23rd July and in view of that we are going to regularise it. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is still not answering my question. You must protect me. He has not answered my question. The handlooms and the powerlooms are being given a go by. Big industries are being given encouragement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have given figures that we are projecting 32% and 40% growth. How can it mean that they are given a go by ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There is no investment . How can there be growth without investment ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Irregularities are nationalised.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri somjibhai Damor. He is not there. Shri Vajpayee. He is not present.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Members are sitting outside in a dharna. What is the problem.

Export of Jute goods to key Markets.

*170. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which India's jute goods exports have suffered during the last two years as a result of competition from synthetics as well as from Bangladesh;

(b) whether China has posed a new threat to India's jute goods export by entering the global market particularly in carpet backing; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to safeguard India's interests in the export of jute goods to key markets of the world ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Figures of Export of Indian jute goods during the last three years given below :

Year	Quantity (000 tonnes)			Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1977-78			521.4	244,09
1978-79			328 · 1	166,73
1979-80			490.2	332,72

(b) News paper reports have been received regarding Chinese entry into world market. Recently, they are reported to have sold Jute bags in Sri Lanka at prices lower than India's or Bangladesh's. Reports also indicate that it is making inquiries regarding machinery for manufacture of carpet backing. Govenment are trying to ascertain the situation.

(c) Measures have already been initiated to mount an aggressive export promotion drive. The industry has been advised to modernise and diversify its product range and improve its marketing channels. Investments are being made on R & D to make jute and jute goods more diversified and competitive. Government have recently nationalised six jute mills, which has given it control over about 40% carpet backing production in the country. This will enable India to retain its foothold in the export market and it will also act as a trend setter for the private sector mills.

श्रों राम विलास पासवान : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है श्रौर मेरा जो प्रश्न था, उस का सही-सही जवाब नहीं श्राया है ।

ग्रध्वक्ष महोदय : जो बाकी रह गया है, ग्राप पूछिए ।

श्रो राम विलास पासवान : हमारे पास जो फिगर्स हैं ग्रौर मेरे प्रश्न का जो विशेष मुद्दा था वह यह था कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कितना ग्राप ने निर्यात किया है ग्रौर उस निर्यात में, जो जूट का निर्यात ग्राप ने किया है, उस में कितना घाटा हुग्रा है ? I

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ग्रोर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जूट की सब से बड़ी मार्किट हमारे लिए यू०एस०ए० है । मैं इकोनामिक टाइम्ज की फिगर्ज ग्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कारपेट वीविंग्ज का जहां 1970-71 में 165.5 लाख टन निर्यात हम्रा था वहां वह निर्यात घट कर 1978-79 में मात्र 69.8 रह गया । बाकी सब चीजों का कूल मिला कर निर्यात 1970-71 में हम 221.4 का करते थे वह घट कर 1978-79 में 90.9 रह गया । इस का जो मुख्य कारण है वह यह है कि फारेन मार्किट में हम कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक चीन हमारा प्रतियोगी बन सकता है । चीन का ग्राज भले ही ग्राप के लिए कोई महत्व न हो लेकिन जिस ढंग से वह फारेन मार्किट में घुस रहा है ग्रौर फारेन मार्किट पर ग्रपना ग्राधिपत्य जमा रहा है, कब्जा कर रहा है, ग्राप ने भी पढा होगा--

इष्ध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राप सवाल करिए ।

श्रं: राम विलास पासवान : मेरा ग्राप सवाल पढ़िए । मैं रेलेवेंट सवाल ही कर रहा हं । मैं प्रश्न ही ग्रब पूछने जा रहा हं ।

चीन, जापान ग्रौर ग्रमरीका ये तीनों मिल कर जुट इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी कर रहे हैं। फारेन मार्किट में चीन-जापान आदि ने पांच से दस परसेंट कीमतें कम कर के हमारी मार्किट को विदेशों में खत्म कर दिया है। जट का निर्यात हमारे लिए बहुत ज्यादा महत्व रखता है। जूट हमारी रीढ़ है। हमें यह बहत ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाकर देता है । ग्राप ने ग्रभी तक चालीस परसेंट मिलों को नेशनेलाइज किया है। बाकी जो बच गई हैं और जिन को ग्राप देख रहे हैं कि उन में माडनइिजेशन नहीं हो रहा है, आध-निक ढंग से वे काम नहीं कर रही हैं और फारेन मार्किट में कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रही हैं उन बची हई मिलों को जिन के मालिक गड़बड़ी करते हैं, फारेन मार्किट में कम्पीट नहीं कर पाते हैं क्या ग्राप नेशनेलाइज करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, I jave given the figures. There has been some downward trend from 1977-78 to 1979-80 so far as total export is concerned. But it has improved from 1978-79. That is why I have given the figures for three years. It is true that there is keen competition from synthetic products and there is a competition from certain other jute producing countries also. I do agree with the hon. Member that if China comes in a big way, naturally, there will be more competition and the competition will be stiff. Unfortunately, jute industry has not been able to respond to the need of diversification of market and diversification of products where they could retain their presence on the export front. But that is a story known to hon. Members. We are trying to rectify it and he, perhaps, does not expect me to make a major policy announcement, whether we are going to nationalise jute industry or not, during the question Hour.

