

[Shri B. V. Naik]

operations in my State of Karnataka-Vijaya Bank Ltd. During the course of next week, a statement must be made by the Minister of Finance about it because it is affecting the deposits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: J. K. Rayon Corporation and Swadeshi Cotton Mills, which is producing 80% of its articles for defence also come under his ministry. I would request him or Mr. Chattopadhyaya to take note of it. If the owners do not open them, they should be arrested under DIR and sent to prison as third class prisoners. Why are we alone arrested every time?

13.03 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 24th April, 1975, from the District Magistrate, Lucknow:

"Reference Radiogram dated the 23rd instant regarding arrest of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Members of Parliament, under section 107/116/151 Cr. P. C. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee detained in District Jail, Lucknow, has been transferred to the Central Jail, Naini, Allahabad, and has been detained there, while Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar has been finally released."

13.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 1975-76—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. 1 hour is left. How much time does the minister want?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. CHATTOPADHYAYA): About 45 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: The time may be extended.

MR. SPEAKER: This 1 hour I will give to the members. The time taken by the Minister for replying will be extra.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I request I may be given 5 minutes to speak on these demands.

MR. SPEAKER: I will note it down here. Shri Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्रालय में दो नवयुवक मन्त्री हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मन्त्रालय के पास कोई इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान नहीं है, जिस से इस देश में कामर्स का विकास हो और देश का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके। मैं ऐसा क्यों कहता हूँ? इस लिये कहता हूँ कि हमारे इलाके में जूट की पैदावार होती है। और चट्टोपाध्याय साहब के इलाके में भी जूट की पैदावार बहुत होती है। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है—जूट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन खुला हुआ है, लेकिन वह जूट नहीं खरीदता है। मेरे अपने इलाके में जूट मार्केटिंग सेन्टर है, चम्पारन, चकिया में, जहाँ लाखों मन जूट बड़े बड़े सेठ लोग खरीद कर बाहर भेज रहे हैं। वहाँ पर जूट कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी हैं, लेकिन जब ग्राउंडर जूट लेकर आता है तो वे उस से नहीं खरीदते हैं, सेठ लोग खरीदते हैं, सस्ते दामों पर खरीद कर बाहर भेजते हैं। जिस की वजह से ग्राउन्सी बहुत परेशानी में हैं। उन की मांग है कि कम से कम 200 रुपया क्विंटल उन को जूट का दाम मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन आप के अधिकारी वर्ग की अकर्मण्यता और लापरवाही की वजह से ग्राउन्स का जूट सरकार द्वारा नहीं खरीदा जाता और सेठ लोगों को इस का लाभ मिल रहा है। बल्कि आप की कारपोरेशन उन सेठ लोगों से मंहगे दामों पर खरीदती है। जूट का दाम इस वक्त काफी बढ़

चुका है, लेकिन प्रोअर्स को जूट का बड़ा हुआ दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जूट की पैदावार में कमी होने लगी है।

यदि आप चाहते हैं कि जूट का व्यवसाय देश में बढ़े, उस का एक्सपोर्ट हो सके, तो जरूरी है कि आप ऐसी योजना बनायें जिस में जूट-प्रोअर्स को उचित दाम मिल सके। अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने भी माग किया है कि प्रोअर्स को कम से कम 200 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम मिलना चाहिए और आप की इच्छा भी है कि जूट प्रोअर्स को इस का लाभ मिले, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप चम्पारन, चकिया में पना लगायें कि वहाँ के अधिनागी क्या कर रहे हैं।

आप के यहाँ कोई इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान न होने का एक और उदाहरण देखिये-आज देश में चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिये, इस में देश को बहुत मुनाफा ही मकना है। लेकिन हो रहा है-हम चीनी मिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मवाल उठाते हैं—आप कहेंगे कि यह मामला हमारे मवाल का नहीं है—लेकिन मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि आप इस में कोई योजना बनायें। आज अखिल भारतीय केन प्रोअर्स की माग है, यहाँ के 357 एम० पीज ने एक मेमोरेण्डम प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी दिया कि तमाम चीनी मिलों का, जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में है, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, ताकि केन प्रोअर्स को उस से फायदा हो सके, उन को उचित दाम मिल सके। इस से गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, हमारे यहाँ चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा और चीनी बाहर भेजी जा सकेगी। अगर आप इस ग्लाइड शोल्ड का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं

तो जरूरी है कि इस के लिये एक योजना बनाइये, दूसरे मन्त्रालयों के साथ मिल कर बनायें कि हम कैसे चीनी की पैदावार देश में बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस के लिए यह लाजमी बात हो गई है कि जब तक चीनी मिला का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा तब तक उन का विकास होनेवाला नहीं है, इस समय उन का विकास अवसद्ध है और वे पीछे की ओर जा रही हैं।

हमारे बिहार में एक्सपोर्ट का बहुत सामान पैदा होता है, जैसे शेलक, माइका आदि, इस के लिये दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ विशेष फलों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बैतिया, महिषी, चकिया, दरभंगा में आम और लीची बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पैदा होती है और आप जानते हैं कि आम और लीची विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट हो सकती है। आप कहेंगे कि थ पैरिशबिल गुडम है। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज के साइन्टिफिक ज्ञान में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है जिस के जरिये वे पैरिशबिल न रहे उन को प्रोसेस कर के एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है। खाम कर लीची एक्सपोर्ट होनी बहुत जरूरी है, हमारे इलाक की लीची स्पेशल लीची होती है।

हमारे महिषी में सीप के बटन बनते हैं, 300 के लगभग छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हैं जो सीप के बटन बनाते हैं, लेकिन आज कल वे तमाम कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं, क्यों कि एस० टी० सी० उन को नहीं खरीदती। एक लाख में अधिक का माल वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन एस० टी० सी० नहीं खरीद रही है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि तमाम काम बन्द हो गये हैं, हजारों

[श्री कमली मिश्र मधुकर]

मजदूर जा इस काम में लगे हुए थे, उन को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। इस लिय मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन शीप के बटनों को खरीदने की जल्दी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, वहाँ के लोग भी यहाँ आय हुए हैं। इस समस्या का तुरन्त हल किया जाय ताकि जो हज़ारों मजदूरों बेकार हो गये हैं, उन को काम मिल सके। यह अपने किसम की एक रेअर-वैराइटी है, हमारे यहाँ या गुजरात में हाती है, दूसरी जगह नहीं होती है। शीप के कटन कुर्ते में लगाये जाते हैं। इसलिय जरूरी है कि आप शीप बटन उद्योग की तरफ ध्यान दें और एस० टी० सी० को कहें कि जो भाल वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है उस को खरीदे।

आप की पैलिमी में गड़बड़ी है। यह ठीक है कि आप सोशलिस्ट देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ा रहे हैं, फिर भी आप के पेमेन्ट की व्यवस्था अभी भी पाउन्ड और डालर के आधार पर चलती है जिस का कुपरिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उन कैपिटलिस्ट देशों में जो आर्थिक संकट आया हुआ है उस संकट को वह देश डेवलपिंग देशों पर लादना चाहते हैं और उस का फल भारत भी भोग रहा है। इसलिये आप को गौर करना चाहिये कि कैसे इस संकट से दूर हो सकते हैं? मेरी राय में यह तभी हो सकता है जब आप रुपी पेमेन्ट की व्यवस्था चलायों। ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जहाँ पर रुपी पेमेन्ट में व्यवसाय हो सकता है। आप को ऐसे नवोदित देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहिये अन्यथा। नतीजा यह होगा कि कैपिटलिस्ट वर्ल्ड में जो आर्थिक संकट है उस का असर भारत पर आ रहा है और आगे भी आता रहेगा। आप को कैपिटलिस्ट वर्ल्ड के घेरे से

निकलना चाहिये। जो अरब मुल्क हैं उन में टेक्नोलॉजिकल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, उन देशों से व्यवसाय बढ़ाया जाय जिस से हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट वहाँ जा सके और साथ साथ तेल का जो संकट है उस को भी हल करने में सहायता मिल सके। इसलिय जरूरी है कि अरब देशों के साथ व्यवसाय बढ़ायें इसी प्रकार कम्बोडिया, लाओस उत्तरी और दक्षिणी वियतनाम ऐसे देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहिये। आप को पी० आर० जी० सरकार को तुरन्त मान्यता देनी चाहिये। आप अफ्रीकन और लेटिन अमरीकन देशों के साथ भी व्यवसाय बढ़ा सकते हैं जिस से आप का निर्यात बढ़ेगा। मुझे आशा है कि आप इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और रुपी पेमेन्ट पद्धति के आधार पर व्यवसाय बढ़ायेंगे।

नेशनल वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड की तरफ से मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आयी जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिस से पता लगेगा कि वीवर्स को जो यान दिया जाता है, एक स्टेट में आप के अधिकारियों द्वारा 9,000 रु० से अधिक का ब्लैक किया जा रहा है:

"It was alleged that the Jupiter Mills No. 2, run by the Government and the Mills authorities, through their mediators, was accepting money from the Weavers and this amount was paid to the Yarn Sales Manager of the Mills, Sri Amritlal.

Shri Alvi Sahab, who was the higher authority of the Jupiter Mills and Shri Amritlal was serving as Yarn Sales Manager and one Raj Kumar Ram Prasad who was the mediator for selling yarn. Our Weavers who were purchasing yarn have paid Rs. 19,500 for each sizing set and the invoice was prepared for Rs. 10,500, it means that the weaver paid Rs. 9,000 excess for the purchase of sized yarn on beams."

बताइये ऐमे थोडाले चल रहे है तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। इसलिये इन गलतियों को दूर कीजिये। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि आप की कितनी ही मद्दइच्छा हो कि व्यवसाय बढे, वह नहीं बढ सकता है। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री जी से अपील करता हू कि आप ऐमी कल्पना से काम ली जिये जिस से अपना निर्यात बढ सके। जो मुझसे मैं ने दिये है उन की जाच कीजिये और पता लगाइये कि सही है या नहीं। अगर सही हों तो उन पर कार्यवाही कीजिये।

मैं पुन निवेदन करता हू कि सरकार को व्यवसाय के मामलों में पूजीवादी मार्केट में अपने सम्बन्धों का तोड़ना चाहिये और रुपी पेमेन्ट के साथ जोड़ना चाहिये। मॉन्गलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहिये। यह लाजिमी है सभी देश की तरक्की हा सकनी है। बहुत से सदस्य इस हाउस में है जिन को अमरिका से प्रेम है और वह मॉन्गलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से व्यापार बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं है। लेकिन कैपिटलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से क्या व्यापार बढ रहा है वह भी हम देख रहे है। समय आ गया है जब आप को पूरी व्यवसाय नीति को बदलना चाहिये और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को देखने हुए नये बाजारों को देखिये और फिर अपने देश का व्यवसाय बढ़ाया जाय इस से देश का भला होगा।

जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है, हमारे इलाके में नीची और आम काफी होता है। इन चीजों का आप निर्यात कर सकते है कि नहीं इस की खोज की जानी चाहिये हमारे यहा बहुत अच्छी बैरामटी का आप होता है, जो माननीय उप-मंत्री के हलाके से अच्छा होता है, उस को एम्पसपोर्ट कीजिये जिस से हमारा पिछडा हुआ इलाका आगे बढ़सके। मुझे

आशा है कि आप इन बातों पर विचार कर के अवश्य कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत मन्त्रालय की मांगा का संयोजन करने हुए यह कहना पडेगा कि देश पिछले दो सालों में बड़े मकटकाल में गजरग है। किसी भाग में सूखा, किसी भाग में बाढ और कहीं बिजली का मकर रहा जिस के कारण उत्पादन कम रहा और इस वजह से आयात ज्यादा हुआ। लेकिन जब से हमारे मन्त्री जी ने निर्यात को सम्भाला है और जिस ढंग से उसको चलाया है उस के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र है। जिस देश का निर्यात बढ़ता है वह देश समृद्धशाली होता है। निर्यात बढ़ाना तथा आयात कम करना, यह मन्त्रालय के कार्यकर्ताओं पर उन के चिन्तन पर और क्रम-बद्ध योजना के अनुसार काम करने पर निर्भर करता है।

