

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

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

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed"

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I only want to make a mention of one or two things. I am taking this opportunity of drawing the kind attention of the House and also of the hon. Prime Minister that the Second Hubli project is hanging fire for several years. Mrs. Indira Gandhi went and made promises several times but the work has come to a standstill. The second thing is about the lack of communication in a very sensitive area, that is, Sunderbans which faces the Bay of Bengal. After the Diego Garcia issue has come on the surface, the importance of Sunderbans has gone up tremendously. Therefore, through the medium of this House, I draw the attention of the Government for taking remedial measures.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): I only want to make one submission. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the National Highway No. 47—Alleppey Bypass. I want to bring it to his notice that it has been still pending since 1972.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE** (Mukandaram): The most important National Highway is No. 17. Some three years back, it was decided that this National Highway would be realigned from Kuttipuram to Cochin, so that it may form part of the West Coast. When this concept of National Highway was considered, it was suggested that No. 17 Highway would be diverted from Kuttipuram to join the National Highway No. 47 near Cochin. This project costing nearly Rs. 9 crores was sanctioned and it was thought that it would enable the entire West Coast of Kerala to be developed. It is still in a sort of cold storage and nothing has happened. There are two most important bridges which are called Kuttipuram and Chertua. As far as these two bridges are concerned, the laying of foundation-stone ceremony is just kept pending.

So, I am requesting the hon. Prime Minister who is holding charge of the important portfolio is now to see that the National Highway No. 17 is expedited.

**श्री राजबीबन सिंह (बलिया) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में हर वर्ष राष्ट्रीय राजपथ न० 31 की स्थिति ऐसी हो जाती है कि बाढ़ के दिनों में गंगा नदी का पानी उठे, प्लावित कर देता है, जिस के कारण बरीनी से लेकर घासनखोल तक का रास्ता बिल्कुल बन्द हो जाता है। इस लिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि या तो उस राजपथ की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये, झरका कोई वैकल्पिक मार्ग बना दिया जाये, जिस से बाढ़ के दिनों में वह रास्ता बन्द न हो।

**श्री गंगा सिंह (गढी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बार्डर रोड्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** The border roads are being made. So, you need not be anxious about it. I do not want to be charged with a breach of promise by my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu as he charged my predecessor, Sir, I won't make any promise of doing a particular thing, but I would say that I will certainly give full consideration to what all the different hon. Members have said and do whatever I can. That is all I can say.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### CARDAMOM (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARLA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Cardamom Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

It is a small Bill incorporating two provisions. One is regarding cess that is levied on the export of cardamom.

Today, it is levied *ad valorem* at 2 per cent. The Bill seeks that the Government should be empowered to levy this cess upto 5 per cent. And the second is a procedural amendment as suggested by one of the Parliamentary Committees.

Sir, this House may be aware that the Cardamom Board has been operating on the country under this Act, and with a view to take care of the crop and the whole cardamom plantation, it has become necessary to take care of the whole development of this plantation. Proper action against the diseases, soil testing, research and certain other actions that are needed for the development are very much necessary.

In order to take care of the whole plantation and the industry, it is necessary that the Board should have adequate funds. Unfortunately, the exports have suffered some setback last year as also the production. The production was of the order of 3000 tonnes; it has come down to 2100 during the year 1976-77. Primarily, the disease Katte, as it is called, was responsible for this. If we want to take adequate measures, naturally the Board has to be activated with provision of enough funds. As the exports have come down, there are not adequate funds with the Board and their activities have come down. It is in this context that this Bill seeks permission of the House to get it amended so that Government is entitled to have this levy upto five per cent. Of course, I would like to assure the House that, even though we are seeking this power, we do not want to levy immediately upto five per cent. The present intention is to go only upto three per cent. But it should not be necessary to come before the House every time. Therefore, we are seeking this permission. I can assure the House that all possible care will be taken so that the cess so collected is used in the interest of the growers and that this plantation of vital importance, one of our export commodities, is properly taken care of. I shall be happy to have the consent of the House to this measure. It is in this background that I have moved this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Cardamom Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Annasaheb Shinde.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to support this measure brought by the hon. Minister of Commerce. I think, the time has come now for Government to take a fresh view in regard to the cess on certain commodities because my humble opinion is that a very *ad hoc* approach is being made in regard to levying of cess on certain commodities. I think, a common approach has to be made in regard to the very large number of commodities which have also an export angle.

As far as cardamom is concerned, we were the leading exporters in the world, but unfortunately we are losing grounds to small but very powerful competitors. Guatemala is one of the countries in the world to which we are losing grounds in the international market; Sri Lanka is another country to which we are losing grounds. This Cardamom Act was enacted in 1965. Twelve years have passed and still we have not made any progress. The Coffee Board has made some impact, the Tea Board has made some impact...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Tea Board has made some impact. Who told you? You have no idea.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have no objection to the work of all the Boards being reviewed. But presently I am confining my remarks to cardamom.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATI *in the Chair*]

The potential for exports, as far as cardamom is concerned, is very great. Particularly when 60 to 65 per cent of the total production is exported, it is not likely to have a dent on the local market. Therefore, a co-ordinated production-cum-export oriented approach has to be adopted in regard to this commodity.