श्रो राम विजास पालवान : क्या यू०एस० ए० ने जूट कारपेट वे विंग्ज के लिए जो कंसेशन दे रखा था, उस को विदड्रा कर लिया है, यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is a recession in the U.S. market and there is a slump so far as the carpet cloth backing is concerned. As a result of that, there has been some effecttowards the export of carpet backing to U.S.

श्रों राजेश कुमार सिंह : जो आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय ने दिए हैं उन के संदर्भ में मैं प्रश्न पूछता चाहता हूं। 1968 में हम लोग 63 परसेंट टोटल वॉविंग्ज बाहर भेजते थे। ग्राप देखें कि बह घट कर कितना रह गया है ?

"The total share of jute backing in the total backing market is said to have fallen from $34 \cdot 7$ per cent in 1979 (it was 44 per cent in 1974) to 23'4 per cent in the first two quarters of 1980."

यह निर्यात में बढ़ोतरी की स्थिति है ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि बंगला देश, थाईलैंड और चीन मिल कर

हमारे जूट के निर्यात को, हमारे कारपेट बैंकिंग्ज के निर्यात को हथियाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? ग्रौर इसके लिए चाइना के ग्रन्दर 400 करोड़ रु0 की जापान ग्रौर ग्रमरीका की कोई योजना चल रही है, ऐसी कोई जान-कारी है ?

ग्रौर ग्रब तक ग्राप ने जो निर्यात के पूर्व करार किए हैं उनमें से कितने ग्रब तक पूरे कर लिए हैं ग्रौर कितने ग्रभी बाकी हैं, ग्रौर कितने ग्राप पूरे करने जा रहे हैं ?

PRANAB MUKHERJEE: SHRI The Hon. Member has made a comprison with our performance in the year 1972. It is known to the Hon. Member that in the year. 1972, India had the fundament I advantage due to the war in Bangladesh in 1971. But that cannot be treated as a natural advantage.

Bangladesh is a traditional competitor so far as jute production is concerned. In the matter of competition, it is tr e that Bangladesh and also certain other countries are competing with us and we shall also have to be more competitive.

I have already explained that in 1972 we had a certain advantage because the exporters in Bangladesh could not export due to the war in 1971. But that was an unnatural and temporary advantage and you cannot expect the same performance of the jute industry in the year 1972 to repeated every year.

We are trying to improve our position but it is not possible for me to give the details of all the contracts, which have been entered into between the individual importers and exporters and as to how many of them have been cancelled. It is not possible to give those figures.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Once in this House itself, I referred to the deterioration in the quality control system due to which the quality of our jute products are deteriorating every day and in the international market they are not being preferred. I had at that time and more than once said that there was lot of corruption in that particular section, that is, the Export Inspection Council. The Hon. Minister had also assured that he would look into the matter. But nothing has been done. I would like to know whether he has improved the functioning of quality control system in his Ministry and removed corruption which is

mainly responsible for the deterioration of quality of products.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In every commodity, we shall have to improve the quality control inspection.

श्रोमती ऊषा वर्मा : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पटसन उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपूर-खीरी जिले में भी 40 प्रतिशत पैदा होता है जहां कि दो साल से बराबर पटसन भरी हई पड़ी है ग्राज तक कोई खरीद नहीं हो रही है, उस के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This question also I have answered a number of times that we have not been able to definitely provide the relief to the growers to the extent they demanded and the answer lies in building up infrastructure and improving the operation of the price support machinery.

भारत ग्राने वाले पर्यटक

*171. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या पर्यटन झौर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पर्यटकों को आलिति करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने विदेशों में क्या उपाए किए हैं; ग्रौर

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में (वर्ष-वार) भारत में विदेशों से ग्राए पर्यटकों की संख्या में हई वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता क्या रही ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OF TOURISM MINISTRY THE AVIATION AND CIVIL (SHRI CHANDRAKAR) CHANDULAL (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) In order to attract more tourists to dia, the Department of Tourism India, the Department of Tourism undertakes extensive publicity in the major tourist-generating markets of the world through its 18 tourist offices located in USA, U.K., Continental Europe, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Australia