हमारे देश में जो निर्यात करने वाली वस्तुएं है, विशेष कर हमारे क्षेत्र में, उस में चीनी का प्रमुख स्थान है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में काफी चीनी मिले है, प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम दो, तीन मिले आप को मिलेगी। अगर योजना के गुताबिक आप को निर्यात बढ़ाना है, विदेशी मुत्रा कमाना है, इस की कैसे प्पानिग हो कि यह बढे, तो जैसा हमारे माथी ने कहा वह ठीक ही कहा कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए था। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ, और वह ठीक में चल भी नहीं रही है, मिल मालिकों ने उन को जक बना कर रख दिया है जिस से हमारे पिछडे क्षेत्र के लोगों को नुकसान हुआ और देश को विदेशी मुद्रा भी नहीं मिल रही है। तो शासन को देखना चाहिए कि चीनी मिलें अच्छे ढंग में चलें।

[श्री चण्डिका प्रसाद]

अगर गवर्नमेंट उनको लेकर चला नहीं सकती है तो कोओप्रेटिव सेक्टर में आप उनको चलाएँ। गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ सके इसके लिए किसानों को औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अथवा दूसरी संस्थाओं या मंत्रालय में ऋण और सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे क्षेत्र में शूगर फैक्टरी सहकारी क्षेत्र में खुली है। वहाँ शूगर उत्पादन की क्षमता बहुत अधिक है। वहाँ दस मील के रेडियस में गन्ना बोने की व्यवस्था अगर हो सके और इसके लिए अगर उनको सहायता दी जाए, उन्नत बीज दिए जाए तो जो उत्पादन होगा वह मिलों को मिल जाएगा वरना ये मिलें चल नहीं पाएंगी। इनकी क्षमता बहुत ज्यादा है और उम्र क्षमता का उस अवस्था में पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाएगा। इस वास्ते यह बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा आपने नहीं किया तो 55 लाख रुपए का फारेन एम्प्लॉयमेंट का आपको घाटा होगा। तीन करोड़ रुपया उनकी सहायता के लिए इस काम में आपको देना चाहिए ताकि वे उन्नत बीज, औजार आदि की व्यवस्था कर सकें। यह गाँव औद्योगिक विकास बैंक या मंत्रालय या किसी दूसरी संस्था से आप दिला सकते हैं। आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर आदि में भी कोओप्रेटिव सेक्टर में ये खुल रही है, सारे ईस्टर्न यू पी में खुल रही है। इन की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इसका प्रारंभ प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। यहाँ कार्यकुशलता बढ़े इसकी और भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। इससे वह अचल सम्पत्तिवाली बनेगा और देश को लाभ होगा।

13.19 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY—SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में जो कृषि प्रधान है इस साल आलू की कमी बहुत

बढ़िया हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश की कृषि मंत्री श्री वर्मा ने बताया है कि पिछले साल की तुलना में तिगना अर्थात् पच्चीस लाख टन उत्पादन वहाँ हुआ है। इस में से साढ़े छः लाख टन की खपत हो जाएगी और साढ़े छः लाख टन कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जा सकेगा, इतनी ही उनकी क्षमता है। बाकी जो बारह लाख टन के खरीब बचता है उसको बाहर भेजने की आप कोशिश कर सकते हैं। इस बार किसान को बहुत कम मूल्य आलू का मिला है और वह तबाह हो गया है। बाहर भेजने की इसकी व्यवस्था आपने नहीं की है। स्विटजरलैंड ने आलू की माग भी की थी। उसको तथा दूसरे देशों को आपको आलू का निर्यात करना चाहिए था। वह आपने अभी तक नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वजिने उल्लिखित रहे हैं और आपने भी उनकी उपेक्षा ही की है। इस तरह से प्याज लहसुन, मक्का आदि का वहाँ उत्पादन होता है। इनके निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का भी आपको पता लगाना चाहिए। हमारे तौजवान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। उनको मालूम है कि कितनी वहाँ गम्भीर स्थिति है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में काफी चमड़े की खालें होती हैं। एक सर्वे टीम भी वहाँ गई थी। वहाँ जूते का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। किम हंग में औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की मार्फत या किसी दूसरी संस्था की मार्फत उनकी इस काम के लिए पैसा मिल सकता है और किम तरह से उनका एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस ओर आपको ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान जाए।

कंट्रील का कपड़ा जो एक रूपए गज पर बिकता है और जिस में धोती वगैरह होती है और जिसे मिलें बनाती हैं वह पहनने लायक नहीं होता है। और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। सिक मिलें जो आपने अपने हाथ में ली हैं उन से आप या तो यह काम करवाएं या जो प्राइवेट मिल मालिक हैं उन पर आप अंकुश रखें ताकि वे गरीबों के साथ जो खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं वे न कर सकें और अच्छी किस्म का कपड़ा बनाएं।

गाजीपुर में अफीम फैक्टरी है। वहां अफीम की बहुत ज्यादा खेती होती है। यह निर्यात होती है। इसकी विश्व में हमारे पास मोनोपोली है। इस ओर भी आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है। पंद्रह करोड़ की पिछले साल अफीम एक्सपोर्ट हुई थी। इसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हमारे किसान को आप जो कीमत देते हैं वह तीस रुपया क्विंटल देते हैं जबकि बाहर इसकी कीमत तीन चार सौ रूपए हैं और उस कीमत पर आप भेजते भी हैं। किसानों को आपको ज्यादा कीमत देनी चाहिए। अफसरों को आप इस काम के लिए फोरन भेजते हैं। वे होटलों में जा कर ठहरते हैं और दुनिया भर की सैर करके आ जाते हैं। ऐयाशी करके वापिस आ जाते हैं। इधर उनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है कि कैसे इसका निर्यात बढ़ सकता है। आपको चाहिए कि आप इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

आपका एक प्रवर्धनी विभाग है। दुनिया भर की शिकायतें इस विभाग के बारे में सुनने को मिलती हैं। इस में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। राजदूतों ने भी इसके बारे में लिखा है। हमारे मंत्रीगण उतना बाहर नहीं गए हैं जितना इस विभाग का एक एक अफसर गया

है। बाहर स्टाल लगाए जाते हैं मेलों में और उनको डिस्मैटल कर दिया जाता है। इनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं होता है। कितना पैसा इन में लगा, कितना खर्चा हुआ, कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है। अगर इसकी जांच की जाए तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वीसियों पांडी-चेरी स्कैंडल इस में निकलेंगे और पकड़े जाएंगे। विदेशों में आपके कमर्शियल अटैची है। क्यों नहीं उनके जिम्मे इस काम को लगा दिया जाता है। क्यों अफसरों को भेज कर इस तरह के स्कैंडल करवाए जाते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो एक एकाउंटेंट रखा जाए जो खर्च की छानबीन करे और बैंक खर्च पर रखे। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। एक ज्वायंट डायरेक्टर इस विभाग में है जो एक महीने में रिटायर होने जा रहे हैं। उनको फारेन भेजा जा रहा है। इसकी क्या जरूरत है। इंटर-नेशनल ट्रेड फेयर के एक डायरेक्टर है जिन का दफ्तर बम्बई में है। उनके खिलाफ बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। उनके बारे में श्री यूनुस सलीम जो सेक्रेटरी थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की नॉटिंग को देखा जाए तो इनको आज जेल में होना चाहिए था। लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई कारवाई नहीं हुई है।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं एक कमर्शियल और दूसरा प्रवर्धनी। इन दोनों का डायरेक्टर एक ही है जबकि इन दोनों के डायरेक्टर अलग अलग होने चाहिए। इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I wish to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce mainly with a view to drawing the Government's attention to the problems in two fields: the problems of the Kandla Free Trade Zone area and the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

problems connected with international fairs and exhibitions that are held in various countries.

But, before I speak on those two aspects of the matter, may I say at the outset that the report of the Ministry of Commerce this year, encouraging as it is in terms of export promotion, leaves certain unfilled gaps? In respect of tea, coffee and even handicrafts, to take three items from the different types of commodities which can bring us a lot of export earnings in terms of foreign exchange, the report does not make a very encouraging reading. It says about certain stepping up in certain areas. I hope the hon. Minister will tell us as to why some of the traditionally well-established commodities for exports are not being properly and intelligently planned, so that we can not only continue to earn this foreign exchange but also try to earn more foreign exchange by exploring newer markets in various parts of the world.

Having said that, I wish to invite the Minister's attention to the affairs at the Kandla Free Trade Zone. He will recall my even asking from time to time a number of questions and raising various points on this matter. If the Kandla Free Trade Zone was established, as it was, in 1965, then surely it was established with a view to encouraging and promoting exports and also with a view to seeing that additional facilities were made available for the development of the major port of Kandla in Kutch. The Kandla Port was set up in 1955; it is now 20 years since it was set up. The KFTZ came to being ten years back; it is now one decade old. Has not the time come when Government should really go into the whole question of assessment of the working of the Kandla Free Trade Zone and the development of the Kandla Port? Although it is an important and a major port—it has been accepted so by the Government of India themselves—you will be surprised to know that a number of obviously necessary facilities and conditions are not available at Kandla. Until almost last few years, there was hardly a broad-gauge railway connection. Even now there is no air connection between Kandla and Bombay. If you want a port to be developed as a major port, surely some of these important channels of communications are to be set up pretty soon; otherwise, they

come, again and again, in the way of proper development. Naturally, merchants and exporters go to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, because there is lack of communication facilities, speedy transport, inadequacy or even absence of air transport at Kandla. I understand that the Safari Airways was operating an air service between Kandla and Bombay, but even that is no longer available now. If you want the Kandla Free Trade Zone as also the Kandla Port to develop properly, I would ask pointedly two questions. Do Government really feel that the Zone is having all the necessary infrastructure, not only for industries to be developed and strengthened there but also for the persons living there, the officers and other experts who have to work there in that area—there are problems of inadequate housing, problems of lack of educational facilities.

These problems of lack of educational facilities, I understand, are also there in other areas, apart from the Kandla free trade zone, and people are not going to those areas in spite of several hundreds of rupees being offered as extra allowances as these facilities are not there. I am only saying that the Government should look into this problem.

Secondly, I want to know whether the facilities obtaining at Kandla free trade zone are on par with such facilities that are available in similar free trade zone areas in the world. If not, you must see that it is remedied.

Thirdly and finally I want to say a word about the Trade Development Authority which is, I believe, a part of the Commerce Ministry. I want to know whether the Trade Development Authority has suggested through some committee the setting up of a free port like Hong Kong in the Andamans and Nicobar island area. I understand that the committee has already submitted a report and the feasibility report is now under the consideration of the Government. Will they please tell us when this will be implemented? Because my information is that if this free port in the Andamans and Nicobar is developed, then 25% of the entire foreign exchange will be earned over a period of 20 years from now onwards at that port alone and it can stand a very good competition with Hong Kong.

Finally, I want to say a word about the Exhibition Department of the Commerce Ministry. A number of Indian pavilions are being set up by our government and on this pretext a number of officers are living abroad who are supposed to be experts. Now, I ask: is it not possible for this particular job to be handled by the commercial section in our Consulates and Embassies abroad? We have Embassies and High Commissions and Consulates in many countries of the world. Why not they do this job instead of sending people who go there and stay for weeks together? And there are also charges that not only they are indulging in corruption but they are indulging in making a lot of incomes from this which is highly irregular and illegal. I want the Minister to give a definite assurance in this regard that this is not happening or if it is happening, it is being checked because India's image abroad is not only through our Ambassadors and Embassies as also from our own working in this country, but also through the kinds of commodities that we display in these exhibitions.

I have no time to go into the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. But there are some adverse reports about the functioning of the IIFT. I understand some of the reports or the market research surveys are not really the result of their own independent research and quite a few people have left that institute in disgust. Whether it is a fact, I want to know.

