However, under a notification, which is being issued simultaneously, the tea-growing areas of India will be divided into three zones depending upon the weighted average price of all teas in a particular zone sold in the internal and export auctions in India; and for the present, excise duty will be levied at the rates of 2 naye paise, 4 naye paise and ten naye paise per lb. fixed for the zones I, II and III respectively. In respect of package tea, against the present rate of three and a half annas (21·88 naye paise) the duty will be 21 naye paise per lb. over and above the duty on loose tea cleared from the tea gardens.

Under another notification, export duty will, for the present, be levied at a flat rate of 26 naye paise per lb. No refund of excise duty will, however, be paid on tea exported except of 21 naye paise per lb. in the case of package tea.

As a result of these notifications, the total incidence on tea exported will be 28 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from areas in zone I, giving a relief of 10 naye paise per lb. as compared to the export duty currently applicable, *viz.* 38 naye paise, 30 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from areas in zone II, giving a relief of 8 naye paise per lb.; and 36 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from areas in zone III, giving a relief of 2 naye paise per lb. In the result, teas of different grades whether exported or consumed internally will bear taxes on a graduated scale more in accordance with their prices. The relief that will thus accrue to the industry should enable it to improve its competitive position in the foreign markets.

It is estimated that the loss of revenue as a result of this relief will be approximately Rs. 1 crores in a full year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, for the purpose of altering the duties of Customs and Excise on tea".

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

17.08 hrs.

SUPPLY** OF COTTON TO U.S.A.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to speak on two points. One is as to why our exports of short staple cotton are going down. The other is whether we can use more such cotton in our own country in place of the higher grade imported cotton. Our exports of short staple cotton are going down every year. In 1955 we exported 4,65,000 bales of cotton worth Rs. 24 crores. Apart from that we exported Rs. 10 crores worth of cotton waste, making a total export worth Rs. 34 crores. In 1956 it came down to 3½ lakh bales and Rs. 7 crores worth of waste. In 1957 we exported only 1,75,000 bales of cotton worth Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 6 crores worth of waste. That means our exports have reduced by Rs. 15 crores in three years.

At the same time, our stocks of such cotton have gone up. The crop is bigger and our stocks have increased. Then, why is it that we could only export less The reason is the policy of Government in regard to giving quota to foreign buyers. Foreign buyers were reluctant to by Indian cotton because they were not sure whether they would get further quotas or not, as quotas were not given to them at a time.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Half an hour discussion.

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

The Government made wrong estimates about the crop and for that reason they could not give liberal quotas at a time. In the Indian Central Cotton Committee's report it is said that in 1954-55 the Government's estimate of the cotton crop was 43 lakh bales whereas the trade estimated it as 54 lakh bales. In 53-54 the figures were 39 lakhs and 46 lakhs respectively. Even though the Government spends lakhs of rupees in making this estimation, I must say that mostly the estimation made by the trade is more accurate. If there is a difference of 8 to 10 lakh bales in 50 lakh bales, how can the Government fix up the quotas to be given? Therefore, they could not give liberal quotas at a time with the result we could not export more cotton in competition with Pakistan where they give liberal quotas, where estimates are made more accurately than what we do here. If we could have given more quotas, we could have exported more cotton and the cultivators also could have got a reasonable price.

Another factor is this. There is the short staple cotton and cotton waste We export about 5 lakh bales including waste. And we also import the same quantity in the shape of American or Egyptian cotton. We get about Rs. 24 crores by the export of this cotton, and also we have about Rs. 54 crores of the same quantity of imported cotton. I say that when we are in great need of foreign exchange, what is the reason for importing that quantity of cotton when we are also exporting some variety of cotton? If we can use indigenous cotton, when our mills produce superfine cloth to the extent of five per cent, it may be good.

