

have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

- (1) Shri G. Narayan Reddy
- (2) Shri A. Jayaraman
- (3) Shri Maheswar Naik
- (4) Shri Biren Dutta
- (5) Shri Yashwantrao Martand-  
rao Mukne
- (6) Shri Dasaratha Deb
- (7) Shri R. Kanakasabai
- (8) Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
- (9) Shri Biddika Satyanarayana
- (10) Shri Ram Singh
- (11) Shri D. D. Puri
- (12) Shri T. Abdul Wahid

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE—  
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of International Trade. Out of the five hours allotted, three hours have already been taken and two hours remain.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): When is the Minister likely to reply?

Mr. Speaker: How long is he likely to take?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): About half an hour to forty minutes.

2570 (ai) LSD—4.

Mr. Speaker: We have to conclude by 2.15 P.M. So, I will call him at about 1.30 P.M. Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo may continue his speech.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Speaker, I was speaking about the performance of STC yesterday. I said that I was a bit harsh to it last time when I spoke on the Plan Appraisal, and I gave my reasons for it. To a certain extent, those reasons still hold good. Yet, the devil has to be given its due.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): Who is the devil?

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: STC is the devil. That is what follows.

The one-man delegation that went to Japan to negotiate a deal for 7 million tons of iron ore, negotiated it at a very high price which was indeed a very creditable performance. In that respect, their performance is certainly praiseworthy. But their performance in manganese is rather, I should say, hopeless. We have lost the manganese business because of the Herculean inefficiency of STC in this respect.

I will show why it is, when the private trade which is doing similar business can negotiate a better deal, the STC fails in this matter. I know it from my little experience in this regard and I will mention two or three names of those who particularly deal in this, that is, Misrilal Jain, the house of Rungtas and some others like them. When they can process manganese ore which is unsaleable even by the STC, I can not understand why the S.T.C. which is manned by very highly paid officers for dealing with this particular business is not able to procure these deals or sell off their goods and has to seek the help of particular business houses. Of course, I will come to it a little later when I deal with another aspect of the STC to which I will try to draw the attention the hon. Minister.

[Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo]

I am not at all against an efficient STC, if it performs its job commensurate with the socialistic policy that was enunciated at Bhubaneswar recently, namely, socialistic democracy.

**An Hon. Member:** Democratic socialism.

**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:** Whatever it be, it is the same thing.

I will request the hon. Minister to see in this regard whether the time has not come for them to appoint a high-powered committee, even if it is of his own Ministry I do not mind, to go into this particular aspect.

As to the business methods of the STC, they have succeeded in certain matters. The hon. Member from Pudukkottai mentioned certain aspects of it and asked why it should not be given credit for it. I also give them credit for that; but probably he forgot to mention that in certain respects, specially underinvoicing and overinvoicing which he mentioned, it is also a part of the STC's business. If we go deeper into the matter, we will find that probably the deals which the Government of India is now enquiring into relate to them—I do not want to name them—I want to know if they were processed by the STC. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us on the matter whether it is so or not so as to allay our apprehensions in the matter.

I would also suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister and his Ministry as to whether the STC should not in time to come take up international trade in petroleum and gasoline products when all our refineries which are planned for go into production. That will show truly whether the STC is efficient in spreading our international trade. In this particular business there is keen competition in international trade and it will show whether the STC is as efficient as it is made out to be.

Then I will come to the training of officers. Why does the STC fail in its efforts where other business houses succeed? I hope, I am not being misunderstood when I mention a certain business community because it is not in a bad sense that I am meaning it. Where the Marwari businessmen succeed, I would like the hon. Minister to say why our STC fails. According to me it is probably because our officers are not trained or attuned to carry on the business on those lines. Why, as I said before, do Misrilal Jain or the Rungtas succeed when we fail? It is because they have this business ingrained in their blood. Similarly, if we are to succeed, we must train our business officers so that they are attuned to compete with the private sector and do what the private sector does so efficiently. Probably, I will not be far wrong if I mention that the hon. Minister who has stepped up our international trade considerably would not have been so successful had he not studied the background of the private industry or the private business before he came into office. If he had not that background, I am sure he would not have made this spectacular progress that the international trade has made since he has come to this Ministry.

Lastly, I would like to mention one or two things and I will particularly mention to what the hon. Member from Goa mentioned yesterday. My hon. friend, Shri Alvares, said that our international trade policy should not be biased or so phased on our foreign policy. Soon after that, he mentioned that France is trying to keep out Britain from the Common Market and he also gave an example as to how in an under-developed economy we should not be biased or should not be committed to any trade centres like the Commonwealth countries. That is what he meant by it. But when I put the two things together, I cannot understand it. I will be very happy if the hon. Member corrects me when I ask whether we being a non-aligned

country are not trying to go without attachment. Of course, due to certain historical facts, we are attached to the Commonwealth countries. But we are trying to get what is best for our country in the sphere of international trade so that we are not entirely dependent on them and we certainly wish the hon. Minister god-speed when he is going to represent our country in the Commonwealth Ministers Conference and thereafter at the UN. I am happy that a few Members of this House are also going with him and that will certainly strengthen his hands and the Members of Parliament will certainly act as a watch-dog because I know for certain that one of the Members of the Delegation is one who represents Hon. Shri Alvarez's party.

**Shri Alvarez (Panjim):** I am not a Member of the Delegation.

**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:** You are not; but Mr. Nath Pai is going.

**Shri Alvarez:** He is also not going. He has declined to go.

**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:** If he is not going, that is a different matter. But what I heard was that he was also going and it would have been good for our country if he had gone. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; no pleadings for any Member.

**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:** I am sorry. I had to defend the interests of my Party. Having said all that . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:** Having said all that about the international trade, I would say that surely everyone in the House will agree that the performance of this Ministry has been commendable and we will certainly wish them better performance in years to come.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the real strength and independence of our economy very much depends upon this international trade, our balance of

payments and promotion of our exports. We cannot perpetually depend upon assistance from the other countries by way of loans and grants. Therefore, it was only natural when the hon. Minister was complimented from all sections of the House, whether it was the Communist quarter or whether it was the Swatantra Party or whether it was Congress or the Independents. The hon. Minister deserves high compliments for his performance for breaking through the stagnation which was there for over ten years, for creating a fresh climate for export promotion and for arousing national interests in exports from this country. The facts which are before us all are an eloquent testimony to his performance. But as he himself has realised, we have just made a beginning, and I think that we have to cover a considerable ground on this matter. Our trade balances are such that the gaps have still got to be bridged, and our export promotion has got to be reinforced at all points. It is true that our present performance in export promotion covers almost all the items and almost all the countries, and it has indicated a rise in exports.

But, in this connection, I would like to point out that there are certain trends of which care has got to be taken. The first is our trade balances with America. There is a very wide gap in the trade between our two countries, and I think that that should be taken care of. We must export more and we must try to balance our trade with the USA just as we are doing almost with the East European and communist countries.

The emergence of China in the field of trade and commerce is another very important factor to which no reference has been made either by the hon. Minister in his speech or by any other Member. UK which is a nation of astute businessmen is concerned more with trade than with anything else and therefore, their support and their attitude are always guided and

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tempered by the potential of trade which they have got to exploit. That is also to be taken note of. Moreover, the fact that China has come into the field has also to be taken note of. Further, China used to get most of its supplies from the East European countries, but now those sources are being dried up, and the imports into China from the USSR and other countries have gone down very considerably. That also has helped in one way our trade with the East European countries. So, let us not be carried away by the facts which show that so much has been done. It is true that we have taken the best advantage of the situation and we have taken a rational view and we have done all that was necessary in that connection. But we cannot ignore the changing trends in international trade and we must be fully conscious and aware of how to make the best use of them in the near future.

The hon. Minister has also told us that there has been a great rationalisation in our import policy. When he was referring to rationalisation, he said that 67 per cent of our imports had been of raw materials and components and 17 per cent of capital goods. But this rationalisation does not take into consideration another factor which is far more important from the viewpoint of most of the Members, and just as the compliment to the hon. Minister was a common ground amongst all the Members, likewise, this factor was also a common ground among all the Members who had participated, and that was about his attitude towards the small-scale industries.

They have spent so much, 67 per cent plus 17 per cent on imports for large-scale industries. But not only do the small-scale industries not get their fair share, but they have been very much neglected. The hon. Minister has only said in his speech that he will try to restore the cuts which had been imposed in respect of small-scale industries. Why does he want

to be harsh? He is going to increase the amount in the field of large-scale industries, both in the matter of raw materials and components and also in the matter of capital goods, while the small-scale industries have been left in the lurch and have been very shabbily treated.

The House will be surprised to know that the Small-Scale Industries Corporation which is the only and the exclusive organisation for importing machinery for small-scale industries has frozen all activities so far as the import of machinery for small-scale industries is concerned. They have received no fresh application since November, 1962. Even if the small-scale industries were not to be given a preferential treatment, and even if they were to be treated on a par with the large-scale industries, I do not know how such a position can be defended by Government.

So in his rationalisation, I do hope that he will take care of this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I am sorry to interrupt. My hon. friend is making an interesting speech, but he does not have quorum in the House.

**Shri Ranja** (Chittoor): There should be a lunch hour. There is no other solution.

**An Hon. Member:** Between 1.30 and 2.30.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is only 12.30. This is unconstitutional.

**Mr. Speaker:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I have only to reemphasise that the hon. Minister must rationalise in the true sense of the word and not forget the small man.

Then it has also to be borne in mind that international trade and promotion of export cannot be done in a vacuum. There are so many factors which have to come into play. A very much wider field has got to be covered. However dynamic the Minister may be, however astute he may be, however unmistakable his grasp of the subject may be, he has to depend on so many factors. I am happy to be able to tell you that during my recent visit to Europe, I was told both by our Embassy people as well as by others that the Minister had left an unmistakable impression on the minds of people there. He is a man who through his persuasive approach as also a thorough grasp of the subject had created an impression all over. His pragmatic, practical approach to problems, with an understanding of the situation showed how business between our country and those countries could be augmented. And we see the result of it. Even the Communist Member who spoke had not—if his speech is analysed—anything to say for which the Minister can be held responsible. So far as his performance is concerned, there was always compliment and appreciation. Criticism was only against certain other aspects with which I will deal a little later.

But unfortunately, we have here at home let down the Ministry very badly. It is not that the Minister with his dynamism or with his grasp of the subject only can deal with this matter. He has got to have a much greater field, a much wider scope and a much wider field, because export is directly linked with production, of industrial goods as well as primary goods. Export has to be linked not only with production but production on a competitive basis. Otherwise, there can be no export. Therefore, he has got to be given a position which will enable him to give a much better performance. Unfortunately, instead of giving him a better position, something has been done to clip his wings. It is a national disservice, as a matter

of fact, in our present context to have given him this treatment. We on this side of the House never plead for an individual Minister. I do not care whether Shri Manubhai Shah remains Minister of International Trade. Let there be other Minister. But he must be fully equipped to discharge his responsibilities in a dynamic manner. Not only should he be a Minister in his own right covering that wide field but he must have a big say—he must not be a small brother—in the committee for economic development and export. There must be a Cabinet Committee in which he should have a really big voice.

Take, for instance, export promotion. We expect to export 25—30 million tons of iron ore. Will the Minister be able to do it? There is a market. He can create a market. He can create an atmosphere. He can conclude agreements. But the whole question again centres round this point whether we would have the mining facilities, whether it would be possible to have that much of iron ore ready for export, whether it would be possible to have other facilities for exporting the iron ore. These are various factors which must be looked into very thoroughly if we are to break through this stagnation, if we are to have our own way in this particular matter.