Apart from the question of the Cotton Corporation, I hope the Minister will also consider the question of quality control. But, then, I have no time to go into these and other matters.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and I would make certain suggestions.

This is a very vast Ministry consisting of so many organizations and corporations dealing with internal trade and external trade. I congratulate the Minister for adopting a new dynamic import policy. This policy will go a long way to help the small scale industries to import goods. Automatic licensing, 50% bank guarantee and so many other facilities he has mentioned,

I hope, will go a long way in helping the small scale industry.

This year our exports have touched Rs. 3100 crores from Rs. 1600 crores in 1971-72 and this record export performance has made it possible to liberalise the licensing policy. If you go through this, you will find that tea, engineering articles, textile machinery and so many items can be exported. There is a wide market but there is a further need to improve and strengthen our market intelligence keeping in view the growth of industries in the country and the export potential for Indian products. I think the Commerce Ministry will bear this in mind.

The STC has performed very well. During this year they have reached nearly Rs. 553 crores. The main items are sugar and other canalised items. If we leave out the canalised items, then we will find that it is hardly Rs. 2 crores increase than the preceding year. However, STC has done well. In view of the challenging task ahead, it is good that the STC is seeking the co-operation of the private trade to avail of the experience of the established exporters in select areas. It is, however, imperative to make the STC more dynamic by re-orienting its structure.

If you want to export more, then we have to increase the industrial production in our country. For that, we have to give certain facilities and concessions to the industry just like energy, power and raw material.

In the case of synthetic yarn and fibre industry, we feel that justice has not been done to them. The synthetic yarn, the nylon yarn and the rayon yarn, have been taxed heavily at different stages. The prices have gone up. The price of synthetic yarn in our country is nearly Rs. 130 per kilo whereas the same denier of yarn is available at Rs. 18 per kilo in foreign countries. Naturally, this will encourage smuggling in this country and there will be evasion of excise and evasion of income-tax. All these malpractices will grow. I know this does not come under the Ministry of Commerce. But I would urge on the Commerce Minister to take up this matter with the Finance Ministry and see that the synthetic yarn and fibre industry is not ruined. Stocks of caprolactum and DMT, worth crores of rupees, are lying unlifted for the last two or three months.

[Shri Dhamankar]

because the spinners are not in a position to buy them because of high prices and the weavers are not in a position to buy the yarn because of high prices. I hope the Commerce Ministry will look into this and see that the rates do not go up. In the interest of developing the synthetic textile industry, which is among the more dynamic industries in our country, I would request the Government to re-examine the imposition of heavy levies on synthetic textiles as the very existence of the small scale units is in peril.

The cycle tyre and tube industry has a great potential in our country, but it is not fully utilised nor is it well planned. Small units are allowed to grow in a mushroom way. Export of cycle tyres and tubes needs to be planned carefully as there is a good scope for earning valuable foreign exchange. In this connection I would like to make the following suggestions: allow imports of natural rubbers against export of cycle tyres and tubes; fix promptly the rate of drawback of duties on export of cycle tyres and tubes, increase the cash assistance to 25 per cent as against 10 per cent as at present. These would go a long way in effecting improvement in the production of cycle tyres and tubes and for exporting abroad a substantial quantum.

I would now come to powerlooms. Last week the Commerce Minister was kind enough to say, while answering a Starred Question, that Government was thinking of re-examining the high compounded levy imposed on powerlooms. I hope the hon. Minister will come out with the necessary relief.

I want to give one more suggestion on standard cloth. Mills are not supplying the standard cloth, either in the required quantity or of the required quality. The other day, hon. Member, Shri Ram Singh Bhai Verma gave this House a very clear picture, the useless quality that they are supplying. It is not being lifted for months together. Mills are saying that the standard cloth is not being lifted, while the consumers say that they do not get the standard cloth. I would urge on the Commerce Minister to re-examine whether the standard cloth can be manufactured in the decentralised powerloom sector.

Lastly, I come to regularisation of powerlooms. There are thousands of powerlooms which are not regularised and which are working illegally. The fee for regularisation is Rs. 100 per powerloom. People have to approach the Textile Commissioner's office for regularisation only through a broker. If you send your papers in the normal course for regularisation to be done, even after paying the fee, the papers will lie there in that office for months together. But if you send them through the broker, who has approach everywhere in the Textile Commissioner's office, then within a week all the formalities are completed and home-delivery is done at the weaver's house. Corruption is rampant in the Textile Commissioner's office. I do not mean to say that all are corrupt. The corrupt people continue to be there and the honest people are shifted away from that office. It is very necessary for the Commerce Minister to see that the Textile Commissioner's office is clean and fool-proof.

Hon. Member, Shri Madhukar, has said that when weavers have to buy size-beams, they have to go through the brokers and *dalals*, they take a premium, unaccounted money, to the extent of Rs. 9,000 per set of beams. This has been going on for the last two years, even in the nationalised textile mills. This must be stopped because this is a stigma on the policy of nationalisation.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce.

श्री नरु लिखवे (बाँका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सब से पहले यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि वह वर्तमान आयात नीति पर मौलिक ढंग से पुनर्विचार करें, क्योंकि यह नीति बेईमानी, बचना तथा घूसखोरी को बढ़ावा देती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आयात नीति और निर्यात नीति ऐसी हो, जिस से उत्पादन और निर्यात व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन मिले, और बाज जो बेईमानी चल रही है, उस पर रोक लग सके।

आयात नीति में विभिन्न वस्तुओं का जो वर्णन है, उस को जान-बूझ कर गलत करना-मिस-डेसक्रिप्शन आफ आइटम्स, यह बर्दाश्तपूर्ण या बिजिनेसमैन का एक हथियार होता है। इसके कई उदाहरण हैं, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ दो उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि एक असें से आइडनरी ओवर-ग्रुप विह्स्की, कानसेन्ट्रेट विह्स्की और कानसेन्ट्रेट ब्रांडी के नाम पर शराब मगाई जाती है। इस के कई कानसाइनमेंट्स आए और कस्टम्स ने पास किए। अन्त में जब इस के बारे में मैं ने पत्र-व्यवहार शुरू किया, तो उन कानसाइनमेंट्स को रोका गया। उस के बाद फ्लेवोरिंग एसेंस आफ विह्स्की और फ्लेवोरिंग एसेंस आफ ब्रांडी के नाम पर यह आयात शुरू हुआ। मिस-डेसक्रिप्शन, गलत वर्णन, का यह एक उदाहरण है।

पालियेस्टर फाइबर के आयात पर रोक थी; उम का भी गलत वर्णन कर के पालियेस्टर रेजिन मगाया गया। इस बारे में कई दिन पहले मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा। वह केवल उस की स्वीकृति भेजते हैं और कहते हैं कि विचार चल रहा है, जोरो में विचार चल रहा है, सत्रिय विचार चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग गलत वर्णन दे कर माल मंगाते हैं, उन में और स्मगलरो में फर्क क्या है। स्मगलर सीधे माल मंगवाते हैं और ये लोग सरकार को बेवकूफ बना कर माल मंगवाते हैं। इस लिए स्मगलरों और इस तरह के लोगों के द्वारा जो आयात किया जाता है, उस में फर्क नहीं करना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय रिप्लेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस की नीति पर भी पुनर्विचार करें।

मेरी समझ में यह बात आती है कि विशिष्ट बिजिनेसमैन कोई माल पैदा करता है, जिस के लिए उस को कुछ आयात की हुई चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है, और निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उम को उन चीजों को आयात करने का लाइसेंस दिया जाए। लेकिन यहाँ विचित्र बात हो रही है। सरकार ऐसे आइटम्स को मंगवाने की छूट देती है, जिन का निर्यात किए जाने वाले माल के उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि काले बाजार में उन आइटम्स की जबदस्त मांग है और उन पर दो सौ, तीन सौ और चार सौ परसेंट तक का प्रीमियम है, और इसी लिए वह उन का आयात करने की छूट देने है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब सरकार अपनी आयात नीति के द्वारा करो की चोरी और ब्लैक मार्केट को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है, तो वह उद्योगपतियों या बिजिनेसमैन को कैसे दोष दे सकती है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इम्पोर्ट एन्टाइटलमेंट, एक्सपोर्ट इन्सेन्टिव और रिप्लेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस के नाम पर यह जो घोषणा-पट्टी चल रही है, उस को बन्द किया जाए।

मंत्री महोदय के सामने मैं ने जो चार मिसालें रखी थी, उन में स्पेक्ट्रल एक्सपोर्ट का भी मामला था। चूकि सरकार उस में पचास प्रतिशत आयात की छूट दे रही थी, इस लिए बीगस एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ने लगे - एक्सपोर्ट्स तीन गुना और चार गुना बढ़ने लगे। जब यह मामला पकड़ा गया, तो अब एक्सपोर्ट्स तेजी से गिर रहे हैं। सरकार इस तरह से बीगस एक्सपोर्ट्स फिगरें दिखा कर सदन और देश को बेवकूफ बनाना चाहती है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को इन मामलों में गहराई में जाना चाहिए और आयात के मामले में यह जो डकौसला खड़ा किया गया है, उस को बन्द करना चाहिए।

जहां तक तस्करी का सवाल है, एक असें से मैं सरकार से कह रहा हूं कि तस्करों का जो माल पकड़ा जाता है, उस माल का क्या किया जाएगा। इस संबंध में मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जब इस तरह का माल पकड़ा जाता है, तो सरकार ऐसा जबरदस्त फ़ाइन लगाए कि इस तरह के ट्रांजेक्शन्स से उन लोगों का फ़ायदा न हो सके। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि इस तरह का पकड़ा हुआ माल स्माल लाट्स में नीलाम कर के छोटे लोगों को बेचा जाए। असहयोग के जमाने में— मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय उस समय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में थे या नहीं; मैं उस समय पैदा भी नहीं हुआ था—स्वदेशी आन्दोलन में विदेशी कपड़ों की होली की जाती थी। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कपड़ा बनरह इस तरह का विदेशी माल पकड़ा जाता है, सबसे बढ़िया तो यह होगा कि सब लोगों के सामने उस की होली जलाई जाए। मंत्री महोदय को इन तीन सुझावों में से जो भी पसन्द हो, वह उस को कार्यान्वित करें। जहां तक विदेशी कपड़े का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे तो तीसरा सुझाव ही पसन्द है।

आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि व्यापार मंत्रालय के हाथ में कितने अधिकार दिए गए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया उस के हाथ में है। जूट कार्पोरेशन इस लिए बनाया गया कि जूट पैदा करने वाले

काश्तकार को उचित दाम मिल सके। लेकिन बिगत दू बरषों में सरकार इस में पूरी तरह असफल रही है, और कलकत्ता स्थित जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया किसानों की रक्षा नहीं कर पाया है।

इसी तरह काटन कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया भी इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है। सरकार अमीरों को बढ़िया कपड़े पहनाने के लिए पिछले दस बरषों में लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपए की सम्बन्ध धागे की कपास हर साल मंगाती रही है। मैं औसत बता रहा हूं। सरकार का कहना है कि वह हमारे देश में पैदा नहीं होती है। चूकि हमारे किसानों को कुछ अच्छे दाम मिलने लगे, इस लिए उन्होंने इस साल अतिरिक्त पैदावार कर के हमारी आवश्यकता से भी अधिक कपास पैदा की है? लेकिन उन की तारीफ़ करने के बजाए सरकार उनको सजा दिलवा रही है। यह विचित्र देश है। इस देश में जो अच्छा काम करेगा, उस को दंडित किया जाता है और जो गंदा काम करेगा, या अकार्य-क्षमता दिखाएगा, उस को सरकार प्रोत्साहन और बढ़ावा देती है।

श्री एस० एम बनर्जी: राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बनाया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये: इस लिए जूट कार्पोरेशन और काटन कार्पोरेशन की नीतियों में बुनियादी परिवर्तन की जरूरत है।

जब मैं ने रफ़ डायमेंड्स के आयात का प्रश्न उठाया था, तो मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे लाबी में यह आश्वासन दिया था— मैं ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि सरकार साउथ अफ्रीकन मानोपली कम्पनी, साउथ अफ्रीकन डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, के साथ करार करने जा रही है।— कि यह आउट आफ़

