

(2) That at page 1, line 14, for the figure '1980' the figure '1981' be substituted.'

*'The Schedule*

(3) That at page 26, line 1, for the word 'bēnefication' the word 'benefication be substituted.'

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the amendments made by Rajya Sabha.

*Enacting Formula.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 9, for the word 'Thirty-first' the word 'Thirty-second' be substituted.'

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 14, for the figure '1980' figure '1981' be substituted'

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 26, line 1, for the word 'bēnefication' the word 'beneficiation be substituted'

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall move to the next item No. 13, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Commerce.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, there is an irregularity. The House has to pass the Bill, as amended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill was already passed; only the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha have to be agreed to and that has been done.

## \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82

### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

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

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

A list of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the notice board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table.

*Motion moved:*

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

\*Moved with the recommendation the President.

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, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

*Demands for grants, 198-82 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>			
11. Ministry of Commerce	.	30,52,000	.. 1,52,60,000 ..
12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	.	76,66,09,000	10,39,67,000 383,30,44,000 51,98,33,000
43. Textiles Handloom and Handicrafts	.	53,40,34,000	8,40,33,000 88,01,71,000 42,01,62,000

**SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the report circulated by the Ministry of Commerce on Friday and I have also gone through that portion of the Economic Survey which deals with the Commerce. Some very important revelations have come out. Our position is like a prototype of the Indian society. The poor mother remains in the village. Her son goes to the town. He earns and succours the mother by sending remittances. And if the boy is thrown out of employment, what will happen to that old mother? You will find, Sir, from the figures given in the Economic Survey in regard to Exports. In 1979-80 Exports totalled Rs. 6,428 crore recording 12 per cent increase over the figure of Rs. 5,726 crore for 1978-79. After adjusting the price increase, the volume of exports totally declined. So also in 1980-81, the performance continued to be sluggish and the

overall increase is expected to be 10 per cent in value terms implying continued stagnation in volume terms. These are on record of the Economic Survey. Therefore, Sir, as a matter of fact, the prospect for us in Commerce, in export is rather bleak and none-too-happy at all. As for the year 1980-81 in regard to import, it says:

"The Import bill is expected to be about Rs. 1,300 crore. The trade deficit is likely to exceed Rs. 4,000 crore. With the surplus on net invisibles remaining roughly at last years level, the current amount of deficit will be over Rs. 2,000 crore.

Sir, we are not an imperialist country; we are not Britishers of the olden days when they could live on cupen clipping, all sorts of invisibles would go to Britain, what was known as Home charges, tribute India debts

[Shri Subhash Sen]

etc. Our men abroad, specially in the Gulf countries are earning at a certain level and if the son of the widow, if these boys, these persons, these Indian citizens got their jobs sacked, then what will happen? I am happy that the Economic Survey gives a warning. I quote: under the sub-heading, Outlook for 1981-82, it says:

"The resulting deterioration in terms of trade means a larger trade deficit at current prices. On the other hand, export volumes will be constrained by the likely recession in world demand conditions and the increase in protectionism. It will be unrealistic to expect any significant growth in the net surplus on invisibles in the coming years. The growth in foreign remittances had already levelled off in 1978-79, and in view of the considerable uncertainties regarding ability of the Gulf countries to absorb more labour, a continued growth under this head cannot be expected. Interest earnings from reserves will also decline in the future. These considerations point to the continued difficulties on the external payment front for some years to come."

I am happy that this warning has been given.

But, Sir, one thing has not been taken account of. That is the present period is characterised by four features—recessionary trend throughout the world, inflationary pressure, protectionism resorted to by developed countries who are virtually carrying on tariff warfare and stagnation. These four features taken together will indicate that there has been a deepening of the economic crisis. And I may tell you that this has been projected into political affairs also. You will find the other day Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom stressed that North Atlantic Treaty Organisation should concern

themselves not only with the Members of the NATO, but also it should seek to protect their interest. What does it mean? It means that during emergency, NATO will be asked to look after British interests in the Middle East. We have seen in the papers to-day also that America is trying to arm Pakistan. What are the ostensible reasons? They are: to get a base nearer the Soviet Union, to get a base nearer Afghanistan and to keep the route, from the oil exporting countries to America, free and without disturbance.

So, we are passing through a period when anything may happen. When we lay down a strategy for export, we must take all these things into consideration. This has been lost sight of in the report on the Ministry of Commerce.

As to our trade, I should refer to chart No. 6.10 at page 127 of "Economic Survey". What are the main items of our export? In the chart, under the head "India's share in world exports of principal commodities in 1979 it is said: Tea—23.8 per cent; spice 20.0 per cent; Leather 10.1 per cent; cotton fabric woven 5.1 per cent; iron ore 5.1 per cent and rice 5.7 per cent. All other items are below 5 per cent.

What about engineering merchandise? Machinery other than electric 0.1 per cent; and electric machinery and appliances 0.1 per cent. So, even after 33 years of independence, we are still exporters of primary products. We are still exporters of food-stuffs and primary products like leather, skin etc.

We have really gone into the engineering industry, we have gone into the metallurgical industry, and we have gone into the heavy electrical industry. It is all true. But in today's context where do we stand only 0.1 per cent of Machinery, other than electrical, is exported by us, and electrical appliances to the extent of 0.1

per cent. So, basically the Indian economy is languishing, as during the days of colonialism. This point should not be lost sight of.

As regards the direction of India's trade, it is true that now we don't wholly depend upon U.K. and other Western countries. It is true; but still in the chart at 6.9 given at page 125 of Economic Survey, countries have been classified under certain heads, viz. "USA; Canada; ECM countries" etc. It is seen that with the exception of ESCAP countries and others, in respect of all the other countries we are running into a trade deficit. This is not very good.

As regards prices, I should say that inflationary pressure is there throughout the world. But what do we get for the merchandise that we export? We are purchasing at a higher rate. But the merchandise that we export is not fetching the price which it should, in an inflationary market. Through this method also, the whole plunder is still going on.

When I come to the price I shall speak of tea also. We produce most of the tea and export it, but the foreign companies and its Indian subsidiaries are still holding the control. We find that a peculiar condition has arisen when the producers, particularly the small and medium do not get a proper price. The consumers do not get tea at a cheaper rate. But the traders like Brooke Bond and Lipton get away with the booty.

When it is sold at an auction, it is sold at Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per kg., but when it is sold in the retail market, it is sold at Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 per kg., because in between profit is being cornered by the big traders like Brooke Bond and Lipton and others. They account for most of the tea purchased in the share of the 10 foremost purchasers in north east India; they account for more than 40 per cent of the purchases of the 10 foremost purchasers. If they opt out from the auction then the auction crushes down. The

next day, banks will exert pressure on the small producers to clear their dues taken against hypothecation of the crops. They have to resort to distress selling. By that way, small and medium producers are suffering and they are going to ruins.

The multi-nationals have practically given a slip to the direction which was given under FERA at the time of the Indianisation of the foreign Tea companies. I quote from the material written by a very responsible person Shri P. R. Sen Gupta. He is the Secretary of the Tea Board and we wrote in *Economic and Political Weekly*, dated 12th July, 1980. It is a rejoinder to an earlier write up published in that paper. It says as follows:

"Another anomaly implementation of FERA so far as the Tea Industry is concerned is that there has been in the process a very substantial increase in the share capital of the successor Indian companies over the original paid-up capital. This is because (1) a very large part of the valuation of the assets of the erstwhile foreign companies has been capitalised; and (2) the amount thus capitalised has been treated as constituting 74 per cent of the paid-up capital of the would-be Indian company and the remaining 26 per cent has been made up by fresh issue of shares in India."

He further says as follows:

"As a result, most of the FERA companies now have a much larger capital base than before, enabling them to make higher remittances on account of dividends than before which is quite contrary to the objectives of FERA."

This shows how the multinational companies are manipulating the auction. Now they have enlarged their capital base and how they are giving a slip to the direction under FERA.



[Shri Subodh Sen]

Our Government never tried to discipline these multinational companies and their Indian subsidiaries.

I would request the Government to see whether some sort of bulk purchase scheme of tea could be adopted as was adopted by the U.K. Ministry of Food during the war. At that time, tea gardens were given quotas and those quotas of tea were to be lifted by the U.K. Ministry. That was done for ensuring the supply of tea to U.K.

Now for giving a price support, if the Government comes to the help of the weaker sections and purchase every year a certain quantity of tea from them, then they can be saved from the ruins.

This much about tea. About jute, I should say that the Jute Corporation of India has completely failed to give price support to the jute growers. It so happened that at the time when jute came on the market the J.C.I. felt shy to go into the market. The private purchasers, particularly the agents of the big mill owners had at that time purchased the better quality jute and an inferior quality was allowed to stay in the market, and when there was a crash in the prices they give to the J.C.I.

If J.C.I. purchases at least 50 per cent of the crop so that they can dictate the price to the mill owners, then the jute growers can be assured of a price.

I should also say that in so far as jute industry is concerned, there has been a big Task Force Committee. I understand that there was a strike in 1979 for 50 days by the jute workers. An agreement was reached, and there was a provision that a committee for investigating the workload of the jute workers in West Bengal would be constituted. That Committee has been constituted and when the Committee is almost on the threshold of finalising its report, it is now learnt, that the Task Force has prepared a report

saying that the whole matter should be looked into. In that report they have also stated that the machinery should be renovated and the velocity should be increased, thereby causing intensification of the workload of the labourers. All the trade unions there apprehend that at least 20 per cent of the labour force in jute industry will be surplus and there will be retrenchment. It is most unfair that when West Bengal is having an inquiry completed, when they are going to make a recommendation, on the top of it, a Central recommendation is made with the purport of intensifying the labour of the workers. Then that will practically help the big jute mill owners and may will go at once for retrenchment of workers. So, that will cause havoc to the jute industry; that will cause dislocation; that will give rise to unhappy repercussions and I would say that the workers will resist it tooth and nail and there will be dearth in jute exports.

Before I end, I think the Government should take adequate steps to protect the workers, to protect the small scale producers so that they do not suffer and multi-nationals and big guns cannot dominate our industry. With these words, I conclude.

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

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

[Failure to nationalise export and import trade] (1)

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

[Failure to nationalise sick tea gardens of West Bengal] (4)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply yarn to the handloom weavers at reasonable price in West Bengal] (13)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply raw materials at reasonable Price to artisans] (14)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to nationalise Mohini Mills Ltd. at Belghoria, 24 Pargans, Wes Bengal] (15)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to protect handloom industry] (16)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to jute growers] (17)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in nationalising jute industries] (18)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for increasing purchase price of jute through Jute Corporation of India] (19)

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need for canalisation of buying of raw jute by jute mills compulsorily through Jute Corporation of India] (20)

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

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

[Failure of MITCO to recognise the Mica Mazdoor Sangh of Gudur (A. P.) which has enrolled 2500 members out of total strength of 3000 workers in Andhra Pradesh] (21)

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

[Failure to give representation to Mica Mazdoor Sangh (affiliated with B.M.S.) Gudur in the Mica Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Commerce] (22)

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

[Failure of MITCO to allow the exporters of mica to open parallel office at Brussels as per 50:50 sharing formula] (23)

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

[Delay in submitting the Report of Mica Fact Finding Committee constituted in the year 1978 for developing mica industries] (24)

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

[Delay in submission of Swaminathan Committee's report for boosting up mica industry] (25)

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

[Failure to start construction, work of Mica Paper Factory and Glass Bended Mica Factory at Kodarma] (26)

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

[Failure of Mica Trading Corporation to systematise the distribution of orders between the

exporters and dealers of mica owners] (27)

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

[Failure of MITCO to increase production from mica mines to meet the higher export commitment] (28)

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

[Failure of MMTC to check under invoicing and evasion of export and import duty to the tune of crores of rupees from the Exporters and importers of stainless steel (sheets and plates) utensils by canalising 100, export and import] (29)

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

[Failure to control the standard of quality of utensils (stainless steel manufactured for export by different parties and allowing them to import 10 per cent more than their export on OGL] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of commerce be reduced to Rs. 1"

[Deflating the figures of cost of production of Jute to protect the interests of industrialists] (32)