Our Minister of Commerce and Industry has said several times that we should make our people cultivate the habit of wearing coarser or medium-grade cloth. Then, why should not the Government take steps to see that the people will be habituated to this variety of cloth? If we import all this finer cotton for an unlimited time, what will happen? In 1946, we were importing fine variety of cloth, and in 1957 also, after 11 years, the same quantity of fine cotton is coming here, although our own crop has gone up from 42 lakhs to 52 lakhs. So, when our cotton is lying unsold here, when stocks have gone up from 14 lakhs to 22 lakhs bales, what is the position, and what is the reason? On the one side, we are exporting our own cotton in a reasonable way, and on the other side, we are importing still American cotton upto about 70 per cent. Vested interests may say that some good fine machinery will lie idle if we do not import that fine cotton. But I say that this machinery could be used. Suppose there is a professor who a doctor of science or is an M.Sc., he can teach the fifth class students as well as B. A. class students. So, it is a natural thing. Similarly though they can not use bad machines especially for good cotton, good machines can be used for good cotton and ordinary cotton. Of course, they will manufacture the same type of superfine cloth which they are importing from America or Japan. But I would say that when we need so much foreign exchange, when we are prepared to lose even 100 per cent in sugar and cement, why do we not to save Rs. 30 crores which are going to foreign countries for importing fine cotton and in which we are manufacturing only five per cent?

The figures show that we imported 53 million yards of cloth in 1956 and about the same quantity in 1957. The import of superfine cloth was valued at about Rs. 340 lakhs in these years. So, I say that the 'big' people may wear just fine or medium cloth and save the country the amount of Rs. 30 crores which we are spending on importing superfine cloth and cotton.

But there is another thing. We cannot do that and we cannot stop the import in one day. In the meantime, I think that the Government should scrutinize in a better way the growth and export of cotton and not as they have done in the previous years. They should give the quotas liberally at a time when the cultivators are the worst sufferers. At times, they are not getting money because the foreign buyer is reluctant to buy Indian cotton. The competition is growing in Pakistan and other countries, and the price of comparable variety of cotton exported by Pakistan has gone down much lower last year than in the year before last. They are in a better position, but our cultivators are losing money. On the one side we say that we should go up in our production, and on the other side, our policy results in our clutivators being hard hit. So, the Government, when they know that we have got so much excess compared to our production and consumption, must give liberal quotas, and they should declare their policy not just every month or every two months but do it well ahead for six months, so that the foreign buyers are in a position to know that they can import so much quantity from India, and so that we may get better price. Also, we will then be able to export much. We are at present losing the market. Pakistan has exported in 1957 the same quantity as they exported in 1954 while according to the figures, we have come to just one-third or one-half of our export in 1954. I want to impress on the Government these points.

There is one more point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All points have been covered perhaps.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There is one more point. There is the Central Jute Committee for improving the jute quality. In the same way, although the Government is trying to improve cotton quality, still not much work has been done in that regard. That is most necessary. When we are stopping foreign cotton—we have to stop it one day—we should give more attention to improve the quality of our own cotton.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में कौटन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही है और यह मेरे उस सवाल को ले कर है जोकि मैंने अभी थोड़े दिन पहले इस सदन में पूछा था । मेरा सवाल यह था कि यू० एस० ए० को जो हमारे देश से शौर्ट स्टेपुल कौटन एक्सपोर्ट होती है उसमें कमी क्यों हो रही है । हिन्दुस्तान ने यू० एस० ए० को जहां सन् १९५४-५५ में १७,०४१ बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट कीं वहां पाकिस्तान ने उसी साल में यू० एस० ए० को ११,२५० गाठें एक्सपोर्ट कीं । सन् १९५७-५८ में आकर हिन्दुस्तान ने केवल ३००० बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट की जबकि उसी साल में पाकिस्तान ने यू० एस० ए० को १०,३०० बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट कीं । दो वर्ष के अन्दर हमारे देश की गांठें १७,००० से घट कर केवल ३००० रह गईं । इस शोचनीय स्थिति को देखते हुये यह चर्चा उठायी गई थी । हम देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारे कौटन के मार्केट को कैप्चर किया जा रहा है, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है । उसका बढ़ता जा रहा है । श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है वह बिल्कुल ठीक ही कहा है ।

