



[Shri J. Pujari]

As in Bihar during the preceding 24 hours, the Janata Party in Himachal Pradesh was plunged into a serious crisis on Wednesday night. Three ministers opposed to the Jana Sangh Chief Minister, Mr. Shanta Kumar, tendered their resignations.

In Panna itself the overnight crisis deepened. For no sooner had the acting Governor accepted the resignations of 13 ministers and three parliamentary secretaries than three other parliamentary secretaries also resigned, thus further undermining Mr. Karpoori Thakur's position."

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): This is a discussion on the Commerce Ministry's Demands for Grants.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am coming to that.

"Mr. Thakur, like Mr. Shanta Kumar in Simla, is scheduled to seek a vote of confidence from the Janata Legislative party on Thursday.

But ironically intense political manoeuvring was not confined to these two States alone. There were rumblings in other Janata-ruled States in which no trial of strength is in the offing."

MR. CHAIRMAN : What do you do with all these things ? Why do you waste time like this ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Why I am submitting this is because today... (Interruptions). I know we are speaking on these Demands. Don't you feel that there is a crisis in the country? The question is whether the Government of India including this Ministry could function without any distraction and without any hurdles, and whether it has got any time to give efficient administration to the country. That is why, I would submit, Sir, that every day we are hearing about the crisis in the Janata Party. That crisis leads to... (Interruption). Why I am submitting this is because there is no....

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh) : It is not relevant.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is no sense of direction to the country. In this context, whether it is relevant or not, it is for you to consider. But I may submit that if this is the attitude taken by the Janata Government, where will be the people lead to and whether they are getting the efficient administration at the hands of the Janata Government ? That is my point.

Now, Sir, I may submit that so far as the public distribution is concerned, the paramount importance of public distribution in bringing about social reform cannot be under-estimated for a country like India. Ours is a poor country with growing population of 62 to 65 crores, with people struggling against exploitation, unemployment and growing social insecurity. Now, the question is whether the public distribution or private distribution could be a solution. I may submit that only the public distribution could be the solution, only the public distribution could bring benefits to the masses of this country. Now, shall I submit and shall I suggest one thing? The entry of public sector in consumer goods distribution is essential to keep up the prices of essential commodities balanced. Otherwise, the private trade, the private monopoly trade, will create imbalances, I may say, to the detriment of the common people of the country. They may create chaos. In the initial stages they may give some tempting benefits, but at the end they will destroy the entire distribution system. Therefore, I would suggest that in all respects, so far as the essential commodities are concerned, there must be public distribution system. It must be streamlined and further, it must be canalised in order to help the poor people, particularly the common people of this country.

We have been given the price index, statistics are furnished, but are the people concerned with statistics ? You have stated that the wholesale price has been stable and that there has been no increase, but what would be the reaction of the people, of the housewife ? The statistics that have been furnished are distorted. The correct statistics are available today in the market. If we go to the market, we will find out the rate prevailing there, whether it has gone up, whether there is stability in the prices. The other day housewives demonstrated angrily before Parliament stating that the prices had gone up, and that they could not manage. So, people have no faith in the statistics furnished by the departments of the Government.

What is the position prevailing in the country today ? Hoarders are active. After the advent of the Janata Government they have become free. I can understand the philosophy of people living without fear, but I cannot understand hoarders, smugglers and black-marketeers living without any fear. Giving freedom to them is a sure method of damaging not only the economy, but also the democracy of this country.

This Ministry deals with commerce, civil supplies and co-operation.—subjects

which are concerned with the socio-economic transformation of the country. So, I have to submit with sorrow that today hoarders are exploiting the common people of the country, they are sucking the blood of the poor people of the country. What steps are Government taking against these people? I know there is the Essential Commodities Act, but what action has been taken so far against these hoarders under that Act? Unless some stringent action is taken against these hoarders, the economy of the country will be definitely ruined, the essential commodities will not reach the common people, their availability will be jeopardised.

The Minister may be complacent because of increase in agricultural production, but I have to warn him. We should be very careful, because, as we have learnt in the past, if there is a fall in agricultural production due to bad monsoon it will overshadow the other sectors of the economy, and there will be a downward trend so far as industrial production is concerned. We also know there is large-scale deficit financing. In the latest Budget it is to the extent of Rs. 1355 crores. The argument advanced earlier in favour of the Sixth rolling plan was that it would wipe out deficit planning.