कवेश्वरन है, आप क्यों बबराते हैं, ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा। मैं ने फिर उन को चिट्ठी लिखी और उस के जवाब में उन्होंने कुबूल किया कि इस तरह के कोलैबोरेशन एग्सीमेंट की चर्चा चल रही है। एम० एम० टी० सी० के डायमंड डिविजन के जैनरल-मैनेजर ने उन के पाम रिपोर्ट भेजी थी और उस में कहा था कि अगर आप साउथ अफ्रीकन मानोपली कम्पनी को यहां दफ्तर दे देंगे, तो वे जासूसी करने का काम करेंगे।

साउथ अफ्रीकन कम्पनी इस देश की मित्र नहीं है। वह इजराइल को फेवर करना चाहती है और दामों में भी हमारे देश के साथ विषम व्यवहार करती है। फिर भी सरकार उस के साथ मित्रता बढ़ा रही है। हम लोग साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ टेबल टेनिस या हाकी नहीं खेलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार इस तरह का काम करने वाली कम्पनी के गले लग कर उस के साथ कोलैबोरेशन करना चाहती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार की नीति क्या है। विदेश मंत्री पाकिस्तान की बुराई करते हैं कि वह साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार कर रहा है। सरकार अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से बही गंदा काम कर रही है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि अफ्रीका में घाना आदि देशों में जो प्राइमरी सोसिज हैं, उन को डेवेलप करने का काम किया जाए। मैं ने सुना है कि पब्लिक अडॉप्टेकिंगज कमेटी ने एम० एम० टी० सी० की अयोग्यता पर कोई नई रिपोर्ट पेश की है। मैंने तो उस को नहीं पढ़ा है। लेकिन अगर ऐसी बात है, तो सरकार एक ऐसा सेल बनाए, जिस में इस उद्योग का अनुभव रखने वाले विशेषज्ञ हों, और आज प्राइमरी सोसिज

को डेवेलप करने के लिए जिस कूटनीति की आवश्यकता है, उस का भी थोड़ा बहुत ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्ति उस में हो, और ऐसे लोगों की मदद से सरकार प्राइमरी सोसिज की डेवेलप करने का काम करे।

डाइमंड ट्रेड में बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है। हमारे यहां मजदूरी बहुत कम है। अगर इस इंडस्ट्री को आप ठीक ढंग से बढ़ाएंगे तो हम लोग करोड़ों करोड़ रुपए का निर्यात पालिइड डायमंड के जरिए कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार के पास मैं एक नीति, दिशा और ड्राइव का अभाव देख रहा हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे द्वारा जो बातें रखी गई हैं उन पर थोड़ा गौर फरमाएंगे।

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry is dealing with the textile and handloom industry. Mostly, we are expanding the textile and handloom industry. It must be through powerlooms. Where are the powerlooms located? Mostly in areas where weavers do not exist. There are villages inhabited by the weavers, where there are 50 or 60 or 100 families. Those families are dying because they are not getting proper yarn. The weavers are not getting looms. If the powerlooms are located in the weavers' villages, the weavers will get proper employment and the powerlooms can be properly utilised. I have the experience in my own State. Powerlooms are in the co-operative sector. But, they are not located in the weavers' villages. Therefore, they are lying idle and they are not being properly utilised. Moreover, as I said, weavers are not getting sufficient yarn. Their looms are lying idle and they are not getting work. Therefore, there should be coordination. Powerlooms should be located, mostly located, in the weavers' villages and they should get work.

Regarding handloom, I understand that you are going to set up a research centre for handloom. Sir, I have been trying to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, about Sambalpur Tie and Dye.

[Shri Banamalai Pattnaik]

They are not getting proper designs and they are not able to capture the foreign markets. Whatever orders they get, they are not able to fulfil because, it is not according to the design. Therefore the design centre should be located in that area. Sambalpur Tie and Dye is very famous in that area. The Tie and Dye sarees and cotton are very famous in that area. But they are not able to fulfil the orders because they are not getting proper designs. Therefore this should be looked into by the Ministry. This research and design centre should be located in that area as it is a very famous area for Tie and Dye saree and cloth.

In regard to handicrafts they are not also getting proper orders. There is a village called Pipili in my constituency. Once I was going through that area. There were also some tourists. They got down, they saw those shamanas and the sandias and they ordered for goods worth Rs. 5 lakhs. But, those artisans did not understand. There should be some coordination by this Ministry so that they get proper orders. Steps should be taken so that these poor artisans are able to get a market for their goods and that they are able to supply the goods. Therefore it is the duty of the Handicrafts Board to see that there is coordination so that these artisans get proper help and proper designs according to their own satisfaction.

Sir, this Ministry is also dealing with the Jute Corporation of India. I come from a State, which is a jute growing area. For the last two years we have been trying to see that the jute growers get a proper price. But unfortunately the Jute Corporation of India is not getting enough funds. Without funds they cannot purchase jute. Therefore the jute growers are suffering. Recently last year, when the Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India visited our State, I have shown him those areas and I have explained to him how it is difficult for them to purchase. They have appointed such people who do not know grading. They must appoint such people who know grading—top, bottom and medium quality. A proper price should be paid. The Jute Corporation of India should expand its activities. There should be proper training of the staff so that they know about the grading and quality and the pro-

ducer or the cultivator is able to get a proper price.

Then in regard to the Jute Commissioner, there is some difficulty. Of course a jute mill is going to be established in the joint sector, by the Jute Corporation of India, along with the IPCI. This will enable the jute growers to get a proper price. In regard to jute twine factories the Orissa Government recommended about four factories. But, the Jute Commissioner approved only one factory at Rupsa. There is another industrial centre namely Parlakimedi. The distance between these two places is 400 miles. But the Jute Commissioner is sitting tight in regard to the establishment of another factory at Parlakimedi. There is somebody in the Jute Commissioner's Office, who wants to help the jute mill owners in Nallimala so that these mill owners are able to sell their goods at cheaper rates. Therefore the Jute Commissioner is not giving licence to the second factory at Parlakimedi.

Therefore I brought this to the notice of that office but nothing could be done.

With regard to oilseeds we are concerned about oilseeds and edible oil. But we want more of non-edible oils. There is enough of non-edible oil which can be got from seeds without any effort. There is sal oil. It has a very good foreign market. For the last 20 years a professor had done research on this with the assistance of the CSIR. He has produced sal oil in Orissa. It has a very good export market. But unfortunately that poor man who has done so much research is never recognised. There are potentialities of this sal oil in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other adjoining areas which produce sal. Therefore this must be looked into. This activity must be extended so that without any effort we can have non-edible oil which is also required for our purposes. It will not only help our export trade but will also be useful to the tribal people and those who inhabit the jungle areas.

There is another thing. This is about viscose filament yarn. This is supplied to weavers. There is a non-official committee over which Government has no control. Unfortunately Orissa is suffering because this

central committee dealing with viscose filament yarn is located in Bombay and it never cares for Orissa. They are only supplying this yarn to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other States. When we wrote to them, they said: 'Yes, let there be a society'. There are societies and there are weavers. But unfortunately, since Government has no control and they have left it to the non-official committee, this is not available to our weavers. This viscose filament yarn is utilised by a large number of weavers in Orissa. So this should be looked into and proper arrangements made for supply of this yarn to weavers in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both Shri Banerjee and Shri Ramavtar Shastri are there. One of you can speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want to rise above party and speak.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं केवल दो मिनट लूंगा। इन को तो स्पीकर साहब ने इजाजत दी है और मैं ने आप से इजाजत मांगी है। केवल दो मिनट। अगर मैं कुछ गलत बोलू तो आप मुझे बैठा दीजिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way to run this House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He will speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Do not interfere now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall confine myself to two or three items. This morning when I raised the question of textile mills in Kanpur, the hon. Minister of Industry, Shri Pai, answered about those textile mills which are under the NTC. He said that since the other mills are in private hands, the hon. Minister of Commerce would like to speak about it. In Kanpur, there are 11 textile mills. Today it is most unfortunate that 40,000 textile workers are just on the streets and about 1,000 workers of JK Rayon are facing starvation since the last one month. This Government and the Government of my State headed by

Shri Bahuguna are silent spectators of the sorrow of these workers.

It was heartening to hear Shri Pai that as regards the mills under the NTC, he would deal with them with a firm hand. May I request Prof. Chattopadhyaya to get a report from Kanpur about what is happening to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills which is the biggest in Asia and which is employing more than 11,000 workers? Then what about Elgin Mills No. 1 and No. 2 which are under the BIC where Government have got majority shares through the LIC? Then about the Atherton West Cotton Mills, an investigation was held and their recommendation was to take over this mill. What has happened to that?

There is an alarming news which is being spread by the millowners. They say that 50,000 bales worth Rs. 15 crores have piled up and there is no market either in India or outside for medium and coarse cloth. They want to beat the workers by starving them and force Government to give some rebate on medium and coarse cloth. They are aiming a double-barrelled gun, one at the chest of the workers and the other at the chest of Government.

I want the hon. Minister to take note of it and ask the State Government to open these mills under DIR. Whether it is Mr. Jaipuria or Mr. Singhania or any other—they may help you in election, but that does not matter, the elections are only in 1976—they may be arrested and put in prison under DIR or MISA which has been used against everyone including political leaders. The mills should start running.

As for the JK Rayon, they want to get rid of 500—600 workers. Since the workers do not agree to the retrenchment of these people, they say they will not start the mills.

I was very happy to read in today's newspapers—you must have also read it—in banner headlines 'Some relief likely in tax proposals'; It says:

"The Finance Ministry is examining representations of various interests affected by the new budget levies including those on khandsari, synthetic fibre, hidi and powerlooms".

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Synthetic fibre and powerlooms come under the Commerce Ministry. The Finance Minister did not think proper to inform the House that he is considering it. Powerlooms have closed down. The duty has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. This is exactly what has happened to synthetic fibre. I would request the hon. Minister to request the Finance Minister to see that this Rs. 200 levy is not there, that it should be restricted to Rs. 20.

In all fairness, I would ask the Finance Minister to see that the handloom and powerloom industry which is the main economic mainstay of the eastern districts of UP is saved.

Then I wish to know whether it is a fact that Government is agreeable to do away with the export duty on jute goods, particularly carpet-backing. I do not know why Government is doing it. Will it not deprive the exchequer to the tune of crores of rupees? It is definitely known that through under-invoicing and over-invoicing these exporters are earning fabulous amounts. So I want to know whether there is any truth in it. Is it not a fact that the so-called suffering of these mills like the Kinisson Jute Mills, Kharda Jute Mills and Kamarhati Jute Mills, is due to mismanagement and nothing else? In reply to a question, he said that investigations are going on. I want a clear reply as to what has happened to these mills, whether the export duty is going to be removed. With these words, I would request the Minister to answer the points I have made. I also thank you for giving me permission to speak.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो व्यापार का अन्दर है, मैं उस के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। आयात-निर्यात व्यापार का यह अन्तर एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का है और जो पैसा हमें देना है, डेढ़ है, वह 7 हजार करोड़ रुपया है। अगर यह अन्तर कायम रहा है तो इस का यह मतलब है कि हर साल हमारे देश पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का टैक्स बढ़ता जायगा। यह अन्तर जल्द से जल्द खत्म किया जाना चाहिए और एक हजार

करोड़ रुपए का हमारे यहाँ हर साल निर्यात में इजाफ़ा होना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारी समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

इस के बारे में मैं दोतीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—पहली बात तो यह है कि आनेवाले साल में हमारे यहाँ खाद्यान्न में निर्यात करने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, इस तरह से 500 करोड़ रुपए का जो बार हमारे देश पर है, वह चला जायगा। अब जो बाकी का 500 करोड़ रुपया रहता है, उस के लिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास शक्कर का स्टॉक काफ़ी जमा हो गया है, उस में से हमें कम से कम 500 करोड़ रुपए की शक्कर निर्यात करनी चाहिए...