इसके अलावा इस कौटन के क्षेत्र में हमारे दो प्रतियोगी और पैदा हो गये हैं, एक चीन और दूसरा सोवियत रूस । थोड़े दिनों के बाद सोवियत रूस भी कौटन के सम्बन्ध में हमारा कम्पीटीटर हो सकता है क्योंकि ताजिकस्तान, उजिबकस्तान और तर्कस्तान में कौटन बहुत अधिक तादाद में पैदा की जा रही है । हमारे मुकाबले रूस की कौटन बहुत सस्ती है । अगर हम अब भी नहीं चेते तो हम उस मार्केट को भी खो देंगे ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि अभी कुछ दिन हुये यहां पर कोयले के विषय में चर्चा चली थी। मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि आज ३६ देशों में से केवल ७ देशों में हमारा कोयला जाता है और लगता यह है कि जैसे हम कोयले का मार्केट लूज करते जा रहे है उसी प्रकार से हमारा कौटन का एक्सपोर्ट भी कम होता जा रहा है। इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि आयरन ओर्स हम जापान और दूसरे मुल्कों को भेज कर फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आयरन ओर्स के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा कम्पीटीटर पैदा हो गया है। मलाया संघ में आयरन ओर्स की माइन्स निकल आई है। जापान का मलाया फ़ेडरेशन के साथ वहा से ओर्स लेने के बारे मे एग्रीमेंट हो गया है। आप स्वय समझ सकते है कि जब हम कौटन के मार्केट को लूज कर रहे है, कोयले के एक्सपोर्ट का मार्केट हम खो चुके हैं और आयरन ओर्स के मार्केट को भी हम खोने जा रहे है तब ऐसी हालत मे फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज को जिसकी कि हमे सख्त जरूरत है कैसे अपने यहा पर ला सकते हैं। मै इस अवसर पर सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हू कि अब भी समय है। हम चेतें और जो मार्केट अभी भी हमारे पास है उसको तो क़ायम रखें। उसको अपने पास से निकलने न दे। अब फारेन एक्सचेज मनी जिसके कि लिये हम इतना शोर मचाते हैं और देश देश घूमते है वह तो हमारे पास तभी आयगा जब हम अपने माल को विदेशों मे एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे। लेकिन आज खेद का विषय है कि हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट लूज करते जा रहे हैं।

मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है इसलिये और अधिक न कहते हुये मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस ओर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। वन वे ट्रैफिक से काम नहीं चलेगा। टू वे ट्रैफ़िक होनी चाहिये। आज उन मुल्कों से एक आवाज यह उठ रही है। हिन्दुस्तान हमारा सामान नही लेना चाहता। अपना सामान बचाना चाहता है। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया और अन्य स्थानों से भी यही आवाज उठ रही है। चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा सामान नहीं लेना चाहता इस वास्ते हम भी हिन्दुस्तान का सामान नहीं मंगाना चाहते। इसके लिय हमें कोई उपाय ढूंढना चाहिये जिससे कि हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ से एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट न चला जाय।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै यहा पर इस सिलसिले मे जो लोग कौटन पैदा करते है उनका प्वाइंट आफ व्यू रखना चाहता हूं।

यह जो हमारे कौटन के एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट मे कमी हुई है उसकी सब से बड़ी वजह यह रही है कि एक्सपोर्ट के सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कभी कोई डिसाइसिव पालिसी नही बर्ती। आज तक गवर्नमेंट की कौटन एक्सपोर्ट के मुताल्लिक पालिसी यह रही है कि वह नवम्बर या दिसम्बर के आखिर मे अपनी पालिसी एनाउन्स करती है। इसके कारण जहा हिन्दुस्तान दूसरे मुल्को मे कौटन का मार्केट लूज करता है वहा हिन्दुस्तान मे जो कौटन के पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं और खास करके शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के जैसे पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जो लोग कपास पैदा करते है उनको बहुत नुकसान होता रहा है। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसा करने के लिये सब से बडी वजह यह बतलाई जाती है कि जब तक फ़ाइनल एस्टिमेट्स न आ जाये उस वक्त तक वह अपनी पालिसी एनाउन्स नही कर सकती। अब इसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पालिसी के कारण हर साल तकरीबन ६ लाख कौटन बेल्स हिन्दुस्तान की मिलों के पास पड़ी रह जाती हैं। गवर्नमेंट के एस्टिमेट्स ठीक नहीं होते है और होता यह है कि एक लाख बेलस का पहले एनाउन्समेंट