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

[Failure to set up of Jute Board for all round development of jute industry] (33)

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

[Failure to encourage the production of cheap controlled cloth (34)

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

[Failure to take over the Binny Mills and other sick mills] (35)

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

[Failure to nationalise the jute industry] (36)

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

[Failure to check the exploitation of jute growers by the Jute mill owners] (37)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

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

[Need to appoint 'consumers' representatives on the Textile Committee] (3)

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

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

[Failure to get favourable balance of trade to India] (38)

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

[Failure to give better facilities to exporters to earn more foreign exchange] (39)

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

[Failure to make number of sick cotton textile mills in the

country to become economically viable.] (40)

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

[Failure to frame and work out projects to export profitably the exportable minerals like iron ore] (41)

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

[Failure to take effective measures to increase the production of exportable commodities like tea, coffee, jute and rubber to build up our foreign exchange reserves] (42)

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

[Failure to develop handicrafts in a coordinated way to help artisans and the trade] (43)

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

[Failure to tone up the working of State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metal Trade Corporation to build up our foreign trade to the best advantage of the country] (44)

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

[Failure of Government to have proper control over Trade Fair Authority in respect of administration and staff matters] (45)

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

[Failure to tone up the administration of Tobacco Board by giving representation in an equitable way, and taking steps to grow quality tobacco for internal and external use] (46)

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

[Failure to solve difficulties of handloom weavers and also to provide them full employment] (47)

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

[Failure to take effective steps to make National Textile Corporation to help large number of textile mills economically viable] (48)

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

[Failure to take action against Jute Corporation of India for heavy loss that it is incurring] (49)

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

[Failure to take action against Central Silk Board which has failed to control the price stability of silk products] (50)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):  
I beg to move:

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

[Failure to stop the import of rubber and protect the rubber growers] (51)

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

[Failure to give financial grants to Kerala State to stock handloom goods and protect handloom weavers] (52)

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

[Failure to streamline the working of the State Trading Corporation] (53)

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

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to jute growers] (54)

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

[Failure to streamline the working of the Tea Board] (55)

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

[Failure to streamline the working of the Cardamom Board] (56)

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

[Failure to protect the cashew industry by indulging a rational import of raw cashew nuts] (57)

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

[Failure to protect the cashew industry by canalising the whole import of raw nuts through a public agency] (58)

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

[Failure to get favourable balance of trade for India] (59)

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

[Failure to check imbalances in our Export Import trade] (60)

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

[Failure to accelerate the export of marine products] (61)

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

[Failure to find out new markets for marine products in foreign countries] (62)

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

[Failure to give raw materials to artisans at a reasonable price] (63)

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

[Failure to protect handloom industry] (64)

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

[Failure to supply yarn to the handloom weavers all over the country] (65)

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

[Failure to give cash assistance to handloom societies] (66)

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

[Failure to streamline export and import trade] (67)

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

[Failure to nationalise sick tea gardens in Kerala] (68)

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

[Failure to encourage production of controlled cloth] (69)

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

[Failure to nationalise the textile industry] (70)

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

[Failure to streamline the working of the Coffee Board] (71)

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

[Failure to streamline the working of the Rubber Board] (72)

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to stop the import of rubber and save foreign exchange] (73)

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

[Failure to give spraying subsidy to rubber growers and encourage rubber production] (74)

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

[Failure to give subsidy for exporting cocoa products] (75)

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

[Failure to stop the import of coconut oil and copra] (76)

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

[Failure to take effective steps to gain self-sufficiency in rubber] (77)

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

[Failure to export cocoa beans] (78)

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

[Failure to stop the import of nut-meg and cloves] (79)

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

[Failure to establish Pepper Board for the promotion of pepper production and marketing] (80)

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

[Failure of STC to purchase ginger and turmeric at a fair rate for exporting] (81)

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



[Failure to stop the import of rubber thread which is produced sufficiently in our country] (82)

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to assure adequate supply of tea to domestic consumers at a cheaper rate] (83)

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

[Failure to examine as to why the retail market of tea goes high inspite of a fall in price in the tea auction] (84)

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

[Failure to protect the small and medium producers of tea from the multinational tea trading firms] (85)

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

[Failure to protect the jute growers from the jute traders and just mill owners by lifting at least 50 per cent of the crop at a remunerative price] (86)

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

[Failure to nationalise jute industry] (87)

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

[Failure to check the declining trade in the export of quinine sails from the district of Darjeeling] (88)

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

[Failure to adopt speedy measures to take over closed and sick tea gardens in West Bengal Assam and other States] (89)

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

[Failure to nationalise tea plantations owned by the multinationals and big monopoly houses] (90)

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to solve the problems of the weavers in the country] (98)

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

[Failure to give priority to handloom weavers in grant of assistance] (99)

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

[Closure of a number of small scale mica units as a result of failure to ensure remunerative prices to small mica traders] (100)

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

[Failure to promote silk industry in the country] (101)

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

[Failure to increase exports of mica to the Soviet Union and socialist countries] (102)

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

[Failure to avert the crisis in mica trade] (103)

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

[Failure to give remunerative price to jute growers] (104)

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

[Failure to formulate a policy to produce coarse cloth instead of fancy cloth] (105)

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

[Failure to nationalise textile industry] (106)

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

[Failure to nationalise jute industry] (107)

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

[Failure to use Hindi in various departments under the Ministry of accordance with the provisions of the official Languages Act, 1963] (108)

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

[Failure to give effect to section, (33) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 by the Ministry] (109)

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

[Failure to check malpractices arising out of over-invoicing and under-invoicing] (110)

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

[Tarnishing the image of India by exporting sub-standard Indian goods] (111)

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

[Failure to nationalise the entire import and export trade] (112)

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

[Failure to nationalise the foreign trade] (113)

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

[Need to make the offices of Commerce Ministry abroad more effective] (114)

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

[Payment of heavy amount of compensation to industrialists in the name of taking over of sick industries by Government] (115)

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

[Failure of the Government to purchase the cloth weaved by weavers] (116)

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

[Failure to supply cotton yarn to weavers at cheap rate] (117)

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

[Failure to increase export of mango lichi and banna] (118)

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

[Failure to nationalise tea industry] (119)

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

[Failure to ensure loans to weavers from banks] (120)

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

[Need to waive the loans of crisis stricken weavers] (121)

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

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to rubber growers] (122)

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

[Failure to check exploitation of tobacco cultivators] (123)

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

[Failure to check malpractices in Tea Board] (124)

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

[Failure to check malpractices in Coffee Board] (125)

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

[Failure to increase export of rubber] (126)

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

[Failure to check repatriation of profits by foreign tea companies] (127)

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

[Failure to check hike in prices to of tea] (128)

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

[Failure to check malpractices in the name of weavers' Cooperatives] (129)

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

[Failure to dislodge people having permanent vested interests in weavers' Cooperative] (103)

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

[Failure to ensure loans on easy terms to weavers] (131)

"That the demand under the Head Minstr of Commerce be reduced by Rs. &100."

[Failure to check malpractices in the distribution of Statandard and Jana'ta Cloth] (132)

15.59 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair).

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I have got an opportunity to speak on the demnds of this Ministry. The Ministry of Commerce play a vital role in the growth of the national economy. It is i ncharge of formulation of policies of export trade and also implementing them. It is true that in the year 1979-80 there was slight fall in the exports. For that there are a variety of reasons not because of the slackness of the industry or the slackness of the Ministry they were there, but because of certain circumstances, both domestic and international. At home, in 1979-80 there was a shortfall in power production, in coal and Cement. There have been transport bottlenecks: there has been drought in vari-

ous parts of the country which affected adversely; there was recession as a result of which there was a sluggish growth in the world economy. In the face of all these circumstances, naturally and necessarily, the export trade of any country would be hit by these shortfalls. That is no reason for anyone, including my friend from the opposition party to be disillusioned or disappointed at the growth rate. Important steps have been taken by this Ministry in 1980 to overcome the difficulties. In the last six months, we find a spurt in production. There is increase in power supply. There is increase in coal supply. Transport bottlenecks have been removed and industrial production has increased. With this, naturally and necessarily, there will be a spurt in the export trade of the country. India is one of the major exporting countries of the world. Our five year plans on economic development, right from the fifties till today have given us a good agricultural base and industrial base. In the field of agriculture, in the sixties we were short of foodgrains and we had to import foodgrains from abroad. But with the advent of the green revolution, not only we have become surplus in agricultural production, but we are in a position to export agricultural products including rice, sugar, a sugar products and so on. In the field of industry, the great colossus, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had the foresight to build up an industrial base. He started research laboratories and research institutes all over the country, which were responsible for creating a scientific temper and which have given us a strong industrial base. In the field of industry, India has made a big leap forward. We are one of the industrialised nations in the world. We are the tenth. This is the ranking given by their developed countries. Our infrastructure in agriculture and industry is basically sound and we are going ahead year after year increasing our production with scientific and

technological developments in the world. But we cannot have sophisticated technology for production at home, because our production should be labour-intensive and only intermediate technology would be necessary and possible. But for export, very sophisticated technology is necessary because we have to compete in the world market. So, in the competitive world today where we have to face competition from highly sophisticated and technologically developed nations, it is no easy task for India to compete in the world market, but still we are doing it. Our achievements so far are very commendable and these would give us an impetus to go forward in the coming years.

In the field of industry, we have been exporting engineering goods, electronic goods and other manufactured goods and we have been earning valuable foreign exchange. Last year, of course, there was sluggishness in export trade, which will be made up this year, because appropriate steps have been taken by the Government. The first thing that the Government did in 1980 after coming to power was to regularise the expansion of the capacity of the key industries, so that they could produce more. They have given some concessions to export-oriented industries and have taken them out of the operation of the MRTP Act. They will not be dominant undertakings for the purposes of that Act because they are wholly for export purposes. They have also permitted oil-exporting countries to invest in equity in our companies, not exceeding 40 per cent. These are very valuable and important concessions that have been given to the exporting industries so that they could expand. It is a matter of gratification for all of us that our country which has come of age only recently and when the economy has come to take-off stage, is able to compete with the world market in the sophisticated goods. I see no reason to be diffident. I hope, in the year

(Shri Jagannath Rao)

1981-82 with the measures that the Government has contemplated and is implementing, the production would go up and the shortfall in the export trade of certain things which was visible last year, would be made up this year. The exports in 1980-81 are estimated to be worth Rs. 7100 crores. The trade deficit has gone up to Rs. 4000 crores. But that is not because of the bad performance in the export trade but because of the price hike in oil and import of industrial raw materials from abroad which are affected by inflation. Therefore, we have imported inflation to some extent. With this high rate of inflationary price we had to import essential raw materials for the expansion of the industry and for modernisation of the industry. So, necessarily import trade bill has gone up. But that does not mean that the export trade bill has not gone up. The import bill which has gone up, I am sure, will be made up this year. In the field of agriculture, we have been exporting five to six lakh tonnes of rice. We are also exporting sugar and sugar products. But because of the shortfall in the production of sugar, last year it could not be exported. On that account, we lost some income. Likewise, the conditions in the country shall also determine the level of export trade. Export of leather and leather goods was also limited last year. Even export of marine products was limited. I set no reason to be despondent. In the field of industry, we have entered into joint ventures with many countries—about 207 joint ventures. We are participating in the equity by supplying capital equipment and transfer of technology. It is only in a few cases that the cash contribution has been made—perhaps 35 cases or so. So, India has achieved a high level of efficiency in the field of industry. Other developing countries look at us for assistance, help and guidance. We also take up turn-

key projects in other countries. That shows that we are going ahead and keeping abreast with the scientific and technological developments in the world. Therefore, we are also competing with highly industrialised developed countries. West Germany, USSR, USA, UK, Japan are purchasing goods from us. What does this show? Unless we have come to a certain standard of efficiency and quality, those countries shall not accept our goods. Our major trade partners are USSR, USA, UK, West Germany, Japan. 50 per cent of our trade is with them. It came to 40 per cent last year. It could be made up easily this year. Last year we entered into an agreement with USSR for five years. Since December our trade is going up. It will be double or even treble. Therefore temporary shortfalls, temporary bottlenecks should not be taken as indicators in the fall of export trade. In the field of agriculture, also, export of sugar was banned last year. We hope that sugar production will be very high this year. And again, we will be able to export sugar. So also marine products, canned foods and so on. Every possible attempt is being made by the Ministry to export every item that is produced in the country, be it agricultural products or industrial products. So, efforts are not lacking on the part of the Ministry to augment and boost export trade.