So far as the price situation is concerned, the Minister is facing a serious situation in view of this huge deficit financing. He must be very careful and cautious in his approach. Otherwise, the situation will become worse in the near future.

Coming to imports and exports, what is the position at present? I quote from the Economic Survey of 1978-79:

"The worsening in the balance of trade noticed last year has continued in the current year. Imports which rose sharply last year have increased further in the current year and are 21 per cent higher in April—November 1978 than the level in the corresponding period in 1977. Exports whose growth had sharply decelerated last year show a slight decline in April—November 1978 as compared to 1977. The growth in imports was due to increased imports of items like edible oils, artificial fibres, iron and steel, fertilizers and higher costs of petroleum and its products."

I quote further :

"Non-utilisation of the country's growing foreign exchange reserves for development had been a point of criticism earlier. This situation

has changed considerably since then. Imports last year were 19.5 per cent higher than in 1976-77 and currently they are 21 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. Apart from edible oils, the increase is due to the import of raw materials, intermediate goods, and capital goods e.g., cotton, artificial fibres, fertilizers, steel, cement, non-ferrous metals and machinery. The rate of growth in the reserves has also slackened because of the levelling of non-export receipts which have been a major factor in their growth."

"The export situation has changed somewhat dramatically. While the rate of growth of exports had come down to 4.5% in 1977-78, during the current year it seems doubtful if they will cross last year's level. It is therefore necessary that efforts are concentrated on a strategy which will promote the continued growth of manufactured items and not rely on a boom in commodities like sugar, tea, and coffee. It is important that the regime of export assistance evolved in the past is continued with modifications only where excessive assistance has been granted."

You have banned the export of vegetables. Vegetables are highly perishable items. What is the percentage of export of vegetables? It is only one per cent, of the total production of vegetables. Banning the export of vegetables is not the solution. It will only hamper the increase in production of vegetables. It will also reduce the employment opportunities.

"Although the overall performance of the economy can be regarded as satisfactory, its impact on the basic problem of unemployment is not perceptible. As pointed out earlier, employment in the organised sector does not show much improvement and employment exchange data, with all their limitations, definitely point to the fact that employment opportunities are not increasing as fast as the labour force."

I have quoted this also from the Economic Survey. My submission is, if we want to achieve self-reliance, we must increase our exports and reduce our imports. The main task of the Janata Government, is to give food and medicine to the people of this country. Because of the internal crisis in the ruling party, they do not find any time to look after the welfare of the people of this country.

You may go on saying that for the last 30 years, nothing was done. But you must remember one thing. If you keep on saying that, people will not hear your That argument has become stale. If you

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continue to show this attitude, one day, you will come to this side and then only you will realise your mistakes

With these words, I conclude

SHRI DHIRLINDRANATH BASU  
(Katwa) I beg to move

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to maintain foreign exchange as in pre 1977-78 level (1)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure to boost export of raw products (2)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure to import raw materials for growth of electronics component industry at competitive or reasonable rates (3)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure to stop import of electronic component finished products at much higher rates (4)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure to supply essential commodities to consumers particularly in rural areas (5)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Need for extending distribution system through the length and breadth of the country particularly through consumer cooperatives to rural areas (6)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure of the National Council for Cooperative Training for extending education, research and training centre in each district of the country (7)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs. 100.’

[Failure of National Cooperative Consumer Federation to extend their branch units in all the Districts of the country (8)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure of development of Super Bazars in various cities (9)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Failure of National Cooperative Development Federation to extend their services to each city of the country (10)]

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) I beg to move

‘That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Defective Organisation of Civil Supplies (31)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[For having *ad hoc* arrangements in the export of agricultural commodities (32)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Abruptly stopping the export of agricultural commodities (33)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Need for exporting more than a million tonnes of sugar in view of better prices in foreign markets in order to save sugarcane producers (34)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Need to give assistance to certain agricultural commodities under export promotion (35)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs 100 ’

[Need to appoint special trade representatives in our Liaisons in other countries (36)]

‘That the demand under the head ‘Civil Supplies and Cooperation’ be reduced by Rs. 100 ’

## CS., &amp;

## Cooperation

[Defective public distribution system in villages. (37)]

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Ma-  
thurapur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head  
'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and  
Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for organising fairs of handi-  
crafts at different important places. (39)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies  
and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs.  
100."