Another question was raised—about licences and permits. It is attacked both by the communists—they have a different solution to offer—and the Swatantra Party. The only solution the communists have got is that everything should be nationalised. In the context of a mixed economy, I do not know whether we can nationalise everything or not. The Swatantra Party's solution is very comic. They say that licences and permits should be given by some judicial body. But the abuse arising from these licences and permits is not because they are issued by A, B or C but because of scarcity. Therefore, we have got to understand the real position and to

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find a solution. I do not wish to be carried away by slogans or political stunts.

**Shri Ranga:** On a point of explanation. It is neither a slogan nor a stunt. We did not suggest it should be a judicial body. It should be a quasi-judicial body but politically independent and impartial enjoying the same independent status as the Supreme Court.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is an absolutely impractical suggestion.

**Shri Ranga:** He can say so.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Even if we accept it for argument's sake, what about the exploitation of the consumer? The Communist Member who spoke gave facts and figures to show how the business community was exploiting the consumer by raising the prices of imported articles. Whether the licence is granted by a judicial authority or a quasi-judicial body, what is in their programme to put a stop to the exploitation which is going on? Their only point is that the Congress Party is making money, that the Ministry is making money, out of the issue of licences and permits. Even accepting it for argument's sake, the main question before the House, is, how is the consumer going to be dealt with, how is he going to be able to get articles at a fair price, a proper price.

**Shri Ranga:** By the same means as have to be utilised to prevent State monopolies like the STC also from making huge profits.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am sorry to say there is absolutely nothing in that suggestion.

There are two or three things. There is scarcity with its attendant problems. There is big business operating. There is loss of exchange in respect of which an accusing finger is

pointed at big business for under-invoicing of exports and over invoicing of imports. There is exploitation of the consumer. It is an important point. There is breeding of corruption. These are the problems, and we have to see how to get rid of them.

At least in respect of certain metallurgical items—copper and tin were referred to by some friends—I do not see why, in the first instance, we do not take two steps. Firstly, some of these items over which there is such great profit should definitely be imported through the STC and distributed more particularly to the manufacturers. Secondly, I know that it is the trade, the established importers; who are the culprits and the guilty people in this game, but if Government does not want to dislodge them completely abruptly even though they are guilty, Government must have a definite and clear-cut policy to switch on from the established importers to the consumers in the industries, whether it is large-scale industry or the small-scale industry. And so far as the small-scale industries are concerned, I do wish that he gives particular attention to meet their full requirements not only a *pro rata* basis with the large-scale industries, but by giving preferential treatment which has been announced by the Prime Ministers and others in this House. All their requirements should be imported by the STC and supplied to the various corporations functioning in the different States.

Another very important point made by the Communist Member was that while in the primary products the price has risen only by 12 per cent, in the manufactured products it has risen by 60 per cent, meaning thereby that it is the manufacturer who is out to exploit. The problem can be divided into two parts. This is so not only in this country. We are getting these manufactured items or machinery from outside, and I do not think the

hon. Minister has very much control over the economies of other countries.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Member in question was referring to trends in the international trade pattern. He was mentioning that during the last ten or fifteen years of world trade expansion, the manufactured products which we import from industrialised countries have gone up in price by 72 per cent, while the primary products exported by the less-developed countries rose in price only 12 per cent, so that the terms of trade were working against us.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That is exactly what I say. That is why I said it was a matter over which the hon. Minister has not very much control, because the products are coming from outside countries.

I am highlighting this point for two reasons. Prices go up not only because of raw materials. Cost of production goes up in the manufacturing side also because of so many other factors. Labour, land, electricity, water rates etc. come in, and we must, therefore, not be carried away by that slogan. I do wish the hon. Minister shows steady initiative in finding out to what extent the rise is justified, because this is a point which he must very forcefully bring out in the impending Council to which he is going. He must take all the relevant facts into consideration, and see that our case is fully represented.

The last point is about the UN meet. I congratulate our country on taking a pioneering lead in this matter. The Communist friend was saying that we should not represent only India, but all the developing countries. I think that is exactly the role which has been played by this country and the hon. Minister during his tours abroad and in bringing about this conference, which, as was rightly pointed out, is resented by the developed countries. But it is a very historic event of great importance, and therefore, I think we

must be fully equipped and take the fullest advantage of this by putting everything into a correct perspective so far as the developing countries are concerned. We have got to speak for the developing countries, we have got to pull down the tariff walls, and the most important thing is that we must create a climate in the world in favour of the developing countries, for we are being told that a lot of assistance is being doled out to these developing countries. But in real terms, if you analyse it, this assistance means that we are importing from them things at a much higher cost than what could be considered reasonable. So, all these points have definitely got to be highlighted at the UN meet, and I do hope that India which played such a pioneering role will continue to play the same role and achieve success for all the developing countries.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** It is not correct to say that it is being resented by all the advanced countries. As a matter of fact, the first negotiation was started with the Kennedy round of talks.

**श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री के इन-चार्ज मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता, क्योंकि, जैसा अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा है, न्यूनतम अधिभार होते हुए भी उन्होंने अकेले अपने बाहु-बल पर इस मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ सुधार किये हैं और उन के लिए उन्हें बधाई देना आवश्यक है।

वैसे तो दूतावासों में जो तीन अंग बनाए जाते हैं—इन्टर नेशनल एफ़ेयज़, कल्चरल एफ़ेयज़ और इन्टर नेशनल ट्रेड, उन तीनों में से मैं किसी को भी छोटा मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। ये तीनों बराबर होने चाहिए और इन तीनों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन हमारे दूतावासों में होता है। परन्तु यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि इन्टर नेशनल ट्रेड जिस मिनिस्टर के हाथ

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

में है, केवल उसी को कैबिनेट रैंक प्राप्त नहीं है, जबकि बाकी सब को कैबिनेट रैंक प्राप्त है। इसका सीधा-साधा अर्थ यह होता है कि कैबिनेट में इण्टर नेशनल ट्रेड रिप्रिजेंटेशन ही नहीं है—कैबिनेट में इण्टर नेशनल ट्रेड का रिप्रिजेंटेशन बतई है ही नहीं।

पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारी इन्टरनेशनल ट्रेड को एक बहुत बड़ा धक्का लग रहा था। जैसा कि हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है, १९५०-६० की अवधि में हमारी एक्सपोर्ट २ परसेंट से घट कर १.१ परसेंट हो गई थी। यह एक बहुत बड़ी शर्मनाक बात हुई, परन्तु हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय के प्रयास से वह शर्म हमने कुछ कुछ धोई है और काफी तरक्की हमने की है। फिर भी अभी ६० करोड़ रुपये का शार्ट-फाल हमारे एक्सपोर्ट में चल रहा है। परन्तु साथ ही साथ मुझे इस बात की खूशी है कि हमारे एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के बीच का माजिन काफी हद तक घटता जा रहा है और यदि थोड़े प्रयास और धिये गए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह माजिन घटेगा ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स इम्पोर्ट्स से कहीं आगे बढ़ सकेंगे, ऐसी कामना मैं करता हूँ।

परन्तु यह सोच लेना उचित नहीं है कि जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, उससे कुछ अच्छा ही नहीं सकता है। यह मान लेना भी उचित नहीं होगा, कि यहाँ पर जर्मने भी सर्जिस्टियन्ज उछले जा रहे हैं, वे देश से प्रेम न करने वाले लोगों की तरफ से उछले जा रहे हैं। आप एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर से भी उलट-पुलट कर देखें, उसमें आपको हर तरफ वही शिवायते दिखाई पड़ेगी, जो कि आज आपोजीशन ने एक छुटे रूप में और बड़े दबे हुए शब्दों में आपके सामने रखी हैं। अगर मेलप्रिविटासज के बारे में आपोजीशन की ओर से कुछ उदाहरण दिये जायें, तो कांग्रेस वॉचमैन एलजिजि मालूम पड़ती हैं, किन्तु एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में तो

वे आपत्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेलप्रिविटासज में २५ आइटम्ज हैं और ये ऐसी नहीं हैं जिनके बारे में यह कहा जा सकता हो कि ये मेलप्रिविटासज हो सकती हैं। बल्कि डी.फा.टली यह कहा गया है कि इनमें मेलप्रिविटासज होती हैं। ये २५ हैं। यह लिस्ट में पढ़ कर आपको सुना सकता हूँ लेकिन इतना समय नहीं है। आफ हँड ही एक दो मैं आपको बता देता हूँ। मैंने कोई मार्क करके नहीं रखी है, छोट कर नहीं रखी हैं। सालिसाटिंग लाइसेंस। छंटा सा फिकरा है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि किस किस समझदार आदमी यह स्वता है कि मेलप्रिविटासज नहीं होती है। आगे कहा गया है, मैनोवरिंग ट्रे.फा.विंग इन लाइसेंसिस। आगे नहीं बहता हूँ। इससे ही साफ हो जाता है कि भाई भतीजों को लाइसेंस मिल जाते हैं, लाइसेंस मिलने वालों की एक कैटेगरी अलग, बिल्कुल अलग बन गई है और इनकी ट्रेड ऐसी हो गई है कि जिसको जरूरत हो, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिल्डिंग कर सकता है, पैसा दे सकता है और उसको यह चीज मिल सकती है। यह जो सैपरेट क्लास बन गई है, इसको अपोजीशन वाले नहीं बहते हैं और वे अगर बहे तो तर्कालफ होती है सरकार को लेकिन एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी यह रही है जिसमें आपका रिप्रिजेंटेशन सबसे आधक है। मैं भी उसका एक मॅम्बर हूँ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कमेटी को बघाई दो।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : आगे भी कहा है :

"applying for licences on the basis of forged and fabricated recommendations."

फोर्ज्ड तर्क ही यह चीज सीमित नहीं है। आगे भी यह चलती है फॉर्बकोटिड रिफॉर्मेशन पर भी यह होता है, जो आथॉरिटी रिफॉर्मिड



करती है, जो आर्थोस्टी लाइसेंस देती है, वे सब इसमें सिमट कर आ जाती हैं। अधिक में कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। ये जो सब चीजें हैं, ये आपको मालूम हैं।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा डेलीगेशन के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा और साथ साथ एक चूटकला भी सुनाऊंगा। अभी हैम्बर्ग से हमारे एक भ्रम आया था। उन्होंने बताया कि वहां पर प्ल स्टिक इलमिटरकल फिटिंग वगैरह के सेल्ज प्रमोशन के सिलसिले में एक डेलीगेशन गया जिसे गवर्नमेंट ने खर्चा दिया था। वहां टेबल पर सब चीजें फैला कर रख दी गईं। इनवाइटीज बुला लिये गये, इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बुला लिये गये और उनको कहा गया कि आइये देखिये, हिन्दुस्तान ऐसी ऐसी चीजें बनाता है, ऐसी ऐसी कारखानारियां हिन्दुस्तान की हैं। कितना सुन्दर माल लेकर आये हैं, इसको आकर देखिये। जब वे लोग आने वाले थे, तो उससे आधा घंटा पहले कोई बड़ा व्यापारी आया और उसने आकर सारी टेबल देखी और देखने के बाद शोल्डर्ज श्रग किए। तब उससे पूछा गया कि क्या बात है, क्या माल पसन्द नहीं आया है, तो वह कहने लगा बड़ा सुन्दर माल है, बड़ी अच्छी फिनिश है, बड़ा अच्छा वर्कमैनशिप है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। जब उससे पूछा गया कि आपने शोल्डर्ज श्रग क्यों किये, तो उसने कहा कि इनमें से एक आइटम भी हमारे यहां कोई आदमी नहीं खरीदेगा। जब उससे पूछा गया कि क्यों नहीं खरीदेगा, जबकि चीजें इतनी अच्छी बनी हैं तो उसने कहा कि इस लिए कि अब हमारे यहां बिजली की फिटिंग दीवार के अन्दर होती है ऊपर नहीं...