किया जाता है और उसके बाद फिर एक लाख बेल्स का एनाउन्समेंट होता है और आज पंजाब की मंडियों में यह हालत है कि हालांकि साल का खात्मा है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब में एक लाख कौटन बेल्स सरप्लस पड़ी होंगी और जिनकी कि कीमत कोई ३२ से ४० करोड़ रुपये तक होगी । आज पंजाब की उस सरप्लस कौटन को कोई लेने वाला नहीं और गवर्नमेंट की डिफ़ेक्टिव पालिसी के कारण आज हम दुनिया में कौटन का एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट लूज़ करते जा रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों के पास पर्चेज़िंग पावर नहीं है कि वह काफी मात्रा में जो कौटन हम प्रोड्यूस करते हैं उसको खरीद सकें । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक क्वश्चन भी किया था और सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया था । गवर्नमेंट की इस डिफ़ेक्टिव पालिसी का सब से खराब एफ़ैक्ट कपास पैदा करने वालों पर पड़ता है । इस सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल कौटन कमेटी ने भी यह कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट कम से कम सितम्बर के आखिर में कौटन के मुताल्लिक अपनी पालिसी एनाउन्स कर दे । गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को इस देश के मिलओनर्स का ज्यादा ख्याल रहता है और उनका प्वाइंट आफ व्यू बाहर चला जाता है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि बाहर का मार्केट हम लूज़ करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में जो कपास पैदा करते हैं उनको हम नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं और उनको एक अच्छी और मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है । आज यह पता ही नहीं रहता कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर कितनी कौटन जाती है और यहां पर कितनी खपती है, बिना इसका एस्टिमेट हुये कौटन पालिसी को गवर्नमेंट एनाउन्स नहीं कर सकती । अपने देश की मिलों की यह पोज़ीशन है कि वे कौटन खरीदना नहीं चाहतीं और उनको उचित पेमेंट नहीं करती, और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि जो कपास पैदा करते हैं उनको उनमें नुकसान पहुंचता है । और हम कौटन का फारेन मार्केट लूज़ करते हैं इसलिये सबसे पहले गवर्नमेंट को एक डिसा-इसिव पालिसी हर साल एनाउन्स करनी चाहिये और वह पालिसी बहुत जल्दी सितम्बर में एनाउन्स कर देनी चाहिए ताकि दुनिया वाले यह जान सकें कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस साल इतनी कौटन एक्सपोर्ट करनी है और ऐसा होने से यह हालत पैदा नहीं होगी जो कि आजकल है कि हमारे पंजाब में आज करीब १ या सवा लाख गाठें सरप्लस पड़ी हुई हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस वक्त कि पाकिस्तान बना उस वक्त सारा पंजाब सवा लाख या डेढ़ लाख के करीब कपास की गांठें तैयार करता था जोकि मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया का कोई भी देश और कम्यूनिस्ट देश उसमें हमारा मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता और पिछले चन्द सालों में हमने ४ लाख से ले कर साढ़े आठ लाख तक बेल्स पैदा की है और काटन प्रोडक्शन के इसफीयर में हमने नुमायां तरक्की की है । यह सब होते हुए भी आज जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के किसानों को नुकसान होता है तो हमारे दिल को ठेस लगती है और मेरी गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज़ है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दे और इस बारे में जो चन्द एक सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन पर गौर करे ।

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The half-an-hour discussion is an offshoot of the supplementary questions and answers I think that this is an opportunity given to the hon. Members to elicit more information or to point out the inadequacy of the replies given on the floor of the House. This is hardly an occasion to raise policy issues which cannot be properly replied to in five or ten minutes' time.

Two or three hon. Members have spoken and raised basic policy issues which cannot be adequately dealt with during the brief time at my disposal. Anyway, I would like to point out that some of the assumptions on which the hon. Members have formed their opinion are not correct.

