

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: These big industrial houses are getting loans not only from the nationalised banks but from other financial institutions also. At the same time, the small entrepreneurs could not get loans. For example the loan from these banks to the 75 big business houses stood at Rs. 440.28 crores on 18th July, 1969; and after nationalisation the figure is Rs. 491.73 crores on 26th March, 1971. Before nationalisation it was 71 per cent; after nationalisation it increased to 75 per cent. Even after nationalisation the big houses are getting more loans from nationalised banks. Would resources be expanded if the economy is expanded and if the

SHRI YESHWANTHRAO CHAVHAN: The Government instruct the nationalised banks to minimise loans to these 75 houses so that other entrepreneurs could get funds? The point we shall have to take into account is whether the priority sectors, the neglected sectors, are further neglected. That will be the final test of it. I personally think that our policy will stand that test.

सीधे आयात के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को लाइसेंस देना

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164. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात करने वाली अधिकृत एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध आयातित कच्चे माल के उपभोक्ताओं से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं:

(ख) क्या ये एजेंसियां द्वारा कच्चे माल की मांग को तत्काल पूरा न कर सकने की स्थिति में उपभोक्ताओं को लाइसेंस देकर सीधा आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir. There are at times complaints against canalising agencies in regard to the delay in supply of goods against the release Orders issued in favour of actual users. These complaints are looked into promptly.

(b) Licences in respect of canalised items are granted in favour of the canalising agencies only. In some cases letters of authority are issued in favour of actual users against licences issued to canalising agencies to meet specific requirements.

(c) Des not arise.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : एम० एम० टीसी० और एस० टी० सी० आदि कॅनेलाइजिंग एजेंसीज विचौलिये का काम करती आई है और भारी मुनाफा कमा कर मॅनुफॅक्चरर्ज को कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति करती आई हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन सालों में किन किन मॅनुफॅक्चरर्ज को सीधे आयात करने की सुविधा दी गई है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या छोटे मॅनुफॅक्चरर्ज को विचौलियों से बचाने के लिये, जो भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं, उनको सीधे आयात करने की सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This canalisation is handing over the responsibility of either export or import to the public sector. I do not agree with the hon. Member that such public sector undertakings which are entire-

ly controlled by the Government of India, whether the STC, MPMC, Cashew Corporation, Cotton Corporation or the Hindustan Steel can be called middlemen, because these are public sector agencies and their commercial benefits are finally accruing to the nation. The intention of canalisation is to effect economy in prices by collective bargaining and bulk purchases and mop up profits on speculative items and items with a high margin of profit. The second part of the main purpose of canalisation is effective utilisation of the foreign exchange because in quite a few cases the private entrepreneurs who were importing were over-invoicing and, to that extent, we were losing foreign exchange. The extension of the role of the State sector, where they acquire special expertise and knowledge will ultimately be beneficial to the nation. Regarding the pricing policy, it is not in an arbitrary way that we are fixing the prices. There is a regular committee which goes into the pricing of it and it is subject, ultimately, to the control of the Ministry of Commerce. The working of the public sector agencies with regard to procurement, pricing, distribution and import of raw materials and other procedures are reviewed every quarter by a committee presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, consisting of the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Development Commissioner of Small-scale Industries, the Director-General of Technical Development and representatives of the department of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce. It is in such a high-power committee that the pricing policy is decided.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: खंड (ख) के उत्तर में कहा गया है :

"In some cases letters of authority are issued in favour of actual users."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से मनुफक्चरर्ज हैं, जिनको सीधे आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। मैं उनके नाम जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की सुविधा सब छोटे मनुफक्चरर्ज को देने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is our intention to give the maximum facilities to the small entrepreneurs. The letter of authority, which the hon. Member is probably referring to, is given under an authorisation by the canalising agency in cases where it is a newly canalised item or where the public sector has not procured enough expertise or the bulk purchases have not come to a systematic procedure. Also, in cases where there is difficulty, especially for the small-scale sector, in procuring their raw materials, we are giving them letters of authority.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: जिन मनुफक्चरर्ज को सीधे आयात करने की सुविधा दी गई है, उनके नाम बताये जाय।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The names of the small entrepreneurs would be a voluminous list.

