

(b) the break-up of figure, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Central Government during the two years ending 31st March, 1972 for the relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from foreign countries including loans and grants to the State Government is Rs. 932.48 lakhs.

(b) A statement giving the break-up of amounts released to the State Governments and amounts of expenditure incurred in Union Territories is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1970-71	1971-72
1.	Tamil Nadu .	196.73	223.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95.40	70.04
3.	Kerala . . .	3.00	18.63
4.	Mysore . . .	71.31	54.86
5.	Uttar Pradesh .	25.32	4.09
6.	Orissa . . .	14.37	7.47
7.	Bihar . . .	3.28	9.07
8.	Rajasthan	2.00
9.	Gujarat . . .	1.18	2.19
10.	Punjab . . .	0.31	4.25
11.	West Bengal .	10.00	21.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	..	1.69
13.	Assam . . .	2.00	..
14.	Delhi . . .	3.25	2.28
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	0.50	0.72
16.	Chandigarh .	0.46	0.40
17.	Haryana	0.20
18.	Himachal Pradesh	..	0.02

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CRISIS IN SMALL-SCALE FOOT-WEAR INDUSTRY DUE TO NON-AVAILABILITY OF LEATHER

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्री वाणिज्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“खालों और चमड़े का अप्रतिबन्धित निर्यात होने के परिणामस्वरूप ऊपर का चमड़ा और अस्तर का चमड़ा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण छोटे पैमाने के जूता निर्माण उद्योग में उत्पन्न संकट।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that the footwear and leather goods manufacturing industry, particularly in the small scale sector, was experiencing a difficult situation because of shortage in the supplies of, and increase in the prices of, leather required by them. This happened on account of unprecedented rise in the price of leather in the international market and the consequent increase in exports of semi-processed hides and skins and other categories of leather from the country. Exports of semi-processed hides and skins and finished leather during the year 1971-72 were of the order of Rs. 90 crores, but during the current year, they have registered a steep rise and are expected to touch a figure of about Rs. 150 crores. While the increase in export earnings apparently may be welcome, this had created a situation of scarcity and increase in prices of the raw material required by the indigenous footwear and goods industry.

Government are fully seized of the problem and have taken steps to meet the situation.

It has been decided to regulate the export of semi-processed hides and skins and gradually to reduce them and to shift the emphasis to the export of finished leather and leather goods to realise more unit value and for increased employment

With a view to effective and disciplined implementation of this policy and providing an institutional framework for making the desired changes in the pattern of export trade in leather, the export of semi-processed hides and skins has been canalised through State Trading Corporation with effect from 14th December, 1972

Also, it has been decided to impose a quota system for export of this commodity with effect from 1st April, 1973. The objective is to reduce the exports of semi-processed hides and skins over the next five years to a level equal to 25 per cent of the level reached in 1971-72. This process will be accompanied by a massive effort to develop industrial infra-structure for establishing finished leather and leather goods manufacturing industry in the country

Government are considering a proposal to set up a new Corporation in the public sector to be called the Leather Export Development Corporation which will, among other things, strive to strengthen and diversify the export sector of industry and improve its export performance. Promotion of the interests of footwear and leather goods manufacturers will be one of its special concerns.

In addition to these long-term measures, Government are alive to the need for immediate steps to mitigate the hardship of the industry and smooth transition in the small scale sector. For this a scheme for giving financial assistance to exporters of footwear is under Government's consideration. A decision is to be taken

shortly. Government are also considering the possibility of arranging supplies of leather required by this industry in adequate quantities and at a fair price