श्री श्यामलाल सर्फ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : प्लास्टिक का वहां क्या काम है ?

श्री बृजराज सिंह : आपको क्या बतायें, इलैक्ट्रिक फिटिंग प्लास्टिक की बनती है। वे हिन्दुस्तान से बन कर गई थीं। हमारे शाह साहब आपको बता देंगे।

दीवार के अन्दर फिटिंग होती हैं, इस बात का आइडिया हमारे यहां के लोगों को नहीं था। जैसी यहां बनती हैं, वैसी ही ले जा करके बाहर के मुल्कों को भिजवा देंगे, ऐसा सोच सोच कर उनको यहां से भेज दिया गया था। बहुत अच्छी बनाई है, यह बात तो ठीक थी लेकिन वहां जाकर बेकार होगी, इसका किसको पता था। इतने पैसे बेकार हुए, नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। जो लोग आए हुए थे उन्होंने और बातें भी बतलाईं। उन्होंने कहा कि जो लोग आपके डेलीगेशन लेकर जाते हैं, उनको इतना समय नहीं होता है कि वे ठीक तरह से बात भी कर सकें, वे ऐसे आते हैं जैसे कि यहां पर कोई फारेन मिशन आया है और पॉलिटिकल रिलेशन के बारे में बात करेगा। वह इस कण्ट्री को जाता है, उस कण्ट्री को जाता है, डायरा प्रिपेयर करता है और लौट आता है एस्टैमेट्स कमेटी ने भी बड़े साफ शब्दों में कहा है इस बात की और उसने भी इसको कोरॉबरेट किया है। मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूं कि उसने क्या कहा है:

"There is a general feeling that most of our trade missions abroad especially in Africa and Asia continue to regard themselves as political diplomats."

अब हनें करना क्या चाहिये इसको आप देखें। सजेशन भी दी है। उसने कहा कि डेलीगेशन किसी शॉपिंग वाउण्टर पर जायें, वहां बैठे और देखें कि जब गुड्ज पब्लिक का परचेज के लिए आपकी जाती है तो उन लोगों का रिएक्शन क्या होता है, लोगों की रायें मालूम करें और तब आपको पता चलेगा कि बाहर लोग क्या चाहते हैं। बाहर के लोग क्या पसन्द करते हैं, उनकी शिफायें क्या हैं। परन्तु हमारे डेलीगेशन को इतना समय नहीं मिलता है इतना समय लेकर हमारे डेलीगेशन जाते नहीं हैं। वे जाते हैं दौड़ा करके, राइट रीपिंग करने। चूंकि पैसा सरकार से मिलता है, वे चुपचाप जाते हैं और लौट आते हैं और एक बड़ी डायरी भर कर दे देते हैं, ८० ए० फार्मों को भरने के

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

लिए जिन जिन डिटेल्स की जरूरत होती है, उनको अपने साथ ले जाते हैं, उनको नोट करके ले आते हैं। इसके अलावा वे कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनको मैं गिनाना चाहता हूँ। जितना समय है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पांच मिनट बाकी है, जो जी चाहे, कह लें।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** आप दो चार मिनट ज्यादा दूसरों को भी दे देते हैं, मुझ पर भी कृपा करें और दो चार मिनट और दे दें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आज प्रेशर बहुत अधिक है।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** आप एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव करते हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मेरा एक निवेदन है। बाहर के मुल्क जो हमारे यहां एग्जीक्यूटिव करते हैं, उससे हम को एक सबक लेना चाहिये। बाहर के देशों के लोग हमारी भाषा में चीजों के नाम जानना चाहते हैं, किमी पत्रिकुलर कमांडिटी का नाम जानना चाहते हैं और उन के बारे में न तो हमारा कोई लिटरेचर होता है और न ही जो एटेंडेंस जाते हैं, उनको ही इतना ज्ञान होता है कि वे कम से कम उस चीज का नाम तो हिन्दी में बता सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाये। हिन्दी में थोड़े हमारे पैम्फलेट्स भी इस तरह से छपें और लोग भी वे भेजे जायें जो कम से कम जिन चीजों का प्रदर्शन करने जाते हैं, उनके नाम तो वहां के लोगों को हिन्दी में बता सकें, याद हों।

हमारी मोशन पिक्चर्स के बारे में वर्ल्ड प्रोपिनियन बड़ी सुन्दर और बड़ी अच्छी बन गई है। हमारी डाकुमेंटरी का तो स्थान मैं समझता हूँ दुनिया में सर्वोपरि हो चुका है।

पर हमारे देश ने अभी यह रीयलाइज नहीं किया है कि जिस तरह से फिल्म फेयर बाहर के देश हमारे देश में करते हैं, हमारी भाषा में या तो कमेंट्री के रूप में या उनका डबिंग करके करते हैं और हमारे लोगों को दिखाते हैं, उसी तरह से हम भी अपनी फिल्मों ले जा कर बाहर मुल्कों को उनकी भाषा में डबिंग करके या कमेंट्री उनकी भाषा में करके दिखायें। इस से केवल कल्चरल लाभ ही नहीं होगा बल्कि ट्रेड प्रोमोशन भी हो सकता है, एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन भी कुछ हद तक बढ़ सकता है। फीचर फिल्म के बारे में जहां मेरा कहना है वहां मेरा आशय है हिन्दी, बंगला, तमिल और मराठी फिल्मों से। इन सब का भी डबिंग कारेन लैंगुएज में लिया जाय और वहां दिखाया जाए, प्रदर्शित किया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

हमारे एक कम्युनिस्ट मित्र ने एफ्रो-एशियन कंट्रीज के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं। मैं उनकी बात से सहमत तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन इशारतन एक बात अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। इसको हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब भी बड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे, इसमें मुझे विलकुल भी सन्देह नहीं है। जो डिप्ले-पिंग कंट्रीज हैं, वहां पर उन कंट्रीज में एक साइकोलोजिकल फैक्टर भी काम करता है, उन कंट्रीज में थोड़ा अपना एक इगो होता है, जिसे स्वाभिमान कहते हैं, वह होता है। हम भी कभी अंडर डिप्लेन्ड थे और अब भी मैं समझता हूँ, है.....

**डा० मा० धी० ग्रणे (नागपुर) :** आज भी है।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** जी हां, आज भी है। हमारा अपना स्वाभिमान है, इगो है। जब कोई बाहर का देश हमें आ कर हमेशा बताता है कि हम यह देने आये हैं, यह लेने आये हैं या ये प्रागे बढ़ गये हैं तो हमारे स्वा-

भिमान को, हमारे इगो को वह चीज जरा हट करती है। मैं इस योग्य नहीं हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब को एडवाइस दे सकूँ, लेकिन एक मश्वरा दूँगा। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जो एफ्रो-एशियन कंट्रीज हैं, अन-डिवलपेड कंट्रीज हैं, बैकवर्ड कंट्रीज हैं, उनसे जब डील करें तो उनके साथ . . . . .

**श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) :**  
एडवाइस और मश्वरे में क्या फर्क है ?

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** बड़ा फर्क है, हिन्दी सीखें तो भालूम हो जाएगा। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जब उनको साथ डील करें तो उनके स्वाभिमान और उनको सैटीमेंट्स का अवश्य ध्यान रखें और अगर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया तो कदाचित्त थोड़ी सी बिटरनेस जो पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिये, पैदा हो सकती है, उसकी थोड़ी सी सम्भावना हो जाएगी।

कुवैत से हमारा व्यापार बढ़ रहा है, यह अच्छी बात है और मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। यहाँ से जहाज सामान ले कर जाते हैं, वहाँ से भी जहाज सामान ले कर आते हैं। पर लौटते समय किसी को पानी भरना पड़ता है, किसी का पत्थर भरना पड़ता है और यह सिकोनाइजेशन नहीं हो पाता कि इधर से जो चार्टर्ड शिप्स जायें वे उधर से भी चार्टर हों और हमारा सामान लाने के लिये वे इस्तेमाल हों।

यह साधारण सी बातें हैं जो हमें दूर में लोगों ने सुनाई हैं। मैं आशा करूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

13.00 hrs.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgirls):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we speak on the Ministry of International Trade, what strikes us most is one of the plantation industries, namely, the tea industry. Tea, when compared with

other commodities, like coffee and rubber, occupies the first place, because it has contributed to our export trade; it has also contributed to our earnings foreign exchange to the maximum. So, we have to appreciate the good work done by the tea growers of our country, and we have to encourage them in all possible ways. But, side by side with these big growers, we have the small growers of tea also, who always play an important role in the production and manufacture of high-grown tea in our country.

Last year, while speaking on this demand, I had placed before the hon. Minister of International Trade the sad plight of the small growers and pleaded for incentives which will not only improve their position but will also add to our earnings of foreign exchange. Accordingly, our hon. Minister has taken a sympathetic attitude towards the small growers, and now he has helped them to some extent. For example, in addition to the existing auctions at Cochin and Calcutta, a third one has also been opened at Coonoor for the benefit of the small growers. A representative of the small growers has also been taken on the Tea Board. Thirdly, an experienced officer from the Tea Board has been posted at the regional office to look into the conditions of the small growers and to submit a report to the Tea Board so that their problems will be solved in no time. On behalf of the small growers and also on my own behalf, I extend to the hon. Minister my sincere thanks and gratitude for the sympathetic attitude and helping hand towards the small growers.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister had stated in his opening address that in spite of the uneven weather conditions in the north, the growers from the south have contributed much more to the production of tea and have made up our target for the year 1963. The climate of Nilgiris, its altitude, rainfall and soil are best suited for tea cultivation not only in quantity but also in

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

quality. If the small growers are given proper incentives at the proper time, it will solve not only their own problems but will be helping us to achieve our target. Incentives like long term loans and fertiliser subsidy help them in the long run.

When I came to know that Government is willing to help the small growers with long term loans, I also came to understand that the problem arises as to how these loans should be distributed to the small growers. There is no difficulty at all in this matter. It is so easy. The money is there with the Government; and then, the district land mortgage banks are there and they are under the co-operative department of the State Governments. These are backed by the State Governments, and our money is safe there. These land mortgage banks are already handling loans to the agriculturists. So, the problem of distribution and collection in respect of the small growers of tea is very, very easily solved. My humble suggestion is that the hon. Minister should not waste time in this matter by asking for some other organisations through the State Governments. The money is safe and the amounts by way of loan can be placed at the disposal of the land mortgage banks straightaway to be distributed to the small growers.

Now, I come to fertiliser subsidy. Again, if we take this up through industrial co-operatives, it will take years for the small growers to be benefited by the subsidy. For example, we have one such factory at Kundah in Nilgiris. The second is under construction, and six more factories are coming up, but I do not think they will be completed even by the end of the fourth Plan. Are the small growers to wait till then? Immediate relief should be given to them. Therefore, I request that the fertiliser subsidy should be supplied to the small growers through the existing village co-operatives, from the supply depart-

ment to the co-operative central bank of the district.