[Failure to maintain fair price of tea in  
the internal market (40)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies  
and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs.  
100."

[Failure to supply edible oils at fair  
prices throughout the country particularly  
in the Eastern Zone (41)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies  
and Cooperation' be reduced by  
Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in prices of  
all essential commodities (42)]

"That the demand under the head  
Foreign Trade and Export Production  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the export of raw leather  
outside the country to flourish the home  
market (43)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export finished leather in-  
stead of raw leather (44)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check import of rubber and  
cashewnut (45)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find out adequate market ab-  
road for handicrafts and products of  
handloom, small and cottage indus-  
tries (46)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore new markets abroad  
for jute products on the basis of market  
survey and intelligence reports (47)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for emphasising export of coir  
products (48)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the foreign trade  
policy resulting in unfavourable balance  
of payment (49)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imposing certain restrictions  
on import (50)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for enthrusing export of finished  
products instead of raw materials (51)].

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exploring new silk market out-  
side the country (52)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for organising salesmanship for  
seeking a broader foreign market for the  
jute products (53)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exploring tobacco market  
outside the country (54)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Foreign Trade and Export Production'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to earn much foreign money  
through the export of finished diamonds  
(55)]

"That the demand under the head  
'Civil Supplies and Cooperation'  
be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open fair price shops  
throughout the country resulting in  
hardship to the people (57)]

[Shri M. Mandal]

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying all essential commodities at equal rates to all the States (58)]

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control prices of essential commodities (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce a public distribution system to bring down prices of essential articles (63)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring down the prices of yarn used by the handloom weavers (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find out adequate foreign markets for handloom fabrics (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the public sector cashew Corporation of India, Kerala (66)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबंदर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

(1) मूंगफली की खतो-डो-ग्रायल्ड केस-हुछ मात्रा में एच० पी० एम० और मूंगफली, प्याज, जोरा, गुड़, आलू, अरंडो तेल, चाय, काफी वगैरह कृषि जिनसां के निर्यात करने की जो प्रक्रिया सरकार ने चालू की है, वह अच्छी है।

(2) खाद्य तेलों, वाजरो, गेहूँ, चन्ना, ज्वार, जैसे अनाज, वनस्पति, गुड़, चाओ, प्याज, आलू वगैरह चीजें लोगों को सरलता से और योग्य दाम में मिल रही हैं।

(3) नाफेड के जरिये कुछ मात्रा में एच०पी०एम० के लिये मूंगफली, प्याज, आलू, सोयाबीन वगैरह कृषि जिनसां को खरीद कर के किसानों को लाभ दिया है।

इसलिये मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जो को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। और कुछ अन्य विषयों पर उनका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। खाद्य तेलों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। 1976-77 में विदेशों से 9.48 लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया था जिसकी कीमत विदेशी मुद्रा में 530 करोड़ रु० थी। 1977-78 में 13 लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया जिसकी कीमत विदेशी मुद्रा में 800 करोड़ रु० थी, और 1978-79 में 10 लाख टन आयात हुआ जिसकी विदेशी मुद्रा करोड़ 700 करोड़ रु० थी। इस प्रकार तीन साल में हमने 2000 करोड़ रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की। तो इस प्रकार खाद्य तेलों के आयात करने का तरीका अच्छा नहीं है। इसको बदलना चाहिये। खाद्य तेलों के बारे में हम कब आत्म निर्भर होंगे ! इसलिये वाणिज्य और कृषि मंत्रालयों को मिल कर योजना बनानी चाहिये। तिलहनों की पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना होनी चाहिये।

आयातित खाद्यान्न तेलों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

I am stating here below some items for the consideration of the hon. Commerce Minister :

1. At present, no stock of imported edible oils with traders.

2. At present, no balance contracts, sailed vessel and no vessel on ports for edible oils.

3. It is announced that 18 lakh tonnes rapeseeds will be produced but due to bad atmosphere, the same crop decreased upto 11 to 12 lakh tonnes only.