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष

जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस से एक बात साफ है कि विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के क्रेज में सरकार ने कच्चे चमड़े और खाली का बिना किसी रोक-टोक के निर्यात होने दिया। मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि विदेशी मुद्रा 90 करोड़ से बढ़कर 150 करोड़ हो गई, लेकिन यह विदेशी मुद्रा किस कीमत पर कमाई गई। आज स्थिति यह है कि छोटे पैमाने पर जूता बनाने वाले उद्योगों के लिए चमड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं है। एक करोड़ लोगों पर बेकारी का प्रभाव होने वाला है। आगरा में तीस चालीस हजार मजदूर अभी परसा इकट्ठे हुए थे, उन में से कुछ मुझे मिलने के लिये आये। उन के घर में अनाज नहीं है। उन के परिवार कई दिनों से भालू खाकर गुजारा कर रहे हैं।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम उन को कुछ माल देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, कैसे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं? हालात यह है कि जब से ब्राजील और अर्जेंटीना ने, 10 जनवरी, 1972 से, हाइड्स और स्किन्स के एक्सपोर्ट पर रोक लगा दी है, सारी दुनियावाले हिन्दुस्तान से चमड़ा और खाले खरीदना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान ने भी खतरे को समझा और उसने अपनी फुट-बीयर इण्डस्ट्री को बचाने के लिए 40 परसेन्ट इम्यूटी सितम्बर, 1972 से लगा दी। लेकिन भारत सरकार सोती रही, जिस का

परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज देश में चमड़ा नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 14 दिसम्बर, 1972 को एक फैसला किया गया था कि सरकार सेमि-प्रोसेस्ड हाइड्स और स्किन्स का एक्सपोर्ट एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा कैनलाइज करेगी—क्या यह सच है कि 14 दिसम्बर का फैसला अमल में नहीं लाया गया, 31 मार्च तक एक्सपोर्ट्स को माल बाहर भेजने की छूट दे दी गई? यदि यह सच है तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया? क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है—वेट-ब्लू हाइड्स के नाम पर कच्चा चमड़ा बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। एक-दो दिन पानी में डाल कर वेट-ब्लू हाइड में उस को बदल दिया जाता है, टैनिंग नहीं होता है। टैनिंग में तो एक महीना लगता है, इस लिये एक्सपोर्ट्स रुपया कमाने के लिये वेट-ब्लू हाइड्स एण्ड स्किन्स बाहर भेज रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के वेट-ब्लू हाइड्स को बाहर भेजने पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जा रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चमड़े के दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं—यह आप को इन अकड़ों से पता लगेगा। जनवरी, 1972 में गाय के चमड़े के दाम 35 रुपये थे जो मार्च में 65 हो गये। बकरी का चमड़ा 10 रुपये में मिलता था, लेकिन उस के दाम 27 रुपए हो गये ..

श्री एच० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर):
आजकल आदमी का चमड़ा सस्ता है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि चमड़े के छोटे छोटे कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। कच्चे माल के अभाव में मजदूर संकट में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि—क्या सरकार डा० ए० सीतारमैया कमेटी की सिफारिशों

को लागू करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है। डा० ए० सीतारमैया डायरेक्टर, जेनरल, डी०जी०टी०डी० थे। उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी—

“that a ten per cent duty may be levied on exports of E.T. tanned and chrome tanned hides, unfinished, with effect from 1st January, 1973. Taking into consideration the necessity of converting semi-processed hides and skins for processing into finished leathers and leather manufactures, even a higher level of duty on export of these items could, perhaps, be considered.”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—यह सिफारिश अमल में क्यों नहीं लाई गई। क्या सरकार एक्सपोर्ट्स के दबाव में आ गई, क्या सरकार छोटे उद्योगों की रक्षा नहीं करना चाहती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे उद्योगों को उचित कीमत में रा-हाइड्स एण्ड स्किन्स मिल सके। इसके लिये सरकार कौन से ठोस कदम उठा रही रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप जरा इन के बक्त ब्य का आखिरी पैरा देखिये :—

“For this, a scheme for giving financial assistance to exporters of footwear is under Government's consideration. A decision is to be taken shortly. Government are also considering the possibility of arranging supplies of leather required by this industry....”

How? इसके बारे में सरकार कौन से ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है और इस संकट को कैसे हल करना चाहती है?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not asking a question....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can rise on a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My submission before you is that this question should be in my name. Otherwise, Mr. Vajpayee's Party members will be against him because of their anti-cow-slaughter policy.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am extremely thankful to the hon. Member for referring to some problems which concern the weaker sections of the society.

As this august House is aware, most of the decentralised sector in the footwear making industry is among the weaker sections, especially Harijans and the backward classes—

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): Only the shoe-makers, not the factory owners.... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Please allow me a chance.

I think the hon. Member was not exactly correct when he said that we have a craze for exports. This is an export item which was considered to be a traditional item. For long years India was supposed to be the most important source of hides and skins. I am not sure whether the hon. Member has gone through the statement very carefully. We have banned export of raw hides and skins.