I next come to tea. Indian tea occupies an important place in the world. India is the largest exporter of tea. From the report we find that the production of tea during 1963 was 344.9 million kg. and that export during 1963 was 223 million kg. Again, among all the principal producing countries in the world like Ceylon, Argentina, Indonesia, Formosa, Turkey and so on, India occupies the first place. India occupied the first place in 1962 by producing 759 million kg. of tea. Again, India is the biggest exporter of tea. Our tea is exported to many countries like the USA, United Kingdom, Ireland, West Germany, Canada, USSR, Egypt, Afghanistan and a few other countries.

We find from the figures that the import of tea by those countries from India has reached 84.7 per cent. This is really encouraging and we have to be very proud about it. In view of the excellent work turned out by our Tea Board, for the tea industry, I request the Minister to give adequate powers to the Board, to invest this Board with more powers so that our tea industry will be developed in the country, the production will be raised and the export trade will be encouraged and it will also lead to an expansion of our tea trade in foreign markets in other countries.

As you have rung the bell, I will conclude my speech after making one more point, and that is with regard to the hire purchase scheme. In this scheme, the expenditure is more than Rs. 1 crore. But it has not helped those cases which really deserve to be helped. For example, in Nilgiris, we have the bought-leaf factories. These bought-leaf factories are also worked by a group of small growers, and they also play an important part in our country towards production and also export trade. But because they are so

poor, their machinery has become very old, only poor quality tea is turned out by them. Also, they cannot derive the benefit out of this scheme, because they have not earned profit during these years; and under this scheme, they want a balance-sheet for the past few years. So, they are not able to take benefit out of this scheme. My only suggestion is that the rules framed for the bigger estates should be relaxed in favour of the small growers. Just as we have the hire purchase system for cars and refrigerators, etc., and just as we have the system in banks and firms, the Board can give the benefit straightaway taking the machinery as security. Regarding payment of interest and other conditions, it can be carried on as in other items.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

**Shri J. N. Hazarika** (Dibrugarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me at the end of this debate. I am one of those Members who heartily congratulate the Minister on his having managed these affairs most efficiently. He is the most energetic and dynamic of all the Ministers. I join with Mr. Heda and Mr. Mathur in their appreciation of his work. In spite of all this, I am surprised why his burden has been reduced. During the short time, he has developed the international trade in the most appropriate way and he has given a new lift to his subject. In his short time of office, he has given a lift not only in this country, but I suppose to many other countries in the matter of international trade. While initiating the discussion on his Ministry's demands, he has given us a very clear idea as to what international trade is. Before, we had only a vague idea about it under the Demand of the Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and so on. Now we have been able to get a more clear idea about international trade.

The hon. Minister has created a Marketing Development Fund and thereby he has given a fillip to production as well as export. By his decision to create more trade depots abroad, for which he has asked for Rs. 8 lakhs only, I am sure our international trade will be developed in a better way. He should go a little further. He should open not only trade depots, but more trade consulates should be opened where there are no such consulates. Our Commercial Attaches in the embassies and other missions abroad should be geared up and they should know more about trade than diplomacy and other things, in the way suggested by Mr. Mathur.

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Besides, he has made certain arrangements abroad by which our trade will increase to a great extent. Internally also he has created certain conditions in the country to gear up exports as well as production. He has given sufficient encouragement to the Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Coir Board. Yesterday he has said that the Tea Board is just like a coordinating body. But to my mind, the Tea Board's responsibility in future will be very great. One day the Tea Board will be just like a Tea Industries Corporation and take over the industry if necessary.

Having said so, I would like to say a few words about the tea industry itself, because in Assam there are 2 million people depending on tea industry and I am glad that many facilities have been given during the last one year or so. The tea machinery hire-purchase scheme and irrigation equipment hire-purchase scheme have really helped the tea-growers. Under the plantation finance scheme, more than 100 applicants have been benefited. Although the production is less this year probably by 1 million Kgms,

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

yet the export is really higher this year than in 1962 by 9 million kgms or so. This is really due to the strenuous efforts put in by the Minister and his various departments.

Tea industry has also been encouraged, or rather protected, by giving some other tax relief also. The abolition of export duty on tea and also reduction of Central Excise Duty on green tea have really encouraged the tea growers to a great extent, particularly in my area. The Plantation Enquiry Commission of 1956 have suggested how tea gardens could be improved. About the finance and cost survey, steps have already been taken by Government. I hope the recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Commission will be implemented as early as possible.

He has also given certain concessions to the tea industry in the difficult times. Tea could not go out of Assam and tea machinery could not come to Assam during the Chinese aggression. At the same time, there was the strike, as the House knows, by Pakistan crew in the steamer service. At that time, he provided concessions for movement of machineries and other things to a particular point, where there was bottleneck. He has also given transport subsidy to the tea grown in the interior pockets. Like Tripura, there are certain areas where there is great transport difficulty. In such cases, when this transport relief came, the planters heaved a sigh of relief.

I join with Mrs. Akkamma Devi who said that more facilities should be given to the small growers. They are generally situated in the interior places and there they have to spend a lot in the matter of transport and other things. But, at the same time they have also equally to bear all kinds of burdens, under the Planta-

tion Labour Act. Therefore, special attention should be given to the small growers.

I would also like to say a few words about labour. The Plantation Labour Act has not been fully implemented in many tea gardens. The provisions of that Act should be implemented as speedily as possible. I also find that labour welfare centres are not satisfactorily run in certain places. There are only buildings and nothing else. Some money has been spent, but I suggest that some more money should be placed at the disposal of the Tea Board to improve the conditions in the labour welfare centres.

I want to suggest another thing which concerns the general public near about the tea gardens. In my State, the landless population is increasing. Government have given protection to free sample grants programme and they are keeping land which is fit for paddy cultivation and not for tea cultivation. Such areas where only paddy could be grown should be given to the landless people.

Having said that, I would like to say a few words about the STC. It should be the biggest and greatest public sector undertaking and 50 per cent of the Central revenues should come from this. So, I will not grudge if it makes a little profit. It is true that some Members have criticised it by saying that STC is making huge profits. But I feel that more profits should be earned by it in the interests of improvement of Central revenue.

Then I want to make a few suggestions. The 22nd Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce will be held in India for which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided. As the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is very rich, it can very well finance the

whole venture. So a token assistance of Rs. 25,000 or so by the Government would have been sufficient instead of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Then, in the cardamom business of STC, though Rs. 60 lakhs has been paid in order to keep the floor price, but only Rs. 50 lakhs has been got back and so there is a loss of Rs. 10 lakhs. I do not understand why STC is incurring a loss on this.

I shall be grateful if the hon. Minister enlightens us about the activities of the Institute of Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok.

Lastly, coming to international trade fairs, some hon. Member has suggested that Members of Parliament should go and see these fairs. I support this view that Members of Parliament should be allowed to go to such fairs to see how they are running abroad.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (वाराणसी) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वल जब मंत्री महोदय ने अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय के निबंधमार्थीय अनुदानों की मांगों पर शुरू में चर्चा की तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि जनेवा में जा विश्व व्यापार सम्मेलन हो रहा है उसमें वह कुछ दिक्कतों को दूर करने की बात रखेंगे जैसे टैरिफ आदि की बातें उनसे करेंगे। मैं आप के द्वारा उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि वह जनेवा सम्मेलन में यह जो कच्चे पक्के मालों के मूल्यों में असंतुलन है उस पर विशेष ध्यान दें। संसार में कच्चे और पक्के मालों के मूल्यों में इतना जबरदस्त असंतुलन और विषमता है जिसके कि दूर गिये बिना संसार के एक दूसरे देश के बीच में जो व्यापार चलता है उससे अधिक लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। श्रीमत् में इस पर कुछ सुझाव दूंगा और चाहूंगा कि इस पर विचार लिया जावे। जैसे अमरीका के अन्दर अपने ही देश में कुछ चीजों के मूल्यों को ठीक रखने के लिए कोई न कोई धार्यवाही की जाती है उसी

तरह से संसार में एक दूसरे देश के कच्चे पक्के मालों के दामों में जो भारी असंतुलन है उसको ठीक रखने के लिए कोई उपाय सोचा जाये।

इसी तरह से मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में आमतौर से यह समझा जाता है कि एक देश से दूसरे देश को जा माल गया अगर धन की राशि बराबर हो जाती है तो यह कहा जाता है कि व्यापार में संतुलन चल रहा है लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ, श्रीमत् कि पश्चिमी देश खासतौर से, यूरोप और अमरीका और रंगीन देश और पिछड़े देश, अगर उन दोनों देशों की तुलना की जाय और इसका आधार मान कर चर्चा करें कि अगर धनराशि आने जाने वाली बराबर होती है तो व्यापारिक संतुलन कायम हो जाता है तो यह एक जबरदस्त भूल होगी क्योंकि अमरीका और यूरोप का एक घंटा और पिछड़े और रंगीन देशों के १५ घंटे करीब कर ब बराबर होते हैं। इसलिए जब तक इसे ठीक नहीं किया जाता तब तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तान और पिछड़े देशों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा तो क्या करूँ कि वे इसे ठीक करेंगे लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस चीज को ठीक करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायें क्योंकि इसके रहते जो शोषण होता है एक देश द्वारा दूसरे देश का, एक तरक्कीयाफ्त देश एक पिछड़े देश का जो एक दूसरे या इस तरह से शोषण करता रहता है और इसी तरीके से बराबर नुकसान होता रहता है और साथ ही साथ जो किसी पिछड़े देश के निर्माण के लिए विदेशों से सहायता मिलती है जो सहायता देखने में अधिक लगती है लेकिन उस का वास्तविक रूप कम होता है और इस तरीके से उसमें भी शोषण हो जाया करता है।

## [श्री राम सेवक यादव]

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक चीज मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँ हालाँकि मैं आशा तो नहीं करता कि वह काम मंत्री महोदय उनके नेता के बग और बूते का है। वह यह है कि जैसे शांति के ऊपर, निरन्त्रीकरण के ऊपर इस तरह के शिखर सम्मेलन होते हैं, आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि राष्ट्रपति जानमन और प्रधान मंत्री ए. आर. जे. ए. इन तरीके का शिखर सम्मेलन करें कि किसी तरीके से न्याय और बराबरी के आधार पर एक दूसरे के देश में व्यापार चलाया जा सकता है। अगर इस तरह की बात हो तो श्रीमन्, बहुत बड़ा सहयोग मिल सकता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार न्याय, बराबरी आये के आधार पर चल सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, इस बात का भी इन सदन में जिक्र हुआ दूसरे कुछ लोगों ने किया कि जो बीजक बनाये जाते हैं वह फाजी बनाये जाते हैं। दूसरे देशों से जो चीजें मंगाई जाती हैं उनके दाम अधिक दिखाये जाते हैं जबकि वास्तविक दाम कुछ और अदा किये जाते हैं लेकिन कागज पर उसी अधिक बढ़ा कर दिखलाये जाते हैं। इन तरीके से जो इस देश से सामान जाता है उनको कम करके दिखलाया जाता है, दाम उनको अधिक मिलते हैं। वास्तविक रूप में लेकिन दिखलाये उससे कम जाते हैं। इनके जबरदस्त भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और जिस विदेशी मुद्रा की दिक्कतें आती जाती होती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो फरजी बीजक होते हैं, इस तरह के कई मामले हैं, उनके सामने भी आये होंगे और मेरे पास भी इस तरह का एक मामला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय के पास उक्त भेजूँगा और उक्त चाहूँगा कि यह जो फरजी बीजक चलते हैं जिन से कि एक तरह का भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसको रोका जाये।