Unfortunately our per hectare productivity is very low. There have been some surveys, and the surveys have indicated that—possibly there are certain plantations where the per hectare yield is more than 300 kgs.—but on average our per hectare yield in the country is only 40 to 45 kgs which are very low. In fact, it is possible, even with the available technology, to raise the productivity upto 125 kgs per hectare. That means, we can increase our production almost three times. We will not only be in a position to meet our domestic requirements but we shall be in a position to compete in the international market. Therefore,

[Shri Anas heb P. Shinde]

one has to go very deep into the reasons why our productivity is low. To my mind, still we are lacking in extension effort. While speaking on the Demands for Grants of Agriculture Ministry, I made an observation that, wherever research has made some impact, there we have succeeded in raising the yield. To my mind, in our country it is possible, even with the available technology and knowledge and agronomic practice, to raise the per hectare yield. But unfortunately as far as cardamom is concerned, like many other commodities, a very large number of holdings are small; 60 per cent of the cardamom holder, are small holders. I know, there are certain large plantations also. But 60 per cent of them are small holders; they have no adequate credits they do not get inputs as and when required. The extension services are so weak. To my mind, the Cardamom Board is such a weak body. It is not in a position to provide necessary extension support. In this country not only in the case of Cardamom, but in respect of a number of other agricultural commodities, a time has come to invest not only on irrigation and fertilizers alone, but also to invest for the development of human talent. We must be prepared to invest on the training of farmers. Unless the farmers are trained and they are persuaded to adopt a new technology, per hectare production will not go up.

In this connection, I would like to make a submission. The research support in the case of Cardamom is not adequate. I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister that if cess is found to be inadequate, he should be prepared to give budgetary support for the development of Cardamom. It is a small crop grown on an area of 77,000 hectares of land, but it has a reach potential to earn foreign exchange for our country. We have agricultural scientists; ask them to review the entire position; do not entrust this to the Cardamom Board. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is a powerful and able body; you can involve them more and more and with their support, it should be possible to find some solution to the basic problems of promoting development of Cardamom.

Ninety per cent of cardamom plantations are disease-affected—Katte disease. Nothing is being done in this respect. Some efforts have been made, but with no impact. There is a need to replace the plantations on a very large scale. For this purpose, large-scale nursery plantations, disease-free, will have to be prepared and

made available to the farmers. The State Governments can be involved as also the the Cardamom Board and the farmers should be persuaded to replant these plantations, because this plant has only a life of 15 years and it starts giving fruit from third year onwards. My impression is that many of the plantations are old and the older the plantation, more the disease is there. We must see that the disease is rooted out completely.

From the point of view of development of cardamom, the existing credit facilities, to which already a reference has been made, are not sufficient. If the Cardamom Board is unable to advance direct credit to the farmers, let the Commercial Banks give funds to them, or let the Commercial Banks be persuaded to accept the recommendations of the Cardamom Board to give liberal credit to the cardamom plantation growers, so that credit is not a difficulty as far as the availability of inputs is concerned.

As far as exports are concerned, we have a great possibility in the Middle-East. The cardamom was used for preparation of coffee also. In the past, fifty per cent was used for coffee preparation, but recently they have gone down to ten per cent. That means, that cardamom is losing ground there. With a massive publicity programme, it should be possible to have better market there. In the Scandinavian countries, denser varieties are more popular. We should cash on that and see that we do not lose the market there. Also in countries like France, cardamom oil is very much in demand. We shall have to see, whether instead of exporting the raw cardamom, with added value and with our labour input, we should export oil, and whether it is possible for us to produce cardamom oil according to specifications and requirements of international market. That should also be gone into. For this, the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore needs to be involved very much. The institutional infrastructure is there, but you have to ensure that you make full use of both the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as far as production side is concerned and you make full use of the Mysore Institute, as far as processing side is concerned.

With these few observations, I would only suggest to the hon. Minister that he should be prepared to review basically, what are the factors which are withholding the progress of the productivity of cardamom and once we identify the areas, it should be possible to raise productivity and maintain and increase our exports to the international markets. There is a great potential and the National Agricultural Commission has given a forecast that it should be possible to raise our exports

almost to 3·4 million kilograms per year. If the Government looks into it carefully, I think, it should be possible and we extend our whole-hearted support for this. Only we wish that the general support of the House should be used purposefully for the promotion of the production of this commodity and for export of this commodity to the international markets.

**SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA** (Chikamagalur): At the outset, I would like to say that the Bill brought forward by the Minister is inconsistent with the statement he made and the objects he has set forth in the Bill.

The Minister made a statement that the export market has gone down, the production has gone down and the commodity is fetching a low price. I thought that the Minister would come out with an amendment abolishing the cess, but on the other hand, he has increased it.

With my past experience as a Member of the Board for some time, I should say that though the Bill looks simple, it has far-reaching effects on the entire cardamom plantation community at large.

The purpose for which the Board was created in 1965 was this. Section 9 of the Act lays down the functions of the Board. Clause 9, sub-clause (1) sub-section (b) says:

“ensuring remunerative returns to growers of cardamom.”

and (d) of the same sub-clause says:

“regulating the sale and export of cardamom and stabilisation of the prices of cardamom.”

I am sorry to say that the resolution of the Board in which its wisdom thought it fit that the entire cardamom which is grown in the country should be brought within the purview of the pool marketing system as it is done in the case of coffee, is kept in cold storage. The reasons for this resolution are quite obvious. To-day the cardamom-growers are at the mercy of the exporters. They are at the mercy of the fluctuating market in the foreign countries and again they are at the mercy of the decisions taken by the Central Government.

I should draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that sometime back a duty of Rs. 50 per kg. was levied on the export duty and finally when the resolution came up before this House, it was reduced to Rs. 10. But the effect it had on the cardamom market was that cardamom which was selling at Rs. 180—

200 crumbled down to Rs. 50—60 for the simple reason that the duty of Rs. 50 was levied.