There are four stages to this. First is the raw hides and skins. Second is the semi-finished hides and skins or semi-finished leather. Then, it is the finished leather and finally it goes in the form of leather manufactures, foot-wear or leather goods. There are four processes to this and we have banned exports of raw hides and skins.....

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about wet blue hides?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Wet blue hides are semi-finished leather.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not at all.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is a technical question where, I may humbly submit, I am rather conversant with the subject. (Raw hides and skins go into the semi-finished stage.... (Interruptions). I do not want to go into an argument, I will only stick to what I said....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They dip the raw hides into water and it becomes blue and it is being exported.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Dipping in water is not what is called the chrome tanning. I think the hon. Member is referring to chrome tanning. It is semi-finished leather. In semi-finished leather, in 1971-72 our exports were Rs. 84 crores and this year, as the hon. Member correctly pointed out, the other source, namely, Brazil and Argentina put restrictions or a ban on the export of semi-finished leather. These are dirty jobs and many of the developing countries are not in a mood to take to it. So, there is a demand for more semi-finished leather. When other competing countries put a ban on it, we get a greater demand and we observed that there was a steep increase in the demand. Otherwise, I can convince the hon. Member that it was going in a smooth graph. Suddenly when Brazil and Argentina put a ban on this item we had a greater demand and there was a steep rise in exports. That is how it went up from Rs. 84 to Rs. 143 crores. When we observed more and more of semi-finished goods going out and to that extent, raw material is not available to the poorer classes in this country, we immediately

wanted to discipline this sector. That is why as early as 14th December, 1972, this item was canalised in the interests of the country. Also the unit value ratio between semi-finished to finished is 2.3. So, in the interests of the country, we can get better unit value realisation if we send finished goods. But, overnight, this export of semi-finished leather cannot be stopped. Overnight we cannot switch over to finished goods exports. We have to build an industrial infra-structure. That is why in the statement we have pointed out that from 1st April, 1973 we are putting a definite restriction and during the course of the next five years we are bringing down the quantum of semi finished leather exports to 25 per cent, that is one-fourth. But this cannot be done overnight. Further our internal consumption is only 18 per cent. If we completely ban the semi-finished items, what will we do with the surplus? The tanneries will be closed. There will be unemployment. So, the healthy proposition is for a smooth transition. We have taken necessary measures. There again, our intention, as the hon. Member suggested, is to put an export duty, an additional duty—the exact figure I do not want to indicate here it will be coming into force from 1st April, 1973. It will be an additional export duty on the semi-finished which, we hope, to a reasonable extent, can be passed on as an incentive to the finished goods. This, on the one hand, will act as a disincentive to exports of semi finished leather but will act, on the other hand, as an incentive for finished goods exports.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the recommendations of Dr. Seetharamiah's committee Report?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: If you refer to the report in detail, you will find that the first item is on the limitation of the quantity and the second one is

about the question of additional export. These were the points referred to.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Dr. Seetharamiah's report recommended from 1st January.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: When a report comes, full implications have to be thought of and this is being implemented, as I said, from 1st April.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Meanwhile, damage has been done.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When I read the statement I am surprised at the profusion of words contained in the statement, to denote nothing. He says:

It has been decided to regulate the export of semi-processed hides and skins and gradually to reduce them and to shift the emphasis to the export of finished leather and leather goods to realise more unit value and for increased employment.

You say it is canalised through SIC. What is the central fact of the matter? The fact of the matter is this. There is a specific demand on India for these finished goods. We have sufficient demand in India for these finished goods. I am talking about the total demand, that is, local demand plus the export demand. A part of them could be used in this country for the manufacture of leather goods in India to be exported abroad. So, the obvious thing would be that one would expect that there would be a total ban on exports of all unfinished leather goods. We should restrict the use only to local manufacturers where more employment is created, where greater unit prices are available etc. but the Government has not considered that at all. As a matter of fact

[Shri Piloo Mody]

they have decided to canalise something which they should be actually banning, to serve a cause which is so dear to their heart, the quota system, so that they can favour their own pets and poodles who would be paying money. Now, this case is quite clear. I can understand if there was no demand. But demand is there, for local utilisation. They are thinking of bringing it down in 5 years to only 25 per cent. Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point; kindly ask a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not quite made my point. There are some more points to be made. There is no point in asking a question; I can only give him advice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should make another motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then the statement speaks of—

“effort to develop industrial infrastructure for establishing finished leather and leather goods manufacturing industry in the country.”

