

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I can assure him that this has nothing to do with his getting a job in the World Bank. The assurance about the particular loan and the job have basically nothing to do with each other. I can assure you about it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Is there such an assurance ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
No, no.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :
Since the Government has decided to take over the marketing of foodgrains, may I know whether any assistance will be made available from the World Bank ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I should think so; it should be available Why should it not be ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said it is a separate question.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In view of the scheme which pertains to the Tungabhadra project where half a million acres of land are to be irrigated, and since there was absolutely no marketing facility at the covering point, and since it is a very viable scheme, may I know whether the benefit of the interest-free loan which the IDA is giving to the Government, that is, the benefit of this freedom from interest will be passed on to the market committees, as otherwise the Reserve Bank of India will have made a largesse at the cost of the scheme ? In other words, will the concept of viability include an interest-free loan to the market committees ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
It is a different matter; it is an internal policy matter; I cannot say anything about it.

**Decline in Foreign Exchange due to
Canalisation of Exports through
S.T.C.**

*267. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether canalisation of exports through the State Trading Corporation has resulted in a decline in foreign exchange earnings ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
May I know whether it is feared that the export trade will suffer because the private exporters who have built up the trade have now no role to play, and if so, to remove this fear, may I know whether the STC is considering to use the expertise of these persons within the framework of canalisation and, if so, to what extent their services would be utilised ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
I have already said that the performance of the STC has gone upwards. From 1968 when it was Rs. 18.95 crores, in 1972-73 it has gone up to Rs. 50.65 crores. So, there is no reason to think that the STC has failed in the job assigned to it. On the contrary, the STC has played a very positive role in export trade; whenever called for, it will be playing a more progressive and expensive job to eliminate unhealthy competition, to increase the power of collective bargaining and to get the most favourable terms in transactions of commerce.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
May I know whether canalisation means throwing out the private persons from trade ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
Canalisation is meant for the introduction of discipline in the industries in the matter of export; it is meant for providing the industries a better bargaining strength and also plan for a long-term strategy in the matter of export and not primarily to throw out private trade, but incidentally it may happen, and it often does happen.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :

The hon. Minister just now said that the volume of trade has increased and that the export trade has been canalised through the S.T.C. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether our foreign exchange earnings have accordingly or proportionately increased or not.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
It has increased.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are more items likely to be canalised through the STC and if so what are those items ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
I have already said that is in the interest of national economy and trade and commerce, further expansion of the canalising agency is called for it will be done in due time.

श्री बी० पी० मीर्ये : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कुछ ऐसे आइटम भी हैं, जिन के एक्सपोर्ट में 1967 के मुकाबले में 1972-73 में कमी आई है; अगर हाँ, तो वे आइटम कौन-कौन से हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
Yes, Sir, There are some items like footwear, dry fish, human hair where there was some slight decrease in export in the year referred to by the hon. Member but there were some good reasons for that.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY: May I know whether the Government is giving proper thinking about export canalisation regarding certain items which are still left out ? They have got terrible potential to earn foreign exchange. May I know whether the Government is going to appoint a committee to survey the items to be canalised by which we can earn more foreign exchange.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
The hon. Member has asked whether we are prepared to give proper thinking in the matter on possible items to be included in canalisation. My answer is ; yes, proper thinking is being given.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Just now the hon. Minister said that in the process some people would be thrown out of jobs. Has he any scheme to absorb those people in STC or anywhere else ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
I said in the larger interest of providing other people with jobs if some people may have to be thrown out, it is incidental thereto; it is not our primary intention; our primary intention is the promotion of commerce.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कुछ प्रगति की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को कितना मुनाफा हुआ है। क्या यह सही है कि छोटे उद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार सामान जिस मूल्य पर खरीदा जाता है, उस से कई गुना अधिक दाम पर बाहर भेजा जाता है, लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों को पूरा मुनाफा नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को अधिक मुनाफा दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
As I have already said one of the main purposes of canalising certain items of export is to lend a relatively better position to the small scale industry. The pooling together their products and canalising them through a Government agency enables them to get more than they could themselves have got *vis-a-vis* organised sectors and big exporters.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
The increase shown by the Minister does not give us the actual progress of the STC unless we know what percentage those earnings shown as increase over the past year constitute. Is it not a fact that their earnings in absolute terms are more than the previous year but less than the projected earnings of the STC in foreign exchange ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
In absolute terms it is satisfactory. From 18.95 crores in 1968-69 it came to Rs. 26.13 crores in 1971-72 and to Rs. 50.65 crores in 1972-73. The projection was slightly more. STC is doing a good job, but there is room for further improvement. We are taking every step to see that its efficiency and performance improve in future.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why does the earning fall short of the projection in terms of percentage ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :
The percentage is not readily available, but I will pass it on to him. There are good reasons for the shortfall in certain sectors. Sometimes there are transport difficulties or difficulties in export to the Gulf areas, also, in the dry fish areas, domestic requirements went high and proportionately the exports fall. I share the concern and anxiety of the hon. member that STC's export performance should go up and I am convinced it will go up.

Opium seized from Indian Freighter by the Officials of Japanese Customs Department

*268. **DR. SARADISH ROY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held regarding seizure of 5.6 kg. of crude opium in Yokahama from an Indian freighter on 21st November, 1972 by the Japanese Customs Officials ;

(b) If so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE :
(**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :**)
(a) According to information recently received by the Government from (Interpol), Tokyo, 5.99 Kgs. of opium were seized at Yokohama port from an Indian vessel on 20th November, 1972 by the Narcotics and Customs officers of the Government of Japan.

(b) Narcotics Control authorities along with Customs Officers of the Government of Japan raided the vessel docked at Yokohama harbour, on the 20th November, 1972, and found a brief case containing 5.99 Kgs. of opium, hidden under a shaft in the engine room. The following three Indian seamen have been arrested in this connection :—

(i) Issac Abraham Raymond, resident of Bombay.

(ii) Mukhal Joseph Biswanath, resident of Calcutta.

(iii) Umrigar Jogibhai Lalu Bhai, resident of Surat (Gujarat).

The three arrested Indian seamen are facing trial in the Yokohama District Court.

(c) Appropriate action to get their Continuous Discharge Certificate Numbers and Registration Numbers cancelled will be taken on receipt of information about their conviction.

DR. SARADISH ROY : May I know whether Government has received any such information regarding the practice of smuggling opium to other countries by Indian vessels ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Thus happens in many other countries as well. Certainly it is not very good for India there is no doubt about it.

DR. SARADISH ROY : What precautionary measures do Government intends to take so that these things may not happen in future ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
In pursuance of our international obligations; Government of India has taken a number of steps. I have got a long list. If he wants I am prepared to give them.

श्री सरजू पांडे : हमारे मुल्क में अफीम की स्मगलिंग बहुत ज्यादा होती है। दूसरे मुल्कों में अफीम की स्मगलिंग हमारे मुल्कबले में कम होती है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर सरकारों ने अफीम की प्राइसिज, बहुत हाई फिक्स कर रखी हैं। दूसरे मुल्कों के मुल्कबले में हमारे