इसी तरीके से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जोकि दूसरे देशों से

मंगायी जाती हैं, जबरदस्त मुनाफा चलता है। ५००—६०० गुना मुनाफा उस पर कमाया जाता है। इस तरीके से जो मुनाफा कमाया जाता है उसमें भ्रष्टाचार राजकीय लोग अपने परिवार या अपने दल को ठीक ठाक करने के लिए किया करते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि वह चीज रक नहीं पाती, खासतौर से सत्तारूढ़ दल के वह मंत्री जो कि अपने को वाम पंथी कहते हैं और उनको किसी पूंजीपति से सहायता नहीं मिलती है वह इस तरह की चीजों का उपयोग करते हैं। इसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इसका कोई उपाय सोचें ताकि इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो।

इस तरीके से मैं एक बात विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में कहूँगा जिसका कि दुरुपयोग होता है। उसको ले कर भ्रष्टाचार चलता है। मैं उसके बारे में कहूँगा। आयता, निर्यात के बारे में भी तमाम तरीके की शिकायतें हैं। डा० राम मनोहर लॉहिया ने इस सिलसिले में आगरे के बारे में एक प्रश्न उठाया था, मंत्री महोदय ने उस चीज को सही भी कहा लेकिन चूंकि वह कुछ लाख का ही मामला था, ज्यादा लम्बा नहीं था और चूंकि वह छोटा मामला था इसलिए प्रतीत होता है कि शायद मंत्री महोदय ने उसे महत्व नहीं दिया। उसी तरीके से मैं भी एक छोटा सा मामला पेश करना चाहता हूँ। वह ५०,००० रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का मामला है। उसका दुरुपयोग किया उसकी शिकायतें आईं। वह चीज अखबारों में भी छपी लेकिन उस पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। शायद इसी नाते न हुई हो कि मंत्री महोदय ने उसे छोटा मामला समझ कर महत्व न दिया हो.....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** मैं केवल दो मिनट में उस सारी चीज को जोकि १६



नवम्बर सन् १९६३ के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के बम्बई एडिशन में निकली थी उसको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाये। वहां पर ग्राम उन्नति तथा स्वास्थ्य के जो सचिव थे उन्होंने यह मान लिया था कि पूना कारपोरेशन अंडरटेकिंग के दो अधिकारियों के खिलाफ ५०,००० रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा के दुरायोग की शिकायतें थीं। एक पत्र भी उनका आया था। वह पत्र भी पढ़ कर सुनाया गया। उनकी मुअत्तिली और हज़ाये जाने की बात थी लेकिन उसके बाद दूसरा पत्र आता है और वह कार्यवाही रद्द की जाती है....

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** For the information of the hon. Member I may say that the matter is under police investigation in the most strict manner. We have taken action against them. पुलिस के हाथ में सारा केस है। मैं उन को इतमीनान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन पर पूरी तवज्जह दी जा रही है और कोई डील या गफलत उनमें नहीं बनी जायगी।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** मैं केवल मिनिट ही लूंगा और उन दो पत्रों को पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उस मामले में पुलिस इनवैस्टिगेशन चल रही है इसलिये उस पर वे अभी कुछ न कहें।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** मैं तो जो अखबार में निकला है केवल वही पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं.....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य को बतला दिया गया है कि वह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** मैं अपनी तरफ से कोई कमेंट नहीं कर रहा हूं खाली अखबार में जो निकला है उन दोनों पत्रों को मैं पढ़ दे रहा हूं। पहला यह है।

"The letter expressed the desire of the Government that a thorough inquiry should be ordered into the matter and that the two officers suspended during its pendency.

Their suspension and removal from the posts they held, it was pointed out, would disable them from interfering with the inquiry.

The members were taken aback when the Mayor read out another letter from Dr. Shaikh dated November 11 wherein the Mayor was requested to treat the Government's first letter as 'cancelled for the time being.'

Member after member, belonging to all parties, got up and demanded a thorough inquiry against the two officials irrespective of the State Government's 'second thoughts' on the subject.

On persistent demands, the Mayor agreed to call a special meeting of the corporation to discuss thoroughly the whole affair and decide on the course of action to be taken."

Now, I am reading out the second letter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is under inquiry.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** "The first letter from the Government

[Shri Ram Sewak Yadav]

stated that the Director of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau had reported that two officers of the Poona Municipal Transport Undertaking—Mr. V. D. Desai, transport manager, and Mr. K. S. Bangar, works manager—were involved in a 'conspiracy to misuse' about Rs. 50,000 worth of foreign exchange allotted by the Controller of Imports and Exports, the Government of India, for motor spare parts in favour of the corporation."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is under investigation.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। चाहिये तो यह था कि उस मंचिव को और उन दो अधिकारियों को जेल में रखा जाता और उस के बाद जांच कर के उन की सारी सम्पत्ति जब्त की जाती और अन्य आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती।

**Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Ministry for the spectacular achievement effected in improving the export trade and thereby the balance of payments position of the country. If the export trade is increased, it means that the employment potential and the industrial potential of the country are also given a fillip favourable to the economic growth of the country for which the Ministry has done marvellous job this year.

In addition to the improvement, several measures have been instituted for installing healthy practices in the export trade, like, quality control, sample adherence, contractual fulfilment and price stabilisation. For the proper economic growth of the country both the agricultural and the industrial sectors must be given sufficient opportunities to develop themselves.

I want to say a few words about the cardamom plantation industry which is mainly carried on in the Western Ghats region of Mysore, Kerala and Madras States. I would impress upon the hon. Minister that this industry is carried on mainly by small growers who own not more than 15 acres of land. Even though there may be big planters owning more than 100 acres or so, the majority of the agriculturists own plantation lands between 10 and 15 acres.

The spices trade in our country had international repute from time immemorial. Cardamom is one of the spices which has got great potential for the export trade and where the possibilities are also great. But during the last year the industry had experienced some difficulties. On account of the efficient steps taken by the Government and the price support policy adopted by the Government the cardamom industry was able to get a fair price and the steep fall was averted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (करना) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हम उस में कोरम नहीं है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** There are hardly 30 Members.

**Shri M. Malaichami:** The Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee has also brought the cardamom industry under the Export Trade Control regulations.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is flying to Geneva tonight; he must have quorum before he flies.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

**Shri M. Malaichami:** Cardamom worth only Rs. 2.92 crores has been

exported during the year. There are great possibilities for increasing the production and the productivity of cardamom and also for earning additional foreign exchange.

The recent survey of the former Zamindari tracts of the Madras State has revealed that the possibility for the expansion of the industry is great. A study of the cardamom plantation by an expert body would help to suggest the various measures to be adopted for affecting economy in the carrying of plantations and for reducing the cost of plantation.

The problems at present experienced by the cardamom plantation are low productivity, increasing cost of cultivation, want of a remunerative price and expansion in the international market. I am confident that the hon. Minister who will shortly be attending the international conference would devote his full attention to improving the possibilities of exporting this commodity which is primarily grown in three States giving employment and also helping in raising the economic standard of the agriculturists to a large extent. Those who are doing agriculture in the plains get an opportunity to improve their economic standard by carrying on these plantation in the hilly areas which are predominantly done in three States.

Cardamom cultivation helps the planters to improve their economic standard and, at the same time, helps us to earn valuable additional foreign exchange. Roman gold and Persian horses were exchanged for our spices. That significance would still be maintained if we give sufficient opportunity to the spices trade to develop itself. So, I would request the hon. Minister to help the industry on the production side as well as in increasing export by constituting a Cardamom Board which would enable the industry to get grant-in-aid from the Marketing Development Fund for com-

modity research, area survey and research programme. This survey will necessarily encourage the industry and provide the necessary know-how to reduce the cost of cultivation and improve the foreign exchange earning capacity of the plantations.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am overwhelmed and have not adequate words to thank the hon. Members and the House for the kind words which they have spoken about the functioning of this Ministry. I can only hope that I will try to do my utmost to keep up the confidence expressed by the Members of the House in the years to come.

The major concern of any country when it tries to develop in modern economy is naturally foreign trade which has to be backed by domestic production. These two matters are two sides of the same coin and cannot be separated from one as rightly pointed out by several hon. Members and which I have the privilege to repeat from time to time namely that increasing production is the only way to increase exports or the economic growth of this country, and increasing production in all sectors of the national economy, agriculture, plantation industry, services, transport, minerals and every other matter. Therefore, it was right that the House emphasized this point and that is what we have been urging also over the years. In this matter also, we have taken a little more selective approach that over and above increase in production which is really covered by the whole gamut of the national Plans, we are now giving an export-orientation to national production; because, if the production has to serve the main national purpose, that is the progress of the nation on all fronts, the necessity of modern technology in terms of capital goods, in terms of technical know-how, raw materials and components, one has to depend in a growing economy on a larger and larger im-

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

ports. That is the only way out for years to come, maybe a generation, and the import bill will have to continue to expand and the larger import bill can only be sustained on larger and growing exports which can come only from the larger growing national cake in terms of production. Therefore, the 'virtuous' circle, as I had the privilege to mention: larger production, larger exports, larger imports in order to finance larger production have to be brought about. This is the basic front of the policy we are having on the foreign trade. It is good that in the very early years of our effort of foreign trade some success has been achieved but this should not lull us into any complacency or false sense of satisfaction. We have yet to travel on a long road and a hard and difficult road in order to achieve the target of 1200 or 1400 or 1500 crores. Even when we achieve that fantastic figure which looks to us like a dream today, it will be one of the smallest foreign trade per capita in the whole world. Even in the smaller countries of Asia and Africa, leave alone the mighty industrialised nations of the world, the per capita figure of foreign trade in India is one of the lowest. Therefore, I would ask for the blessing of the House and I would urge the entire production community of this country in every sector to gear themselves and bestir themselves for larger and larger production towards export orientation. In exports also, the main thing is the agricultural crop, the plantation crop, which forms more than 60 to 65 per cent of our national gross production and our foreign trade. This is not only the situation here. This is a situation throughout the world. Even in the mighty industrialised countries of the United States and some of the Western European countries like Netherlands, Switzerland on this side of Asia and New Zealand which have got the highest per

capita foreign trade in the world, more than 20 times our national per capita foreign trade, it is the agricultural sector, it is the plantation sector and the minerals sector which are the back-bone of their foreign trade as it is in this country. Therefore, while we all want industrialisation, it is very necessary that the highest priority should be given to agricultural products oriented towards export. For instance, in India, we have sugar tobacco, cashew, groundnut and vegetable oils, the various forms of jute and jute goods, tea and coffee. All these products contribute today to Indian exports more than 70 per cent and if the gross production in these directions can go up even by 5 per cent, we can easily contribute extra Rs. 100 crores a year in exports. This is the work and the estimate that we have been carrying out in the Ministry and if more and more attention can be given to this sector of national economy, our problems of foreign trade can be made easier.