श्री बि० बि० नारायण (कनारा): बाजार में क्यों नहीं मिलती?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: बाजार में बहुत मिलती है। इस साल चीनी मिलों के पास 30 लाख टन शक्कर का स्टॉक रह गया है। अगर इस को निर्यात नहीं किया गया तो उन के ऊपर इन्टरेस्ट का भार बहुत ज्यादा पड़ेगा, इस लिए मेहरबानी कर के 10 लाख टन चीनी जल्द से जल्द निर्यात करें।

लेकिन यहाँ मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ पोर्ट्स पर लॉडिंग और शिपिंग का इन्तज़ाम ठीक नहीं है, जिस की वजह से हम चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन्तज़ाम ठीक न होने से बाहर नहीं जा पाती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए मंत्री जी क्या करनेवाले हैं?

तीसरी बात—हमारे पास आयरन और भी बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन उस का एक्सपोर्ट भी ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। उस का भाव ज्यादा आना चाहिए।

जिस तरह से अरेबियन कन्ट्रीज ने पेट्रोल का भाव बढ़ा कर अपने देश की हालत को सुधार किया है उसी तरह से हम को भी आयरन-ओर की कीमत बढ़ा कर देश की हालत को सुधारना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है तो इस में बहुत ताज्जुब और अफसोस की बात है—इस तरह खास ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात में काटन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—हर साल हम 100 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा खर्च कर के लांग स्टेपल काटन मंगाया करते थे। इस साल हमारे यहां लांग स्टेपल काटन सर्प्लस हो गया है और उस की कीमतें बहुत गिर गई हैं। हमारी पालिसी कुछ इस तरह की है कि एक साल कपास मार्केट से गायब हो जाता है और दूसरे साल बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है। इस साल जिस तरह से दाम गिर रहे हैं—अगर यहीं परिस्थिति रही तो आइन्दा जून में कोई भी काग्तकार कपास नहीं बोएगा। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आइन्दा साल फिर आप को कपास नहीं मिलेगी और आप को फिर आयात करना पड़ेगा। ऐसी पोलिसी नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब हम हर साल 100 करोड़ का कपास खरीद कर के बाहर से मंगाने थे, तो क्या इस साल 5—10 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए खर्च नहीं कर सकते।

चूँकि इस साल लांग स्टेपल काटन हमारे पास ज्यादा हो गया है—इस लिए सुना गया है कि मोटा कपड़ा तैयार करने में भी लांग स्टेपल काटन इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है। अगर ऐसा हो सकता है तो फिर ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस में कुछ भाव का अन्तर पड़ेगा, क्या गवर्नमेंट इतना भी बरदास्त नहीं कर

सकती है, किसानों को राहत देने के लिए उसे ऐसा जरूर करना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप कपास के भावों के बारे में फौरन कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो इस से देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होनेवाला है। मैं जानता हूँ आप थोड़ा-बहुत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मजबूत बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। दवा आप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बीमारी बढ़ती जा रही है, कीमतें गिरती ही जा रही हैं। 1000 रुपए से गिर कर भाव 300 रुपए हो गए हैं—ऐसी हालत में किसान कैसे अपनी पैदावार को कायम रख सकता है।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारे निर्यात में 33 परसेन्ट का इजाफ़ा हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतों के बढ़ने से इजाफ़ा हुआ है या क्वान्टिटी ज्यादा बढ़ी है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ यह इजाफ़ा कीमतों के बढ़ने से हुआ है, क्वान्टिटी नहीं बढ़ी है। इस लिए क्वान्टिटी-वाइज एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए आप मेरे इन सुझावों पर गौर कर के कार्यवाही करें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Our hon. friend Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was just now telling us that there were three million tonnes of sugar in stock and therefore it needs to be exported. If the free sale sugar made available to the affluent sections is exported and if those people can dispense with this, assuming the proposition of the hon. Member is true, if that free sale part of the sugar is exported abroad, we have no objection. But we see in the mandis and markets controlled sugar is not available to the full satisfaction of the people. Secondly, I request Mr. Reddy to see the rate at which it is being exported. The unit cost per tonne of sugar in 1972-73 was Rs. 1267 and in 1973-74 it was Rs. 1687; in 1975 it was more or less 1264. Mr. Reddy is a sugar magnate as we understand him; but are we able to supply sugar to Indian masses at Rs. 1.26 per kg?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We get Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per kg. in foreign markets.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Subsequently, it had been raised, but in 1973-74 it was Rs. 1.26 when we were buying sugar at Rs. 4 or 5 per kg. in our country. I should request Mr. Reddy to be a little more kind at least in regard to the controlled part of the commodity is concerned. I appreciate there is a rise in the price of sugar in the international market. Is it because the international markets are so low that our commodities do not bring in any money at all. I should like to go in Connaught Circus or even a small village, to get a pair of shoes. The latest variety is sold at Rs. 9.40 per pair of shoes? In which part of this country is it available for that price, for Rs. 10? We have to pay Rs. 40 or Rs. 50.

Is it because we are simply selling as distress sales in the foreign markets, some of our prized commodities? Or is it because our exporters, through whom exports are canalised, are selling them at higher prices but under-invoicing our exports showing a low price and putting the money in their respective bank accounts in Swiss or other banks? What are those commodities in regard to which we are creating hidden reserves abroad which is another form of black money? In regard to fish, one of our principal commodities for exports, their selling cost works out to Rs. 15, 16, 17 or 18 per kg. It is with regard to shrimps. I do not know about lobsters. I come from the shrimp growing area. Within five minutes I cannot go into the depths of these things. Why is it that our exporters, the merchant class and affluent sections are trying to create reserves abroad? Is it because, when they go abroad quite a few times in a year, they want money to go on a spending spree and therefore they are storing money? Or do they think that a time will come to this country, as it has come to Cambodia and Vietnam and those people want to feel secure outside the shores of this country? I can appreciate, human nature being what it is, funds for frolic or enjoyment; I can understand human weaknesses.

I can understand if a few thousand dollars are kept abroad for having a spin in the

continent. But if they are holding accounts in foreign currency for the doomsday to come, they are enemies No. 1 of India. What steps are being taken by the Commerce Ministry in conjunction with Finance Ministry to unearth these bank accounts? In a famous case, we have seen that it is possible to go into these things and find out the names of the account-holders abroad. Some positive action must be taken. You can carry out an investigation by the CBI and make a study in depth about the piling up of accounts abroad, because over and above smuggling, black market and bank lockers this is one of the most respectable sources of storing as well as using black money abroad.

Once I tried for about two years to put a man from my coastal constituency in the Coir Board. Ultimately I found it was not possible to get across the Udyog Bhavan here and get a single man interested in coir nominated on the Board. There are Boards and Boards under the other ministries. But we see some Brigadier or some retired gentleman on them. I hope our two new young ministers would try to investigate the nature of the formation of these Boards and constitute them in such a way that they represent the various trade, commerce and other professional interests in this behalf. Don't try to substitute the old bureaucracy of the civil service by a new bureaucracy which you are building up in the public sector undertakings. We do not know how they come and go. I would request the minister to pay some attention to this.

Regarding the Marine Products Export Corporation, with due deference to Shri L. N. Mishra, I had requested for its headquarters to be located in one of the areas where marine products are grown in abundance. But he said, "No; we will give the Chairman's post." But the Chairman's post went to a Keralite. The Managing Director's post went to a Keralite. There are certain vested interests which have developed in various ministries and some areas like yours, Sir, in the north-east and mine in the south-west go absolutely unrepresented. I would request the Minister to pay some attention to this matter also.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाणिज्य मंत्रालय
की मांगों के समाधान में खाड़ा हुआ हूँ।

में बिहार के उस क्षेत्र से आ रहा है जो मुख्यतः पटसन पैदा करता है। बिहार के पूर्वी क्षेत्र सहरसा और पूर्णिया में एक मात्र पटसन ही नगदी फसल है और कोई दूसरी नकदी फसल नहीं होती है। मैं शुद्ध मेंहो यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि पटसन के किसानों के साथ जो अन्याय आज तक होता रहा है प्रारम्भ से, गुलामी के समय से लेकर आज तक जितनी उनकी उपेक्षा होती रही है शायद दूसरे किसी वर्ग के साथ ऐसा नहीं होता होगा। पटसन पैदा करने में किसानों को जो मेहनत और खर्चा पड़ता है उस की तुलना में उसे जो कीमत मिलती है वह बहुत ही कम और अलाभ प्रद है। उचित मूल्य की बात तो जाने दीजिए, लागत खर्च भी उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। यही कारण है कि पटसन की खेती करना लोगों ने करीब करीब छोड़ दिया है। प्रमाणस्वरूप में इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से ही बताता हूँ कि जहाँ इसमें कहा गया है कि 1973-74 में 78 लाख गांठ पटसन का उत्पादन हुआ था वहाँ इस साल आपका अनुमान है कि सिर्फ 50 लाख गांठ ही हो सकेगा। इस मंत्रालय ने निर्णय किया है कि पटसन निगम इसकी एक तिहाई यानी कम से कम पंद्रह लाख गांठ पटसन ख़ुद खरीद करेगा। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में ही यह भी कहा है कि अभी तक केवल पांच लाख गांठ की खरीद ही हो सकी है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि पटसन की बहुत कमी है। इसलिए लक्ष्य के मुताबिक पटसन निगम खरीद नहीं कर सका है। कारण यही है कि किसान को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता, इसलिए उसने पटसन का खेती करने छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह किसान की निरंतर उपेक्षा होती रही है। पटसन हमारे यहाँ किसान की एक मात्र नकदी फसल है। इस तरह उसको जो नुकसान, परेशानी और क्षति होती रहती है

वह तो होती ही है। दूसरे यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति भी है क्योंकि इसके माध्यम से बहुत ज्यादा हम विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करते हैं।

1971 में भारतीय पटसन निगम की स्थापना की गयी थी और इस मंशा से इस की स्थापना की गयी थी कि किसान को पटसन का उचित मूल्य मिले और बिचौलिये जो किसानों को परेशान करते हैं उन से उनकी रक्षा हो। लेकिन "मजं बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की।" निगम की स्थापना की बाद भी किसान के हितों की रक्षा की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। बिचौलिये आज भी किसान का पहले की तरह से ही शोषण कर रहे हैं। पहले वे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इनके हित पर प्रहार करते थे, उनका शोषण करते थे और आज वे पटसन निगम के माध्यम से, उसका मखौटा लगा कर, उसका एक ब्राह्मण ले कर इन लोगों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। अनेक बार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया भी गया है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो पाया है।

मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन में जहाँ श्रृण संस्थाओं और निवेश सामग्री सप्लाई अभिकरण की कमजोरी पटसन संबंधी गवेषणा में कोई महत्वपूर्ण सफलता नहीं प्राप्त करना तथा बाढ़ और सूखा को पटसन की पैदावार की कमी होने के लिए प्रमुख कारण बताया गया है वहाँ इस प्रतिवेदन में यह स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है कि सर्वाधिक प्रमुख कारण किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं दे पाना है। इस संबंध में कृषि मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन का एक अंश पढ़ कर मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस में स्पष्ट कहा गया है :

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

“गल वर्ष की तुलना में 1974-75 के पटसन संबंधी अधिकार भारतीय प्रथम अनुमान से पता चलता है कि पटसन की बुवाई के क्षेत्र में 26 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। क्षेत्रफल में हुई इस कमी का कारण भी मुख्यतः चावल की तुलना में पटसन के अलाभप्रद मूल्यों का होना ही था। अतः चालू वर्ष के दौरान पटसन के उत्पादन की सम्भावनायें बहुत नहीं हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस चीज को आपका मंत्रालय समझे कि दर असल में और जो भी कारण रहे हों लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि किसान को यह विश्वास नहीं रह गया है कि उसको अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल सकेगा और यही कारण है कि हर जगह पटसन के उत्पादन में कमी हुई, इसकी खेती में कमी हुई है।