I have got a few suggestions to make. We are one of the largest exporters of coffee, but it is now limited only to the three States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Coffee is grown in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. In the Eastern Ghats, in the Andhra and Orissa border, coffee is grown in the Anantagiri area of Vizag district, which originally belonged to the Vijayanagaram zaminlari of which Shri V. B. Raju was the previous zamindar. Similarly, coffee is grown in Orissa also. Coffee grows well at an altitude of 3,000 ft. where there



is moisture. So, coffee plantations should be encouraged. In Jeypore town of Koraput division, coffee is grown even in the compounds of houses. Therefore, a serious attempt should be made by these two States to develop coffee plantations. Once a seed is planted, because of the moisture it will automatically grow.

In the case of cashew, the theory that it will grow only on sandy soil or coastal area has been exploded. You can find any number of cashew trees in the slopes of Eastern Ghats. In 1950 these cashew trees were planted in the Koraput district of Orissa as a soil conservation measure. Now we find thousands of acres of cashew tree greenery, and the State Government is getting very good revenue from the sale of cashew. Therefore, it need not be confined to the coastal area. I heard over the radio that a sum of Rs. 38 crores are going to be spent for increasing the area under cultivation of cashew only in the plains of four States. I say that it can be tried in the hilly areas also. In the Eastern Ghats of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, more so in the catchment areas of the hydel projects, cashew trees could be planted so that they will be a good instrument to prevent soil erosion.

Coming to marine products, I do not see why the export of marine food products and shrimps and the canning industry should not be increased. Co-operatives of fishermen should be formed in the coastal areas, particularly in the East Coast. In the West Coast there are some co-operatives and I had occasion to visit some of them. They are exporting canned shrimps. Since we have such a long coastline we should take full advantage of it and develop our export trade of marine and canned food.

We have got a very good potential for export trade. We can be confident that the trend will improve in

the years to come, because the policies adopted by the Government in the recent months are productive of good results, and I am sure the year 1981-82 will be an year of boom for export trade for India.

I have great pleasure in supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

**SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would congratulate the Minister for his able performance and his ability to push up the exports and restrict the imports to the extent possible, thus maintaining our trade balance at a proper level. The situation in the world is such, with recession on one side and inflationary trends on the other. The developed countries are trying to exploit the developing and under-developed countries.

The prices of commodities which we have to import necessarily such as oils and other essential items are going up very high in the world market. In these circumstances, the Ministry is able to steer us out of the crisis that was created before this Government came into power.

Regarding growth rate in respect of many of the exports of traditional and non-traditional items, performance is not bad. In some of the commodities which are out of reach of the Government, there may be a little sluggishness, but it does not limit to this country alone. It is the same situation which all the countries are facing in the international trade. In respect of some of the items there is a remarkable increase in the growth rate for which we have to appreciate the performance of the Ministries. As far as the Commerce Ministry is concerned, as you know it is a liaison Ministry and the performance of the Commerce Ministry depends upon the performance of the other Ministries as well as that of industries which



[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

produce goods for export and the industries which consume the imported goods. So, Sir, taking into consideration the overall position and the situation that is prevailing in the country during this year with too many power-cuts, too many labour troubles, with drought here and there, with all these handicaps, the Ministry is steering us properly through the crisis and I thank the Ministry for the same.

In order to improve our position, we have to keep on increasing our exports. For increasing our exports, retaining the traditional markets which we are having, we have to explore the new markets also. This is a tricky process. In the world of competition, we have to compete with the developed countries with vast resources and technical know-how and if their Governments want, they will be able to solve their problem by financing the internal exporters, by giving concessions to the exporters. In this connection, there should be a continuous effort to increase our exports by methods which are called export promotion methods. With the new policies laid down, with the new procedures adopted by the Government this year, we are able to keep up the tempo, but at the same time I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry some commodities on which they have to lay a little more stress. As we know, this is a country which produces more agricultural products—that is the best asset we are having—and we have to make use of the potentialities of producing more agricultural commodities to solve our international problems such as to meet our import bills. The import bills are going up not at our pleasure, out at the pleasure of the exporting countries. What have the oil-producing countries done today or what some other countries will be doing tomorrow? So, in order to come out

of the whirl pool, in order to meet our increasing import demand, we ought to keep on continuing our exports keeping in view our national interest, not on items such as engineering goods where we have not been able to stand the competition in the world market; advanced countries are able to produce more because they have a better and advance knowledge. We can certainly do better in so far as agricultural products are concerned. We are not taking proper steps, at a time we were in need of foreign exchange to meet our import bill. There are items which are produced in this country by which we can have valuable foreign exchange in export market. We are putting some cuts in the name of domestic consumption. It is a fact that domestic consumption has to be taken care of. But our effort should be to keep the supply position in tact not by cutting our export but by producing more and exporting more. Take for instance the commodity like sugar. We can grow sugar in abundance. If proper support price is given to the agriculturists, if proper atmosphere is created and if proper incentives are given to them to produce more, we can not only meet the needs of the country but also we can produce a good amount for export also.

To catch the market is a very tricky thing. It should be our first effort to keep the traditional market. Once we lose the traditional market and if some other country supplies that commodity, it would be difficult to recapture that market again. More sugar can be produced in this country, we may say that we are going to have bumper crop this year. That means we are having more production and have surplus to our requirements. But I am doubtful whether we will be able to recapture the market as somebody else has already captured the market. Somebody else has been supplying as we failed to supply continuously. Now they may not be taking from us. I

want to impress upon you, in the name of domestic consumption let us not try to cut short our exports especially in the agricultural commodities where we can produce in abundance, where potentiality is there in the country, whereby giving incentive we can produce agricultural commodities more in this country.

If such a situation comes, we should at least grow more and more by giving better price to them and not to buy the goods of the foreign market.

There are certain other essential items. In the name of consumption we are banning them. If we are exporting some of those items they will fetch four times the value. Take for instance the seeds like ground nuts and other things which are being used in the name of self-sufficient for vegetable oil which are not available for export. But even by banning it we are not able to achieve self sufficiency. But by exporting the ground nut, we get four times value in foreign exchange to the price of oil we produce from it. We have to take into account this. We produce ground nuts in this country. There is a price gap between the commodity in raw form and in some other form. If we allow export we can import necessary consumable goods in this country. We can grow ground nuts in abundance. There is a market in the world. We can sell them. We can sell them and buy edible oil which is needed. There will be four times profit in this. By simply banning some of the items for the domestic consumption and losing the traditional export markets, we may not be able to capture again. In some cases we are losing valuable foreign exchange, two to three times of foreign exchange which we could get through those exports by spending one-third or one-fourth. Fourth We can substitute the necessary imports. These are one or two points which I wanted to stress for the consideration of the Ministry.

Similarly, coming to imports also, though many of the imports are restricted and only necessary imports are allowed today, still there should be a thorough overhaul of importable items into this country. What are the priorities? We are not having enough foreign exchange reserves. Our exports are not equivalent to our imports. In that context, we have to see what are the things to be imported barring essential items like oil, edible oil and sophisticated machinery that we require for the industrial development of the country. We have to restrict the import of other things.

Take the case of steel and cement which we are importing and to whom we are supplying. The domestic production is there; the domestic necessities are there. In regard to domestic necessities, there are Government projects, public sector undertakings' projects and big industries where these items are needed. They are the most essential. Then comes the question of housing for the poor and the middle-class people. The lowest priority should be for the rich, for posh bungalows which are being constructed, which are coming up everywhere in a big way. Our production of steel and cement is barely sufficient to meet our ends. Until the production improves, for two or three years, should we not put a stop or put a restriction to constructing big posh bungalows which are consuming only steel and cement and nothing else? After consuming a lot of steel and cement, only four or five persons will be able to live in it, not more than that. Just for the few people, so much amount of steel and cement we are consuming in the country. If that much is produced in the country, well and good. But that is not so. We are augmenting it by imports and we are supplying to them. We should put a restriction on the import of such items.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasadu Rao]

There are several other items also in the same way. For the sake of luxuries of the few people, for the sake of comforts of the few people, in the country, the items which are in no way essential are being imported and supplied to them. These are the items which are used by the few for their luxuries. The construction of a posh bungalow is not an essential thing. The import of these items should be cut short and I request the hon. Minister to consider it.

Coming to some other products, many of the products, as one of our friends said, we are exporting in the form of raw products. We are exporting raw products and those raw products are being converted into manufactured products by other countries which are re-exporting them and earning much more on them. Can't we think of gradually developing an infra-structure so that instead of exporting raw products, we ourselves convert them into manufactured products and then export them, thereby earning more foreign exchange? Specially in our country where labour is available in plenty, we can convert raw products into finished products and export them and try to earn more foreign exchange, at the same time, increasing employment potential also in the country.

For instance, take the case of tobacco which is the main product of Andhra Pradesh. Our production is good; our exports are good. But in what form are we exporting? We are exporting it as un-manufactured tobacco. If we develop the necessary infra-structure in the country to export it as manufactured tobacco, we can earn more foreign exchange. Ours is a labour intensive country. If we do that, what is the quantum of employment opportunities that we can provide in the country and what is the quantum of foreign exchange we

can earn, the difference between exporting unmanufactured tobacco and exporting manufactured tobacco? That should be done. If we want we can completely ban manufacture for internal consumption and start new units for the purpose of export only. We can think of some export incentives for the manufactured units and give an impetus to them and give a push to them.

AN HON. MEMBER: All are good facts.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: In the name of giving a sort of encouragement to the exporters, we are allowing them to import 10 per cent or 15 per cent of their export earnings in the name of replenishment licences which many of us know are misused in this country. The procedure is such that the items which are allowed to be imported are in no way useful to the same line of his exports and they are selling away the licenses to somebody else, who are importing goods and selling them in the open-market. Instead of giving that concession to them which is being misused, we can give some other concessions just like tax concession or cash subsidy or something or the other and cut-short our import bill. With these few words, I support the demands. I thank you.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):

सभापति महोदय, अभी कई माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, मैं यहां पर नहीं था इसलिए अगर किसी बात का रीप्रीटेशन हो जाए तो क्षमा करें।

सभापति महोदय, जो आंकड़े इकनामिक सर्वे में दिखाए गए हैं और पिछले 2-4 दिन के अखबारों में, बास कर इकनामिक टाइम्स आदि में जो आंकड़े आ रहे हैं; उससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि आर्थिक जगत में हिन्दुस्तान उस स्थिति में आ रहा

है जहाँ सिर्फ अंधकार ही अंधकार है। खास कर जो 3-4 मुद्दे हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** आपने काला चश्मा लगा रखा है इसलिए आपकी अंधकार ही अंधकार नज़र आता है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** इनके पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उनसे ये अच्छा महसूस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब मैं आंकड़े दूंगा तब इनको भी अंधकार लगेगा।

सभापति महोदय, अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान में दो नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होती है—आयात और निर्यात। जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा। आयात-निर्यात की क्या पोजीशन रही है। आपके पास आर्थिक समीक्षा है, हमारे पास भी है और उसमें दो साल और प्रायः डेढ़ साल के आंकड़े हैं। आपने विदेश से कितना ऋण लिया है और उसकी कितनी अदायगी करते जा रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के द्वारा कितना विदेशी कर्जा लिया जा चुका है। कितना हमारे विदेश-व्यापार में घाटा चल रहा है। हमारा आयात अधिक हो रहा है या कम हो रहा है और निर्यात कितना कर रहे हैं। उसकी अदायगी कितनी कर रहे हैं। इन सारी चीजों पर यदि आप दृष्टिपात करें तो आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य अंधकारमय है।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** गलत है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आपकी नज़रों में गलत हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न किया था और मेरा प्रश्न सिर्फ

जूट इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के बारे में था। जूट का हमारा सब से बड़ा मार्केट यू० एस० ए० है। यू० एस० ए० को 1970 में जहाँ हम 165.5 लाख टन कारपेट्स निर्यात करते थे वह 1978-79 में केवल 69.8 लाख टन रह गया। जहाँ हमारा कुल मार्केट 221.4 लाख टन का था वह घट कर 90.9 लाख टन का ही रह गया।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :** यह आपके वक्त की बात है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** किसी के वक्त की बात हो लेकिन आप ढाई साल के हमारे शासन काल को निकाल दें तो बाकी वर्षों में किस का राज्य रहा है? ढाई साल के जो फिगर हैं उन का भी आपके जो 1980-81 के आर्थिक समीक्षा के फिगर हैं उन के मुकाबला करें तो ढाई साल में देश को निराशा हाथ नहीं लगा। इस वास्ते वह चीज़ आप न कहें। देश के नक्शे को आप अपने सामने रखें और देखें कि ट्रैंड किस ओर है और उसको आप रोकें। हजार पांच सौ माइनस हो जाए या थोड़ा लैस हो जाए तो उससे मामला बनता नहीं है।

उस दिन मैंने इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स के आंकड़े दिए थे। इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में यह निकला था :

“The total share of jute backing in the total backing market is said to have fallen from 34.7 per cent in 1979 (it was 44 per cent in 1974) to 23.4 per cent in the first two quarters of 1980.”