It has been said that our exports

[Shri Satish Chandra]

of cotton have gone down. This is not a fact. I have figures before me for the last six years including the period upto August, 1958 and I see that during all these years, the exports have been about 3 lakh bales of cotton a year. In the year ending August 1958, they have again been 3 lakh bales. It was only in one year, 1955-56, that the exports were higher *i.e.* 5 lakh bales. But there was another year, before that, when the exports were only 1 lakh bales. Otherwise, for the last six years the exports have been 3 lakhs bales per year. The average for the entire period is also 3 lakhs bales and the export in the last year was also the same.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it the calender year?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am speaking of the cotton season, September to August.

Apart from this, Shri Rameshwar Tantia raised another question. He asked: why should we not utilize more indigenous cotton? Why should we continue to import cotton from abroad? Well, if I give the figures, the position will be clear. We are trying exactly what he wants us to do. During the last few years, the imports of cotton have been going down. While we imported about 6:7 lakhs bales in 1952-53, it came down to 6.6 lakhs in the succeeding year and 5.3 lakhs in the next year. In the year 1957-58 only 4 lakhs bales were imported.

So, we have been gradually trying to bring down our imports. Again I do not understand the estimates of surplus cotton given by my hon. friend because the figures, as they are before me, do not show such a large surplus of cotton as he makes them out to be. The production of indigenous cotton in 1957-58 was 51 lakhs bales, out of which 3 lakh bales were exported. The consumption of Indian cotton is about 44 lakhs to 45 lakhs bales and about 3 lakhs bales are used for extra-factory purposes. In India we make quilts, mattresses pillows etc. Even dresses are made out of cotton. About three lakhs bales are used for that. It is a rough estimate. I am not sure if my hon. friend has taken that into account. Considering that position, we see that there is not a surplus of more than 3 lakhs bales for export. If we export more, there would be a shortage of cotton for home consumption.

It is true that there is some carry over of stock every year. It goes on from year to year. We cannot just have a hand to mouth existence, when we have more than 400 textile mills running in the country. We have to keep some stock in reserve.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : (हिसार) : क्या यह दुरुस्त नही है कि पंजाब में सवा लाख बेल कौटेन सरप्लस है जिसको न मिल वाले खरीद रहे है और न आप बाहर भेज देते है ? इसका क्या होगा ? हिसाब ज्यों का त्यों कुनबा डूबा क्यों वाली बात हो रही है ।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मुझे आप जाजत तो मैं जाब के बारे में आंकड़े पढ़ूंगा ।

The stocks of cotton with mills as on 31st August, 1957 was 1:5 lakhs bales, with the trade ·15 lakhs, crops for the season 1957-58 5·56 lakhs and total availability 7·26 lakhs bales. The total current mills' consumption for 9 months, that is up to 31st May, 1958 is 5.28 lakhs. The estimated consumption for three months is 1·76 lakh bales. The total is 7·04 lakhs bales. So the total availability is 7·26 lakhs bales and the estimated consumption is 7·04 lakh bales. The carryover requirement, which is gene-