Then, there is a proviso in the Act itself that the Chairman and the Members of the Board are to be consulted before taking any such decision. I do not know whether the Government has taken any opinion of the Board. Anyway it gave an indication to the exporters and they withheld the entire exportable commodity and taking this cue the other Cardamom-producing countries like Guatemala, Tanzania and Sri Lanka pushed through their commodity and captured the entire international cardamom market and we lost it. The result was that the price which was once ruling at Rs. 150—200 came down to Rs. 50—60.

Then, with regard to the internal market, you go to Kashmir, it is selling at Rs. 120—150. Then come down to Delhi and here it sells at Rs. 100—80 and if you go down to Bangalore it is still worse. So, unless marketing is disciplined, the planter is not assured of his return.

I may draw your kind attention to the fact that the National Commission on Agriculture, dealing with cardamom, has said:

“While the long-term demand for cardamom, both for internal consumption and export, is likely to expand considerably, no serious attempts have yet been made for the development of this crop.”

They have suggested ways and means at page 142—

“The Sub-Committee recommended that:

- (a) minimum prices should be notified for three groups each of Alleppey Green and Coorg Green Cardamom.
  - (b) no minimum price need be announced by Government for categories of cardamom like Mixed Green, Bleachable Whites, Bleached Cardamom and cardamom seed.
- \* \* \*
- (d) No cardamom grown in India should be marketed except through auctions conducted by auctioneers licensed by the Cardamom Board.”

This is a very important factor which has been done in the Coffee Act. Pool marketing system should be adopted. As a Member of the Board I had the

[Shri D. B. Dhundee Gowda] privilege of moving a Resolution and I got it passed that the Cardamom should be brought within Pool marketing system. It has been in cold storage for the last three or four years. I would request the Minister to consider this and save the small growers who grow 10 to 15 kg. from the clutches of those who grow 35,000 to 50,000 kg.

You are bringing cardamom economy into doldrum because now marketing is done without paying richer dividend or benefit to the society. The planter is suffering.

Right from 1965 coming down to 1970-71 you were able to earn Rs. 11.24 crores in foreign exchange. It has dwindled down. We were able to export 3,000 tonnes cardamom per year.

In 1965-66 production per hectare was 27 kg. In 1960-61 production per hectare was 60 kg. From 60 kg. it came down to 27 kg. In 1971-72 there was a little improvement. It went up to 45 kg.

We may attach so many reasons for this. One of the main reasons is the 'Katte' disease which spreads like a wild fire and eats away the whole plantation. Second is the indiscipline market. Unless we discipline the market the grower, the planter is not given an incentive to grow, the production of commodity will come down.

I would submit in all humility that by selling the shade trees of the entire plantation—as they are fetching very high prices, the plantation is lost and the entire cardamom is coming down particularly in Karnataka. Instead of thinking in terms of levying cess, you should think in terms of the entire cardamom community, if really the cardamom community is to be the thinking, I would submit that specially the marketing facilities should be disciplined and brought under pool system. Further I would request that 5% advancement cess in the prevailing circumstances will hit plantation. I would make this appeal to the hon. Minister. This Act will not achieve the real purpose for which this has been brought about. Your purpose will not be served by this Act. Finally I would state that this Board has got to be strengthened as it is done in the case of the Coffee Board. With these remarks I conclude my speech and I hope that the hon. Minister will consider all these points.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Cardamom business is a speculators' and middlemen's paradise. There are extreme invoice manipulations. The Ministry's report says that the price factor has been a great fluctuating factor. That indicates that these speculators and these middlemen are having their full freedom in the sphere of cardamom sales

in international markets. I don't know why this Board which started on this about four years ago has not gone to produce the lowest product, as Mr. Shinde has rightly pointed out. He said about the big market which is there in meat processing countries where cardamom products and derivatives out of cardamom are used extensively. I don't understand why the STC is not taking over this whole business. Coffee Board Act clearly states that once coffee is plucked it is government property. Why should there be different set of rules in the case of cardamom? Why don't you bring in legislation to make it Government property from the time it is plucked till the time it reaches the poor consumers? This is very important.

So far as research is concerned there is no research worth the name or something which will impress anybody. What we are interested is what the research has produced or yielded and there is not much to talk about although they have waxed eloquent in their report. There is no technical break-through. There is no 'steady crop pattern'. There is no proper standardisation of the product. The report says how the quantity of cardamom has been fluctuating. The report says that this has been due to excessive rain during the south-western monsoon which occurred during the year. That shows how we are still very much dependent upon nature. If nature is merciful you may have a good harvest, otherwise not. If nature is not merciful, you completely surrender. That is not at all good. That does not show any break-through in technology.

Then, in the cardamom-growing States, the workers' wage pattern, terms of employment, living conditions, housing conditions, medical facilities etc. are all in a very pathetic state. We talk about money, investment and all that. This cardamom is being sold in a manner whereby the speculators reap very rich harvests. Nothing is happening to the workers. This is an extremely labour-intensive industry. You can have jungles and jungles full of cardamom but if you don't have this human touch to look after it, you will not make money out of it.

But, those who make money for you and for the nation and for the individual are ignored. Mr. Chairman, if you visit these areas, you will be surprised to see the conditions in which the cardamom plantation workers are living.

Then, Sir, the Cardamom Board has paid very scant regard with regard to this.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister who is trying to find funds—more money—for the Cardamom Board's producing this impressive brochure, what has this Cardamom Board specifically done for these workers during the last seven years or so. If you ask me, I would say that they have done precious little.