Then, the next question, as some of the hon. Members rightly pointed out, was the cost of production. We have appointed the Muranjan Committee and rightly a Member on the opposite side who mentioned about this was rightly exercised about it saying that we should implement the recommendations. I can assure him that cost consciousness will have to be built in if the long term battle of export has to be won. Therefore, we have requested the Planning Commission and very soon a Division on Cost Reduction Studies will be established in the Planning Commission because none of the Ministries at the Centre is competent to coordinate the work of so many Ministries and so many State Governments and so many public authorities and the Planning Commission alone can focus the national attention on the programmes to reduce the cost of production in all sectors of the economy.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** None of the Ministries at the Centre is competent?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Not a single one. Suppose it is the Agriculture Ministry. Then they cannot look after the cost of production in steel. If you take the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries, they cannot look after the cost of production of textiles and jute. But the Planning Commission which is a national forum is the highest tribune on the economic front and is a competent body both in respect of the federal Government and the State Governments and various Ministries to study this thing in a more intensive manner and I do feel that such studies will highlight the disabilities from which we are suffering. Sometimes, it may be the raw materials production cost, as Mr. Mathur was rightly pointing out; sometimes it may be the taxation policy of the Government, and sometimes it may be several other problems which the State Governments may have, and sometimes there may be problems concerning panchayats and the municipalities which are multiple fold of public authorities developing in a democratic country of the dimension of a continent like India. It is necessary to study the various facets which go into the cost of production and I do hope over the next five years.....

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Why not have such a cost study unit in the Institute of Foreign Trade itself?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It can be done. But I am not worried about the cost aspect only from the foreign trade point of view. It is a basic aspect. The cost function of national economy is much more than the foreign trade. We have got to see all this. You cannot produce something as with less cost for foreign trade when you do not produce the same at less cost for internal consumption. Therefore, the cost has to be a basic function. Of course, prior attention will be given to such sectors which play a prepon-

derant role in export trade. That is a matter of priority. But cost consciousness has got to pervade the whole national structure of economy and particularly the agricultural structure, the plantation structure and the primary product structure because if the cost goes down there, the productivity increases there and we can have a cheaper type of production in all the other sectors of the economy. Those are matters which we have to study. But we do want to focus national attention on cost reduction programmes in an intensive manner through the agency of the Planning Commission with which everybody will fully cooperate.

Then there is the other question which was not raised this time and which is a very paramount one and that is the quality consciousness. This country has got to make quality as a *mantram* if the foreign trade is to go up. In recent times last year, we brought in the National Council of Export Inspection and Quality Control. The Council has started functioning and we have brought many products of foreign trade under the Export Inspection Council. We have got to win the battle of quality. We can sell a product in a foreign market by various means and assistance even if the price is a little higher. But we cannot sell a sub-standard thing. We have to create a healthy and sound image of India. In ancient times the Indian merchandise travelled across seven seas, thousands and thousands of miles away from here, over the continents because our forefathers were very quality conscious. It is that image which has to be re-created back and captured back so that the India's consistency in good standards morality, India's high prestige and India's consistency in good standards and quality which alone can win the battle of foreign trade.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** For that, it must be more than a mere *mantram*.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It will be more than a mere *mantram*. We are going to penalise the defaulters; we are trying to establish inspectorates all over the country; we are establishing national laboratories and test houses to see that the products are of good quality before they are exported.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** *Mant-ram* and *tantram* should go together.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Both and something more than that perhaps.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** *Jantar, mantar* and *tantar*.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):** Mr. Kamath is worried about *tan-trums*.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Here also you cannot isolate quality of exports from quality of internal production. It is an interwoven thing. Foreign trade is only a part of the national trade or national commerce or national production. But certainly we shall give priority to quality for exports. I am glad to say that very many products, in fact, more than about 50 products have been brought under the quality control and pre-shipment inspection, and that in the next three or four years, we want to cover as much ground as possible. I would like to appeal on behalf of the House and myself to the entire producing and trading community and the industrial community of this country to become more and more quality-minded. That is one single factor, as compared to any other factor, which is the *sine qua non* for winning our battle against the stagnation of foreign trade or the battle of enlarging foreign trade by sufficient dynamism to cover the lost ground over the last fifteen or sixteen years or of the last one hundred or two hundred years. What we want to take up in the next fifteen years can be covered only if quality-consciousness becomes a *mantram*, as I said, of the foreign trade or of the indigenous trade of this country.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It should not be just a *mantram*, but it should become a whole Veda.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** But ideas have legs, and if ideas pervade, they get momentum, and, therefore, ideas have to be fundamentally nurtured and founded and embedded in the great foundation of this country. Otherwise, we just cannot make the people quality-conscious.

I shall now deal with the individual question which hon. Members have raised. First, I shall deal with import policy. My hon. friend Shri Umanath suggested and many other Members also had rightly pointed out that there should be a remedy to the several abuses which are inherent in foreign trade, such as under-invoicing, over-invoicing, fake licensing, various types of profiteering and trafficking in licences and various other abuses. Some of them have been enumerated by the hon. Member from the report of the Estimates Committee. I can add another dozen or two dozens, if my hon. friends want, in regard to these abuses, because these are all cross-sections of the human weaknesses not only in foreign trade but all along the gamut of the profit motive that always bestirs an individual. The remedy suggested by my hon. friend from the Communist Party was to nationalise all foreign trade. If ever morality can be re-established by doing that, then, certainly, we would have tried that or even thought of that consideration. I do not think that this particular vice which is very bad, which cannot be tolerated, and which should be fought, does not exist in those economies where everything is nationalised or where there is all State trading. I am not trying to belittle it, but I would like to say that oversimplification of a solution is not the best way to tackle this problem.

The remedial measures must be practical and pragmatic and ones which fit in with the social and moral environment of the country which we

are trying to build up. We are a democratic country and we are a free country. We do want State trading to expand, and I have been repeatedly saying so, and during the last two years, as the House has observed, from less than about Rs. 30 crores, we have come to about Rs. 150 crores worth of State trading and I had cautioned the entire trading community at the meetings of the Export-Import Advisory Council that State trading shall expand, and expand in all the commodities where bulk trading or canalisation or high profits are involved in different sectors, but we shall not make it a *mantram* or make it a dogma or make it a theory of an ideologue that everything should be under State Trading. As Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo has rightly pointed out, there are experienced private traders and there are experienced men in business with traditions of hundreds and hundreds of years. We should not bring all such products under State trading; we just do not want to displace all those people for the sake of an idea or a doctrine. But, at the same time, a balanced blend, a healthy mixture of State trading and healthy private foreign trade is the only solution, in my humble opinion, which my party has accepted, and which, I think, the nation as a whole has accepted during the last several years and which I hope it will continue to do in the years to come.

My hon. friend mentioned various figures about the profits made by somebody or the other. I do not vouchsafe for those figures or for the figures which my hon. friend Shri Rameshwar Tanti gave. But it is true that when a temptation is placed on highly profitable items before private individuals, whatever the moral or ethical code you evolve, whatever be the legal penalties you may prescribe, these things would happen; therefore, it is better to take away the temptation from them. Therefore, I had mentioned last time at the council meeting that we would be seeking to canalise the highly pro-

fitable scarce commodities in the next few years into the hands of the State Trading Corporation. We have taken away several such commodities and canalised them through the STC, during the last two years, and more commodities will have to be canalised through the STC in the coming years. That does not mean that the trade in private hands would diminish, because when the whole foreign trade is expanding, we shall use their agencies also in a properly legal manner and in the proper traditional manner for internal distribution with proper controls. Therefore, it is not as if the trade is being taken away from one agency to another. But it is good for their own reputation that the State should come to their help and distribute in such a manner that the blame does not attach to them.

I would say in this connection that the word 'profiteering' for a community's organisation is rather a misplaced word. If we charge in the community sector or in the State trading sector a price which due to the scarcity of that commodity in market operation is  $x$  or a little less than  $x$ , we do not charge the consumer more than what would be the case if this agency would not have intervened. If the consumer and the importer were left to themselves, the consumer would have to pay the same or a much higher price. Therefore, I would not like to use the same word 'profiteering' for this national organisation. Now, there are about five State trading corporations. It may be that a few more commodity corporations might come into existence for some more items. Therefore, the blessings of the House should be invoked, as far as I am concerned, and as I can see it, on these STC operations in several commodities and the profit which the STC has shown. Yesterday, I had pointed out that over the years from 1956 to 1963 the trade in the STC has increased almost tenfold or it may be even fifteenfold in some items, and with a turnover of Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 180 crores, and with a gross profit of about

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Rs. 4½ crores, a net profit of about Rs. 1½ crores is not something which can be called unconscionably high. And this is not something which can be called as profiteering.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur):** It is very poor.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am glad if somebody calls it poor or if the House calls it poor, because then we are encouraged to see that more profits would be made.....

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** There is also the social objective.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is also the social objective, as my hon. friend points out. The money which goes into the hands of the STC comes back to the country and it does not go into any private hands. Of course, if there is any corruption, as undoubtedly there may be some, if there is any type of nepotism, as undoubtedly it may exist, if there is any type of defalcation, if any official in the STC or any other such trading corporation—we have a number of them now; we have the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the Handloom and Handicraft Corporation; then, we are having the Films Export Corporation, then we have the Banana Development Corporation; we are having nearly five corporations now, and it may be that more such commodity corporations may be set up—is corrupt, and if any hon. Member or any citizen of this country brings it to our notice or to the notice of any of my colleagues that there is corruption in one particular case or in many cases, I can assure my hon. friends that we shall look into them and take the necessary action, I can assure my hon. friend Shri Ram Sewak Yadav that in regard to the Rs. 50,000 which he mentioned with reference to the Poona Municipality, about which I had already given an assurance that the police case is going on, we shall take the necessary action; we shall take every indivi-

dual case and take the strongest action possible against the defaulters. But this is my impression—I do not know how far I am right—that over the years, gradually, the public officials of this country have behaved in a manner which is much more responsive to the urges of this nation, towards the socialistic objective, towards the expansion of the public sector, and towards the expansion of the State trading sector, and they have acted more morally than anyone else in this great task that we have before us. Without their co-operation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation could not have worked—the expansion of the mineral ore, such as iron ore, manganese ore or various other types of ore and various important items which they are canalising. We are not, as Shri L. N. Ghanja Deo was saying, like the particular firm with two hundred years of experience. We cannot compress human history of 30 or 40 or 100 years into five or ten years. And yet, these officials within the small period of ten to fifteen years since their entering into business, have shown remarkable flexibility and adaptability to the art of management in industry and trade in the public sector and governmental corporations. I am saying this because I find that on so many occasions these officials are being run down, I am not siding with them when I say this, but I know them, intimately and I know their work in the governmental corporations, and I know intimately how most of them are functioning, how honestly most of them are functioning. If socialism is to come to this country, if the public sector is to expand, if State trading is to expand, they are the bulwark or foundation on which you can build the future of this country. If certainly, any of them is corrupt, we should catch them and punish them.

Therefore, I would invoke the blessing of my hon. friend Shri Ranga who in season and out of season is



saying that the private trade is superior to the public trade; I would like to tell him that both public and private trade have a definite place in our economy and both will have to grow in a healthy manner.

**Shri Ranga:** I hope that my hon. friend will continue to remember what he has said last.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We always remember that. Without that there is no escape. We have always said that there has to be the co-existence of these two sectors.

**Shri Ranga:** But my hon. friend wants the public sector to go on growing, growing and growing. He wants more and more power for Government.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are only transitory people. We come and go, but the country remains. Therefore, the main thing is that the basic policies must be such as are healthy and strong.

I was merely urging that the remedy suggested by my hon. friend Shri Umanath was not the only remedy or the remedy suggested by my hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo was not the only remedy. The remedy is something which the House on this side, and the national party of the Congress of this country has assumed, and that is a good mixture between the public sector and private sector, between foreign trade in private hands and foreign trade in public hands, which alone in the long run is paying.