rally required for three months upto the 30th November, 1958, is 1·76 lakh bales. So, the hon. Member will see from these figures that the stock position, as has been indicated by the hon. Member, is not quite accurate. Still, the matter was referred to me some time back. We have found that we cannot announce the quota immediately. However, the matter is under our consideration. But the position as such regarding the stock of cotton is this which I have just now indicated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is perfectly correct. But 25,000 bales are in my district and the rest are in Punjab. Neither the factory people take their cotton nor is it allowed to be exported. What is going to happen to those producers and those traders who have got it in stock? I would respectfully ask that though the account may be quite correct, but these people should be helped, otherwise it is no use quoting these figures.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not entirely in our hands to export the cotton in stock. We only announce the release of quotas and it is for the trade to export the cotton. But here we have also to take into account that the mills do not suffer on account of the shortage of cotton. According to the needs of the mills the present stock, which is lying there, is necessary. What has happened at the present moment is that because of accumulation of cloth, not only in Punjab but in other places also, the cotton has not been fully consumed. That is generally the proposition throughout the country. But we have to watch for some time. After all, we are taking steps so that the mills may start functioning, those who have closed may start working, the other mills who have reduced their shifts from three to two may be able to resume their third shift. Then this cotton will be consumed Suppose, we release the quota of all the cotton in our hands. Then our mills may find it very difficult to get the required cotton that they would like to spin. Therefore the hon. Member will have to wait and watch the situation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That means that we are at the mercy of those factory owners, who would not purchase. The thing was offered to the factory owners but they were not prepared to purchase except at the price which they wanted to give and which was thoroughly disproportionate to the price which they ought to get. The difficulty is that on account of your policy, these producers and these traders are at the mercy of the factory people. Either you ask the factory people to purchase this cotton or the Government may purchase and supply to those people.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The next crop is coming.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We cannot compel the millowners to purchase that cotton. Under what law shall we compel them to do so? After all it is a trade. The hon. Member has to realise that this cotton was being used and purchased by the mills. If they are not doing that, there is some special difficulty. It has always happened that this cotton was consumed by the factories there or it was exported to some other Province. So, it is not a mere matter of law that we can compel a particular mill to purchase that cotton. But as I said at the present moment our information is that the present situation is not so bad as the hon Member has depicted just now.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): It is very bad.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not agree with you. But, as I said, that if we do find it necessary to release further quota for Punjab or Hissar cotton, we would look into that matter. We will have no objection to that. At the present moment our experts' opinion is that we cannot release further quota. Still, in spite of

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

that, I have assured the hon. Member that I am prepared to look into the matter again.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं एक चीज आनरेबिल मेम्बर की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि इस महीने की १२ तारीख को सेंट्रल कौटन कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी जिसमें आफिशियली यह फिगर सरकुलेट किया गया था कि अकेले पंजाब में १·२५ लाख बेल कौटन के सरप्लस है। मेरे फिगर जो हैं वे सेंट्रल कौटन कमेटी के दिए हुए फिगर हैं। अब पंजाब में कौटन का नया सीजन आ रहा है। मिल वाले कौटन खरीद नहीं रहे हैं। आपका फिगर चाहे कुछ ही लेकिन पंजाब की कपास का कोई खरीदार नहीं है।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि लोग कपास कम बोयेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब जो कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं तो कह दें या अगर वह चाहें तो हाऊस के मेज पर रख दें।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: These are Government figures; You can see whether they are correct or ....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can contact the Minister and discuss with him.

Shri Satish Chandra: Another point that has been ratised by my friend Shri Raghunath Singh is about competition offered by Pakistan. The position is that, while India consumes about 90 per cent of its own cotton, Pakistan has not got as many mills and is not able to consume more than 50 per sent of the cotton produced there. Therefore, though our total crop is much bigger than that of Pakistan, the surplus availability for export is much greater in Pakistan than in India. That being the position Pakistan has always offered more cotton for export. There is nothing unusual about this situation. If the hon. Member looks into the figures for several years past, he will find......

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान ने १४ हजार बेल का मार्केट लूज किया है और पाकिस्तान ने ११ लाख बेल का मार्केट बढ़ाया है। क्या हमारा फिगर गलत है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जैसा कि मैंने आपको बतलाया, हिन्दुस्तान ने कोई मार्केट लूज नहीं किया है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमने अमेरीका में लूज किया है जिसके कि हम फिगर दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there ought to be some conclusion.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : हमारे जो तीन लाख बेल एक्सपोर्ट होते हैं उसमें से कुछ हजार ही अमेरीका को जाते हैं। अगर आप उस फिगर पर ही अपनी राय कायम कर रहे हैं तो गलत है। आप देखें कि पिछले साल में हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है वह पिछले ६ साल के एवरेज के बराबर है यानी तीन लाख बेलसालाना।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : हमें डालरों की ज्यादा जरूरत है इसलिए यह कह रहे हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस समय पाकिस्तान का सवाल है और यह मैं मानता हूं कि पाकिस्तान हम से ज्यादा कौटन बाहर भेजता है। लेकिन यह तो वह हमेशा से कर रहा है। मुझे खेद है, समय के अभाव के कारण इसके अलावा और अब कुछ कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House is adjourned *sine die.*

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.