यह निराशाजनक स्थिति है।

विदेशी ऋण और विदेशी सहायता के आंकड़ों को आप लें। 1973-74 से ये आंकड़े निरन्तर बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। 1973-74 में जहाँ यह राशि 1036

### [श्री राम विलास पासवान]

करोड़ थी वहां 1974-75 में बढ़ कर 1314 करोड़ हो गई, 1975-76 में 1841 करोड़, 1976-77 में 1599 करोड़ हो गई। जब हम लोगों का राज्य था तब 1977-78 में यह राशि 1290 करोड़ ही थी ? आपकी 1841 करोड़ थी 1975-76 में। 1978-79 में यह हो गई 1266 करोड़ और 1980-81 को आप देखें 541 करोड़ जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष का जमा है उसको भी मिला लें तो 1266 करोड़ से बढ़ कर यह 2341 करोड़ हो जाती है।

आयात को आप लें। जब आयात अधिक होना शुरू हो जाए तो अर्थ व्यवस्था का क्या हाल हो जाता है, यह आप जानते ही हैं। कोई भी अर्थ शास्त्र का विद्यार्थी हो वह जानता है कि अपने घर में पहले जमा राशि के हिसाब खर्च करना चाहिए ताकि कुछ बचाया भी जा सके। लेकिन यहां तो यह हालत है कि अधिक लो और कम दो। 1979-80 के आयात के आंकड़े आप देखें। तब कुल 8795 करोड़ का आयात किया गया और 1980-81 में यह बढ़ कर 11300 करोड़ का हो गया। सब से ज्यादा दुखद बात तो यह है कि ऐसा वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाता है जिन का नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इकॉनॉमिक सर्वे में आप देख सकते हैं कि अनाज का आयात हो रहा है, वनस्पति तेल का हो रहा है। वनस्पति तेल का 1979-80 में 166.2 करोड़ रुपये का आयात हुआ था जब कि 1980 में यह बढ़ कर 347.8 करोड़ हो गया। यह है उज्जवल भविष्य जिस की ओर हम जा रहे हैं। यह है हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था के सुधरने का उदाहरण। अनाज, ऊत, रेशम, वनस्पति तेल, उर्वरक सामग्री आदि का हम आयात कर रहे हैं। पेट्रोल का तो कर हो रहे हैं। कागज का कर रहे हैं। आजादा के 33 वर्ष के बाद भी हम

इस प्वाइंट पर पहुंचे हैं कि इन अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का भी हमें आयात करना पड़ रहा है। हम हमेशा आत्मनिर्भरता की, स्वावलम्बन की बात करते हैं और उस ओर बढ़ने की बात करते हैं, यह नारा भी देते हैं कि लेकिन आप रिपोर्ट देख लें कि किस गति से हमारा इन वस्तुओं का आयात बढ़ रहा है। जहां कहां किसी वस्तु की कमी हो जाती है फौरन उसका आयात करना शुरू कर दिया जाता है। एक हलका सा समाचार आ जाये कि अमुक चीज की कमी हो गई है तुरन्त आदेश दे दिए जाते हैं कि आयात किया जाए।

1971-72 से ले कर 1978-79 तक सिर्फ तेल के आयात में हुई वृद्धि के आंकड़ों को आप देखें। केवल 12 परसेंट तेल में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन दाम चला गया 144 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 5 हजार करोड़। यानी मात्रा में वृद्धि होती है 12 परसेंट और दाम में वृद्धि होती है 144 करोड़ से 5 हजार करोड़। ठीक है पेट्रोल के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन मैंने यहीं कई बार पूछा है कि क्या कभी आपने देखा है कि पेट्रोल की किस तरह से बरबादी हो रही है ? जो बाजार में चक्कर लगाने में, एरोड्रोम में चक्कर लगाने में अनाप शनाप पेट्रोल खर्च होता है इसको रोकिए, थोड़ी उसमें मितव्ययता सोचिये। सारी अर्थ व्यवस्था जिस ढंग से चल रही है, जैसे पेट्रोल का हम देख रहे हैं, इसी ढंग से अगर बढ़ती रहेगी तो कहां जायेगी हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ? ठीक है आयात जरूरी हो तो जरूर कीजिए, फैक्ट्री खोलने के लिए सामान चाहिए आयात कीजिए ताकि फैक्ट्री चलने पर हम माल निर्यात कर मुनाफ़ा कमा सकें, या और दूसरी चीजें हैं जिनके बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता, जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते, हमारी प्रगति रुक रही हो तो निश्चित आयात कीजिए। लेकिन वैसे चीजें जिनके बगैर भी हम काम चला सकते हैं, स्वाव-



लम्बी बने रह सकते हैं, ऐसी चीजों का आयात हमें नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना चाहिए।

जहां हम कुछ दिन पहले लोहा और इस्पात निर्यात करते थे आज उनको आयात करने की स्थिति में पहुंच गये हैं। चीनी निर्यात करते थे अब उसको आयात करने की सोच रहे हैं। इसी तरह से खाद्यान्न का है, कोयला, सीमेंट सारी चीजें हैं। आखिर क्या कारण है कि उनको निर्यात करने की बजाय आयात करने की नौबत आ गई? मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था आप चीन, जापान को देखिए या और दूसरे मुल्क हैं, जिन चीजों में वह पहले आपके कम्पटीटर नहीं थे वह आज हमसे कम्पीट कर रहे हैं। फ़ोरेन मार्केट हमारे साथ से जा रहा है। अगर वह कम्पीट कर सकते हैं तो हम क्यों नहीं कम्पीट कर सकते हैं? जो समस्या आपके सामने है, वही समस्या उनके सामने भी है। फिर भी वह हमसे आगे निकल रहे हैं। इसलिए आयात की प्रवृत्ति को रोकिए।

हमारे पास इकोनामिक सर्वे नहीं है, निर्यात किस चीज में हुआ है? खली में, मछली में, चाय में, जूट में, नारियल में, चमड़े में, हस्तशिल्प में, चांदी वगैरह में। मतलब यह कि आपकी टेक्नोलॉजी फेल कर गई है। रा-मैटीरियल आप निर्यात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस चीज पर आपको गर्व है, टेक्नालॉजी में कहते हैं कि हम उसमें प्रगति कर रहे हैं, तो सर्वे में कहा गया है 13 पॉइंट निर्यात घटा है। और जो निर्यात बढ़ा है तम्बाकू में, कपड़े में, कच्चे लोहे में, कपास, मशीन, रसायन आदि में बढ़ा है। अगर टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रयोग कर रा-मैटीरियल की जगह फिनिशड गुड्स निर्यात करें तो हमारी निर्यात की आमदनी काफी बढ़ सकती है।

हां, एक बात मुझे याद आ गई कि जो लोग हिन्दी अनुवाद करते हैं इनको कहिए कि सही अनुवाद किया करें। आर्थिक सर्वे जो तैयार करते हैं जहां प्लस लिखना चाहिए वहां माइनस लिखते हैं और जहां माइनस लिखना चाहिए वहां प्लस लिखते हैं। तो हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की प्रतियों में अन्तर है। जहां 13 पॉइंट प्लस का है वहां माइनस दिखाया है और माइनस को प्लस दिखाया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी अनुवाद सही हो, नहीं तो भ्रम हो जाता है। आर्थिक समीक्षा भी है और इकोनामिक सर्वे भी है, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की दोनों प्रतियां साथ में हैं इसलिए इस वृत्ति का पता चल गया। अगर आदमी सिर्फ एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर अपना मन बनावे तो गलत आइडिया फार्म हो सकता है, इसलिए उसको ठीक करावें।

आज जो देश का निर्यात बढ़ा है वह किन चीजों का बढ़ा है, इसमें साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी की कोई देन नहीं है। इनका निर्यात रा-मैटीरियल का बढ़ा है। जिन चीजों में कंपीट करने की बात है, बड़े उद्योग-धंधों की बात है, उन सब में निर्यात घटा है।

सोवियत संघ, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन तथा जापान हमारे व्यापार के बड़े भागीदार थे। आज से 10 वर्ष पूर्व 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा हम निर्यात करते थे लेकिन यह निर्यात आज घट कर 40 परसेंट से भी कम रह गया है। अमेरिका, जिसको हम 16.8 परसेंट निर्यात करते थे, वह अब घटकर 12.6 परसेंट रह गया है। ब्रिटेन में हम 11.7 परसेंट निर्यात करते थे वह घटकर 7.4 परसेंट रह गया है।

**समापति महोदय :** डाइवर्सिफिकेशन किया गया है।



श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह भी नहीं किया गया है, टोटल में भी इनका निर्यात घटा है।

भारत में विदेश व्यापार का घाटा इस प्रकार है। 1978-79 में यह 1088 करोड़ रुपये का था जो कि 1980-81 में 4,000 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक का हो गया। दूसरे साल में ही यह घाटा 4 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा का हो गया।

वनस्पति तेल की बात मैं करता हूँ। आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक प्रतिवर्ष 700 करोड़ रुपये का औसतन आयात करते हैं। 1980-81 में इनकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक आयल-सीड्स का प्रोडक्शन 102 लाख टन का अनुमान था जो विगत वर्षों की तुलना में कोई अधिक नहीं है। यह 1978-79 में 97 लाख टन का था। अब देखना यह है कि 102 लाख टन के अनुमान में से पूर्ति कितनी होती है। यह भगवान ही जानें। कछुए की गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं?