Does the Government really intend making efforts to develop these industries at Governmental level? The very fact that they think they are going to make an effort in order to open a *mochi* shop itself gives you the impression that these are just words and words, denoting nothing. Then the statement says:

“Government are considering a proposal to set up a new Corporation in the public sector to be called the Leather Export Development Corporation.”

A new corporation—that is the cure-all for everything! That is just like some people who believe that if they swallow some pill everything will be all rights. Government believes

if they have any problem, just start a public sector corporation. Here it is said in the statement that the Corporation will, strive to strengthen and diversify the export sector of industry and improve its export performance. For the very thing that ought to be banned, they say, they are going to start a corporation. And then in the end, the statement says:

“Government are alive to the need for immediate steps to mitigate the hardship of the industry.”

13.45 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

And then, on the other hand, he says: Gradually, to reduce and that they are considering the matter. Finally, it says: a decision has been taken shortly. The decision has not been taken. It is still to be taken. Further it says:

“Government are also considering the possibility of arranging supplies of leather required by this Industry in adequate quantities and at a fair price.”

All this is still under consideration. But, Sir, if there is shortage of hides, if you are exporting instead of worth 90 crores but worth 150 crores where are you going to get those hides from to supply to these small fellows not only in adequate quantities but at a fair price. I cannot see where you are going to get those hides from unless you have decided to skin your colleagues who are sufficiently thick skinned like me.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Most of the answers to the hon. Member's questions are very much in the statement. He was referring to the availability of raw-material for the weaker sections. Sir, we made it very clear that the level of export from 1st April, 1973 is to be progressively brought down to the level of 75 per cent of 1971-72. Sir, we are talking of 1972-73 when an abnormal situation was created. We are bringing this down with a definite intention so that

more raw-material will be available for the people who are engaged in this field. There is a very important sector where an overnight switch-over should not be made. It has to be transitional. Actually, this is an item where we can proceed stage by stage only from semi-finished to finished leather and from finished leather to footwear. The hon Member seems not to be clear about the Leather Export Development Corporation. If by Leather Export Development Corporation he is thinking only of finished leather, it is not so. We are actually thinking of shifting from finished leather to footwear and even leather goods, in due course.

श्री बी० पी० मोर्द (हापुड) आ-
रणीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं केवल प्रश्न करूंगा
भाषण नहीं दूंगा ।

क्या क्रॉम ई आर्ट टैंड जूते के तले के मोटे
चमड़े के दाम 250 मँकड़ा बढ़ गए हैं ?
क्या समाजवादी रूस को भारत से मप्लाई
किए जाने वाले जूते के एक जोड़े पर बनाने
की लागत में 8 रुपये की बढ़ोतरी हो गई
है ? क्या एम० टी० मी० ने उपरोक्त
कारणों से रूस को 5 लाख जूतों के जोड़ों की
मप्लाई का आर्डर रद्द कर दिया है ?
इसके कारण कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान
देश को हुआ है ? क्या विदेश के लिए
जुते बनाने वाले कारखानों दारों ने एम० टी०
सी को यह नोटिस दिया है कि यदि परि-
स्थितियों में सुधार नहीं हुआ तो निकट
भविष्य में रूस को 8 लाख जूतों के जोड़ों
की सप्लाई और दूसरे आर्डर भी रद्द हो
जायेंगे ? यदि हा तो इस में फिर कितनी
विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान देश को होने वाला
है ? क्या रूस तथा अन्य साम्यवादी राष्ट्रों की
प्रतिवर्ष की आवश्यकता लगभग 75 लाख
जूतों के जोड़ों की है और क्या अकेले रूस
की ही आवश्यकता 50 लाख जूते के
जोड़ों की है ? क्या यह राष्ट्र भारत के