That is why the whole Act needs to be re-examined and it has to be made purposeful. I say that the activities of these Boards—Tea and Coffee Plantation Boards, Rubber and Cardamom Boards—as also their achievements need to be reviewed by an impartial body so that you can formulate your future policies. I only want to mention to the Hon. Minister that there are places in this country where the rainfall and summer months, weather conditions, soil conditions etc. are equally suitable for production of cardamom. You have not made any efforts to extend the areas. Why is it so? There is a big market. I do not understand why when the Middle-eastern country—major Persian gulf and other Arab countries—are earning so much from out of their oil and oil products, the share from cardamom is not so much? You go to any part of the country where cardamom is grown. Somehow we have not been able to get more. May be, that is because the bureaucratic machinery have no idea as to how to operate in commercial field. Therefore, my question to the hon. Commerce Minister, Shri Dharis is this: should he not look into this so as to see that he protects the interests of the people? We should have examined all those Boards that come under the Commerce Ministry and, at the same time, made it obligatory on the part of these Boards to look into the anxiety of these workers, such as, their wages, terms and conditions of service, medical facilities, housing etc. Old age security should also be made obligatory for the Boards to see that the employers are not able to exploit the workers. At the same time, he should also see—what I am saying is true in other areas also where the soil condition is good enough for the plantation—that experiments should be conducted so that the cardamom areas can be extended from Orissa down to north-eastern region, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland and Arunachal. I consider that all these areas are worth trying. You will therefore please give us a categorical assurance that you are going to try this year for extending these areas elsewhere so as to bring them under cardamom cultivation.

श्री हुकम देव भारद्वाज यादव (मधुबनी)  
सभापति महोदय, मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ पर इलायची की खेती नहीं होती है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि जिन इलाकों

में इलायची की खेती नहीं होती है लेकिन वहाँ इलायची की खपत ज्यादा है, जैसे दरभंगा, मधुबनी वगैरह का इलाका है बिहार में उस इलाके में इसकी खपत ज्यादा होती है इस माने में कि इलायची केवल एक मसाला ही नहीं है बल्कि इसका आयुर्वेद में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है उसकी तरह भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए आयुर्वेद की जितनी दवाएँ बनती हैं ताकत वाली वे सभी दवाइयाँ बिना इलायची के नहीं बन सकती हैं। सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण बन रहा है कि आयुर्वेद का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार हो, इसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाए। इलायची आयुर्वेद की दवाओं के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण पदार्थ है। इस वास्ते उसकी खेती का भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास होना चाहिए। यह विकास होना तो सस्ती दर पर इलायची मिलेगी और आयुर्वेद की दवाइयाँ भी सस्ती होंगी। जैसे सीतोफलाद जो आयुर्वेद की दवाई है इस में इलायची का प्रयोग होता है और यह सर्दी जुकाम में लोगों को दी जाती है। यह उनको सस्ती मिल सकती है। इस वास्ते इस और आयुर्वेद का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कर बढ़ाने के बारे में जो सरकार का एक स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। सरकार की नीयत पर हमें शंका नहीं है। लेकिन व्यवहार ऐसा रहा है कि अब तक जितने भी कर बढ़ाए जाते रहे हैं सरकार कहती तो यह रही है कि इनको विकास कार्य के लिए बढ़ाया जा रहा है लेकिन वह पैसा विकास कार्यों पर न लग करके सारा पैसा भोग पर खर्च कर दिया जाता था। क्यों ज्यों कर बढ़ता था त्यों त्यों भ्रक्षरों की फगन फुटानी भी बढ़ती जाती है। तो यह टैक्स जो 2 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जायगा इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि उसका पैसा भ्रक्षरों की फगन फुटानी और ऐसीभारतम पर खर्च न हो। भ्रक्षर के यहाँ लकड़ी की कुर्सी बदल कर चमड़े वाली ही कार्यवी,

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

उनके यहाँ कम दाम वाला कालीन जो होगा उसकी जगह पर ज्यादा दाम वाला कालीन खरीद लेंगे। ऐसा न होने पाये, इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय। सरकार की तो नीयत रहती है कि विकास पर खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन जब कर लगाया जाता है तो सरकार खर्चा कर देती है ठीक उसके विपरीत जिस से कोई विकास का काम नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि आप जब कर बढ़ा रहे हैं तो आप इस बात को भी देखें कि कर का पैसा विकास पर ही खर्च हो।

17.00 hrs.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में प्रचार का भी काम किया जाय। जब अमरीका ने सोयाबीन चलाया था तो हमने उसके दर्शन भी नहीं किये थे, लेकिन हमारे बी० डी० ओ० की मार्फत सोयाबीन का काफ़ी प्रचार किया गया हमारे ध्यान को आकर्षित करने के लिए और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे अन्दर एक भावना जगो कि सोयाबीन को खा कर देखा जाय कि वह कैसा है और उससे स्वास्थ्य में क्या लाभ होता है। इसी तरह से अगर इलायची की खपत को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में बढ़ाना है तो उसका प्रचार बढ़ाना चाहिए और जिस जगह लोग इलायची के बारे में नहीं जानते हैं वहाँ के लोगों को भी इसके स्वाद का अनुभव कराया जाय। जितना उसका प्रचार होगा उतना ही व्यापार का क्षेत्र बढ़ेगा।

आज व्यापार का दृष्टिकोण यह है कि बाजारमें मांग को देख कर सामान का उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं बल्कि कृत्रिम मांग पैदा कर के तब सामान का उत्पादन होता है। तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से इलायची की मांग कैसे पैदा की जाय इस पर यह पैसा खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। मांग को बाजार में