हमारे ब्यास जी कहते हैं कि अन्धकार नजर नहीं आता है, मैं कहता हूँ कि उन्हीं को देख कर मुझे अन्धकार नजर आता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो निर्यात है, आप उसके कारण ढूँढ़ें कि यह कम क्यों हुआ है? टंडन समिति की इंडीक्सिंग रिपोर्ट पढ़िए। 1979 में टंडन समिति का निर्माण किया गया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक कृषि उत्पाद के निर्यात को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, जो मुख्य चीजें हैं जहाँ से आपका वेस बनता है, आपके यहाँ कृषि उत्पादन होता नहीं है बिजली के अभाव के कारण, और इसी कारण फैक्टरियाँ बन्द हैं, खेत सूख रहे हैं। जब तक कृषि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, निर्यात को बढ़ावा नहीं मिल सकता है। वैसे

चीज में जब आत्म-निर्भर होंगे तब निर्यात करने की पोजीशन में आप आयागे। आपकी आत्म-निर्भरता की पालिसी खोखली हो रही है, इसी लिए निर्यात की प्रगति कम होती जा रही है।

आज हमारे यहाँ डिग्निटी आफ लेवर नहीं है, हमारे आदमी विदेशों में चले जाते हैं। वहाँ उसको अपनी शोली ढोने में लज्जा नहीं लगती है, अखबार बेचने में, बूट पालिश करने में लज्जा नहीं लगती है चाहे चीफ सैक्रेटरी का लड़का क्यों न हो। लेकिन अगर यहाँ कोई अखबार बेचना शुरू कर दे, जूता पालिश करना शुरू करे तो तुरन्त उसकी गिनती छोटी जाति के आदमी में होने लगेगा। यहाँ डिग्निटी आफ लेवर नहीं रह गया है। जब तक हम छोटी छोटी टेक्नोलॉजी को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे निर्यात नहीं बढ़ पायेगा।

वस्त्र उद्योग का आपकी रिपोर्ट में पुरा चैप्टर है। उसमें हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं या पीछे हटे हैं, यह सब मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं।

आपकी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का बहुत पूअर परफॉर्मेंस है। मैंने पिछली दफे भी कहा था कि 1979-80 में एस० टी० सी० का एक्सपोर्ट 636 करोड़ रुपये का था जो कि 1980-81 में घट कर 450 करोड़ रुपये रह गया है, यानी इसमें 40 परसेंट की गिरावट आई है। यह संस्था पिछले 25 वर्षों से कार्यरत है लेकिन इसकी कोई औद्योगिक दृष्टि है ही नहीं। आयात में इसकी वृद्धि होती है। 1979-80 में इसका आयात 884 करोड़ रुपये का था जो कि 1980-81 में 1150 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। उसके बाद जब उसका क्रेडिटसिज्म होता है कि वनस्पति तेल का वितरण ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह एस टी सी का काम

नहीं है, उसका वितरण करवाना स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम है। लेकिन न्यूज़प्रिंट की क्या स्थिति है? कितने दिन बाद वह आता है, और उसकी डीले के कारण जो जो विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होती है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन की दृष्टि वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि नहीं, बल्कि ब्यूरोक्रेटिक दृष्टि है। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि इस सरकार के पास हर मर्ज की एक ही दवा है—हर संस्था में आई सी एस या आई ए एस आफिसर नियुक्त कर दो। यह देखने की आवश्यकता है कि टाप पर जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनको विज़िनेस या मैनेजमेंट का ज्ञान है या नहीं। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कितना खर्चा हो रहा है। इस संस्था को चलाने के लिए अच्छे लोगों को मौका देना चाहिए और साथ ही मिनिस्ट्री या प्रशासन के हस्तक्षेप को बन्द करना चाहिए।

ऊर्जा और कच्चे माल के अभाव में कई कारखाने बन्द हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन्हें खुलवाने की कोशिश करें। जिन मिलों को अभी तक नेशनलाइज़ नहीं किया गया है और जिनका परफार्मेंस अच्छा नहीं है, उन्हें नेशनलाइज़ किया जाये। जब तक इस बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं अपनाया जाता है, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक फ़िगरज़ का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की रिपोर्टों और सख़्तवेज में फ़िगरज़ दिये गये हैं। इसके अलावा रोज़ अख़बारों में, इकानोमिक टाइम्स में और आर्थिक जगत के पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में फ़िगरज़ दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय अपनी आयात नीति और निर्यात नीति पर पुनर्विचार करें। वह पहले देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाय और अपनी आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं का अधिक से अधिक

उत्पादन करें—उनकी क्वालिटी और क्वाण्टिटी दोनों को बढ़ायें। वह निर्यात पर अधि से अधिक जोर दे और आयात कम से कम करें। जितनी लज़री, आशम, की चीज़ हैं, फ़िज़ूलखर्ची हैं, उन पर रोक लगानी चाहिए। हमारे देश पर कर्ज़ बढ़ता जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो बच्चे मां के पेट में हैं, वे भी विदेशों के कर्ज़-दार हैं। इस स्थिति पर काबू पाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय वर्तमान समस्याओं का सालूशन निकालने की कोशिश करें, जिससे मालूम हो कि फ़ारेन काम्पीटीशन में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। जो संस्थाएँ सक्रम हाथी बनी हुई हैं, उनके कार्य में सुधार होना चाहिए।

अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़, इंडस्ट्रीज़ और हथकरघा उद्योग का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। निर्यात पालिसी में सरकार ने कहा है कि हमारे लोग विदेशी मार्केट में कम्पीट कर सक, इसके लिए क्या क्या रियायत दी जायगी। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय अपनी नीतियों पर फिर से गौर करें। वह आयात को कम करें, निर्यात को बढ़ाय और देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाय। तभी हम विदेशों के साथ कम्पीट कर सकेंगे और तभी संसार में इस देश की इज्जत और सम्मान होगा।

श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन (शोलापुर) : सभापति महोदय सन 1981-82 से लिए माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री ने जो अनुदानों की मांगें सदन के सामने स्वीकृति के लिए रखी हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ समस्याएँ आपके द्वारा सदन के सामने रखने की कोशिश करता हूँ।

सन 1980-81 के इस मंत्रालय के कार्यकलापों की जो समीक्षा की गई है उससे यह पता चलता है कि निर्यात में

[श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन]

जो वृद्धि हुई है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा बढ़ाव आयात में हुई है। इससे इस वर्ष व्यापार का घाटा चार हजार करोड़ होने की सम्भावना है। यह बहुत बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है। इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करके आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में एक निर्यात सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमण्डलीय समिति का गठन किया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात हुई है। आयात निर्यात बैंक की स्थापना और निर्यात करने वाले नयी वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का अनुमोदन करना तथा उत्तेजन देने का जो दृष्टिकोण सरकार ने अपनाया है उसके तर्जिमे अगले वर्ष अच्छे हो सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही आयातित वस्तुओं को कम करना यह बात भी सोचनी होगी। दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 8400 करोड़ रुपए का आयात किया गया जिसमें गत साल के मुकाबले में इस वर्ष लौह धातु 37 प्रतिशत, खनिज तेल 90 प्रतिशत, खाद्य तेल 49 प्रतिशत, उर्वरक 104 प्रतिशत, मोती आदि रत्न 38 प्रतिशत और खनिज निर्मित गैरधातु 54 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है जिसको कम करने के लिए भारत में ऐसी वस्तुओं की खोज और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के पर्याप्त प्रयत्न करने की बहुत जरूरत है। निर्यातित वस्तुओं में इस वर्ष चमड़ा पटलन और सूती फैब्रिक्स में कुल मिलाकर 435 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है। यह बात सोचते हुए इनके उत्पादन के लिए भरसक कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

ये एक हैण्डलूम बीवर होने के नाते टैक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी रखता हूँ। इस उद्योग में जो करोड़ों लोग प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में काम करते हैं उनका सारा जीवन इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। इसको देखते हुए इस उद्योग का संवर्धन और विकास समुचित ढंग

से होना चाहिए। भारत में इसकी खपत और निर्यात का उक्त योगदान देते इसकी ओर अब इस मंत्रालय का सही तौर पर ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ है ऐसा स्पष्ट होता है।

इसी महीने की 9 तारीख की संसद में जो नयी वस्त्र नीति माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री प्रणब कुमार मुकर्जी ने घोषित की है और उसका जो विवरण दिया है उससे मैं बहुत संतुष्ट हूँ और उसकी पूरी तरह से सराहना करता हूँ। इनमें नं० (1) क्वालिटी के कपड़े में वृद्धि (2) छोटे बुनकरों तथा इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए तेजी से उपाय और विकास (3) कमजोर वर्गों को कपड़े के वितरण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ तथा कारगर बनाना (4) मानव निर्मित रेशों तथा यार्न की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि कराना (5) विश्व बाजार में स्वीकार्य मानकों के वस्त्रों का उत्पादन करने के लिए अधिशेष बनाना (6) विकेंद्रीकृत हथकरघा क्षेत्र में बेकार पड़े करघों को पुनः चालू कराना (7) अधिक उत्पादन के लिए आधुनिकीकरण और विद्यमान क्षमता का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग में लाना (8) राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को उचित दामों पर यार्न उपलब्ध कराकर वितरण करने को सौंप देना (9) हथकरघा द्वारा पालिएस्टर तथा अन्य गैरशुती व मिश्रित वस्त्र उत्पादन को सभी तरह से प्रोत्साहन देना (10) कंट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना में हथकरघा क्षेत्र के भाग को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ावा देना (11) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कंट्रोल कपड़े के वितरण पर कड़ा नियन्त्रण रखना (12) समुचित कीमतों पर यार्न उपलब्ध कराने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और राज्य वस्त्र निगमों का पूरी तरह उपयोग किया जाना (13) बहुरेशा नीति में परिवर्तन करके

टोस उपायों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कराने को बढ़ावा देना (14) वस्त्र मशीनरीज को आवश्यकतानुसार आयात की अनुमति दिया जाना और (15) उचित कीमतों पर बिना किसी उतार चढ़ाव के पर्याप्त रूई उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था कराना और रूई का प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाना आदि सरकार की नीति प्रशंसनीय है। इससे वस्त्र उद्योग के सभी क्षेत्रों के तीव्र और साम-जस्यपूर्ण विकास के लिए अपेक्षित व्यवस्था तथा बल मिल सकेगा, ऐसा मेरा पूरा विश्वास है।

16.59 hrs

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair]

मगर इस वस्त्र नीति का प्रभाव और इसकी सफलतायें सभी स्पष्ट दिखेगी जब इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही तौर पर और पूरे विश्वास से होगा तथा अधिकारी और इस क्षेत्र के सभी लोग एक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य की भावना से काम करेंगे।

भारत में 35 लाख हथकरघा हैं, ऐसा बहुत सालों से कहा जाता है मगर इसका सही सर्वेक्षण करना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि भारत सरकार के यहां जो आंकड़े मौजूद हैं उससे महाराष्ट्र में 1.35 लाख हथकरघा हैं, ऐसा कहा जाता है। मगर हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी ओर से सर्वेक्षण किया तो 77,325 कुल संख्या मिली और उनमें से सिर्फ 57,794 हथकरघे चालू हैं ऐसा सामने आया है। इसको देखते हुए पूरे भारतवर्ष में सभी प्रान्तों में एक ही हफ्ते में इन हथकरघों की गणना की जाय ताकि सही मानों में कितने हथकरघे हैं और उनकी सही समस्यायें क्या हैं, इसका विवरण आने से सही ढंग से उपाय और उनका विकास करना सम्भव होगा। यह एक ही ऐसा व्यवसाय है कि आदमी को

हाथ और पांव दोनों को एक ही साथ काम में लाकर शक्ति से दिन में दस घंटे तक काम करना पड़ता है। इससे इन बुनकरों को बड़ा श्रम पड़ता है। खुद-मां पत्नी और छोटे छोटे बच्चे परिवार के सभी लोग एक साथ काम करके डेढ़ सौ रूपए से ढाई सौ रूपए तक मजदूरी कमा पाते हैं। यह मजदूरी अलग अलग प्रान्तों में अलग अलग है। इससे इस क्षेत्र में नयी पीढ़ी नहीं आना चाहती। इससे इस क्षेत्र को बहुत हानि हो रही है। इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रीय वेज बोर्ड का गठन करने का सुझाव रख रहा हूं ताकि भारतवर्ष के सभी प्रान्तों के बुनकरों को उचित और सही मजदूरी मिल सके।

सहकारिता से सच्चे माने में जो बुनकर है उसको कोई फायदा नहीं हो पा रहा है। सब्सीडी, रिबेट आदि सहूलियतों बीच के दलाल जसे धनी लोग ही खा जाते हैं। इसमें बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। सब्सीडी और रिबेट का ढांचा और इसके तरीकों में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय और राज्य-स्तरीय पणन संस्थाओं को कारगर और मजबूत बनाकर अच्छे मैनेजमेन्ट का गठन किया जाना चाहिए तथा बुनकरों को रा-मटीगियल कश बेसिस पर लेकर पक्का माल बिक्री डिपो तक पहुंचाकर फिर कच्चा माल लेते वक्त तक के लिए जितना धन चाहिए उतना पांच वर्ष के लिए बिना व्याज के और उसके बाद पांच वर्ष में पूरा कर्जा वापिस लेने की योजना स्वतंत्र रूप से होनी चाहिए और इसमें थर्ड पार्टी को बिल्कुल घुसने न देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, भारतवर्ष में करीब 5 लाख पावरलूम विकेंद्राकृत क्षेत्र में हैं, ऐसे माना जाता है। अनधिकृत बिजली करधों को नियमित करने का और उसको मुन्हा