अतिमर्बहारा समाज के उन लोगों जिनका
घघा और पेशा जूते बनाने का
रहा है और आज भी जो जूते बनाने में
निपुण हैं उनको विशेष सहायता कर पाते
हैं ? फिर मन्त्रालय उनकी तमाम आव-
श्यकताओं को पूर्ण क्यों नहीं कर पाता
है ? क्या रूकावटें हैं और उन रूकावटों को
दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे
हैं ? क्या उन राष्ट्रों में बर्फ अधिक पड़ने
से वेल्टेड शूज ही कामियाब होते हैं ? भारत
के वे लोग जिनका पेशा जूता बनाने का है
वे वह जूते बनाने के प्रादी हैं । भारत में
वैल्टेड शूज अच्छी क्वालिटी के बन सके
ताकि हमारा जूता विश्व के बाजार में अपना
स्थान बना सके इसके लिए सरकार क्या
कर रही है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप सवाल ही करें ।
जल्दी समाप्त करें ।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्द : मैं ही खेतीहर
मजदूर का बेटा हूँ । मेरे मारे रिश्तेदार
मोची हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे सवाल कर
लेने दिया जाए ।

विज्ञान के विकास के कारण दुनिया
बहुत तेजी से बदल रही है बहुत तेजी
से आगे बढ़ रही है और इसके साथ साथ
फैशन भी बढ़ रहा है । फैशन बढ़ने के
साथ साथ जूते में भी तबदीली आती है ।
इसकी देखभाल के लिए भारत ने क्या कोई
विशेषण बिठा रखा है विदेशों में ताकि
यहाँ के लोगों को वह इस तरह का संदेश दे
सकें कि हम तरह के जूते बनाए जाए तो आगे
बढ़ कर विश्व के बाजार में कामयाब
हुआ जा सकेगा ?

आपने रा सैंटीरियल के बारे में श्री
वाजपेयी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि
रा हाइड्रज पर आपने रोक लगा दी है
अब उन पर बैं है । मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि यह आपने किस समय किया, किस

श्री बी० पी० नौर्य :

महीने में आर माल में किया और अब सैमी टैंड के नाम में जो कच्चा चमड़ा बाहर जाता है उसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? सैमी टैंड शायद आपन कमी देखा भी न हो ।

आपके आकड़े हैं कि 18 प्रतिशत को आवश्यकता चमड़े की है । जो आकड़े मैंने आपका दिये हैं कि यदि जूते बन कर विदेश भेजे जाते हैं ता फिर आपकी चमड़े की आवश्यकता बढ़ जायगी क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि दुनिया में भारत को छोड़ कर और देशों में जानवरों की तादाद कम होनी जा रही है और उसके कारण चमड़े की स्क्रैमिटी पैदा हो रही है । उस में फायदा उठाने के लिए भारत सरकार कोई विशेष कारखाना लागूगी ताकि यहाँ पर उच्च क्वॉलिटी का रूम बन सक जो अब हम इम्पोर्ट करने हैं ।

भारत में जो जानवर मर जाते हैं और वे बहुत देर तक पड़े रहते हैं । उस में आयरन आक्साइड चमड़े में आ जाता है और वह खराब हो जाता है । इस समय आप कच्चे चमड़े या ट्रिडिया का ही सदुपयोग कर पाते हैं । डिमपोजल आफ कार्केमिस की आपके पास कोई स्कीम नहीं है । डिमपोजल आफ कार्केमिस की स्कीम आप चलाए तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आपको पाच सौ करोड़ मालाना का लाभ होगा और जैलीटीन जैसी चीजों की इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं रह जायगी ? क्या ये यही नहीं बन सकेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Though the hon. Member apparently put many questions, there are only three substantial ones, the others being sub-questions, so to say, which can be categorised under the head of deve-

lopment of leather export goods. He has kindly spoken about many things we should do and I am thankful to him for the suggestions.

I did agree at the outset that in 1972-73 the price of chrome leather and EI tanned leather went up.

It was because of this abnormal rise in price:

SHRI B P MAURYA I said 250 per cent Right or wrong?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE It is not 250 per cent

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) How much?

SHRI A C GEORGE It is much lower than that

I did not dispute that prices had gone up.

It is precisely because of that gone up. It is precisely because of that we enforced all these disciplines On December 14 itself, we canalised so it can be more effective Export of raw hides and skins has been banned.