पटसन निगम ने असम बाटम का मूल्य 125 रुपए प्रति किबंटल निर्धारित किया है। यद्यपि यह मूल्य बहुत ही कम है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह मूल्य भी किसान को देहात में मिल पाता है क्या? नहीं मिल पाता है। आपने प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा है कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने की संज्ञा न ही इस बार निगम ने 92 खरीद केन्द्र खोल दिए हैं और सहयोग समितियों के 126 केन्द्रों के द्वारा खरीद की जा रही है। जब पटसन का कही पता ही नहीं है, उसका उत्पादन ही नहीं हुआ है तो आप कितने भी केन्द्र खोलें क्या फर्क पड़ता है। इसकी बुवाई और इसका उत्पादन बढ़े इसकी आप व्यवस्था करें और इस के लिए जब आप किसान की

पटसन का उचित मूल्य देने लगे तो स्वतः पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी और जिन लोगों ने पटसन की खेती करना छोड़ दिया है, वे पुनः उत्साह के साथ उसे प्रारम्भ कर देंगे।

मैं एक मुख्य बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा है कि निगम सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से खरीद करता है: सहकारी समितियों को यह सिकायत है कि उनकी ओर से किसानों को उचित मूल्य दे कर जो पटसन की खरीद की जा रही है पटसन निगम उसे उसका कम पैसे देता है बनिस्पत उन व्यापारियों और बिचालियों के जो उसी किस्म का पटसन कम मूल्य पर किसानों से खरीद कर निगम के हाथ भेज देता है। इस तरह निगम सहकारी समितियों का बिचालियों के मुकाबले में कम कीमत देता है एक ही किस्म के पटसन के लिए इस तरह से इन लोगों को व्यापारियों के साथ की मिली भगत है। किसान को उचित मूल्य न मिले, इस तरह की व्यवस्था एक कर रहे हैं। इसमें आभूल सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पटसन की कीमत कम से कम दो सौ रुपए किबंटल तय की जानी चाहिए। सात ही निगम में ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाना चाहिए जो किसान के हिमायती हों, किसान के दुख दर्द को समझने वाले हों, उस वर्ग से आने वाले हों।

सब से बड़ी गलती जो होती है वह पटसन के प्रेषित किस्म के निर्धारण में होती है। इसके माध्यम से तो बुरी तरह किसान लूटा जाता है। सहयोग समितियों के लोगों को पटसन की किस्म के निर्धारण के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इनको इस कार्य के लिए निगम के अधिकारियों पर

निर्भर न रहना पड़े और ये उन्हें बरगला न सकें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज का सहरसा और पूणिया जिलों में एक मात्र खेती ही जो बिकोपार्जन का साधन है और एक भाग पटसन ही नकदी फसल है। वहाँ कोई उद्योग भी स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है। अतः लोग कृषि पर ही आधारित हैं और यही उनका मुख्य धंधा है। इस वास्ते वहाँ पर किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की जाए, उस पर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना):

मैं केवल एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। उस सवाल को कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया भी है। आम का निर्यात हमारे देश से बड़ी मात्रा में होता है और उससे हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होती है। इसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आम की खेती पूरे भारत में होती है, हमारे बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा होती है। हमारे देश का आम जगत प्रसिद्ध है। इसकी बड़ी चर्चा है। हमारे देश का जो आम विदेशों को जाता है उसको वहाँ बहुत पसन्द किया जाता है। बिहार में मालदह आम बड़ा ही मशहूर आम है। आपने इसको ख़ाया भी होगा और आपको पता ही होगा कि कितना स्वादिष्ट यह आम है। उसकी खेती बढ़ाने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि उसकी खेती धीरे धीरे ख़त्म होती जा रही है, उसको कम किया जा रहा है।

आप जानते हैं कि पटना में सहायक आन्ध्र दीघा के आसपास दुनिया में सबसे बढ़िया मालदह आम होता है। वह आम भी विदेशों में जाता है जिससे हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है।

लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि बिहार सरकार की बदूरबगिता और बड़े लोगों को बसाने की नीति के नाम पर वहाँ के बगीचे को काटा जा रहा है। वहाँ के बाग़िन्दों को, अमीरों को बसाने के लिए उजाड़ा जा रहा है।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि उस आम की फसल को कायम रखा जाये उसकी पैदावार ख़त्म न हो। इसलिए आप बिहार सरकार से अनुरोध करें कि वहाँ उस जमीन का एक्वीजीशन न किया जाए बड़े लोगों को बसाने के लिए ताकि वहाँ आम फलता रहे और हम सब खाते रहें और विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाते रहें।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been very carefully listening to the fruitful discussions and suggestions made by the hon. Members, and we are grateful for both criticisms, comments and support extended to our budget proposals and Demands for Grants.

Many points have been made, some of which have been responded to already by my colleague. To save the time of the House, I do not like to repeat all that. I will touch upon only those major points, which are very important, relatively important, and if I cannot touch some other points, it should not be taken as if we do not attach any importance to them. We do but, because of the time constraint, it will not be possible to deal with them.

Almost all speakers have referred, and rightly so, to the difficult balance of payments position of the country. It is well known that our export earning, though otherwise impressive, is not very assuring in the context of our high import bill, highest till the year. In the year 1974-75 our provisional export earnings, though we have not finalised the calculation, appears to be around Rs. 5,200 crores. In the last three years our export earning has gone up almost by hundred per cent. As I was saying, it is otherwise a good performance.

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

but it is not good enough in the context of our requirements of the country to foot the very high import bill, particularly, for food, fuel and fertilizers which three taken together account for almost 60 per cent of our total foreign exchange expenditure. Our deficit this year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores. It may be taken to be a frightening thing; it may be taken also as a challenging one.

Some critics, whose criticism is well taken, have made out that we are high-lighting our export performance in terms of figures, in terms of their value-wise performance. Criticisms and statistics, if blended together, even an impressive performance could be made out to be a very depressing one. We do not like to brag from the housetops that we have done exceedingly well. I would only humbly submit we have done what could be possibly done under the very difficult situation, particularly bearing in mind the difficulty in the production front.

As you will kindly appreciate, export production is mainly, I do not say exclusively, a function of production. Our home market being very big and domestic consumption being very big, it is not easy to export quantity-wise something very extraordinary, because of the difficult situations within and also the inflationary situation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): In the case of sugar you are doing it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: For export earning we have to do certain things and we have to choose only those things where we can deny ourselves a little. As I have said, as in the last three years our increase in the export front has gone up nearly by 100 per cent, it will not be a very easy thing to increase our export earnings over this very broad base in a very significant manner in the next year. So, our projections for the next year must be very realistic. As you know, statistics are near approximations and cannot be very definitive, but we think that we should be able to export some 5 per cent more than what we have been able to export this year. This is what we propose to call a realistic target, but given good luck, better production and denying ourselves some

things, it may be pushed up a little higher and it is possible, it is feasible, to set a target of an 8 per cent rise over what we have done this year.

Critics have pointed out that the increase in our export earnings is mainly in value terms, i.e., higher unit value realisation, and quantity-wise we have not done anything very significant. I have already said that in a world market where there is commodity boom, every nation should take advantage of it as much as possible, and we are perhaps not wrong in doing the same, but in certain commodities we have achieved quantity-wise increase also. And the items where our export has increased not only value-wise but also volume-wise are: tea, iron-ore, sugar, leather and leather manufactures, engineering goods, rice, cement, coke and coal. The most important point perhaps from the point of view of export is, as is well known and mentioned by many Hon. Members, increased production for export. Unless export production is increased in a very significant manner, no amount of strategy, tactics, negotiations and exhibitions, which are in themselves very important, taken together or blended in the most wonderful or imaginative way, can be a substitute for more export production or exportable surplus.

We have taken some unconventional decisions, and those unconventional decisions have to be appreciated in the context of our difficult balance of payments position. We have liberalised our import policy. Some people have appreciated it, some have offered critical comments. As I said, import policy is not meant for allowing some people to make more profits as it has been alleged by some friends. This liberalised import policy, if carefully looked into and scanned, will be found to be the best manner of increasing exportable surplus so that more money could be earned for the country.

The other unconventional strategy that we have adopted is to allow for the time being different industrial units to exceed their licensed capacity provided that excess capacity is farmed out of the country for export earnings. I hope you will agree with me that we have to take some non-text-book decisions to meet an emergency situation.

Our performance would have been impressing both quantity-wise and quality-wise but for the happenings of the last two years. Particularly I am referring to the higher oil prices. If the price paid for our oil imports had been at the level of 1973-74, then even this year's earnings would have left a full Rs. 100 crores favourable balance. If the oil price had been at the level of last year, even then this year we would have had a favourable balance of Rs. 100 crores. These are conditional statements, but they will give an indication that our foreign exchange earnings position is not that bad as it would appear looking at the Rs. 1000 crores adverse balance.

So, besides these two unconventional decisions that I have referred to, we are also exploiting and exploring intensively some areas which have already been exploited before and also new areas. We are harnessing our resources for export purposes particularly from the agricultural sector. Sugar we have never been exporting in a big way. Commodity markets from year to year change and, therefore, having in view the changing demands of the world market, we have to change our strategy also. There are some other agricultural products like potatoes and onions; may be in shale oil there is a possibility. Some other agricultural products which we have not thought off before could be exported enabling us to earn foreign exchange.

We have been advised by some friends that in the matter of foreign trade we should be very realistic. We should de-link foreign trade attitude and policy together from ideological consideration. It is perhaps Mr. Salve who suggested these things. I would like to assure you and through you the Hon. Members that we do not inject ideological consideration into our business deals unless ideology is consistent with our self-interest.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): About Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores worth of sugar is a distinct export possibility and on top of it Mr. Chattopadhyaya can easily make up his short-fall by exporting long staple cotton of about Rs. 100 crores this year, Rs. 200 crores next year and Rs. 300 crores thereafter. If he makes an announcement before the monsoon, export can take place and at a very fast rate and this would help our growers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question should come at the end.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Since he mentioned about agricultural products, I said this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was trying to make out that he is being pragmatic in his approach. Am I correct?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, precisely.

I would only like to submit that I would like to take up this point later on. It is an important point.

So far as higher unit value realisation is concerned, we have tried another area in our deals with every country or group of countries. We have re-negotiated our old contracts or iron ore with different countries like Japan and we have been able to get a higher price. We have formed, for example, an iron ore association. Formally it has not been formed as yet, but all preliminary steps have been taken and this is another area where we have thought that if different iron ore producing countries come together, that will ensure all of us higher earnings.

The paper community has been formed. For example, the tea-producing countries are also coming together. We are in touch and in intimate consultation with Ceylon, Kenya and Indonesia which would enable us to secure higher unit value. So, the higher unit value realisation is another plank of our export strategy.

In the last two years, we have been meeting the Commercial representatives of our country posted abroad. We have organised meeting in East Europe, South-East Asia, Gulf area, North America and we will follow it up by having West European conference. We have found that from the desk of New Delhi we cannot get always a very clear picture of the potentiality of our products, of our projects, abroad. Therefore, we have found that it is by going there and talking to our people there and the people of those countries that we can get a clear picture. We have been doing it and the result is very happy.

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Another plank is that we are setting up more and more export processing zones or free trading zones or dry ports, things like that. A reference was made about the difficulties of Kandla free trading zone. I would like to say that the problems are being looked into. It is not a traditional answer that it is being looked into. We are looking into it; the result is there and the export earning from Kandla free trading zone is going up. The hon. Member, Mr. Mavalankar, asked as to whether the air-link could be established with Kandla. The negotiation is going on and I am still hoping a good result.

In Dum Dum, a free trading zone is being processed. A dry port at Delhi has also been considered and a decision has been taken in principle that a dry port will be established in Delhi. We are now trying to decide about the location of the dry port because there are different considerations weighing for and against setting it up in Delhi. So, somewhere around Delhi, we are looking for a suitable location. The Planning Commission's export body is looking into it. A decision has been taken that a dry port will be set up somewhere around Delhi.