### [श्री गंगाधर एस० कुचन]

रूप देकर बढ़ती हुई खपत और निर्यात की भारी सम्भावनाओं को देखते हुए इस पर जो कपड़ा बनता है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा बने, ऐसी कोशिश करने का सरकार का विचार सही है। मगर इस क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण और बैंकिंग कैपिटल के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन कंसेशनल रेट आफ इंटरेस्टज से उपलब्ध करने की योजना बनानी चाहिए और इन की जो समस्याएं हैं उन का सही पता लगाने के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन जल्द से जल्द करने की जरूरत है। इन छोटे छोटे यूनिटों, जिस की कुल लागत 2 लाख से भी कम हो ऐसे शोलापुर के कुछ यूनिटों में टर्किश टाबेल जिस की कीमत 16 रुपये से 25 रुपये तक है जिसे गरीब से गरीब लोग आसानी से खरीदते हैं, ऐसे उत्पादन पर जनता शासन के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया। इससे इस इण्डस्ट्री पर बहुत बड़ा आघात पहुंच रहा है। इसको या तो उत्पादन शुल्क से पूरी छूट या साढ़े सात लाख रुपए तक के उत्पादित माल पर जो कुछ वस्तुओं को छूट दी गई है वैसी ही छूट इनको भी देनी चाहिए ताकि यह इण्डस्ट्री बढ़कर भारत के सभी गरीब लोगों को टर्किश टाबेल सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई कर सके।

हमारा रेशम और टसर उत्पादन दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है। इसका विकास सही तौर पर करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस उद्योग में लाखों ग्रामीण लोग गये हुए हैं। इस के समुचित विकास के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन जुटाने की जरूरत है और केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड को और कारगर बनाना है।

इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम जो 1959 में केन्द्र से राज्यों को ट्रांसफर की गई वह ज्यादातर राज्यों में बन्द कर दी

गई। इसको वापस केन्द्र में लेकर वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप कुछ परिवर्तन सविस्ती आदि में कर के पुनः चालू करना बहुत जरूरी है और इस योजना में हैण्डलूम सैक्टर, पावरलूम सैक्टर बीड़ी उद्योग, आदि छोटे और मध्यम उद्योगों को शामिल कर के इसे व्यापक रूप दिया जाय, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

आखिर में, मैं हरदम सौचता आ रहा हूं कि सदन में चर्चा के दौरान सभी मंत्रालयों से सदस्य कुछ अपेक्षाओं रखते हैं, अच्छे सुझाव देते हैं, लेकिन इन सभी बातों का आगे क्या होता है? क्या इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार होता है? यदि होता है तो उसके बारे में उससदस्य को कुछ बताया जाता है या प्रश्नोत्तर के दौरान यश, नो, डेज़-नाट-एराइज़" जैसा उत्तर मिलता है, वैसा ही क्या इन सब बातों का भी होगा? इसके लिये मैं एक फोलो-अप-एक्शन कमेटी का गठन करने का सुझाव रखता हूं।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्री को अगला साल देश के समूचे विकास के लिये, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ावा देने के लिये और बेरोजगारी कम करने के लिये सफल साबित हो, ऐसी शुभ-कामना देते हुए इस अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI C. D. PATEL (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make some concrete suggestions so far as the departments of Commerce and Textiles are concerned. However, at the very outset, I want to say that I support the Demands for Grants for this Ministry.



Much has been said about the import and export balances. I would, however say that if the deficit balance increases year after year, it will be a reflection of the poor economic growth of the country. So, I urge upon the Ministry that all the necessary steps should be taken to promote exports.

I am touching on industries which have got very great export capacities, viz. zari, art silk and diamond. The zari industry is located mainly at Surat, Jaipur and Varanasi. This is an industry where 46,000 persons are employed; and its production is worth Rs. 75 crores a year. The problems faced by this industry are very serious ones. I urge upon the Ministry to take adequate steps to redress those grievances.

First of all, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the Cash Compensatory Support scheme. This industry is getting assistance only to the extent of 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. So, my request to the Ministry is that this should be raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

I compliment the Ministry for imposing a ban on the export of silver. This should be continued.

There is another problem before this and other industries in surat, viz. the lack of a Foreign Post Office there. There is need a Foreign Post Office, and should be established, coordination with the Department of Excise and Customs. This will help in the sending of parcels from Surat.

Now about the art silk industry. This industry has the biggest centre at Surat. Nearly 40 per cent of the total power looms in country produce, on an average, about 25 lakh metres of cloth per day. This quantity is produced at Surat. And the number of looms is more than a lakh: 63,000 authorised looms, and 45,000 unauthorised looms. So, the total production is about Rs. 500 crores, value-wise. The total investment in Surat alone is Rs. 135 crores. Total production is 75 crores metres of cloth; and value-wise, it is Rs. 500 crores.

The problems facing this industry have been brought to the notice of the Ministry a number of times. There are certain difficulties which could have been solved by the Ministry of Commerce, in consultation with the other Ministries. I will first touch upon the shortage and high prices of raw materials. The weavers are constantly facing the shortage and high prices of the basic raw materials, viz. rayon and synthetic yarn. Their weaving capacity has increased continuously, to meet the rising demand for the fabric. Government should immediately fix the selling prices for viscose, nylon and polyester yarns; and a scheme should be devised, under which the cooperative societies and other weavers should be able to place orders with the spinners, for their requirements, at a fixed price. The second point is about reduction in import duty on nylon filament yarn as well as polyester filament yarn. Even though the Government has permitted the import of nylon filament and polyester filament under the system, but so far as the rate of import duty is concerned, it is very high. So, the rate of duty is required to be reviewed. The third difficulty is regarding the import of nylon. So far as the first quality of nylon is concerned, there is a restriction on import of first quality of nylon. So, this requires to be reviewed. Then the fourth difficulty is regarding acetate filament yarn. When the Government allowed import of rayon yarn, the import duty was withdrawn on import of Viscose Filament Yarn as well as Cuprammonium Rayon Yarn. However, import duty of 120 per cent *ad valorem* on acetate filament yarn was not exempted and as such it acts as a complete ban on its imports though the Government desire that it should be freely imported under O. G. L. But it cannot be imported because of the high rate of duty that is being imposed. Then the import of viscose filament yarn is also required to be seen. It may be allowed at a concessional rate. This is a very important point which has a very vital bearing, so far as the entire industry is concerned. Then regarding regularisation of unauthorised power-

[Shri C. D. Patil]

looms, at present, I understand that the rate for authorising a loom is Rs. 600 per loom. That is a very high rate. Formerly, it used to be between Rs. 25 and Rs. 100. Now, it has been raised to Rs. 600. I have come to know that a writ has been filed in the Madras High Court and the hon. High Court has given a judgment that Rs. 600 per loom are very high; it should be made only Rs. 100. So, I urge upon the present Ministry to see that a thorough check may be made in this regard. It may be reduced at least less than Rs. 100 or at the most the maximum may be Rs. 100 and it should not be more than that.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. which is wholly a State owned undertaking has submitted a proposal for a letter of intent for a project with a capacity of 20 tonnes per day, i.e. 7,000 tonnes a year of the production of nylon filament yarn. So, immediate steps should be taken to grant that. Otherwise, difficulties regarding raw-material are likely to continue for a long time. This is a very important industry wherein the soft loan scheme of IDBI applicable to IDR units of Cotton Textile Industry should be extended to the IDR units of Art Silk Industry also.

By the way, I believe that there is a problem regarding Public Bonded Warehouse. It concerns the Central Excise and Custom Department that is, the Ministry of Finance. I urge upon this Ministry also to look into it, because it has its own duty, so far as textile is concerned. So far as Surat is concerned, recently a scheme has been formulated, a Public Bonded Warehouse has been established at Surat. So all the weavers and the purchasers of yarn are supposed to deposit their raw materials at a particular place. There is no objection to that. So far as the policy is concerned it is welcome. But part of Surat, that is, Udhna which does not fall within the Municipal Corporation limit, we have to look into that aspect also. So,

many weavers and purchasers of raw-material have to incur unnecessary expenditure on transport, have to pay unnecessary octroi duty. Till another Public Bonded Warehouse is provided or is kept at Udhna, the old system which was prevailing may be continued. So, these aspects may kindly be looked into.

Another important industry is the diamond industry. I think it is the most important industry; and I dare say that it has been a neglected industry. I earnestly urge upon the Ministry to take very serious steps, so far as the diamond industry is concerned. It is located in Gujarat, especially in South Gujarat, that is in Surat and Bulsar Districts only. But we have never bothered to see as to how far this industry is important. Its export is Rs. 500 crores, an average during the last so many years. Since 1968 the export has increased. Upto 1978, it had remained increasing, but after 1978, it has shown a decline, so far as export is concerned; and most surprisingly, we have fixed up the target very high. Last year, there was a fall and most surprisingly, we had targeted our level at Rs. 750 this year. I do not know how they are going to achieve it. I will take only five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken ten minutes.

17.15 hrs.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):  
सभापति महोदय, हाऊस में कोरम नहीं है और इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट कामर्स मिनिसट्री पर बहस चल रही है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): शहीदों की अर्ध-शताब्दी का फंक्शन हो रहा है और यहां के बहुत से मेम्बर्स उसमें भाग लेने गए हुए हैं, यह सब को मालूम है और आप को भी मालूम है। उसके लिए सब को निमंत्रण है और अपोजीशन में तो सिर्फ 4 आदमी बैठे हुए हैं, जबकि हमारी तरफ काफी सदस्य मौजूद हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung.... Now there is quorum.

SHRI C. D. PATEL: Mr. Chairman I will not take much time while quoting some figures, I know that statistics are boring. So far as this particular industry is concerned—in the year 1978-79 the total exports of handicraft commodities were Rs. 979 crores—and out of which Rs. 693 crores were of this particular item only. So, in this year also, if the level of exports is to be increased, my suggestions is that—this particular industry wherein the raw materials are not available in India—diamonds are not grown, we have no mines—all the raw material is imported. The whole import is being controlled by the Diamond Trading Corporation which is a syndicate having a hold throughout the world. So far as our industry is concerned, our information is that our craftsmen traders have the enthusiasm and capability to add to the exports. I urge upon the Government to look into this question very seriously. China has entered into this trade in a big way. USSR has started taking keen interest. In Israel—as I mentioned earlier—there is a corporation or a syndicate in Tel-Aviv which is buying the raw materials, finishing the goods, exporting, banking; licensing—all agencies located in one complex one building. Something has to be done to encourage this particular industry as it has been suffering from 1971 so far as the exports are concerned. Otherwise, if no proper steps are taken for regular supply of raw material i.e. rough diamonds, this may put the whole industry in jeopardy. It appears that more than 60 per cent of the import is controlled by the Diamond Trading Corporation which is controlled by the big tycoons. In India also, it is understood that 60 per cent of the trade is restricted to a particular class and the Hindustan Diamonds Trading Corporation which is handling the trade and imports is really handicapped. So, I urge upon the Ministry to appoint a committee to go into the details of this industry. Otherwise, we will be facing very serious conse-

quences of extinction of export of this item importers, which comes to about Rs. 500 crores, mostly in foreign exchange.

