

क्यों है ? इस के कारणों को दूर करना है। इसी दृष्टि से हम आयोग को स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जैसा आपने कहा, यह भी सही है कि इस में राजनीतिक दृष्टि से हस्तक्षेप है। इस दृष्टि में भी हम इसकी स्थापना पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीगोविंद कच्छर : माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में सहकारिता आन्दोलन में जो गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा हुई हैं और सहकारिता आन्दोलन के माध्यम से—जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया—किसी राज्य को लाभ हुआ और किसी राज्य को नुकसान हुआ, बहुत से गरीब लोगों को, किसानों को, खास कर के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नुकसान हुआ, तो क्या जब यह आयोग गठित होगा तब जांच के लिये इन मुद्दों को भी उस के सामने रखा जायेगा या कोई और सत्था बनायी जायेगी जिस से कि जो ये गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा हुई हैं उन को सुधारा जा सके ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने आरम्भ में कहा कि सारे प्रश्न सरकार को भामने हैं कि इतने प्रवास करने के बाद भी सहकारिता आन्दोलन जिस वृत्ति से बढ़ना चाहिये था, कितना विस्थापन लोगों में इस के प्रति होना चाहिये था वह क्यों नहीं हो पाया है। इसी दृष्टि से विचार हो रहा है। जहाँ तक गरीब लोगों के सहकारिता आन्दोलन से नुकसान का सम्बन्ध है, इस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्यों से सीधे सम्बन्धित है। इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के सम्पर्क का भी प्रश्न आता है और यह प्रश्न भी आता है कि हम किस प्रकार से इस को गति प्रदान कर सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सहकारिता आन्दोलन बदनाम भी बहुत हुआ है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस भावना से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि यह बदनाम हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में सहकारिता की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट हैं जैसे कि शर्को और ग्रामूल, जो कि न केवल देश के अन्दर बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर में भी ख्याति प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। कहीं कुछ कमजोरियाँ हैं जिन्हें दूर करना पड़ेगा। इसी दृष्टि से आयोग की स्थापना पर विचार हो रहा है। नौन कौन से सलाहकार और विभाग हैं जिस का सहकारिता से सम्बन्ध है, इस सब पर विचार विमर्श चल रहा है और जैसे ही विचार पूरा हो जायेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री जससूज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सहकारिता आन्दोलन का एक बड़ा व्यापक क्षेत्र है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया कि इस के बारे में जो आयोग बैठेगा उस का क्या स्वरूप होगा, और उस का कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम होगा कि कितने समय के अन्दर वह अपना काम पूरा कर लेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है कि सहकारिता का भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों से

सम्बन्ध है। हरन कांस्ट्रक्शन्स का भी सम्बन्ध कृषि मंत्रालय से है। इन सब पर विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है कि कौन कौन से विभाग या डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं और उन के कौन कौन से क्षेत्र हैं। वे सब क्षेत्र और रेफरेंस तय करने हैं जिस के कि आधार पर कमोशन की निश्चित हो सके। इस सब पर विचार विमर्श हो रहा है, बातचीत हो रही है, पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है। इस बातचीत के बाद और विचार विमर्श के बाद जब एक रूप या योजना सामने आ जायेगी तब आयोग की स्थापना पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा। लेकिन सिद्धान्त रूप से यह तय किया गया है कि आज की स्थिति के अन्दर इस प्रकार का आयोग बनाना आवश्यक है।

Decline in Import of Raw Cashewnuts after Canalisation

*909 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of raw cashew-nuts declined after canalisation; if so, what are the reasons thereof and what arrangement Government have made for importing raw Cashewnuts in larger quantities in the interest of the indigenous Industry;

(b) whether producing countries of Africa are supplying raw cashewnuts to other countries; if so, what are the reasons that the suppliers have diverted their exports in larger quantity from the traditional buyer-India,

(c) whether annually 2 lakh tonnes were being imported by the Private Sector before canalisation of Raw Cashewnuts; and what are the reasons for decline of this import to 57122 tonnes to date after canalisation; and

(d) whether other importing countries from the same source have increased their offtakes considerably; if so, why Union Government are not taking appropriate action in increasing their quantum of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Due to increase in the processing facilities and lower collection in the countries which have been our traditional suppliers as well as entry of new countries in the field of processing of cashew, there has been a decline in the import of raw cashew into India. Steps taken to arrest the declining trend include entering into long-term commitments for purchase of entire exportable surplus even by paying higher prices and tapping new sources of supply.