As regards import licensing, a suggestion has been made that everything else is all right, but there should be a high-powered commission to go into the matter. I do not know what that commission means. We formulate the policy for the country

according to the politics and ideologies that we have placed before the country, and we go for their votes every five years. How can the commission be separated from the group which runs the Government or which enjoys the confidence of the country as a Government? If there are abuses, we are prepared to go into them and we are prepared to find remedies for them. But it is not possible to have any group of people who will be uninfluenced or non-approachable by any set of people or who will always do wonders. I do not know who will guide them, how they will evolve their policies, and how they will integrate with various people. Therefore, such types of suggestions are impracticable.....

**Shri Ranga:** They would have no axe to grind.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have not known of any man who has no axe to grind. Some may do the grinding in a more intense manner while others may do it lightly. But I can assure him that the Chief Controller's office and the apparatus we have evolved for implementing import and export policies are receptive to suggestions. If the hon. Member can give us suggestions, we are entirely at his disposal. We are prepared to correct ourselves and improve the working of the apparatus.

14 hrs.

On the general import policy, I would only say this that defence and export-oriented industries are going to receive the highest priority. Requirements of agriculture and plantations will be met in full. The cut in regard to small scale industries shall be restored. As my hon. friend, Shri Mathur and others have urged, we will try to see if we cannot give them a little more this year than otherwise because in whatever little improvement that takes place,

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they should be the greater beneficiaries than others. Maintenance imports will be maintained fully, barring, as I said, in respect of such items which are manufactured indigenously, which will be cut down.

In respect of capital goods, I have already mentioned that the figures have gone up. We will try to give a little more for machinery and plant. But we are going to cut down very drastically the low priority items. Of course, manoeuvrability in Indian import policy is so little; wherever there is no scope, whichever item is not necessary for more production, for the healthy growth of the national economy, those will have to be curtailed. That is the broad policy.

Even on the import of spare parts, thin wall bearings and various items, drugs, medicines, X-ray films, hospital requirements, various homeopathic medicines, arms and ammunition—whose dealers have been deprived of their livelihood for years—we will try to give a small quota or small percentage in the next import policy which would be announced on the 31st March. It will be announced on due date and it will cover these matters.

An hon. Member said that three items were left out in the Red Book. There was no item left out there. It is a comprehensive document which contains all items. As far as the actual users are concerned, it will depend on individual units.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why call it 'Red'?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is a historical inheritance. If the hon. Member likes, it can be of a different colour, green or yellow.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why should it be Red?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Inside it is all white.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it international practice or only national practice?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No, no.

**Shri Firodia (Ahmednagar):** What about machinery required for irrigation?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Agricultural irrigation and plantation machinery requirements will be met adequately. Whatever is made locally, will have to be used. But where old machinery is lying idle for want of spare parts and they are suffering, we shall try to accommodate them. As I said, we are going to give very high priority in future to agriculture, plantation, fertilisers, tractors and diesel engines. Except those that are produced indigenously, the rest will have to be met from imports.

Coming now to the question of export promotion, sufficient has been said on the subject and I do not want to say anything more except to say that we have got to have product-wise studies. We have already undertaken them. The Export Sector Committee of the Board of Trade has been divided into small sub-committees. There this problem has been intensively studied over the last one year as to in which field we can promote exports, by what products and so on, because the ultimate instrument in our hands is the individual product, a compodium of products.

**Shri Ranga:** Mica?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I will come to commodities a little later, I would of course deal with such an important commodity like mica.

On the export promotion side also, I have spoken about incentives, that we are not wedded to incentives. At the same time, there is no country in

the world which does or can do without incentives. Any hon. Member who examines this subject can find that out.

**An Hon. Member:** Japan.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Japan, US, Germany, most of the industrialised countries do that.

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** What is wrong with it?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am merely explaining. There is some misunderstanding in some quarters. I want to make it clear that incentives are absolutely important. But they are not the only things on which export moves. There are items which do not need incentives. We do not give it. We have shown in the Book that about 80 per cent do practically without any such assistance. We have to see that they become more and more economic in their cost of production. We have to see to it that the need for margin between the international price and the local cost of production is reduced. But where it is necessary, I give this assurance on behalf of the Central Government, as I have repeatedly done so, to all exporters in this country that the Government shall stand by them, that we shall see that the margin between the international price and the local cost of production is made up in one form or the other by suitable forms of assistance, so that the foreign trade of the country does not suffer. This is a very vital thing for which the blessing of the whole House is required. This may be in various forms—it may be in the form of import licence for raw materials, it may be sometimes in cash, it may be in the shape of income tax relief, it may take the form of a drawback of duty, in a compodium of 10, 20, 30 ways and forms of assistance.

The theory of incentives is that they have to be felt, but not seen. We do not want to give an incentive which

can be calculated at once, and the international price affected. It has to be felt but not visible, so that nobody can calculate in advance what the total packet of incentive will be. It has to remain divided into several compartments, so that even the individual who exports is not able to calculate and pass on the information to the foreigner.

This is the incentive theory we are following in India, unlike currency retention recommended by the Mudaliar Committee, nor the voucher system which Pakistan is following, nor the currency retention system which Japan, France and various other countries are following. We try to provide the raw materials for the larger production of the generic group of industries, so that those units can utilise them, the machinery and capital goods, so that the various units in this country could modernise themselves and make themselves more and more up-to-date, so that we are not caught up in the vicious circle of obsolescence plaguing the national economy.

These are the broad features of the incentive policy.

**Shri Morarka:** Why be so apologetic about it?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am merely trying to explain to those hon. friends who have not got Shri Radhashyam Morarka's understanding of this problem. We are in a wide country. Therefore, we have to explain the situation in the best possible manner, that incentives are inescapable, we are not the only people taking resort to them,— they are absolutely unavoidable for the promotion of exports, for the healthy growth of the national economy and for bringing down the cost of production as well as maintaining best quality production.

There were many products which were imported accounting for more

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than Rs. 20 crores of goods, based on actual users' licensing, without doing any service to the community. For correcting this situation, for switching back, there has to be a healthy link forged between exports and imports, in order to see that production looks up, in order to see that exports are augmented and imports are financed out of export earnings.

Coming to the commodity patterns, yesterday I had occasion to suggest that we are trying to see that the Tea Board functions in a more effective manner. We have taken note of the comments made by Shrimati Akamma Devi, who has been taking keen interest in the small growers who form the bulwark of the plantation industry, whether it is tea, rubber or coffee. Here we have accepted those suggestions. The Tea Board has taken various steps. We have asked the five States to utilise the agency of the co-operative banks of the States to give finance to the small growers, because the Tea Board cannot give finance direct to the small growers. We are awaiting the concurrence of the State Governments, because they have to agree. We are prepared to transfer money as required by the Madras Government, Kerala Government, Assam Government, Bengal Government and Punjab Government. The Tea Board and the Coffee Board will transfer funds so that from the agricultural co-operative banks this assistance can be given to the small growers. That is the best agency. In this respect, the suggestion of Shrimati Akamma Devi has been most welcome. We have taken action. I hope the State Governments will respond soon, because we have got to wait for their concurrence. Without the transferee's consent, we cannot transfer money because they have to deposit it in some bank account and then utilise it..

As regards co-operatives, we have four co-operatives of small growers:

another six are on the anvil. If hon. Members coming from different regions want more co-operative factories, we are prepared to establish them; we are prepared to give assistance for the purpose. But the co-operatives have to be run by the co-operators. We can only give financial assistance.

Regarding the three plantation schemes, I have great hope in the hon. Finance Minister. We have been urging that these plantation schemes should have more incentives because a plantation takes 7, 8 or 9 years to yield. I hope sooner or later, something will be done. The question is whether the cost on these new plantation schemes should be debited to capital account or revenue account. We have been urging that in respect of a plantation, even though the land may be new, it is on land which had been fallow that the replantation has to be done. So in the technical definition in the Board of Revenue, they should be given the benefit of the revenue account. That has been the consistent proposal from the tea and other planters. We hope a final decision will be arrived at on this soon.

Some relief on extra production as an incentive in the form of excise rebate would also be considered, and I hope some steps will be taken to give suitable incentives to the planters in this country who are really producing very good wealth by way of foreign exchange.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : जिस तरह की छूट आप रखें और टी के प्लांटेशन पर दे रहे हैं उसी तरह की छूट क्या दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स जैसे जूट बगैरह पर भी आप का देने का विचार है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो प्लान्टेशन क्रोप की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ। उन चीजों में तो कोई टैक्स नहीं है।

On agriculture there is no tax of that nature. How many agriculturists pay income-tax? We are on a different thing altogether, and I would not like to combine so many things at this juncture. In regard to plantations, certain suggestions were made in the House about revenue and capital account and some extra incentives for larger production of crop, and I assure the House that they would be considered in a most favourable manner.

**An Hon. Member:** What is the part played by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Again, we should not combine them, because plantation crop is very capital-intensive. The crop comes out after eight or ten years, and there is no return for the whole period, as in the case of tea or coffee or rubber. It is not like rice or wheat or cotton where you get the return the very next year.

Shri Hem Raj made some suggestions. I can assure him that those suggestions are really ours which we sent to the Punjab Government. As soon as the Punjab Government gives their approval, we shall go ahead with them.

Regarding textiles and jute, I have covered them yesterday. We shall keep a watch on the export performance of these industries and see that they contribute materially in future.

It is the good luck of the country that Indian tobacco is finding very wide acceptance in the foreign markets. In the last one year since we put the support prices on exports, exports have gone up by Rs. 4½ crores, from Rs. 19 to 23½ crores.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Chewing tobacco and snuff also?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They are only small components. The main component is Virginia flue-cured and

air-cured tobacco. In this connection, I would advise my friends from Andhra that they should carry the message to the growers that what is wanted is the medium and lower grade, not so much the higher grade, because the taste has to be developed the world over. It is not as if we are giving up high grade Virginia, but you cannot just develop a market for the higher grade overnight, when the world demand is greater for low and medium grades. It is true that the higher grade gives them a little more price, but let us go slowly and steadily.

**Shri Ranga:** It is all a joint product. All the three are together, and only in the grading you get the difference.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** But in the process of manufacture, more air-cured should be produced as compared to flue-cured. Therefore, we should concentrate on those products for which we have a speciality. Flue-cured tobacco is made by Rhodesia and various other African countries, and it has to face a dumping situation.

So I can assure my Andhra friends that we are taking all steps to promote larger and larger sales of tobacco. Secondly, as Shri Ranga pointed out, when I go to the Geneva conference, I shall also speak to others. We have already spoken to the East European countries, eight of them which have State trading, to buy more.

We have lifted the trade limit over tobacco and mica so that the East European countries may buy more. If there is any local distress, we have requested the Andhra Government to arrange to advance money through the State Bank and other banks to the

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growers. Last year, as the House will recall, we had brought a Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, and brought tobacco and other products of foreign trade under the Act. The idea was that as soon as the Andhra and other State legislatures approve it, Parliament will have the right to empower the Central Government, so that banks can give credit advance against hypothecation of such crop.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):** What about the bringing down of the price of high grade and bringing up the price of low grade?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is a matter of high technicality. If we try to interfere too much with the price mechanism it might not produce the desired result, and we might lose all along the line, but all these matters can be studied.

As the crop is now giving favourable response, we are trying to appoint a small working group representing my Ministry, the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry and the few States concerned with tobacco, to see what type of measures we should undertake next year, so that this type of difficulty of there being a larger crop and not so quick off-take may be properly remedied, as we did in jute operations. I do not know what will be the nature of the operations, but we do want to support the growers of tobacco as much as we can.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You cannot restrict him. He as a Minister must make a full statement.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am just reminding him.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** So many questions arise when I am speaking.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has to answer all the points.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may take a few minutes more.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** He is earning a lot of foreign exchange.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Not by talking (*Interruptions*).