4. The Sumner groundnut seeds will be produced 5 to 6 lakh tonnes only in South and same goods will be utilised in South only and they will also come from other States

5. The price of coconut oil is also high (Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 per kg).

Thus, due to above position, it may be possible that STC will be failing to supply the edible oils to people, duly imported oils. So, the import licence of edible oils should be granted to Refinery holders in the country.

मै सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि करीब 9 लाख टन तेल का आयात होता है। इससे से वनस्पति उद्योग के लिये करीब 6 लाख टन होता है। तो इसी तो आप एम० टी० सी० के जरिये आयात कीजिये। लेकिन जो खाने के लिये आयात किया जा रहा है तो देश में जितनी रिफाइनरीज है उनके जरिये आयात होना चाहिये, एम० टी० सी० के जरिये नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर एम० टी० सी० के जरिये तेल आयात किया जायगा तो 4, 5 मास में तेल का दाम 10 रु० प्रति किलो हो जायगा। इसलिए आयात दो तरह का होना चाहिये। जो वनस्पति उद्योग के लिये तेल चाहिये वह एम० टी० सी० के जरिये आयात होना चाहिये, और जो खाद्यान्न तेलों का आयात होता है वह रिफाइनरीज के जरिये होना चाहिये।

सभापति महाशय, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने डी-आयल्ड केक के एक्सपोर्ट का निर्णय लिया है। गत साल 8 लाख टन डी-आयल्ड केक का निर्यात किया था, और अभी जनवरी में अप्रैल तक का 3 लाख टन डी-आयल्ड केक का निर्यात करने का कोटा दिया गया है। डी-आयल्ड केक मूगफली की खली का निर्यात करने का मई में अगस्त तक का 3 लाख टन का कोटा जाहिर नहीं किया है जो कि तुरन्त जाहिर किया जाना चाहिये। मूगफली की खली का 1978 में 8 लाख टन का निर्यात किया गया था जो कि 1979 में 9 लाख टन निर्यात होना जरूरी है। अभी

जनवरी-अप्रैल का 3 लाख टन का कोटा तो जाहिर कर दिया गया है लेकिन मई से अगस्त तक का 3 लाख टन का कोटा अभी जाहिर नहीं किया गया है जो कि तुरन्त जाहिर किया जाना चाहिये। सितम्बर से दिसम्बर तक का बाकी का 3 लाख टन का कोटा अगस्त में ही जाहिर करना चाहिये। सौराष्ट्र में इसका हाल का भाव 1100 रुपये एक टन का है। एम० टी० सी० ने अपनी ओर से 40 हजार टन का कोटा दिया है लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया है जो कि अच्छी बात नहीं है। अगर एम० टी० सी० एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकती है तो इनका कोटा रद्द कर के अगले चार माही हाल में मिलाकर सब को फिर से बाट दिया जाये।

एच० पी० एम० का निर्यात नाफेड के द्वारा करने का निर्णय किया गया है जो कि बहुत अच्छा बात है। 1 लाख टन एच० पी० एफ० का निर्यात होना जरूरी है। हमारे सौराष्ट्र में बाजार में मूगफली का 20 किलो का भाव 45 रुपये चल रहा था लेकिन नाफेड ने 20 किलो का दाम 50 रुपये देकर खरीद की है, यह अच्छी बात है। इसमें किसानों को 50 करांड का फायदा हुआ है। इसको और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की मैं मांग करना हूँ।

सभापति महाराज, प्याज का भी नाफेड के द्वारा खरीदी की गई है जो कि अच्छी चीज है। बाजार में 20 किलो प्याज का दाम 4, 5 रुपये था, लेकिन नाफेड ने 7 रुपये के भाव से खरीदी की है। यह अच्छा किया, लेकिन नाफेड ने प्याज खरीदने में काफी देरी की है। हमारे मोंगार में धाराजी, भायाबदर उपलेटा जाम, जात्रापुर, पाननी मोटी, कोलकी, जामवाली, माणाबदर, मागरोल, कशोद, चोगवाड, वैरावन पाटण वगैरह विस्तारों में प्याज की फसल जनवरी के शुरू में आने लगती है, लेकिन नाफेड ने इसकी खरीदी 15 मार्च में शुरू की है। इस तरह से आधी-पौनी फसल तो ऐसे ही चली गई।

[श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल]