विस्तृत करने के लिए जो अधिकारी जायेंगे तो उनके दौरे पर भी पैसा खर्च होना। इसलिए इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय कि वह दौरा प्रचार के लिए ही हो, न कि दुनिया की सुन्दरता देखने के लिए हमारे अधिकारी दौरा करें।

पैसा अगर लेंगे तो उसका लाभ किसान को अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। अभी यह देखा जाता है कि अगर कर बढ़ाया जाता है तो हमारी खेती के उत्पादन का, सामान का, दाम घट जाता है क्योंकि जो व्यापारी होता है वह उस वस्तु के दाम में से कर की राशि घटा कर ही किसान से माल लेता है। बाजार में उस वस्तु की कीमत उसी आधार पर संतुलित रहे बढ़े नहीं जिससे व्यापारी को घाटा नहीं लगे इस आधार पर बाजार चलता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ किसान को जो दाम मिलते हैं वह घटा कर दिये जाते हैं, उसको घाटा दिया करते हैं। तो कर का भार अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसान पर ही जा कर पड़ता है। इसलिए इस दृष्टिकोण को भी सरकार को रखना चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक इस पैसे का उपयोग सरकार की ओर से होना चाहिए खेती के विस्तार पर, प्रशिक्षण पर, इलायची के खेती के क्षेत्र का विस्तार हो और मिट्टी की जांच की जाये कि कैसे इलायची की खेती का विस्तार हो सकता है, वहीं वहीं खेती की जाय और छोटे छोटे किसानों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दी जाय। जो इलायची उत्पादक हैं उनकी सहकारी समितियाँ बनायी जायें और उनकी मार्फत उसकी खरीद विक्री का काम किया जाय। इलायची बोर्ड के अफसरों के ऊपर ही अगर कर का पैसा खर्च होता है तो उससे कोई फ़ायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कर द्वारा जाने वाले पैसे को इलायची के प्रचार, उसकी खेती के विस्तार और किसानों को लाभ मिलने की दृष्टि से खर्च किया जाय।

की दुर्गा चंद (कांचड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, कार्डमम इन्डस्ट्री बिल में लैबी को 2 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट किया जा रहा है। कार्डमम इन्डस्ट्री की देखरेख एक बोर्ड करता है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में सिर्फ एक एंगिल को ही देखा गया है कि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए यह लैबी लगाई गई है, और इस से जो पैसा आयेगा उसे प्लानटेशन के लिए ज्यादा लगाया जायेगा।

यह कमीडिटी इतनी यूजफुल है, एक्सपोर्ट की बात तो छोड़िये, हमारे डोमैस्टिक यूज के लिए इसकी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। आज भारत में चाहे एलोपैथिक सिस्टम आफ मेडिसिन हो या आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम हो, हम अपनी दवाओं से देहातों की जरूरियात को पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारे ऊपर एरियाज में इलायची को तकरीबन दवा के तौर पर लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ऐसा कोई घर नहीं होगा जो इलायची का इस्तेमाल न करता हो। जबसे हमारी सरकार ने इसकी एक्सपोर्ट शुद्ध की है, इसके दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इसके डोमैस्टिक यूज के लिए और एक्सपोर्ट के लिए, जिससे फारेन एक्सचेंज हमें प्राप्त होता है, हमारी सरकार को इसकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए और ज्यादा महत्त्व इसको देनी चाहिए।

हम जो 5 परसेंट की लैबी लगा रहे हैं, उससे कितना पैसा आयेगा और जो पलायन पैदा करते हैं, उनको उसमें से कितना मिलेगा, इस तरफ देखा जाना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इसकी पैदावार हमारे नेशनल प्रोग्राम का एक अंग होनी चाहिए और इसकी रिसर्च की जानी चाहिए। एग्जिक्टिव यूनिवर्सिटीज को इसकी रिसर्च के लिए खास तौर पर डायरेक्शन दी जानी चाहिए कि वह यह देखें कि इसकी पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है। इस समय हमारे देश में जो इसकी पैदावार बढ़ाई गई है

वह प्रति हेक्टर 27 किलो प्राप्त है यदि कोशिष की जाय तो यह तकरीबन 100 किलोग्राम एक हेक्टर में हो सकती है। अब तक हम जो अपने देश में 3 हजार टन इसकी पैदावार करते हैं वह घटकर 2 हजार टन रह गई है। इसलिए इसके बारे में नेशनल प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट की दृष्टि से हो सकता है कि लैबी ज्यादा लगाने से इसको एक्सपोर्ट कम हो जाय।

मैं यह सैजस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ एक्सपोर्ट को ही दृष्टि में न रखा जाय, बल्कि इलायची डोमैस्टिक यूज के लिए कितनी मुफीद है, इसकी ओर भी तबज्जह दें ताकि यह सस्ते दाम में लोगों को मिल सके। आज होता क्या है कि एक रुपये में 8 इलायची के दाने मिलते हैं। गरीब लोग जो इसका दवा के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनको यह मोहय्या नहीं हो रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको नेशनल प्रोग्राम में रख कर इसकी प्रगति की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have to take up half-an-hour discussion at 5:30 P.M. There are about 5 speakers on the list to speak on this Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, we can start the half-an-hour discussion after accommodating these speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can accommodate all the hon. Members if you take five minutes each. Now, Mr. A. C. George to speak.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, we are discussing about a plantation crop which is unique in its taste and interesting in its pattern of production. It may be very interesting for us to know that perhaps this is the only plantation crop in India where the production has gone down during the past 6 or 7 years. Our tea production has gone up very encouragingly; our coffee production is steady or going up rather fairly