(b) Pursuant to the policy of diversification of their exports, certain producing countries have diverted part of their available exportable surplus to other countries.

(c) The quantity of cashew imported in the year immediately preceding canalisation was 1.63 lakh tonnes. The import in 1970-71 was 1.69 lakh tonnes and the import steadily increased thereafter to 1.98 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. Import started declining thereafter due to reasons mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(d) There has been an increase in the off-take of raw cashew by other importing countries from our traditional sources. Negotiations were conducted at Government level with our traditional suppliers for a stabilisation in supplies.

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Previously also many questions had been asked and ready made answers had been given.

The main object of the question is, after the canalisation of the raw cashew imports, has there been any decline or not? The object of the canalisation policy as given by the Government was to arrange regular timely adequate import and to arrange import at a competitive price. In reply, it has been stated that we are trying to get it even at a higher price. Another reason for the decline in the import of raw cashew is that they have changed the way and they

have also established their own processing plant and they do not want to go on exporting their products to India only. With the canalisation, the import had gone down. Previously import to India was 50 per cent in 1977. In 1972, it was 45 per cent. The total export of the raw cashew nuts from the producing countries—Brazil, Kenya and others was 43 per cent in 1974. In 1977 it was 21 per cent. The reasons given are not satisfactory. There is a continuous decline in import. The reasons mentioned are not satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put the question

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Before I put the question, I would like to point out that our export to China and Brazil has increased from 50,000 tonnes to 1 lakh tonnes. When we are ready to purchase at a higher price, why our imports of cashew nuts are going down day by day?

श्री आरिफ बेग, श्रीमान, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कैंनेलाइजेशन से इस का इम्पोर्ट गिरा है यह बात नहीं है। आप देखेंगे कि इस का कैंनेलाइजेशन 1 सितम्बर, 1970 को किया गया। और 1970-71 के आंकड़े बढ़ कर, 1970-71 में जो हमारा इम्पोर्ट था वह 1.69 लाख टन था वह 1972-73 में बढ़ कर 1.98 लाख टन हो गया। इस से स्पष्ट है कि कैंनेलाइजेशन से इम्पोर्ट नहीं गिरा है। बल्कि इस का कारण यह हुआ है कि जिन देशों ने हम कौन्सु मंगाते थे वहाँ पर उस का उत्पादन कम हुआ है, और उन लोगों ने वहाँ पर प्रासिमम यूनिट तैयार किये हैं। साथ ही साथ उन मार्केट्स के अन्तर्गत जो उन्होंने डाइवर्सिफिकेशन किया है हमारे इम्पोर्ट्स पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ा है।

SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: This is not correct that their production has gone down. I have mentioned that export to Brazil and China has gone up from 50,000 tonnes to 1 lakh tonnes. Their production has gone up. In previous answers it has also been mentioned that we are going to set up indigenous industries in the country and correct and help it by our own indigenous production. I would

like to know since we have come to the conclusion that we have to produce our cashewnuts here and our own plantation we have to establish here, what steps have been taken in this regard. One plantation can give production after seven years. Till today, what have they done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As the House is well aware, the cashew nut producing countries have started their own processing and naturally, they are reluctant to give more cashewnuts to any country. Secondly, for the information of the House I can say that production in foreign countries has also gone down. In Tanzania from 1,14,000 tonnes in 1970-71, it has come to 70,000 tonnes.

In Mozambique, from 1.78 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 it has come down to 65,000 tonnes. Similarly in Kenya from 19,400 tonnes it has come down to 7,000 tonnes. These are the traditional countries from which we used to import.

