कि अगर कोई पाकिस्तान को गुड भेजना चाहता है, तो उसके लिए नुर्गल एक्सपोर्ट परमिट दिया जायेगा । देयर इज नो कन्डीशन— इसमें कोई कन्डीशन नहीं है । (ब्यबधाव)

श्री चन्दन सिंह : पाकिस्तान की एम्बेसी कहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान का और हमारा एग््रीमेंट होना चाहिए । उनके साथ एग््रीमेंट कीजिए । (अभ्युत्थान)

MR. SPEAKER: How many persons he can hear at the same time. No, you have already put the question. You cannot go on putting questions. It is not the Question Hour.

श्री मोहन धारिया शहर मानवीय सदस्य ने मुझे लिखा होता कि पाकिस्तान को कुछ भेजना है, तो मैंने तुरन्त मदद की होती। वह मुझे लिखे। मैं तुरन्त मदद ककना।
(व्यवधान)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी मंत्री महोदय ने गेहू के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री मोहन धारिया सदन को मालूम होगा कि हमने रशिया का जो गेहूँ लिया था वह हम गेहूँ के रूप में ही दे रहे हैं। नाबं बियतनाम की टीम यहाँ आई थी। हम ने उनको 3 लाख टन गेहूँ देने का वादा किया है। अफगानिस्तान के प्रिजिडेंट यहाँ आए थे। उनके साथ भी ऐसा ही वादा हुआ है। जहाँ-जहाँ भेजना सम्भव है, वहाँ भेजने की हमारी कोशिश रहेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more questions. This is not a question and answer session. All the questions should be put at the time of making the speech and the Minister has to reply to the extent possible.

SHRI H L PATWARY: No question, only clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Do not record anything.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी: **

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: May I answer this question?

MR. SPEAKER: If you answer this, there will be a number of questions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is the last question.

मैं ने पहले ही बताया था कि सब लोगों का जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि टाइम का भी सबाल है। फिर भी जहाँ एडल्टरेशन होता है उस के लिए एडल्टरेशन के खिलाफ हमारा कानून है। उस की कोई शिकायत हो तो उस के अन्तर्गत उस के उपर कार्यवाही हो सकती है।

SOME HON MEMBERS: rose

MR. SPEAKER: You write to him and he will reply. I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of this cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the demands for grants to vote.

The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 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, Civil Supplies and Cooperation."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION					
11	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation	29,81,000	—	1,49,04,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	49,18,92,000	67,60,90,000	245,94,63,000	338,04,32,000
13	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	6,25,38,000	3,67,57,000	31,26,92,000	18,37,83,000

17.59 hrs

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MOTION RE: ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS—Contd. :

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the 4th April, namely:—

"That this House expresses its concern at the atrocities being committed on Harijans in Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and other parts of the country."

along with amendments moved thereon.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदया, हम लोगों ने अमेडमेंट दिया है। अमेडमेंट देने वाले को बोलने के लिए आपको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। उस रोख हम लोग नहीं बोल सके हैं। इसलिए आज हम लोगों को जिनके अमेडमेंट हैं पहले वक्त दीजिए।

18.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा है कि जिन्होंने अमेडमेंट्स दिये थे उन सभी को ध्यान में रख कर 15 लोगों को लिस्ट स्वीकर साहब तैयार करके छोड़ गये हैं और स्वीकर साहब ने आदेश दिया है कि पांच मिनट एक-एक को बोलने के लिए दिए जायें। (ब्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : पांच मिनट में कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। (ब्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप ज्यादा टाइम लेंगे तो 15 लोग नहीं बोल पायेंगे। कुल दो घंटे का टाइम है, आधा घंटा मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब देने के लिए रखा जायेगा। साढ़े सात बजे मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाया जायेगा और उस वक्त तक जितने बोल सकेंगे बोलेंगे। पांच मिनट का समय एक सदस्य के लिए रखा गया है। एक आधा मिनट कोई ज्यादा ले ले लेकिन आधा घंटा नहीं बोल सकेंगे। मेरी आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना है ... (ब्यवधान) आप सब बैठ जायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।