(Sri A. C. George)

small. Rubber production is going up. Cardamom is one commodity where production has gone down from 3200 tonnes in 1969-70 to 2100 tonnes last year. Another interesting aspect is that it is grown in three states only; nearly 70 per cent is grown in Kerala, out of which nearly 60 per cent of the country's production is in one district alone; about 20 per cent is produced in Karnataka and 10 per cent in Tamilnadu. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into the interesting pattern of production. India, Tanzania and Guatemala account for nearly 90 per cent of world's production; we contribute nearly 70 per cent; Guatemala production is 900—1000 tonnes and Tanzania produces nearly 500 tonnes. Brazil, Thailand and Sri Lanka are other small producers; their production is infinitesimal. At one time there was a proposal; the idea was to have an international understanding among Tanzania, India and Guatemala and later get the support of other members also and form an international cardamom community. At one time we worked on this proposal. There was fluctuation in prices and there was vast difference between the price ultimately paid by the international consumer and the price actually received by the producer. The attempt was to narrow this difference and margin so that what the consumer pays at the final stage is to a great extent passed on to the producer. We were discussing this and I request the hon. Minister to pursue this because substantial ground work had already been done and some understanding has been reached among the three countries. I myself went to Guatemala and Tanzania and we rounded Sri Lanka, Thailand and Brazil. If you make a little more effort, we may get an international understanding which will benefit the growers to a great extent. I do not blame the present commerce minister because whenever there was some increase in the price of this commodity, there was temptation on the part of the finance ministry to grab it and as a result we have spoilt the market sufficiently. The marketing pattern is interesting; at one time it was the Scandinavian countries which were consuming the most; the second were the Arab or Gulf countries. Because of the new prosperity in Gulf countries, the pattern of consumption has somewhat changed, with more buying capacity at the disposal of the Gulf countries. There is immense potential for marketing of this commodity. Another feature is, among all the crops grown in this world, nature, or God has made a ready-made pack; so there is not much to do by way of packing or processing. So we have to see that maximum benefit is passed on to the grower. The recent experiment of Rs. 50 per kg. Rs. 10 per kg. and the con-

ditions which the finance ministry had with a view to make quick money have spoiled the market to a great extent. That is why the foreign exchange realisations from cardamom which were more than Rs. 28 crores once have reached the level of below Rs. 10 crores this time. That is why export is going down; production is going down. In every respect cardamom crop is in shambles. I request the hon. Minister to take immediate measures so that nearly 60,000 small producers in this country may not suffer any more. As Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu pointed out—once in a way he speaks sense also—there is potentiality for extending this crop not exactly in the area he mentioned, viz., Orissa or West Bengal but in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and especially Sikkim. Scientific study has proved that there is potentiality in these areas. Sikkim has already got the basic cultivation there. So, if we make an effort we can improve the cultivation there and at the same time expand the area of cultivation.

But the most important thing that we have to now look at is the production in Kerala and in the Coorg areas in Karnataka. It is going down because of the deadly cholera called 'kate' disease. I am not pessimistic. I am not going to blame that. A lot of effort has gone into it and a lot of research has also been done. But what is the use in finding out solution in the laboratory unless we take the fruit of research to the field. We are earning the lot of foreign exchange through this crop. 70% of the total crop is exported. Naturally, it is the duty of the Government and the society to see that improvement is made and this deadly disease has to be attacked in a vigorous manner. By increasing the cost, the realisation in rupee. Whereas by export, we are getting foreign exchange. It has to be seen in a cumulative way. If it comes to that, over and above what is being realised by cost, we are determined to see that this crop is maintained. It is not as though that we can grow this crop anywhere we like. It is a very sensitive and delicate crop. It needs monsoon, it needs a particular terrain, it needs a particular altitude. I wish Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is here, because he is supposed to be a man knowledgeable on every subject, but here at least he has made some basic errors. It needs some shade, a shade of monsoonic type. So, it is not as though that you can put it in Deobanaga or anywhere. You will have to do particular research and study as to where we can grow this crop. However, country being large and extensive, we have terrains where we can expand this cultivation.

I may suggest that there is a general feeling that this is a rich man's crop. There are five or six large plantations in

[Sri A. C. George]

this country, five or six, within the limits of fingers. But 80% of the crop is grown by nearly 42000 small growers and they realise more than Rs. 50 crores of foreign exchange in hard currency. If you look at the destination of this crop, you will find that it is Scandinavia or the Western countries or the Gulf countries. Now, the rich people in the oil producing countries, with immense purchasing power, are in a mood to pay and consume this. There is not a single house in the Gulf countries, where the cardamom will not be available. Let us not spoil the markets by the ad hoc methods and by the vagaries of the Finance Ministry. Let us not drive away our customers of this important commodity. I may once again request the Commerce Minister to pay some little attention to this matter because it is a very delicate crop, it is a very sensitive crop and it has to be studied in a peculiar manner. It is not as though that you can handle it in a haphazard manner. So, again I repeat that you must pursue it in the International Cardamom Community, where a basic understanding has been reached, pursue. The marketing operation has to be regulated and the cultivation has to be improved. The deadly 'Katte' disease must be attacked. I may suggest ultimately that this cess may go to the betterment of the farmers.

SHRI K. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : Sir, while making his introductory remarks, the Minister himself had, admitted at least four important problems which the cardamom industry is facing, viz., falling production, large disease affected plantations, fall in export and almost complete dependence on the vagaries of weather. That is the reason why this cardamom industry is in crisis. So, I really do not know whether by enhancing the cess, you will be able to meet the needs of the cardamom plantation. I am not against enhancing it, but I think a more closer look is necessary as to what extent the enhancement will affect the export market. If it affects the export market, if it puts us in an awkward position in relation to our competitors in the international market, then there should be a second look at it.