अगर नाफेड को प्याज की खरीदी करनी है तो इसकी योजना बनानी चाहिये और जनवरी के शुरू से ही इसकी खरीदी की जानी चाहिये। गुजरात स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फंड-रेशन बैंक साथ मिलकर नाफेड ने प्याज की खरीदी की है, लेकिन उनको वैगन नहीं मिलता है। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को रेलवे मंत्रालय से मिलकर इनको तुरन्त वैगन दिलवाना का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

हमारे सौराष्ट्र के कई एम० एल० ए० श्री वल्लभ भाई पटेल, विठ्ठल भाई कालरिया, मनुभाई कोटडिया, रमणीक भाई पटेल और जोरुम ग हिल ने रेलवे मंत्रालय और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को तार दिया 17 मार्च का कि धाराजी, मायाबदर और ग्राम जोधपुर के रेलवे स्टेशन पर पूरे इंगना का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह काम प्रायर्टी पर किया जाना चाहिये।

मोलासिस के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में कोई समय मर्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये मालभर तक निर्यात होना जरूरी है हमारे सौराष्ट्र में 30 हजार टन मोलासिस निर्यात करे का लाइसेंस दिया है। कृषि मंत्रालय ने 1978-83 में 3125 कराड रुपये की कृषि जिनमी का निर्यात कर का लक्ष्य तय किया है, अगर यही स्थिति रही तो यह कैसे होगा? क्या वि एच० पी० एम० का प्रतिटन निर्यात शुल्क 1500 रुपये लिया जाता है, मूगफली पर निर्यात शुल्क 1125 रुपये और डी-आयल्ड केवस का निर्यात शुल्क 125 रुपये है। इसको रद्द करना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे मंत्री जी ने कुछ मांगे रखी है, मैं भी अपनी कुछ मांगे उनके नामों रखना चाहता हूँ —

- 1 डी-आयल्ड केक्स (ग्राउन्डनट सोल्बैंट एक्सट्रैक्शन) मूग-फली की खली के 3 लाख टन

के निर्यात का मई से अगस्त 79 तक का कोटा तुरन्त जाहिर करे।

- 2 जिनके पास ग्राइल रिफाइन-रीज हैं, इन्हें खाद्य तेलों के आयात करने की मजूरी देना जरूरी है।
- 3 एच० पी० एम० का नाफेड के द्वारा 1 लाख टन का निर्यात होना जरूरी है।
- 4 नाफेड और गुजरात स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फंडरेशन से प्याज की खरीदी जनवरी के शुरू से हो। चाहिये और इन्हें पूरा वैगनों के मिलने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।
- 5 मोलासीम की निर्यात बारह माह करे की मजूरी दी जाये।
- 6 एच० पी० एम०, मूगफली, की खली की मजूरी निर्यात शुल्क रद्द करे, केलिये वित्त मंत्रालय से मिलकर प्रबन्ध करे।
- 7 तिलहना को पैदावार बढ़ाकर चार माला में खाद्य तेलों की आयात क्रमशः कम करके अन्त में बन्द की जाये।
- 8 मूगफली विक्रम बोर्ड की रचना करे।

अगर मंत्री महादय इन सुझावों को अमल में लायेंगे, तो देश के लिए अच्छा होगा।

बाजार कहा जाता है कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। किस चीज की महंगाई बढ़ रही है? आज सभी चीजें बाजार में मिल रही हैं, अच्छी तरह से मिल रही हैं। मैं मंत्री महादय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह



उपभोक्ताओं के हितों के साथ साथ किसानों के हितों को भी ध्यान में रखे ।

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram)** We are discussing a most vital Ministry of the Government of India. As my friend pointed out earlier, this Ministry, comprising of three well-defined Departments—Foreign Trade, Civil Supplies and Co-operation—in a way decides the existing and future economic situation of the citizens of the country. It is dealing with exports and earning of foreign exchange, it is dealing with price stabilisation and availability of essential commodities for the people of this country and in a way, this is a Ministry which is a fulcrum; this is a Ministry which is a barometer, which indicates the entire economic situation of our country. As a very good personal friend of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies in the past two years I was trying my level best to see signs and an indication of his Ministry making progress. But Sir, good will alone will not create results. I must confess that, today after the lapse of two years of the Ministry's functioning the only understatement that I can make is that the Ministry's functioning is a dismal failure. In fact, the dark clouds were seen even earlier. I do not want to repeat the favourite words of I told you so, but even in 1977, when my great friend Shri Mohan Dharia took over the Commerce Ministry, try, while wishing him well and all success, with the indication that was available, I had an opportunity to tell him, in this very House, that his sense of direction was not entirely correct.