Coming to the Kandla port free trade zone, the scheme was formulated in 1965. We are in 1981. Last year the export was only Rs. 16.57 crores. We have fixed the target at Rs. 36 crores. After formulating the scheme, we have passed through various stages and we have been able to achieve only this much. Why? I request the Minister to pay serious attention to this. We have not been able to achieve the target because of our bureaucratic approach so far as the development of this port is concerned. I or one, would not blame the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy has its own approach—not imaginary approach but very conservative approach. Because of that, it has happened. I will not cite examples, because that will jeopardise the interests of a particular company. In the field of pharmaceuticals, one multi-national company has entered at Kandla port. The minimum required is FOB value 20 per cent. One Indian company started making a project and they submitted their report. This multi-national company entered the field and went on negotiating with the Government very cleverly and raised it from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. The multi-national company raised it to 40 per cent because no indigenous company will be able to compete with that. Now, when the Indian Company submitted their report for 20 per cent, they were asked by the Government to raise it to 30 per cent. The Indian company thereupon changed its project and submitted a report for 30 per cent. Because the multi-national company has raised it to 40 per cent, the Government is demanding 40 per cent from the Indian company also. The multi-national company has raised it to 40 per cent because the raw material suppliers are the same company and it is a very big company. This aspect requires to be looked into very carefully. A multi-national company enters into a particular field and such an atmosphere is created that no indigenous company would be

[C. D. Patel]

allowed to enter into that field. I have many examples to cite, but because of lack of time, I will conclude. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

\*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, welcoming the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for 1981-82, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I wish to make a few suggestions. If you compare the export performance during April-September 1980 with that of the period April-September, 1979 you will find that the export has gone up only by 5.5 per cent, while the import during the same period has gone up by the staggering figures of 49.5 per cent. Consequently, it is anticipated that the balance of payments would be more than Rs. 5000 crores in 1980-81. I need not tell that such an adverse balance of payment position will play havoc with our internal economy. India's share in the world trade in 1965 was 1 per cent and in 1980 it has declined to 0.5 per cent. I would like to stress the imperative need for constituting a high level probe body to find out the reasons for this decline and also to suggest remedial measures for boosting our exports.

The value of our import has gone up because of the hike in petroleum products' prices. This emphasises the need for finding out indigenous substitutes for our imports. The import substitution should become the focal point in the activities of the Commerce Ministry. The Agarwal Committee has submitted a detailed report in this connection to the Government in September, 1980. Recently, our hon. Prime Minister has constituted a high-level Committee of Secretaries to go into the question of import substitution and this is the most timely step that the Government have taken in the right direction. I am sure that the import policy to be announced in April will be a revolutionary policy suggesting import substitution of many products.

Simultaneously we have to augment our exports. The exporter has to fill up some 76 sets of forms for exporting a commodity. This results in inordinate delay and also in infructuous expenditure for him. They have been demanding for years for a few standardised forms for this purpose so that the export is not handicapped. The hon. Minister should look into this and do the needful.

The Government is giving subsidy to many export commodities. The foreign countries look with frown on the Indian commodities and the country also gets a bad name for keeping the exports on the crutches of subsidy. Instead of subsidy, as has been suggested by the Tandon Committee, the tax remission scheme should be implemented. This will go a long way in gaining greater ground for our commodities in foreign countries.

Last year Section 35-B was made rigid, eliminating from its purview many items of expenditure incurred in export promotion. Naturally this had an adverse effect on our export promotion efforts. I was happy to come across the recent statement of the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes that Section 35-B will be widened to include certain items of expenditure incurred in export promotion. This will also help in increasing our exports.

We have got go many Export Promotion Councils whose Chairmen make frequent visits abroad ostensibly for exploring the foreign markets. They seem to be wasting the valuable foreign exchange because their efforts have not increased our exports. In fact our exports have declined. There will be nothing wrong if we demand that these Export Promotion Councils should be wound up forthwith. Their functions can be entrusted to the Trade Development Authority which is doing good work for export promotion. Similarly, the Trade Fair Authority, entrusted with organising



exhibitions within the country and abroad, should be provided with adequate funds and further strengthened so that this institution also can take over the job being done by the Export Promotion Councils.

The performance of the State Trading Corporation also requires to be toned up. In 1980 the export turnover of STC has declined by 40 per cent. The hon. Minister should explain to the House the reasons for this steep decline. Recently, the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation has also lost a good opportunity for exporting our iron ore and a small Latin American country has been able to capture the foreign market for its iron ore. Another matter to be looked into by the hon. Minister is that we have been able to utilise only 22 per cent of the quota of Textiles obtained for the U.S.A. The hon. Minister should explain to the House the reasons for this tardy performance. The West Bengal Government has levied a cess on Tea, which, it is apprehended, will affect the exports of tea. I want to know how the Government of India proposes to tackle this matter.

We are having trade with Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia, Philippines, Honkong and other south-east Asian countries where Tamil-speaking Indians live in large numbers. Unfortunately, the Branch Offices of STC in these places do not have Tamil-speaking officials, who will be able to judge the requirements of these countries. You will agree that chillies, fish, onion etc. produced in southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are exported to these countries. There are efficient Tamil-speaking officials in the STC Branch Office in Madras. They should be posted in these countries so that they will be able to help in augmenting our exports to these countries.

There are more than 1200 factories producing starch and sago from the tapioca in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In Salem District, Dharmapuri District and in Periyar District of Tamil Nadu we have many such units. The value

of production is about Rs. 30 crores. Unfortunately, 5 or 6 monopoly businessmen corner all the produce and sell them in Calcutta, Bombay and Gujarat and their turn-over is of the order of Rs. 120 crores. They resort to many illegal means like tax evasion etc. and deny the public exchequer of its rightful share. The Government should have a separate procurement organisation for starch and sago and ensure that they are exported which will be another source for earning valuable foreign exchange.

When small nations like Philippines, Indonesia, South Korea etc. can export commodities worth several hundreds of crores of rupees, it should not be difficult for a big country like India to launch a serious export promotion campaign and succeed in that. There should be a centralised agency like Export Promotion Board which should be given set directions for exploring and exploiting foreign markets for our commodities. Agriculturists should be sent abroad to absorb modern methods of agriculture in foreign countries. Since we can successfully improve our export trade with traditional commodities, these will in turn produce more agricultural products for export purposes. The recent Textile Police has come to the rescue of handloom weavers. Handloom weaving is the livelihood of 5.5 lakhs of weavers in Tamil Nadu and 7.5 lakhs of people are dependent on this livelihood. There should be a definitive export policy exclusively for handloom fabrics. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce, who has wiped the tears from the eyes of lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers will do this also. Now the export of marine products is in the hands of private people. The foreign exchange earned is appropriated by these private industrialists. The Government of India should canalise the export of marine foods.

Before I conclude I would refer to the widespread adulteration going on in the export of coffee, pepper, cardamom and even in handloom cloth. This has affected greatly our foreign trade. The Government of India should take



[Shri P. Palaniappan]

up urgently stringent measures to bring to book these adulterators so that the fair name of our country is not sullied.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री कमल नाथ झा : (सहरसा) :

सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने सुयोग्य मंत्री और उनके मंत्रालय को आपके माध्यम से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कार्यभार सम्भालने के बाद इस बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति को सम्भालने का अथक प्रयत्न किया है और उनको सफलता भी आंशिक रूप से मिली है और मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस ढंग से सरकार अपनी नीति को ढाल रही है उससे इस विभाग में और इस क्षेत्र में जो हमारी कठिनाइयाँ हैं वे शनः शनः कम होती जाएंगी।

सब से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत का उत्तर पूर्व का हिस्सा बिहार, बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा, यह सबसे दरिद्र और सब से गरीब है। इस क्षेत्र के किसानों की एक मात्र मनी क्राप जूट है। 1930 में फिनले कमेटी बनी थी, 1940 में फोकस कमेटी बनी और 1980 में टास्क फोर्स बनाई गई। इस सारे अर्से के दौरान जूट उत्पादकों की जो समस्या थी वह बहुत विषम समस्या थी और आज भी बहुत विषम है। भारत और पाकिस्तान के बंटवारे के बाद जूट का इलाका क्वांटिटी और क्वालिटी दोनों दृष्टियों से जो भारत के पास था पाकिस्तान को चला गया और सारी मिलें, जूट इंडस्ट्रीज हिन्दुस्तान के पास रह गई। इस विषम स्थिति का हिन्दुस्तान के काश्तकारों ने सरकार के आग्रह पर, उसको योजना पर, तेजी से जूट के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर मुकाबला किया और जूट मिलों को जिस रॉ-मटीरियल की जरूरत थी, उसको पूरा किया, जो अभाव था, उसकी पूर्ति की। लेकिन जूट उत्पादकों को कभी भी जूट का उचित मूल्य नहीं

मिला उनके बाद अनेकों कमेटियाँ और अनेकों जांच समितियाँ बनाई गई। लेकिन 1971 में जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया बनायी गयी। मैं जानता हूँ कि इतनी कड़ी समस्या जो सदियों की समस्या है उसको ओवर नाइट कोई सरकार या कोई एजेंसी हल नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन बोच में फिर व्यतिक्रम हुआ। आज जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जूट के उत्पादकों को जो समस्या है उस के हल हल करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने टास्क फोर्स बनाया और उसकी रिक्मेन्डेशन सामने आयी है, यह त्रिमुखी समस्या है। एक जूट मैन्युफैक्चर की समस्या है जिसमें उद्योग से लेकर मजदूर तक, भारकेटिंग, उत्पादन की प्राइस और साथ-साथ इसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल। इन तीनों की योजना आज हमारी सरकार ने उपस्थित की है। एक तरफ जे० सी० आई० जो जूट परचेज करे, किसानों को उचित मूल्य दे, दूसरी तरफ 6, 6 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के एक संस्था बनायी गई जो मैन्युफैक्चर को कंट्रोल करे और तीसरी तरफ जो इस सदन में बहुत मांग की गई कि जूट कमिश्नर के इंस्टीट्यूशन को उठा देना चाहिये, और कभी कभी कहा गया यह जूट कमिश्नर नहीं, लूट कमिश्नर है, तो टास्क फोर्स ने रिक्मेन्ड किया है जूट कमिश्नर के आफिस को रिप्लेस करना चाहिये, जूट बोर्ड बनाना चाहिये। यही इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारा मंत्रिमंडल, हमारी सरकार की नीति समस्या को छूती नहीं है, लेकिन जो सदियों की समस्या है उसको हल करने के लिये बहुमुखी योजना बनाती है। लोप साइडेड योजना नहीं बनाती है। इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ चाहे उत्पादन का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे प्राइस का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कंट्रोल का क्षेत्र हो, सभी क्षेत्रों में हम समाजवादी विचाराधारा और समाजवादी कार्यक्रम की नीति को, अमल में लाना चाहते हैं।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आपकी परेशानी से भी अवगत हूँ, आज जूट इंडस्ट्री को जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पटीशन बंगलादेश और दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है, उससे भी अवगत हूँ। जो सिन्थेटिक फ्राइबर इंटर-नेशनल मार्केट में आया है उससे जूट फ्राइबर का कम्पटीशन है, और जैसे इंडिगो प्लान्टेशन इंडिया से वाइप आउट हो गया, इंटरनेशनल कम्पटीशन में हमारी जूट इंडस्ट्री भी कहीं वाइप आउट न हो जाये इसलिये डाइवर्सिफिकेशन होना चाहिये और जूट को केवल चट्टी और बोरा बनाने के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि उसके मैनुफैक्चर को डाइवर्सिफाई करने के लिये कारपेट और अदर इंडस्ट्री के लिये हमारी रिसर्च ब्रान्च मजबूत होनी चाहिये जो इस बात की रिसर्च करे।

मुझे खुशी है कि टास्क फ़ोर्स ने जो कहा कि जब जूट बाजार में आये तब प्राइस तय न हो बल्कि सोइंग सीजन पर ही तय कर दी जाये ताकि किसान को इम्पीट्स मिले कि सकार अच्छी प्राइस देने जा रही है जिससे उसका उत्पादन बढ़े। तो चाहे किसान हो, मजदूर हो, व्यापारी हो, सब के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये हमारे योग्य मंत्री और इनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारीगण और बोर्ड सभी सतर्क है।

एक दूसरी बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह भी कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। यह पूंजीवाद का नियम है कि जब तक रस मिले तब तक चूस लो आप और बाद में सिट्टी बना कर फेंक दो। In the capitalist solar system, 11 the planets rotate round the sun of profit. किसी इंडस्ट्री से जब तक प्रॉफिट मिलता है तब तक चलाओ और जब प्रॉफिट नहीं