श्री हुसैन खान कठुआय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो संस्थायें बाहर से कच्चा माल मंगाती हैं, वे किस दाम पर मंगाती हैं और वह माल छोटे उद्योगपतियों को किस दाम पर दिया जाता है—दोनों दामों में कितना अन्तर है। क्या यह सही है कि जिन बहुत सी प्राइवेट पार्टियों को कच्चा माल मंगाने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, वे स्वयं उसका उपयोग नहीं करती हैं और उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचती हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि उन्हें इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं और उनमें क्या क्या बात कही गई है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I cannot mention the exact number of complaints. Though the number is not large, quite

a few complaints have been received and we are keeping a watch over them. Punitive measures have been taken where *prima facie* cases have been established. Regarding the pricing policy, it is a graded slab. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I may just enumerate the real factors that guide the pricing policy, because this is a situation which is much misunderstood and there is a feeling in the country that the canalising agencies are profiteering.

In our pricing policy we are giving preference to the export sector. Units exporting 10 to 25 per cent or more of the produce are given preferential treatment in terms of prices for the import of raw material supplied to them by the canalising agencies. Then, regarding the pattern of pricing and the margin of the canalising agency, there are certain items in which the canalising agency should mop up the profits. There are certain other items where we leave the mopping up of profits to the public sector. Items where the intention was to stabilise prices in the interest of the consumers and where prices of final products may be controlled for which raw materials should be made available at the cheapest prices. Finally, items for which an amalgam of both has to be considered. Bulk imports like non-ferrous metals and steel and other miscellaneous items in which the state trading agencies have to be differentiated.

I may add that there is no question of profiteering in the public sector. Whatever profits are earned by the state trading agencies, they finally come to the public exchequer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सवाल था कि अनुपात कितना है? जब वह मंगाले हैं तो कितने में आता है और जब बेचते हैं तो कितने में बेचते हैं, दोनों में कितना अन्तर है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह पसन्द नहीं करता कि हर दिन आप इस तरह के प्रश्न पूछें—आपका यह रोज का तरीका है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाइये । सदन को पता लग जायेगा कि ये लोग कितना कमाले हैं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से आप दूसरे मेम्बरस का भी टाइम ले लेते हैं । यह रोजाना की बात हो गयी है, कभी कभी हो तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन आप जितने प्रश्न पूछेंगे, दूसरी बार जरूर उठेंगे, यह बुरी बात है । मैं इस तरह से रोजाना इजाजत नहीं दे सकता, इनका तो रोजमर्रा का काम हो गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 10-20-30-40 कितने परसेंट का अन्तर है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. You may give separate notice.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: May I know whether in the course of the trading by MMTC and STC, instances have been brought to the notice of the minister wherein demands for raw materials by manufacturing firms in this country have been held up for such a long time that the prices of those raw materials have gone up and the companies have suffered substantially because of the rise in prices?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I cannot agree with the hon. member that it is as alarming situation. But there are quite a few discrepancies especially with regard to items newly canalised. At present, out of the total import of Rs. 1853 crores in 1971-72, canalising agencies in the public sector are importing Rs. 1181 crores, i.e. more than 64 per cent. In the case of new items,

there may be a few difficulties in the beginning which we are trying to streamline.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether Government has received complaints that while distributing imported material, small scale units are neglected and big units are given preference?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There are quite a few representations from the small scale sector about the availability of raw materials. It is precisely this point that we are taking care of especially through the Internal Raw Material Assistance Centre—IRMAC—attached to the S.T.C. and we are giving facilities to the small scale sector.

Scheme for Compulsory Export of Engineering and Chemical Items

*165. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to extend the scheme for compulsory exports to Engineering and Chemical Units;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent it will help the export of Engineering goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A scheme of compulsory export obligation under the Actual User policy already in operation includes some engineering and chemical industries. The question of extending the scope of compulsory exports is under consideration.

(c) While any strengthening of the present scheme would be calculated towards augmenting the exports, an

assessment of the extent thereof would not be possible at this stage.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know whether Government has taken any steps for the modernisation of textile mills and, if so, to what extent the foreign exchange has been sanctioned for the import of capital equipment to the exporting mills, what are those mills, and whether some exporting mills of Orissa have not been given any amount for this purpose and, if so, what are the reason?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the Question pertains to Engineering and Chemical industries. It seems the hon. Member is more interested in textile industry. I do not know whether this is covered by the question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know from the hon. Minister as to under the actual-users policy how many engineering and chemical industries are operating in the country and what are the States?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are many industries but as regards industrial units category-wise, the figures are not readily available. There are 59 industries of which 12 have been selected under actual-users policy and the minimum export obligation for them is 5 per cent of their production.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's statement, as I have seen in papers a few days ago, that three free trade zones have been created in the country, Bombay, Dum Dum and Madras and that in those free-trade zone areas, the engineering and chemical industries will be set up, may I know whether all the produce from those free-trade zone areas will be exported compulsorily and, if not, what is the policy of the Government thereto?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: So far as free trade zone areas and the industries to be located therein