When I speak on this subject, I cannot entirely bifurcate the Minister from the Department because, for quite a few years, Mr. Mohan Dharia was part of the Government, and holding a key portfolio of Planning, he was instrumental for planning the progress of the country, particularly the exports of the country, and he did, at that time, show results. That is how, in 1976-77, when the new Government came into existence, in spite of the huge bill for oil payments, in spite of the crisis that was brewing around, at the end of March 31, 1976, the country's export figure was 5,145 crores and the import figure was 5074 crores and we had a surplus of 71 crores. In a developing country like India, even a surplus of 71 crores is a substantial achievement because the import bill was basically directed at building an industrial base and we were trying our level best to see that exports did pay for our imports. There was a time or decade or even more time than that

when the philosophy of the Government, the philosophy of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Commerce—in fact, it was even in the lips of the common man—was the expression, which has now-a-days been forgotten 'valuable foreign exchange'. One important mistake which the Ministry of Commerce has committed and which I would point out is that, as soon as they had taken over, the words 'valuable foreign exchange' lost all their significance and meaning; the words 'valuable foreign exchange' were allowed to go down the drain, the philosophy of foreign exchange was no more valuable. There was a time when we were making hectic efforts, when we were tightening our belts, to see that maximum exports were achieved, the optimum import were maintained, the industrial base was sustained, the people's necessities were met and the valuable foreign exchange was earned. But in the past two years, because of another development that took place in this country, there has been this tendency among many—and I have a suspicion that this tendency has percolated even to my friend Mr. Mohan Dharia, and others in the Ministry of Commerce—and the words 'valuable foreign exchange' have lost all their meaning and significance. I remember, one and a half years ago he was trying to explain this by saying 'Our primary responsibility is to see that the needs of the people are met so I am going to curtail exports'. I concede that we have reached a stage when we could curtail exports or we could think of curtailment exports. That fallacy has come into our mind because lakhs and lakhs of people working abroad, the overseas Indians,— I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention here the sizable contribution of the Keritites started sending valuable foreign exchange and today in spite of the colossal bungling of the Ministry of Commerce and this Government, we are still having surplus foreign exchange to the tune of nearly Rs. 4,300 crores. That is why, an indifference was shown towards export efforts. I remember Mr. Mohan Dharia explaining, "We need not export onions, we need not export potatoes, we need not export sugar, we need not export anything" and the populist slogan was, 'My intention is to see that the people's needs are met.' Now, many of the enlightened journals are coming forward to admit that, during the past two years, the philosophy was wrong; they were indifferent and their complacency is now showing the results. Even in the Economic Survey a publication of the Government of India it is said:

“ the rapid deterioration in exports ” The Economic Survey

[Shri A C George]

a publication of the Government of India, has used a rather superlative word, saying, 'the rapid deterioration in exports'.] It is said further .

" It may not show an improvement over 1977-78 " During the past decade, even when we had deficit balance of payment situation, the exports were growing. Only in 1975-76 the exports were less in number than the imports. Otherwise, all through these years, this country was showing a steady increase in exports, every year it was going up even when we had an adverse balance of payment. In one year the export was less because the import was also going up. Our export graph was always looking up. In 1976-77 when the Department was handed over to the new Government the rate of growth in exports was 27 per cent. In 1977-78 the last financial year the first year of the Janata Government, from 27 per cent it came down to 4.5 per cent. This year—I would like to be corrected. I wish I am corrected—our rate of growth is not only 'nil' but it may be negative.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE,  
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-  
TION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) It  
is wrong

SHRI A C GEORGE I am glad if you tell me so. But I know what will be coming now. For 3 1/2 years I happened to sit in this Ministry. Upto January, our rate of growth was 'nil'. That is why, I was cautiously saying. I would be glad if in January, February and March, it had picked up. But the indication is this. I can categorically say that the rate of growth will not be even 4.5 per cent. According to the latest report I was reading, even the best optimists are forecasting a growth of only 2 per cent or so. I think it will be a jugglery of figures. Of course, Mr Fernandes specialises in that, I do not expect that from Mr Mohan Dharia.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr George, from our Party six members are to speak