A mention has been made about the possibility of a sort of free port in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We have with us an elaborate, a detailed study, made in this respect by the Trade Development Authority. We are considering it. May be, we have to think of establishing other free trading zones in areas like Mangalore, Cochin and Madras in the next few years. We believe that free trading zones properly organised and executed would give a boost to our foreign exchange earnings.

I have already mentioned in one particular meeting yesterday that our foreign exchange earnings could come up if our business community take care to know the detailed information under G.S.P., General Scheme of Preference, provided by the E.E.C. countries. We are not fully utilising our quota there. I think, the G.S.P. advantages should be fully taken care of.

A reference has been made that the S.T.C. and the MMTC are de-canalising some items and that it is a disturbing trend. I have already said that while I am all for efficient handling of exports/imports by the

public sector undertakings, I do not like to make it a fetish. Therefore, we have de-canalised some items because there is no particular plus point in canalising those things. Rather, they are creating certain difficulties. So, we have de-canalised some 15 or 16 or may be 18 items. But the percentage of the de-canalised items is less than 1 per cent of all canalised items and it is just half per cent of the value of our total canalised items. We are still handling 210 items and, if and when necessary, we change the list, we may add to the list or we may subtract from the list. I can assure you that we will see that the main purpose of canalisation is fulfilled.

A suggestion has been made by some hon. Members whether we are thinking of nationalising entirely export-import trade. I would submit that there is no such proposal under the Government's consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At present.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Of course, at present I am replying to the debate on the Demands of my Ministry for the year 1975-76.

I have already said that our foreign trade is based on the principle of enlightened self-interest and enlightened self-interest is a dynamic consideration. We have to change from time to time. For example, we are now developing special relationship with the neighbouring countries. It is one of the aspects of our foreign trade that with our neighbours, like, Iran, Nepal, Bangladesh, Ceylon and Burma with whom we have good relations, we are trying to develop better relations. There are difficulties. We are trying to remove them and also, for mutual benefit and advantage, we are trying to promote our relations with these countries.

Another aspect is that with the Middle-East countries, particularly with the oil producing countries, we are developing very close relations and our trade turn-over with these countries has significantly increased in the last two years.

With the South-East Asian countries also, our trade is going to be very significant. As I have said already, we are trying to switch over more and more from the exclusive product export to product export and also

project export. In South-East Asian countries, Indian projects, Indian exports, are much in demand. Therefore, in the last few years, we could export some projects enabling us to earn and also to help our neighbours in the process.

Some hon. Members have referred to the problem of cotton growers and also the difficulties of the textile industry, etc. I must first congratulate our cotton growers who have grown those varieties of cotton which we did not have in our country before and for which we have to pay a huge sum of money in foreign exchange for importing those cottons from countries like Sudan and Egypt. The point is that we want to help our cotton growers and try to give them a fair price, as far as possible. The requirement of cotton in the country is nearly 72 to 74 lakh bales. Of these, we have produced during this year nearly 64 lakh bales. So far as the category-wise break-up of cotton is concerned, the position is that we need nearly 8 lakh bales of long staple and extra-long staple cotton. We require nearly 68 lakh bales of medium and short-staple cotton. Because of agricultural research and also because of the initiative of our farmers, our production has grown phenomenally in the higher categories, in the long staple and extra long staple cotton, and some lands which in the past were being used for growing medium and short staple cotton are now increasingly used for growing long staple and extra long staple cotton. There is a sort of varietal imbalance. The situation is seemingly anomalous. We must appreciate that before we try to understand the Government's policy.

So far as medium and short staple cotton is concerned, the shortage is nearly 8 to 10 lakh bales. The price of medium staple cotton in the country is good, better than what it was in the past; never have the prices of the medium staple and short staple cotton been so good. I mention this point because it is not generally known. Of the 64 lakh bales of cotton grown in the country, so far as 50 lakh bales of cotton are concerned, there is no problem or clamour or cry, but there is problem so far as 14 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton are concerned. Of these 14 lakh bales of long staple and extra long staple cotton, the market can absorb economically some eight lakh bales, the surplus

is six lakh bales; I say 'surplus' because at the moment our production capacity is not of that order, particularly for fine and super-fine varieties of textiles; we cannot produce that much of fine and super-fine varieties. This is only an explanation; this is no justification why our growers should suffer.

First, I would like to say that we have to reconcile the three interests connected with the textile industry—the growers' interests, the consumers' interests and the export angle. I must say that it is in the interest of the cloth consumers, so that they get cloth at reasonable prices, that we have to see that the cotton price does not go up very high. I would like to submit that our cotton price, particularly of the medium staple and long staple variety of cotton of our country, is higher than anywhere in the world, as a result of which we had to import some two lakh bales from Pakistan. Even with the freight, the landed cost of the Pakistan cotton is considerably cheaper than our internal cotton price. This is the factual position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is because of the strong cotton lobby.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would not mind if the jute growers or cotton growers get good prices. But I am telling you the factual position.

The shortage in the middle staple and short staple categories is nearly eight to ten lakh bales; we have imported only two lakh bales so that the market does not depress very much.

So far as long staple is concerned, we do not like that those who produce long staple cotton should suffer. (*Interruptions*) The price of long staple cotton has fallen. This is very sad thing, but it is unavoidable in the circumstances. We are trying to do two things. We have already agreed to the export of long staple cotton . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The mill-owners have opposed that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: They may oppose. That does not mean that Government will listen to what the mill-owners say. Let it be clear. We will

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export whatever we think is necessary and we are going to do it. A formal decision will be announced very quickly, as soon as possible . . .

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It is not implemented. No policy announcement has come.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am saying this on the floor of the House.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has stated on the floor of the House. This is more than an announcement.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Please see that the export is allowed to be made by anybody and to any destination. We do not want the policy to be defeated.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I think, the policy is defeated by some of our friends. Whether it is jute or cotton, they go on talking and make the officers also talk. By this, the purpose that we have in view is defeated. *(Interruptions)*.

The export of long staple and extra long staple cotton is one aspect. The other aspect is the technological aspect. Mr. Sathe and some other friends have suggested whether we could use long staple cotton for production of the textile for which ordinarily medium staple variety is used. Apart from the economic problems and the technological thing which we will look into, if it could be done, it would solve the problem in a very big way.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about ready-made garments? *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The unit cost of our ready-made garments is likely to be higher than in other countries. We cannot mechanize our textile production. The handstitched variety is alright. But in the case of mechanized production, we cannot compete with Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong because they are capital-intensive and, therefore, they are at an advantage in respect of cost. We have to think of the employment angle here. The problem of retrenchment has been referred to by the hon. Members. If we want to be very competitive in some areas of textile exports,

we will have an adverse impact on the employment situation here. We have to think of these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have a decentralised sector which is employment-oriented. Let the garments be produced there. They will be much cheaper than what they are in Taiwan or anywhere in the world and sell them outside. It is not necessary to have only mechanized stitching.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I thank him for this suggestion. I will look into it.

A point has been made that the standard cloth is sometimes very unsatisfactory, of substandard quality. I agree. I have found that the standard is extremely distressing, not even unsatisfactory. We have taken some decision and new specifications for the production of standard cloth have been given to the industry. And accordingly production has started from the 1st of March and I hope in the near future improved types of standard cloth will be available.

One point I would like to make. We want also the handloom and the powerloom sector to be involved in the production of standard cloth. That would give some benefit to these otherwise relatively weaker sections . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about reservation of sarees for handlooms?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The reservation is already there, but, here and there, there are violations.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You know it is difficult. It is very unpleasant for me to enter into a debate or crossing swords with my friend. But I am really unhappy. Please do something for this handloom and powerloom sector. To implement the reports of the Asoka Mehta Committee and the Sivaraman Committee, nothing is being done . . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why attack him? Why not attack the Finance Minister?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that we are trying to help the weaker sectors. The Sivaraman Committee report has been gone into.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Two crores of people live in handlooms. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know it in your region.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the new expansion of the textile mills which has been allowed, has been allowed, mainly to benefit the handloom sector. It is that type of yarn which the handloom and powerloom sectors need will be produced. If you look at the textile expansion scheme, it will be very clear that it is mainly to benefit that sector and not for the composite mill that the scheme has been introduced. It is not that the Sivaraman Committee's findings are not implemented but a comprehensive decision is necessary and that decision is being contested and criticized, as Mr. Sathe himself knows, by some other sectors. So, we are processing it and we will come to certain decisions as soon as possible.

श्री मधु लिखते : मैंने कई दफ्ता कहा है कि एक को मालिक बनायें—टैक्सटाइल पालिसी के लिये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Either you have it or let Mr. Pai have it, but do something about it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are having the best of co-ordination.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let anybody have it, but it should not be a pie in the sky.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Reference has been made to the problems of the jute industry also and also the jute-growers' difficulties. I must say that like a section of the cotton-growers, the jute-growers are also in difficulties. But there is some inherent difficulty in this section because 65% of our jute manufactures . . .

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Unless he declares the policy with regard to jute or cotton before the sowing starts, this plight will continue year after year. The policy should be declared in advance.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): The jute-growers are dying.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Last year and the year before that, as you

know, our APC price of 1973-74 was Rs. 114 per quintal . . .

AN HON MEMBER: What is the difficulty about the declaration rates for jute before sowing?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Last year it was made Rs. 125. This year we are soon going to declare the price but we have to make certain intra-governmental consultations before finalising it. As soon as it is finalised—and it will be very soon finalised—we will announce it. I would have been happy if I could announce it earlier but, as I said some intra-governmental consultations are taking place. It is in the final stage and we hope to announce it very soon.

The problems of jute manufactures are two-fold. This is an industry where unlike cotton we are almost entirely dependent on foreign consumption. Of our total textile production only 8% is exported. So, 92% of the production is consumed in this country. Unlike the textile industry, in the jute industry, 65% of the jute industry's production has to be sold abroad. As our hon. Members are suggesting that we should be hard-headed, we must be ruthless, we must be realistic in our foreign trade, so also, the foreign buyers are also being told by their MPs and public representatives, 'You should be hard-headed' and there are consumer preferences in USA and FEC. In jute, 65% of our production has to be sold abroad and of that 65%, if our goods are uncompetitive and the degree of un-competitiveness year after year increases, what can we do?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We must divert the acreage of jute to some other crops.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I seek your protection. This is the fifth time the hon. Member is rising.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has gone wrong with you? Normally, he is a very sober member. What happened to him today? Intervention once or twice is all in the nature of parliamentary practice but not too often.

श्री मधु लिखते : भाप हर इंडस्ट्री के लिए कह रहे हैं कि कम्पटीटिव नहीं है। तो केवल उसी की सूची में जो कम्पटीटिव है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said. You were not there at that time . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have conveyed it to him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You please say something about the corrupt practices of the jute products exporters.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Will it help you or the exporters? . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. We have only 15 minutes before 5.30. I hope you will finish your speech by then.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If you give me full protection.

I must say that though the situation is difficult, Government are taking definite steps. One step as I have said, in 1975-74, 1974-75 and also in 1975-76 I may anticipate, the minimum support price is increasing. This is one important thing. The Second important thing is that the Jute Corporation of India has been formed. It is for the first time that this Corporation has been formed to help the jute-growers.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: But without money. The Government is not giving money. The Reserve Bank is not giving money.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The point is that we have opened 92 departmental purchasing centres so that we can reach the primary growers. That is our objective. Because of the tight credit policy of the Government and even the priority sectors are not getting money, there may be some difficulties.

Sir, even in the agricultural sector, except the food sector, no other trading sector is getting sufficient money. Even the food sector is not getting sufficient money because of the priority and the limitations of credit, to fight inflation. This is well known to Mr. Madhu Limaye and other friends who know economics very well. The Jute Corporation of India is not getting money. We had our establishment, our infra-structure. We appointed staff and we opened centres, but, because of the credit difficulties, we

cannot..... But, in a year or so, we will cross the hump. We have the infra-structure. We have set-up 92 departmental centres. We have also recruited the technical personnel and the grading personnel, as has been rightly mentioned. They will be optimally utilised. Our intention, as I said, is to see that we reach the primary growers. We have received certain complaints that sometimes, our own officers do not purchase. (Interruptions). I would only say that we want to benefit primary growers. We have received one or two complaints, one by an MP of this House that some of our officers are not purchasing from the primary growers, but, from some other people. We have instituted enquiries. Officers have been found guilty. They have been dismissed. If there are some specific charges and they are brought to my notice, the matter will be properly dealt with and not leniently. I have already mentioned about the difficulty of funds.