SHRI B P MAURYA In which year? I had asked that

SHRI A C GEORGE In January, 1973

There was another point made by the hon Member which is quite helpful

SHRI B P MAURYA. I put specific questions His replies should not be vague. Otherwise, I will interrupt

SHRI A C GEORGE. To the best of my ability, I shall try to formulate my reply.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: He could have said straightway 1973.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I had not finished. It is a big rest of questions. I have to slowly come to that.

As for another point made by him, in fact this had never been brought to our notice, and there is no representation or complaint to this effect. It was pointed out by Shri Vajpayee also. It was said that there are many instances of raw hides and skins under some pretext or other going out as semi-finished. This is first time it has been brought to our notice. If there are such instances and more details could be given, we will definitely like to act with regard to that because this is definitely encouraging very many malpractices and we are losing valuable foreign exchange also.

Regarding the export order from the USSR, there is a point in what the hon. Member said in regard to supplies through STC, about some difficulties concerning fulfilling the order because of high prices of raw materials. We are in constant consultation and hope to arrive at some amicable settlement.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Was the 5-lakh order cancelled?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: No. We are negotiating on that as well as the 8-lakh contract.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But the shoes are lying. There is a glut in the market. Why cannot he expedite it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: He is not referring to the shoes which are made but to the shoes which are to be made, about raw material difficulties.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The 8 lakhs have been manufactured? 3672 L.S.—9.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not know the exact number. But we will take the 5 lakh and 8 lakh orders.

The other question raised was about improving the total export of our finished leather and leather goods. These are all aspects which will be taken care of by the proposed Corporation.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: He did not reply about the need of Soviet Russia and other socialist countries. The requirements of all socialist countries are 75 lakh pairs a year, that of USSR alone are 50 lakh pairs a year. But you are supplying only 5—10 lakh pairs. Will you try to supply the maximum number?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We will try to supply the maximum number.

14 hrs.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदमौर)
 अध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार का ध्यान इस उद्योग के संकट की तरफ पहले भी दिलाया गया था लेकिन सरकार ने उस का कोई नोटिस नहीं लिया। 22 नवम्बर को दिये गये उत्तर में सरकार की तरफ की बताया गया था कि रा मैटीरियल की कोई शॉर्टेज नहीं है और जितनी आवश्यकता होगी उसकी पूर्ति अपने ही साधनों से कर सकते हैं, इम्पोर्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन उस के बाद भी आज यह उद्योग संकट में है जिस के कारण आगरे में 400,00 से अधिक मजदूरों का जीवन संकट में पड़ गया है उन के पास अपनी आजीविका का कोई दूसरा धंधा नहीं है। 23 फरवरी को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा कि यद्यपि हम सेमीप्रोसेस्ड लेदर का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं लेकिन उमसे इस बात की सम्भावना नहीं है कि कोई बहुत बड़ा संकट हमारे सामने आ जायगा।

"On account of the large exports of the semi-processed hides and skins, there is a shortage of leather to some extent, and there has also been a rise in prices."

[डॉ० रामानारायण पांडेय]

यह सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है कि कुछ हद तक है। लेकिन वह हद इतनी बढ़ गई है कि आज यहां का उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है। जैसा उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चमड़े की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है उस का लाभ उठाने की दृष्टि से अधिकतम निर्यात हो सके और विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक कमा सकें इस लिये भारी मात्रा में आप ने चमड़ा बाहर जाने दिया। आप ने कोई रोक उस पर नहीं लगाई। आज के वक्तव्य में लिखा है कि आप जूते के निर्यातकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन साथ ही आपने कहा : चमड़ा संकट को दूर करने के लिए शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जायगा। आप ने यह भी कहा कि सरकार इस उद्योग की आवश्यकता वाले चमड़े की पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा उचित कीमतों पर सप्लाई करने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार कर रही है। उद्योग संकट में पड़ा है उस के लिये तत्काल आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। आप एक अप्रैल से कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन तब तक तो संकट और बढ़ जायगा, आगरे के अलावा कानपुर और ग्वालियर में काम करने वाले लोगों का जीवन संकट में पड़ गया है। तो क्या तत्काल ही आप इस पर कोई रोक लगाने जा रहे हैं ताकि उद्योग संकट से बच जाय और तत्काल उन को माल सप्लाई हो सके और उनका उद्योग चालू हो सके। इस के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, steps have already been taken in various stages. When I was referring to 1st April, 1973, that was only about the implementation of the export duty on raw materials. This whole process has to be worked out by two methods. One is about putting a disincentive and restriction and quota on the

export of semi-finished goods, and secondly, passing on that benefit as an incentive to the finished leather industries. This process has to be evolved, and prompt action will be taken.