SHRI A C GEORGE The most important point is this. Now after they had taken over you see a steady decline in exports. Simply because lakhs and lakhs of people are working in the desert of Arabia or the neo-rich Gulf countries and they are sending money out of their sweat and brow, simply because their coffers are now full with nearly Rs 4,000 crores, callous indifference is shown towards exports. That is why they are thinking of any sort of imports, even power-tillers, electronic equipment, even the sophisticated goods

which our country is producing. In the new budget they are thinking of importing so many things, thus killing the indigenous industries. I will never blame the Government for the import bill going up because the import bill going up can very well be an indication of the economic growth if it based more on raw materials and important components for the industries. But here we see that the exports are going down. I am not asking you to maintain a steady growth of 27 per cent. When the point about banning exports was raised, he said that they could just do it. But now the farmer in Punjab is clamouring because he is not getting his full value for his potatoes. Now, they think of exporting. The policy of exports cannot be decided by fits and starts. It has to be a steady policy. That is where I accuse the present Commerce Minister. He has been following a policy of adhocism. Now we have got surplus but we do not find the market for onion. Our market has been lost. We do not find the market for potatoes. Our market has been lost. In the international market a vacuum will not exist. Because of the valuable foreign exchange reserves we have the Ministry is taking this attitude of indifference towards exports. Already two years have gone. The indication is that there is going to be a deficit of at least Rs 1200 crores. May be because of the high foreign exchange reserves and the foreign remittances, they may be able to foot the import bill. But it is an unhealthy trend, a trend which has to be reversed in time. We have to build up our international market in a steady manner. People will not wait for the decisions of the Government of India. The foreign market will find out their own customers and sellers.

MR CHAIRMAN Please try to conclude.

SHRI A C GEORGE I know, my time is limited. I am discussing only the philosophy behind Government's functioning, the attitude taken by the Government that the valuable foreign exchange is something which they can get by a few thousands of Indian's working abroad. This philosophy is wrong. Exports are indicative of the growth of the economy. At least now, let us think of building up a stabilised export policy. Let us give our buyers abroad an assurance that we will not be going by quixotic methods, we will not be guided by adhocism, we will have a steady policy where they can be assured of supply. Especially in the Gulf countries, many of them are accustomed to condiments and other food items, since they are basically Indians, and if we ban the export of those, we are cutting at the very root of the foreign exchange resources. May, I, therefore, request the Commerce Minister to r v se

this policy. This populist slogan of 'meeting the indigenous demand' is only an alibi. This bad and unhealthy trend has to be reversed. I hope, the Commerce Minister will need the signs on the wall, correct the policy and bring forward a surplus balance of payments situation next year.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मद-सौर) . सभापति महोदय, हम वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने जा रहे हैं। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का कार्य अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है जोकि भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने व सुनिश्चित दिशा में चलाने के लिए प्रभाव रक्षता है। इसी कारण उमकी एक विशेष स्थिति है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा आयात निर्यात सतुलन में हमारी स्थिति में जो जो सुधार होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है यद्यपि मैं इस बात में सहमत हूँ और मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसके लिए सम्पूर्ण प्रयास भी किया परन्तु जमी स्थिति निर्मित होनी चाहिए थी उम प्रकार की स्थिति निर्मित नहीं हो पाई है। उम के कई कारण हो सकते हैं। मैं उन के विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता किन्तु इतना अवश्य है कि हम आयात और निर्यात में सतुलन बनाये रख कर जिन प्रकार से अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करना चाहते थे और अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा के कोष में अभिवृद्धि करना चाहते थे—उम में हम सक्षम नहीं हो सके हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे जो भी प्रयत्न रहे हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी है, ऐसा हम महसूस नहीं करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इन प्रयत्नों को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और जहाँ कमी हो उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत में जो बिराबट आई है उसे प्रयत्न-

पूर्वक ठीक करना होगा। आज हमारी यह बचत घट कर केवल 4500 करोड़ रह गई है।

16 00 hrs.