मिलता है तो उसको चूस कर फेंक दो। और यह तमाम हम लोग पूंजीवाद की इस लीगेसी को लेकर पैदा हुए। यही जूट टैक्सटाइल, यही धाटन टैक्सटाइल, हमने 116 मिलों को नेशनलाइज किया। ये सब रस चूसी हुई मिलें, मुर्दा, रुग्ण, यह सब हमारे कन्धे पर मिलीं। इस लीगेसी को हमने लिया, कैपिटलिज्म, फ्यूडलिज्म, और इम्पीरियलिज्म को हमने लिया।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन लास में चल रहा था, वह नामिनल प्रॉफिट में आज चलने लगा है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। यह हमारे मंत्रिमंडल की एफीशियेंसी, उस की क्षमता और उस की योग्यता है। लेकिन सावन के अन्धे को केवल हरा ही सूझता है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी अपोजीशन को, जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं, हमारे नेता कहते हैं, उस से कुछ नहीं लेकिन यह मक्खी की तरह केवल गन्दगी पर ही बैठते हैं और गन्दगी ही बोलते हैं। यह नीति अपोजीशन की नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारी एजीवमेंट्स को भी रखना चाहिये और फेल्योर्स को भी रखना चाहिये।

अभी सो० पी० एम० के लोग यहां नहीं हैं जो जूट टैक्सटाइल, जूट की क्राइसेस की बात करते हैं। कैसे उन के राज्य में बंगला देश से जूट को स्मगल कर के हिन्दुस्तान में लाया गया? कैसे कोशिश की जाती थी जूट इंडस्ट्री को ले कर लेकिन मैं उस की आलोचना प्रत्यालोचना में नहीं जाना चाहता।

मैं अपने हैण्डलूम वीवर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो आप ने टैक्सटाइल पालिसी तय की है जिस का हमारे विरोधी दल के डी० एम० के० के नेता ने बोलते हुए समर्थन किया है।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट प्वाइन्ट रख रहे हैं, इन्हे एलाऊ कीजिये। इन अपोजीशन वालों को भी कुछ समझने दीजिये।

**श्री कमल नाथ झा :** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में हमने समाजवादी नीति अपनाई है। आज हमारा जो यह पब्लिक सेक्टर है, इसका जैसा नाम वैसा काम होना चाहिये। इस पब्लिक सेक्टर के माध्यम से क्या हमारी सरकार ऐसी योजनाएं बनायेगी, बाजार में जो ऊंचे-ऊंचे दाम पर अच्छे-अच्छे कपड़े मिलते हैं, जिनके पास पैसे हैं, उसे वह खरीदते हैं, लेकिन 116 जो काटन टैक्सटाइल मिले हैं, मेरा कहना है कि उन पर रिस्पांसिबिलिटी दीजिये। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता, मजदूर क्लास, श्रमिक क्लास, लोअर मिडिल क्लास और मिडिल क्लास जिनकी पर्चेजिंग पावर आज घट रही है, उन को सस्ते दाम पर अच्छा कपड़ा मुहैया करने की रिस्पांसिबिलिटी पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन टैक्सटाइल मिलों पर दीजिये।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** इन का घाटा पूरा कराओ।

**श्री कमल नाथ झा :** जो लोग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं, उन को कहा जाए कि तुम बड़े एफीशियेंट हो तो तुम इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में जाकर कम्पीट करो और बढ़िया बेटा हो तो कमा कर लाओ भारत के लिये। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि एक नेशनल टैक्सटाइल पालिसी फार दी पूअर बनाकर उस को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से शहर से लेकर गांव तक बनाइये।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने बहुत तैयारी की थी, लेकिन चूंकि आप ने घंटी बजा दी है मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा लेकिन इतने बड़े सवाल पर 5 मिनट में जस्टिस नहीं किया जा सकता।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में जो एन० टी० सी० या जूट इंडस्ट्री को आपने नेशनलाइज किया है एक कार्पोरेशन के तहत, इन तमाम कार्पोरेशन में, इन संस्थाओं में आप को एक नई वैल्यू, नया मूल्य भी स्थापित करना चाहिये और इन के संचालन में जो श्रमिक मजदूर हैं, उन का भी इस के बोर्डों में पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये जो कि समाजवाद की आधारशिला है। आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHR. KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The textile policy recently announced gives the pride of place to handloom about which the hon. Member was speaking just now. Therefore, in this brief time that has been given to me, I would explain what we have done for the handloom, what are our intentions and what we have the intention to achieve.

For the first time the policy has brought the powerloom sector in the orbit of textile policy because there has been a lot of competition between the powerloom and the handloom and, therefore, it is necessary to ensure that this competition is eliminated to a certain extent in order to ensure that powerloom and handloom may exist side by side.

Five per cent growth has been allowed in respect of the powerloom sector during the Sixth Plan. But that is only reserved for such cooperative sector which is under the handloom presently and they will be given this chance to better their prospects.

The total cloth production in handloom sector will increase from 3,350 million metres to about 4,100 million metres during the Sixth Plan and this is mainly done for the poor people because all this cloth is used for the poor sections of society. The production of janata cloth would increase from 290 million metres to 325 million metres and this will be exclusively for the

poorer sections of society. They shall have no difficulty about it.

The Plan provision has been increase from Rs. 9.47 crores to Rs. 22 crores in 1981-82 while the total Sixth Plan provision has been increased to Rs. 120 crores. This indicates the importance that we attach to handloom industry. We can assure all those who are interested in handloom industry that their interests will be looked after well and we shall ensure that there is no shortage of yarn and there is no difficulty of any sort to them.

A number of schemes have also been started for the benefit of handloom industry. The bank credit under the RBI scheme has also been increased from Rs. 26.43 crores in 1976-77 to over Rs. 78 crores in 1981-82. Individual weavers are also entitled to a loan upto Rs. 25,000 at the interest rate of 9 to 11-1/2 per cent. A provision of Rs. 80 crores has been made for giving subsidy to the production of janata cloth and this will exclusively be for the weaker sections of society. This is in addition to sum of Rs. 3 crores which is meant for rebate on sales of handloom cloth in 1981-85. This rebate is given for 30 days in a year apart from the rebate which is given when the handloom exhibitions are held in various big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc.

During the Sixth Plan, 25 spinning mills are proposed to be established particularly for the benefit of handloom sector so that there may be no shortage of yarn in any sector. These mills will be located particularly in such areas where there are clusters of handloom weavers and they will be getting yarn without transporting from long distances as they have to do at present.

Assistance amounting to about Rs. 2 crores will be given to State Governments for giving pre-loan and post-loan facilities in the handloom sector. A sum of Rs. 4.50 crores will be spent in 1981-82 for increasing yarn and production capacity for the benefit of

handloom sector. A provision of Rs. 3.6 crores has been made during 1981-82 for giving capital assistance to the Handloom Development Corporation to increase their marketing capacity and this will be for the benefit of handloom sector.

In order to develop the handloom sector in the north-eastern region, an assistance of Rs. 1 crore will be given to the North-Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation because there has been a demand for providing more facilities in this region.

Apart from this, State Governments are being assisted to participate in the equity of the proposed new Handloom Weavers Cooperative Mills through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Besides, we have recently made arrangement with the Indian Mills Association to provide 14,000 bales per month for providing yarn to the handloom sector and this has been done on voluntary basis. To ensure availability of yarn, Government made this arrangement and actually this arrangement has already come into force and that has been the reason that the price of the yarn has been rolled back to almost the same level as it was in October, 1980. No doubt, during this period, the price of cotton has increased by 33 per cent. But still, we are trying to keep the price of yarn at a reasonable level so that prices are stabilised and the weavers get this facility.

The technological back-up to the programme of handloom development is provided by the weavers' centres and by two Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology which are established and one more Institute of this type will be established in North-Eastern region. 23 weavers' service centres are provided for the benefit of the weavers and similarly 25 intensive handloom projects have been set up. They cover about 1.50 lakhs of looms. Similarly 21 export production projects have been set up for the benefit of the handloom sector and they are taking full advantage of these facili-

[Shri Khurshed Alam Khan]

ties, 18 Handloom Development Corporations and 30 Apex Societies are also in action. They are for the benefit of the handloom sector. Production of cloth has been increased. As I said, during 1980-81, it is estimated that production will be 3,350 million meters and in 1984-85 it will be 4,100 million metres which will be an increase of about 40 per cent in the production of cloth.

Exhibitions are being organised in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and recently in the exhibition which was held in Calcutta handloom cloth and other material was sold of the value of Rs. 3-1/2 crores. While in Bombay, the figure exceeded Rs. 4 crores.

With regard to the control on power looms, a Committee has been set up to enable the Textile Commissioner to look into the problems of the powerlooms and to ensure that there is no unchecked and uncontrolled growth of the powerlooms.

Just now, an hon. Member has said something about the textile mills. We have 111 textile mills under our ownership and management. But, I must say that these textile mills we have inherited with a rich legacy of difficulties and problems. As has been said by my hon. friend here, we will not make this legacy richer by our fully. We are going to make them more profitable. Actually they have been losing concerns and we had to take them over, not by our own choosing but in the interests of about 2 lakh workers who are working in these mills and now these mills are really the clothers of the nation because they are producing about 97 per cent of the cloth which is used by the weaker sections of the people or by the middle-class income-group. They are not making more than 2 per cent cloth which can be called fine or super-fine.

Apart from this, the labour problems have been sorted out and I am glad to be able to tell this august House

that we have provided 2 colonies. It is for the first time that this organisation has provided this facility for the labour in which there are about 300 units in one colony and 400 in another colony which is under construction in Gujarat. The modernisation plans have been taken in hand, actually we have made out a programme of Rs. 320 crores for modernisation plans; in fact, Rs. 100 crores have already been spent for modernisation of the machinery and equipment of the mills while Rs. 40 crores will be spent during the current financial year; and the remaining amount will be spent during the remaining part of the Sixty Five Year Plan. The only problem that we are facing for the time being in slowing down the modernisation programme is the difficulty in procuring the machinery and equipment for replacement.

An hon. Member from this side had mentioned something about the Kandla Free Trade Zone. I would like to mention here that the Kandla Free Trade Zone is now working in full steam; we have got 53 units already working in the Kandla Free Trade Zone; there are about 20 applications still under clearance and six have been finalised. It means that there will be more units added to this zone.

Regarding concession and other things given to the Free Trade Zone recently in the Budget Speech the Finance Minister has already announced that a five-year tax-free holiday will be given because it was stated that, in some other countries where Free Trade Zone exists, tax-free holiday is provided. I am sure that Kandla will be able to achieve the export target of Rs. 25 crores during this Year, and we expect that by 1985, it will export goods of the value of about Rs. 40 crores.

Similarly, something was said about sericulture. I would like to mention briefly that, in sericulture the Central Silk Board is the nodal agency at the national level which is looking after the interests of silk industry in this country. The Board is responsible for not only looking after their interests



but also for such research and development as is needed for this industry. Its programmes and policies are shaped in such a way that the research is more action-oriented. Emphasis is being laid on development of superior quality of silk, so that we can compete with the silk produced in other countries like Japan, China and Korea. During 1980-85, it is proposed to increase the raw silk production from 4,800 metric tonnes to about 9,000 metric tonnes. The main States which are contributing to this are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu where a lot of schemes have been undertaken to improve the production and increase the production of silk and mulberry. Apart from this experiments are also being made in States like U.P., Bihar and West Bengal for mulberry culture, so that we can grow more mulberry in these States. In Karnataka, a programme is being implemented with the help of the World Bank—a World Bank—assisted sericulture project of the order of Rs. 80 crores. This will increase Karnataka's raw silk production from 3,000 metric tonnes to about 4,000 metric tonnes per annum. For this scheme, the Silk Board will be providing research and development support through its research and training centre.

Apart from this, I will tell you what we are doing in the field of hand-knotted carpet industry. Here I would like to say that at the moment the total requirement of the hand-knotted carpet. Industry is of the order of about Rs. 800 crores in the world, and we are exporting about twelve per cent of this total requirement. We hope that, by 1984-85, the total requirement of the world will be of the order of about Rs. 1000-1100 crores and by then, we are planning and are increasing the infrastructural facilities in such a manner that we should be able to export about one-third of the total requirement of the world. It is hoped that we will be able to achieve this target.

With these words, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to have some more time, considering the material you have on hand?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

8.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 24, 1981/Chaitra 3, 1903 (S).*