Another important thing is that, to strengthen the Board and to expand the developmental activities, the Government is enhancing the cess. At the same time, compared to the requirements, what has been done by the board is very little. The board should be strengthened by giving it more powers and by including in it various interests of the cardamom industry. If you can make the board a powerful instrument for bringing about developmental activity, it will be a good thing.

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The task ahead is very big. The cess will not be able to meet all the requirements. You must have made some assessment about the money you will realise by way of this enhanced cess. I think more budgetary support is necessary. Also, more determined action is necessary on the part of the board to fight the disease and to provide assistance to the small growers in replanting those plantations where the plants are old or disease-infected. For more inputs also, the board's assistance is needed. I hope all these things will be taken into account and the minister will enlighten us about the ideas he has in his mind while replying.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I want to raise a basic question: What is the approach of this government to cash crops like coffee, cardamom, rubber etc.? The export market is fluctuating. I am afraid that there is a tendency on the part of the government to put more tax on these commodities when the export value goes up. I am thankful to the government for being good enough to reduce the tax on coffee and cardamom. So, the question is about the basic approach: Can we think of ad hoc adjustments and ad hoc increase and decrease?

The next question is, who is to control the money you will be collecting? Today on account of the rubber cess fund, Rs. 25 crores are lying in the consolidated fund. The rubber board is not given much powers to spend it. You have been giving some money by way of re-plantation subsidy but that also is going to be stopped. I want that the cardamom board should be given more freedom and it should be made more powerful. Somebody in the secretariat here thinks that they have wisdom than the cardamom board members. Of course, during the last one or two years, the cardamom board has been earning more foreign exchange and the functioning of the board is better. I appreciate it and congratulate them. The market has gone up because of the activities of the board. We can earn more foreign exchange if the board is given more freedom and autonomy.

About research, I support what Mr. Shinde has said. The help of the ICAR may be taken. I hope more research will be done and more help will be given to the small growers. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan) : Sir, I come from a district where cardamom is grown—Hassan district, Karnataka. I fully agree with what my senior friends have said about

[Shri S. Nanjappa Gowda]

the problems of the cardamom growers and I do not want to repeat them.

On account of this katte disease in Hassan district, hundreds of planters abandoned the cardamom plantation and switched on to coffee growing. This katte is a disease which is not controlled by any research till today. The cardamom growers are really afraid of finding a fresh area to raise cardamom because of this katte. The Government must think of doing something like research in this direction and give aid to the small growers.

Regarding the price fluctuation, I am told that now it is only Rs. 60 per K.G. At times it was Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 per K.G. This fluctuation is affecting the small growers very severely. For that, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the Cardamom Board should secure price to these growers just as the Coffee Board is doing. In the same pattern the Cardamom Board should also work. That is what I want to request the hon. Minister.

Much is already stated by my friends. This cardamom is a very delicate crop and it is grown only in restricted areas, in shady areas, in particular temperature and rainfall and all that. In my district particularly the small cardamom growers have suffered heavily due to the katte disease and also due to the fluctuation in the market. In that direction I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to the cardamom crop.

In continuation of this, I want to say that just as the Coffee Board and other Boards are working, a Board must be set up for coconut also. Coconut is also not grown everywhere. It is only grown in restricted places, in a particular temperature and at a particular altitude. For coconut also a Board must be set up. Similarly, for coconut there is a lot of price fluctuation. So, the coconut growers also must be protected.

With these few words, I thank you.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their participation. Particularly I am happy that the Members coming from the areas where cardamom is grown could also participate. From the speeches they made, one could very well realise that they must be coming from areas where such sweet things are grown.

Several friends have made constructive suggestions and I am very much with them so far as these suggestions are concerned. It is not research alone that is

enough. Research, training and extension—all these three activities shall have to go hand in hand. I am extremely sorry that the production of cardamom should have gone down. As I said earlier, from 3000 tonnes it has gone down to 2100 tonnes. When we have set up these Boards and when it is the idea that all possible promotional and developmental activities should be carried out by these Boards, it is most unfortunate that the production has come down. And it is with a view to improve the functioning of the Board so that the functions as are expected under Section 9 of the Cardamom Act can be discharged satisfactorily, that I would come before the House with proposals. And I would like to assure the House that it is one of the commodities which is being exported outside. Over and above the cess that will be collected, if some budgetary support is necessary, it will not be lacking. I would very much like to take care of this plantation and all possible efforts will be made so that the production of cardamom does not go down, that whatever losses have been incurred so far are regained, and that the disease which is perhaps very much the cause for eating this crop is properly taken care of.

Sir, my friend Mr. George has made one suggestion, viz. that the International Cardamom Community, for which lot of spade-work has been done, should be revived. I can assure him that it is very much necessary. There are only five or six countries producing cardamom; and when we are the major country, it is for us to take the lead. I can assure him that the lead will be provided in the matter of revival of that Community.

Several other suggestions have also come.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The Bill can be held over, because at 5:30 the Half-an-Hour Discussion has to start.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** I would suggest that we extend time by 5 or 6 minutes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We may agree to it; we can take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion after 5 or 6 minutes.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** Within 10 minutes we can do it. I would not like to go into all other details, but some valid suggestions have come regarding the activities of the Board. Some of the Members have said that this Board should also function like the Coffee Board, or the Tea Board. I can very well see that there is a lot of scope, even though a lot of work has been done for development and re-

search; but I think much has to be done. I am not happy with the present activities of the Board; and I do feel that the Board would have to be streamlined in matters, not only in marketing, but right from the stage of production upto marketing and exports i.e. wherever it has to be strengthened, it should done, and it shall be done.