So far as Brazil is concerned, the transport cost is too high and under the circumstances, we have also to take care that we are competitive. So, our imports have come down from 1.89 lakh tonnes to hardly 20 to 25,000 tonnes. Under the circumstances, the only way is to have our indigenous production and therefore, the Cashew Corporation of India has taken a lead in this matter. We have requested not only the traditional areas of the State Governments but also Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, even Tripura and Assam, all over the country wherever cashewnuts could be grown, to grow cashewnuts. We have prepared our own schemes. We are discussing with them. Some of the schemes have been approved also. We are well aware of this problem and all the possible emphasis will be given in producing cashewnuts in our own country.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Regarding the plantation of Cashewnuts and imports, is there any coordination between the Civil Supplies Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry? What is the price they are paying to the farmers and what is the price at which they are importing cashewnuts. Previously, the farmer was getting a much higher price. Now it is not the remunerative price that the farmer is getting. What will be the coordination between the Civil Supplies Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry in order to see that after a few years at least, we should be in a position to export our cashewnuts to other countries rather than importing it?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There should be no misapprehension.

What we import is the raw cashewnuts. What we export is the processed cashewnuts. Again, please do not forget that if we import 25 per cent, there is an obligation on the processor to export nearly 75 per cent more. That sort of arrangement is there. It would not be correct to say that we are importing raw cashewnuts for consumption within the country.

We are well aware of the point of better coordination. In this context, we have taken up the matter with all the State Governments and we would very much like to take up massive programmes. You know, fortunately for cashew plantation, it could be a programme of afforestation also. So, it could be clubbed with the plantation plus afforestation. It is on these lines that we have requested the State Governments to go ahead. In some areas, there is some difficulty. There also, so far as afforestation is concerned, there are lands with the State Governments reserved and I have told them to give priority to afforestation-cum-cashew plantation wherever possible.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: What is the price the

farmer is getting and what is the price of import?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do agree that the prices should be remunerative and to that extent, we shall maintain the parity.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: I wanted to know the difference between the two prices?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: By and large it is the same a bit lower.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The second part of this question has not been answered clearly. The question is:

"Whether producing countries of Africa are supplying raw cashew-nuts to other countries; if so, what are the reasons that the suppliers have diverted their exports in larger quantity from the traditional buyer—India?"

So, it is not the question of growing cashewnuts by foreign countries but it is the question of diverting their exports. The answer given is:

"Pursuant to the policy of diversification of their exports, certain producing countries have diverted part of their available exportable surplus to other countries."

May I know from the hon. Minister the reason for the diversification of these exports from India to other countries? Are we not giving them a remunerative price?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: No country would like to depend only on one market. Naturally, we are also making efforts for diversification so far as our products are concerned. So, there is nothing unnatural. We are trying to give them good price but we cannot be un-competitive in the world market.

The House is well aware that there is a crash of prices of cashewnuts in

the international markets. Even so far as the export of cashewnuts are concerned, the fall in prices is 40 per cent as compared to last year.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: In regard to cashewnuts, what has been stated in the reply are the real facts which we are facing because of the development in the exporting countries and because of their own processing factories. This question can only be solved by having our own plantations on a very high scale.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a massive scheme of this plantation of cashew and has sought the aid and whether any steps have been taken on that matter.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the Government of Kerala have sent their scheme of having plantation in about 12,000 hectares of additional land, but unfortunately it has not been possible for them to have the physical possession of the land and it has been possible only to have about 2500 hectares of land and to extent they have revised the scheme and we are processing it very fast, but at the same time I would like to say to this House that the policies of some of the State Governments have also done great harm to this whole export trade of cashew.

श्री बालजी भाई : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि केरल सरकार ने ऐसी योजना भेजी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केरल के अलावा और कौन कौन सी सरकारों ने ऐसी योजना भेजी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री धारिक बेग : जिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की योजना भेजी है, उन में केरल, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र और उड़ीसा हैं। उन्होने जो योजनाएं भेजी हैं उन पर विचार हो रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है कि पूरे देश में जहाँ जहाँ भी हम काजू की उपज कर सकते हैं, बढ़ करें।