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH Sidhi): Sir, it appears from the statement that with the rise in the international prices of skin, a large amount of them was exported, and at it appears, this extra export took place when the canalisation was brought into effect. (*Interruptions*). When the canalisation took place around 14th December, 1972, it was immediately then that we came across disturbing reports in the newspapers that the industry was facing a crisis.

Our experience in trading and in other utilitarian services has been made public. They had an unfortunate but consistent experience that when this situation takes place, a certain limited horizon is restricted in their forward thinking. In this case, I am afraid that the high prices in the international market made this particular trade so lucrative so that it was canalised and no regard was taken as to the domestic needs. The present situation is such that, whereas the Government says in the statement, in the last para that they have got a scheme for giving financial assistance to exporters, the question of arranging supplies to the leather industry in the country is under consideration. When the Government took this decision to increase exports of skins, did they study the reasons which led Argentina and Brazil to ban the exports of their raw hides?

I should also like to ask: when the Government says that the Centre is going to consider setting up machinery to strengthen and diversify the export sector of the industry and at the same time it is thinking of the possibility of arranging supplies of leather required by the industry inside the country, what particular machinery is in the, making which ensure that these two things take place?

What is the infra-structure that the Government proposes to create by 1st April, by when export will be cut down by 75 per cent and that 75 per cent will have to be utilised inside the country? As regards the small-scale manufactures, especially located inside the villages, the Government has to have some sort of machinery to reach him? I would also like to know whether the manufacturing industry in the country had requested the Government about two months ago for a substantial subsidy so that they could continue the manufacture of footwear which could be exported at a profit? Finally is the Government thinking of future nationalisation of this trade also?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About the first part of the question, I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to this sentence: "For this, a scheme for giving financial assistance to exporters of footwear is under Government's consideration." It is not the exporters of hides and skins or semi-finished leather. It was never meant to give the impression that the infra-structure has to be created by 1-4-1973. During the course of the next five years we are thinking of bringing down the export of semi-finished leather in a progressive manner to 25 per cent. The whole transition will take place, reduction by 75 per cent, in five years. The infra-structure will not be built in one or two months. It is true and I have referred to it earlier—the aspect about subsidy. We are thinking of putting as a disincentive, export duty on semi-finished raw material items and passing that on, to some extent, to the industry also.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: It means that the Government is thinking of giving some subsidy of some sort.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: That is exactly what I meant.

श्री हूकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मान्यवर जितनी रिपोर्ट यहां रखी जाती है वे हिन्दी में नहीं रखते हैं अंग्रेजी में होती हैं और कहते हैं कि उन का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने में एक सप्ताह लगेगा, उस में सुधार किया जायगा । काफी विलम्ब हुआ है उस को रखने में ।

श्री शशिभूषण (दिल्ली दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ब्लैक दिसम्बर के सिलसिले में हम ने काल अटेंशन की मांग की है । माननीय वाजपेयी जी को धमकी मिली है माननीय पीलू मोदी और एस० एन० मिश्रा जी के हित में मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह काल अटेंशन जल्दी ले लिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक कोई बात नहीं होगी मैं नहीं मानूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे बचाव के लिए जो पहरेदार खड़ा किया गया है वह यह नोट करता है कि मुझे से मिलने का न आता है । वह मेरी रक्षा नहीं कर रहा है वह मेरे ऊपर जासूसी कर रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गवर्नमेंट न रखे तब गिला और रखती है तो कहते हैं कि देखता है उस को परदा कर के खड़ा कर दीजिए ।

श्री शशिभूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्लैक दिसम्बर दल को मालूम है कि जब तक इन को कांटेक्ट नहीं करेंगे उन का काम नहीं बनेगा ।

14-13 Mrs.

RE. ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENT
BY MINISTER

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I want your guidance on one point which is very much in