My friend Mr. Ravi has asked a pertinent question regarding the whole policy of taxation, particularly whenever the export levies are put against these commodities. I can see that there should be no *ad hoc* measures; but the whole effort of the government is to have proper regulation. If the prices in the international market are too high, naturally, taking care of our domestic consumers we can mop up the excess price and do things in the interest of the country, I think it should be done.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In these things, what happened earlier was that the chairman of the commodity board was not taken into confidence.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : You are perfectly correct. If such a thing had happened in the past, we will now take them into confidence. I entirely agree with Mr. George that wherever such decisions have to be taken—wherever we have created boards for these plantation produce—they must be taken into confidence. It shall be our endeavour to do so.

I was referring to mopping up of excess profits. But care should be taken at the same time not to lose the markets. Our friends will agree that there are complaints of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. Care has to be taken in that regard; and care will be taken.

I would not like to go into details. Now regarding workers I must say that their conditions are extremely poor. Lot of efforts have been made. While re-constituting the Board, I shall take care to see that the Board necessarily has representatives from small growers and also a representative from the workers from these areas. That care will be taken.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will you come up with a comprehensive Bill on this?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : So far as the plantations as a whole are concerned, a comprehensive scheme is being formulated. We shall take care of it.

There are some amendments. I am making an appeal to the hon. Members. I am not speaking on them. There is an amendment suggesting that it should

be upto 4%. It is true we are taking permission for 4%; but I shall be conservative in levying more cess and be more generous in having developmental activities.

I commend that the Bill be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

“That the Bill to amend the Cardamom Act, 1965 be taken to consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. For clause 2 there is an amendment by Shri Lakshappa.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 14)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 6,—

for “five per cent.”

substitute “four per cent.”(1)

I do not want to add anything more, because all my points have been mentioned earlier on the production, marketing, export etc. of cardamom. I had an opportunity to serve in the Cardamom Board for one year. That is why I say that the composition of the Board should be re-vamped. Now there are big growers who are always monopolising the Board, controlling the entire activities of the Board in the sphere of production, marketing and even export. That is how they are controlling the entire situation and creating a lot of difficulties for the small growers. That is why the small growers are not getting a remunerative price. Shri Chandra Gowda, a member of the Cardamom Board, was suggesting the pooling of the marketing. If the pooling in marketing is introduced, a better price will be secured by the small growers, they will have a say in the matter and developmental activities will take place.

We are very happy with the assurance that there will be re-organisation of the Board, in order to make it more functional.

There is a lot of trouble for the employees. It is a peculiar problem. The entire problem has to be gone into. The Commerce Ministry is a big ocean. You will be surprised to know that some of the previous Ministers have not even seen cardamom, even though it is such a nice and pleasant commodity from the south which attracts the entire Gulf countries.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : (Chik-bilappur) : Foreigners came to India for cardamom.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It gives such a beautiful smell. It has got a wide market. As my friend mentioned, Guatemala and Tanzania are in the world market. So, we have to organise our market and export in a proper manner so that we can get the maximum benefit. I would request the Minister to kindly visit the garden area once so that he can understand the problem.

There should be research for evolving alternative uses for cardamom. Otherwise, it will be used only for consumption. If by research other uses could be found then it will fetch a better price and the small growers will be benefited. In that case, even the area under cardamom crop can be extended.

The katte disease is plaguing the cardamom crop in Karnataka. The growers require financial and scientific help to fight this disease. Pesticides should be supplied at concessional rates to poor farmers.

Since a cess is being levied, let us hope that more funds will be spent for developmental activities. Otherwise, the industry will stagnate. I hope the dynamic Minister will take all steps to see that the Cardamom Board is restructured, it functions well and creates a good export market. Please see that proper people are put on the Cardamom Board, not the people who have been always monopolising it.

I want a categorical assurance that the pool marketing system, which alone will root out the monopolies, will be operated by you. I appreciate what the hon. Minister has said and seek permission to withdraw my amendment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : So far as this assurance which is demanded by the hon. Member is concerned, I shall look into it because I always admire the advice that comes from him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.42 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION.

MALARIA INCIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY

श्री श्रीन प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मुझे एक विशेष बात कहनी है कि आज देश पर बहुत बड़ा आक्रमण हो रहा है और हमारी सरकार और जनता दोनों इस भयंकर आक्रमण को धनुष्य नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह सेनाओं का नहीं अपितु मच्छरों का आक्रमण है। उसकी भयंकरता लड़ाई से ज्यादा है। विदेशी सेनाओं के आक्रमण में जितने प्रायमी मरते हैं उस से ज्यादा इस बीमारी से बायल और परेशान होते हैं। मैं कुछ प्रांकों के प्रायकी देना चाहता हूँ। 1952 में मलेरिया के खिलाफ आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था डब्ल्यू एच ओ के सहयोग से। उस समय देश में इस बीमारी से बीमार लोगों की संख्या, मलेरिया से रोगग्रस्त लोगों की संख्या 7 करोड़ 50 लाख थी। इस साल बाद यानी 1965 में यह संख्या केवल एक लाख रह गई और ऐसा लगता था कि इस देश में मलेरिया खालपाक्स की तरह समाप्त हो जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। 1976 में मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या 50 लाख हो गई। डब्ल्यू एच ओ