Sir, there are some other points which have been made out. (Interruptions). Sir, the other point is about improving the health of the jute industry. I must say, the industry is not investing minimum necessary funds for research and development. Therefore, lighter fabrics are not there. There is a lot of competitiveness. Government has taken a decision to raise cess money and a legislation to this effect will be brought before the House so that cess money for development and research in jute fabrics is raised and properly used. We are also trying to form a sort of a jute buffer to avoid wide fluctuations with the help of some world agencies like the World Bank. With Bangladesh, we are forming a sort of a buffer and that will help the growers and our industry also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the abolition of export duty? Are you reviewing it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, this is one of the things which it will not be appropriate to deal with on the floor of the House. This will not help either the growers or the industry. But, I must say.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Now, that the elections are coming, it should be done.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA: I must say that the genuine difficulties of the industry and the growers will be looked after. But, specific decisions, I think, should be left to the Government and should not be pressed on the floor of the House.

Mention has been made about the performance of MMTC and STC. Sir, we should be proud of our public sector undertakings. If there is something wrong, certainly, we should criticise and if there are specific points, we should bring them to the notice of the Government. But, I think, it will not be in any way helpful to improve the efficiency of the MMTC or the STC or any other public sector undertaking if we criticise them harshly, unduly and in a rather light manner.

Sir, a point has been made that the inventory of MMTC is very high. Sir, there have been references to MMTC in regard to their stock position, and also their handling of ferro-alloys export. Before I go into these points, let me give a brief account of their performance in 1974-75. According to quick estimates of their turnover, they have done business worth over Rs. 750 crores, including the export of their subsidiary, the Mica Trading Corporation. They have managed this entire business with about Rs. 85 crores of working capital, and the ratio of working capital to business turnover must be considered very satisfactory. Their total payments of interest are only Rs. 3 crores and the net profit after taxation is Rs. 13 crores. The general picture of the high inventory must be viewed in the perspective of the general conditions prevailing in the country in the latter half of the year. The canalising agencies are charged with the duty of servicing many thousands of industrial units, and any delay in supply of raw materials would mean stoppage of work and lay off of labour. The canalising agencies are, therefore, desired to keep two or three months' inventories for servicing the units promptly and without any delay. It was the common experience two or three years back that there was a time lag between the registration of release order with MMTC and the release of the material. They have been working towards an 'off-the-shelf' policy and I am glad to say that they have succeeded in it. To some extent, it has

also resulted in provisioning according to demand forecast certified by all concerned authorities like the Ministry of Industrial Development. Sir, last year, the off-take of metals, particularly, copper, lead and zinc was only half of the forecast. The MMTC has covered only 60% of the original demand forecast by long-term contracts. There is a mistaken impression that long-term contracts are disadvantageous, most probably because people think that they are fixed price contracts. On the other hand, these contracts take into account the market fluctuations and are based on the London Metal Exchange prices as averaged from month to month at the time of delivery. The fulfilment of the long-term contracts in the latter half of the year when the prices fell was, therefore, advantageous to the nation. The MMTC entirely stopped all spot buying and have since staggered also supplies under these contracts. Even if we take the inventory figures in the very peculiar circumstances, it is only Rs. 85 crores as on 31st March—a figure which is rapidly going down. According to their performance budget for 1975-76, MMTC hope to have a turnover of Rs. 214 crores in non-ferrous metals. It is not unlikely that the inventory level will come down to about two months sales within the next three or four months.

Sir, Mr Salve made some points. He is not here therefore, I will not go to the other points raised by him in regard to ferro alloys and ferro silicon. I must say (*Interruptions*) Like the MMTC, I would also submit that the inventory of the STC, because of the circumstances, peculiar circumstances, is not very high. Sir, I must say that MMTC and STC have done commendable work in difficult circumstances. The inventory that they are holding, because of the circumstances explained and the requirements of the small scale industries, in particular, is not very high or unwarranted. A point has been made about STC's inventory. As the proportion of overall turnover of STC is Rs. 755 crores for the year 1974-75, the stocks of Rs. 46.52 amount to a little over 6% which in the case of a Corporation of the magnitude of STC cannot be considered too large an inventory.

Sir, mention has been made about the difficulties of Wig India. Sir, I would like to say that this was found to be a very

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unworkable and uneconomical unit, but, keeping in view the difficulties of the employees and also to see that the capacity is utilised in a different way—this Wig India is still functioning—we will see that the production is diversified.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It is not functioning. It has been closed.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I know the difficulties. We are re-examining it, whether by diversifying production, we can use it for some other purpose and see that employment is provided.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): He has not mentioned about the Cotton Corporation.

(Interruptions)

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have assured you that I would like to fulfil the assurance that I will finish my speech today.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What are you going to do about Wig India Ltd.?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will see that it is opened. We are looking into the matter. It is a very complex thing.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): What about the tea excise?

SHRI VASANT SAIHE: What hair do they use in this wig?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hair from Tirupati.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Reference has been made to MMTIC having some relations with a South African company. I would like to say one word here in clarification that we do not have any direct link with any South African company. But it must be known to this House that 90 per cent of the rough diamonds of the world is controlled by South African companies. Whether it is India or any other country, whether they have good relations or bad relations with Israel or with South Africa, they are obliged by objective constraint to deal with South Africa. But we are not dealing directly with South

Africa. We are in relations with a Bermuda-based company to help us in the matter. We should, as I say, take a sort of non-dogmatic view. This is a question of the employment of lakhs of people spread over in thousands of villages in West India. We have to consider this. Therefore, I would say that we have no direct link; secondly, 90 per cent of the diamonds being controlled by South Africa, we cannot altogether go out of it. But we are having no direct relations with them.

There are many other points. I have already said in the beginning that we have taken due note of them, but because of shortage of time, I do not personally propose to touch upon all those points now.

Once again I must express my gratitude to hon members for support as well as for constructive criticism.

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not shutting out anybody. But listen to me first. We have reached 5-30 and we should take up private members' business. Now I really do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are all private members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That way everybody is private. I would like to draw your attention to this that we have 30 sets of Demands. This is the fourth set of Demands we have discussed and on Tuesday all the other Demands would be guillotined. Giving grants to the Government is the most important job of this House. This is the special job of this House. Out of 30 grants, if you are going to guillotine about 25 or 26, are we doing our job?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The credit goes to Shri Raghuramaiah.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, let us be very restrained. Let us finish it up here. Let me put the rest motions to vote so that next Monday we are able to take up at least another set of Demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We agree. Our suggestion is this. About those questions

which were raised by us which, unfortunately, he could not reply to for lack of time...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him write to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have referred to the serious crisis in the textile industry in Kanpur. He should either write a letter to us or reply.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him write to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Something should have been said. All those capitalists and those sharks are interested in his not saying anything.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are making a speech. You have made the point. I have requested the Minister that he should attend to all those points and write to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Forty thousand men are on the streets.

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो व्यवस्था के सवाल हैं।

आप अगर समय बचाना चाहते हैं तो आप मंत्री महोदय को यह आदेश दें कि जिन मुद्दों का जवाब वह नहीं दे पाये हैं, उनके बारे में एक बयान सदन के सामने रखें। क्योंकि जो सवाल बनर्जी साहब ने उठाया है, उसमें मुझे भी दिलचस्पी है, और दूसरे कई सदस्यों को भी दिलचस्पी हो सकती है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, सब को छिट्ठी लिखेंगे? एक तो आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिये।

दूसरे, यह जो 29 तारीख को गिल्लोटीन लगाने की बात आपने कही है, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि 5 वॉकिंग डेज मार्च के अन्त में और अप्रैल की 7 तारीख तक हमारे चले गये और महावीर खवन्ती का कल का एक दिन और खत्म गया, तो इसकी पूर्ति कौन करेगा?

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मेरा यह सुझाव है, आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिये, कि फाइनेन्स बिल पास होने के बाद कम-से-कम हमको इन मिनिस्ट्रीज के बारे में अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। सदन को आगे बढ़ाने की क्या बात है, मुझे पता नहीं। अगर 5,6 दिन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमको अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। वोट तो होने दीजिये लेकिन हमें बहुसंख्यक का मौका मिलना चाहिये। आपने कहा कि यह सबसे बड़ा हमारा काम है। मेरा कहना है कि वोट लेना चाहते हैं तो वोट ले लें लेकिन बाद में चर्चा करने का मौका दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the same time...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has happened to you?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For ten days we did not work at all.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): One of the observations made by Shri Limaye has called for my intervention. He referred to the possibility of a number of Demands being guillotined. It is most unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a possibility; it is a certainty.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I am using parliamentary language.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to learn parliamentary language from you!

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Government no less regret that this has happened. But as you will appreciate, it is nobody's fault. We had some holidays and then we had so many discussions and so on. It was also decided at the meeting which I had informally with the Leaders of the Opposition that later on, whatever Ministries are left out, if there is time, we will find some time to discuss some of

[Shri K. Raghuramaiah]
these things relatively important
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is becoming a debate

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No debate. A request was made by Shri Limaye that at least those grants which were not discussed, important grants, should be discussed. Now tomorrow is Saturday. Why cannot we sit on Saturday?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a different question

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now many members are present. But sometimes hardly five or six are present. Those members can always be present. At least ten members will be present. Let us discuss the Labour Ministry's Demands on Saturday. Labour and Education should be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Home, Information, Labour and Education

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not as parliamentary as Mr. Raghuramaiah is, but I am just a plain man of common sense. If we are to take up the Ministry of Commerce, that is a very big Ministry, on Monday, I see very slim chance of even the Home Ministry being discussed.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: It is also a parliamentary expression—slim chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me carry on with the business. There are a number of cut motions.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have not given a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ruling on what?

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा कि यह विचार करने के लिये तैयार है। (व्यवधान) टाइम का मतलब क्या है, बाप 9 के बाद क्या करना चाहते हैं, 9 को समाप्त करने वाले हैं। अगर

एकसेटड करना है हाउस को तो अभी ऐलान करना चाहिये, हम लोगों को अपना कार्यक्रम बनाना है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a ruling.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: You are encroaching on the rights of women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not being very parliamentary. I think, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has become extra-parliamentary, what he wants to do and in what way he wants to discuss this, is for him. As far as I am concerned, there is a time limit which this House has imposed, the Finance Bill has to be passed by a certain time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is so sacrosanct about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That has been decided.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can change it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know about that. There is some kind of financial limitation. I will not go into more details now. The Business Advisory Committee and this House have agreed on certain things because of certain financial compulsions, I cannot lay my hands on all those things now. This is the parliamentary practice, that before the Finance Bill is taken up and passed, all the grants would have been given. Any other discussion after the Finance Bill has been passed which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to have with you, any grants that he wants to get from you and any grants that you may give, that is for you, that is not for the Chair. I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Please put Nos. 26, 30, 33 and 51 separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 26, 30, 33 and 51 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 26, 30, 33 and 51 were put and negatived.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Tichur): 34 and 36 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 34 and 36 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 34 and 36 were put and negatived.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Cut motions Nos. 62 and 65 might be put to vote separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 62 and 65 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 62 and 65 were put and negatived.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: 66, 70 and 71 might be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions 66, 70 and 71 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 66, 70 and 71 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut rest of the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not think there can be any point of order when the question is being put. I will be committing a disorder myself if I allow a point of order when the question is being put to the House. Now the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President 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, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,43,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,38,96,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you allow me now to make a submission? My submission is this. This practice of moving cut motions came into existence with our parliamentary system. At that time things were cheaper; it was only one rupee or Rs. 100. Still it continues to be one rupee or Rs. 100. It should be raised to some 100 or 200 rupees. This is most unfair. Even one rupee cut is not accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You bring in a motion to change the rules. We take up Private Members' Business.