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या माननीय सदस्य इस तरीके से आपस में बात कर सकते हैं ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर । यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

**श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) :** माननीय सदस्य गिरफ्तारी का एवायड करते फिरते हैं ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** त्यागी जी, मैं आपकी तरह जेबकतरा नहीं हूँ । (*Interruptions*).

**श्री त्यागी :** मैं आपकी तरह नाककतरा नहीं हूँ । (*Interruptions*).

He calls me a pickpocket. It is unparliamentary.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** माननीय त्यागी जी से मैं निवेदन कर दूँ कि माननीय सदस्य का मंशा उन को जेबकतरा कहने का नहीं है। उन का मतलब उन के दल से है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** डिप्टी स्पीकर सहाय, उन्होंने खुद प्रधान मंत्री की जेब काटी थी । उन्होंने..... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Tyagi:** That was our love affair. He has nothing to do with it.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The hon. Member did not call Tyagiji in person a pickpocket, but he was referring to

the hon. party which he belongs to as a party of pickpockets.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It does not add to the dignity of the Member or the House by using such words. Please withdraw.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** A party can be given a name.

**श्री बागड़ी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने मुझे नाकबतरा कहा। वह भी वापस लेना चाहिये।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय न्यागी जी ने उन को नाक-कतरा बताया है। हालांकि उन्होंने यह बात गलत कही है, लेकिन मैं उन को इतना बता दूँ कि हो सकता है कि हमारे दल में कुछ लोग नाक-कतरा हों, लेकिन वे देशभक्त हैं, देशद्रोही नहीं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Will you please withdraw those words?

माननीय सदस्य को ये शब्द वापस लेने चाहियें।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अच्छा वापस ले लिये।

**श्री न्यागी :** मैं भी वापस लेता हूँ।

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I was saying that in tobacco there is no bar—sometimes there appears to be some misunderstanding—to growers exporting directly. Export is free. Anybody can directly explore the world market, and need not depend upon any established or traditional exporter. The producers themselves can export. There is no restriction whatsoever. Export is totally free.

In view of the rising good crop of tobacco, we propose to send three or four delegations to different parts of the world, in which we shall take both growers and exporters, so that they can explore the various markets in the world for high, medium and low grade.

In the case of mica also, we have taken a revolutionary step this year and brought about the floor prices for splittings.

**Shri Ranga:** Those steps have come in the way.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No, they have not come in the way. All haste is not speed. Therefore, let us go properly, and you will see that these steps, if we keep a little patience, will produce at least Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores more for the mica miners and producers, because, after all, there are world monopolies in this, importers from foreign countries.

**Shri Ranga:** You have the monopoly in this.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am talking here of the few foreign buyers all over the world who have depressed the price of mica, and made it totally uneconomic for us. If, hon. Members go to the mica miners as I have gone several times, they will find that their plight is absolutely pitiable, because the margin that the mica miner gets is so little that he has hardly anything left to give to labour. Therefore, we have brought about reasonable prices, and at those prices transactions are taking place, and if we have a little patience, the mica trade will become much healthier as a result of the steps taken.

**Shri Ranga:** In the meanwhile, to-day there is unemployment, huge accumulation of stocks. They do not know what to do. they do not get accommodation from banks.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They are getting accommodation from banks.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** I do agree that the price fixed by Government is very reasonable, but there is a time lag before the small producers are able to get the market. Will Government do something in between?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is what I am saying. The hon. House and the Members who, naturally, are very much interested in this, should keep a little patience, because the exports from Bihar are Rs. 9 crores, and by and large the Bihar miners are highly satisfied. From Andhra, the figure comes to about Rs. 2 crores in which only a small proportion is from export of mica waste. Some of these friends are in a little distress. It is to these friends that we are trying to advance money. From Rs. 100 per ton, we have brought up the floor prices to about Rs. 200 per ton. The return will come if we wait for some time. You are having a battle against importers who have monopolised the whole trade and deprived your country, looted it left and right over the years. For 30 long years, the price has not gone up. (*Interruptions.*) If we cannot sustain ourselves for some time we will be prostrating at their feet. I want the blessings of the House and the understanding support of every hon. Member.

**Shri Ranga:** In the meanwhile you should sustain them.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The community should sustain them. We cannot sustain everybody: the philosophy to which the hon. Member subscribes does not want the Government to intervene. We are trying to intervene and we will help as much as practicable.

**Shri Ranga:** You have fixed a price; you have prevented them from exporting it; you have fixed it at a high level, far above the world price and you go on saying in regard to other commodities that the price is low... (*Interruptions.*)

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** I also come from that area and I may say that these people are very much pleased with the prices. They only want that Government should look into their case.... (*Interruptions.*)

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If the hon. Member has details, we can discuss it later on; I cannot take the time of the House on this matter. This matter has been dealt with over the last two years in consultation with foreigners and hon. Member may kindly bring the cases they have and we will try to give them as much help as we can.

Shri Kappen mentioned about rubber. I may assure him that even with the synthetic rubber factory, our total requirements of rubber are not going to be met. Tyre and transport industry requirement is 120,000 tons as against the production of 37200 tons. From 1952 to 1961, rubber was stagnant producing round about 24-25,000 tons. In the last two years the Rubber Board has done good work and production went up to 31,000 tons in 1961-62 and to 37,000 tons in 1962-63. Instead of spending foreign exchange and importing natural rubber from abroad, we established the synthetic rubber factory which consumes only power alcohol, it will save foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 5 to 10 crores. New plantations of natural rubber do not come up overnight; we have also no extra land. Even last year we had to import natural rubber to the tune of 35,000 tons....

**Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara):** The import of natural rubber is tied.....

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We need the natural rubber and also the synthetic rubber. In addition to this, small quantities of natural rubber will be allowed to be imported from foreign countries. The Ministry concerned is the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Actually the manufacturers were not lifting natural rubber; in order to see that both natural and synthetic rubber are lifted we have to compel them to produce receipts that they have lifted so much of indigenous natural rubber and synthetic rubber. We come



in merely to see that not more than the basic minimum foreign exchange is consumed. I can assure the House that the import of natural rubber will be to the least extent possible.

My hon. friend from Mysore mentioned about cardamom. In this very Session I will try to bring in a Bill to set up a statutory cardamom board. I hope the growers and producers will welcome this move. Cardamom price was Rs. 4 per kilo and my friends were not satisfied with it; we have set it at Rs. 12, three times more but the complaint is that it should be Rs. 14 and not Rs. 12. We should not push prices to unrealistic limits. We have to see the nuances of the foreign trade and settle the prices at practicable levels. I can assure the cardamom growers that we have tried to buy and give them support. There was a question from Mr. Hazarika: why cardamom money is shown in the debit account and not in revenue account. It is because the stocks have been purchased in the last three months; when they will be sold in the coming months and get converted into cash by sale it will be shown on the revenue side also.

We are with Mr. Deo in protecting wild life. We were exporting crores worth of pythons, lizard skins and alligator skins and various other things. It is not as if by stopping exports, clandestine killing will go down. Actually today within the country itself, large quantities of these are consumed. Ninety per cent of the peacock feathers . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is the national bird of India.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is the national bird and we are all national citizens of this country. We see that peacock feathers are being sold in Gujarat, in Rajasthan and in other parts also; today there is no law to prevent it. Estimate of exports in this commodity is only Rs. 5 lakhs.

So, it is not exports that leads to clandestine killing. In fact the West Bengal Chief Minister told me that hundreds of skins of pythons are going away, smuggled to Pakistan and we could not stop it. So, I feel that the wild life board should take a positive attitude and develop these things more. We should give them facilities, loans or anything they want, for tanks, etc. so as to breed more of such wild life.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is for the exporters.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Exporters cannot do this because 90 per cent of the production is consumed locally or smuggled away.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** They can start breeding farms.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Why not do it at national level through assistance from the Board? They are required for the country's consumption also. Wild life board should try to promote and not prevent. Let not the promotional aspect be neglected. We must stop clandestine killing by all means. (*Interruptions.*)

My request is that export trade should not be taken too lightly and the products for which there can be characteristic growth in tropical climate should be promoted by larger production rather than having a negative approach to it. My request to the Board is to promote these things so that with co-ordination between local consumption and the foreign trade, we can produce more, use more and export more.

There was a question about the Asian Institute in Bangkok. We are part of the ECAFE and we have to make contribution from this country. This is an international institution. Just as we enjoy the establishment of several institutions here, this is one institution which we have to finance. That is why we are paying for it.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

I do not want to take any more time of the House. I had spoken a great deal yesterday about the World Trade Conference. I have taken note of all the suggestions made by Mr. Peter Alvares and other friends such as Shri Heda, Shri Mathur, Shri Kappen, Shri Bhanja Deo and Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Umanath. I can assure them that the cause of the less developed countries is the cause of India. Even if in one particular thing the Indian interest is being hurt, we are not going to take the line that the Indian interests alone are paramount. What is paramount is that the hungry billions in the under developed countries should get a real chance of their life to have a share in the international cake of world trade so that their economic progress is ensured. Even if some sacrifice to the Indian interests is needed we are prepared for this sacrifice for the larger good of the world development. I hope with the support we receive from less developed countries, we will do our best to win the struggle in international trade. Fortunately, the industrialised countries are also coming round and they are also looking to these problems with sympathy. There are no two camps. It is part of the same human family under the UN umbrella, struggling with these problems. I am quite sure that social justice will prevail and world consciousness in favour of the less developed countries will prevail and we shall over the years get the barriers gradually removed so that the doors of foreign trade expand wide in favour of the less developed countries.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I want to put a question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Nothing now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is always allowed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot allow another speech.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not a speech, only a question for clarification.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** As soon as the quota of 2 million peacock feathers was increased to 5 million, we got reports of indiscriminate killings in Rajasthan and Gujarat, where people would be lynched if they kill a peacock. As soon as the quota...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the clarification he wants from the Minister?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Whether my statement is correct.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Every statement cannot be checked.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he has any other question he can ask him.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** As soon as the quota of 100 skins of crocodile and python and lizard was increased to 250, the Reptile Skin Export Association of Calcutta said, "we can export five thousand skins every year". So, if in this way these exporters will be encouraged, then I cannot understand it, because whatever be the steps that the Board may take, they can never stop the depletion of wildlife in this country.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has not put any question.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Shall I answer it, Sir? Only one sentence. Regarding peacock feathers, the actual export has been less than 1.4 million, against a quota which the Board itself has agreed to, namely 2.5 million. It is for the House to judge.

when the export has been of the order of 40 per cent, whether more killing has been encouraged because of this.

About skins, my hon. friend can go to Calcutta. About five thousand skins are lying there. (*Interruption*). That is what I am trying to point out, that a quota has been issued; the skins are lying there. Therefore, it is not mere export quota which encourages or discourages killing. What is needed perhaps is a more rational policy of promotion of wild life, so that all can gain and wild life is not destroyed but preserved and promoted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shall I put all the Cut Motions to vote?

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I wish to withdraw my Cut Motion, No. 21.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member leave to withdraw his Cut Motion?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

*The Cut Motion was, by leave, withdrawn*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put all the other Cut Motions.

*All the other Cut motions were put to vote and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts 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 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64—66 and 131 relating to the Ministry of International Trade."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The Motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by*

*the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]*

DEMAND No.64—MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,52,000 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, 1965, in respect of Ministry of International Trade."

DEMAND No.65—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,56,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'.

DEMAND No.66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,88,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of International Trade'.

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of International Trade'.