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान वाणिज्य विभाग के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अंगों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जैसे एस० टी० सी० है, एम० एम० टी० सी० है, तथा अन्य अण्डरटैकिंग है। सब से पहले एस० टी० सी० को लेता हूँ। मैं इस के कार्यकलापों में विस्तार से नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि इस का कार्य सतोषप्रद नहीं है। एस० टी० सी० द्वारा बाजार की मांग के अनुरूप विभिन्न वस्तुओं की मांग के आधार पर जो पूर्ति की जानी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं हो रही है और इस के कारण कई क्षेत्रों में विपरीत आधार पड़ रहा है। मैं तम्बाकू का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। इस के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया गया था कि तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को ठीक दाम मिले यह काम एम० टी० सी० की मार्फत किया जायगा, वह बाजार में तम्बाकू खरीदेगी, लेकिन भरे पास जो नोट हैं, मैं उसे यहाँ पर उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

"In spite of the Government's decision to purchase 15,000 mts of tobacco in 1979, SIC failed to make arrangements even by middle of March. The entry of SIC is delayed by three months. This was only to help the vested interests to plunder the growers. The average price given to growers by the merchant is about Rs 3/- per kg. Growers are helpless. The crop in 1979 is expected to be only 80 ml kilos (80,000 tonnes). Still there is no demand. Tobacco Board managed very well to keep the prices at low level for the benefit of the big trade. The impact of proposed purchase of 15,000 tonnes by SIC on the market is nothing"

मैंने केवल एक उदाहरण-मात्र इसे आप के सामने रखा है।

इसी प्रकार से कई अन्य वस्तुएँ हैं जिन के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो कार्य उस को करना चाहिये

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडेय]  
था वह उस ने नहीं किया है। खाद्य तेल की भी यही स्थिति है जब विश्व बाजार में भाव कम थे नहीं खरीदा और बाद में ऊंचे दाम पर खरीदा। हमारे व्यापार में इस के माध्यम से जो एक सन्तुलित व्यवस्था आती चाहिए थी वह नहीं आई है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया—एम० टी० सी० की मारफत कुछ चादी के निर्यात किये जाने का सौदा किया गया था, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से चादी का निर्यात किया जाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह अनुबन्ध एम० टी० सी० की मारफत हुआ था और उस अनुबन्ध की समय पर पूर्ण न होने के कारण एम० टी० सी० का भारी घाटा होने की सम्भावना है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार कुछ पाबन्दियों के साथ आप निर्यात की अनुमति देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जब सौदा हुआ था उस समय क्या स्थिति थी और आज क्या स्थिति है, उस समय विश्व में चादी का बाजार भाव क्या था और आज का क्या भाव है और यदि इन के अन्तर की लिया जाय तो एम० टी० सी० को कितनी हानि अथवा लाभ होगा? यह सब विचार योग्य विषय या बाते हैं। दूसरी बात में रेडो भैंड गार्मेंट्स, मिले-मिलाये वस्त्रों, के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात बहुत कही जाती रही है कि हम मिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के लिये नये बाजार बूढ रहे हैं और हम में काफी मफलता भी मिली है किन्तु आज गारमेंट एक्सपोर्ट्स के सामने सकट है यह 11 अप्रैल के इकनामिक टाइम्स में विस्तार से दिया है। इसमें काफी विदेशी मुद्रा भी हम ने अर्जित की है, प्रसिद्धि भी ही रही है। इन के बारे में पहले सरकार से एक 'कैश-एसिस्टेंस'

की स्कीम जारी की थी। अब मैंने मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य जो 12 अप्रैल के इकनामिक टाइम्स में छपा देखा है—जिम में उन्होंने कहा है कि व्यापारी हम बात को प्रव करने कि कोई कैश-एस्मिस्टेंस की स्कीम 31 मार्च 1979 तक लागू थी। मैं एक पत्र आप के सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—इस पर 'मिडवेली-वान्कीडेन्गल' लिख हुआ है—

This is the Handloom Export Promotion Council's letter No Hecp/1/32/Pol/Vol dated 24.4.1978

इस में आगे चल कर स्पष्ट किया गया है कि कैश एस्मिस्टेंस स्कीम 31 मार्च 1979 तक लागू रहेगी। जैसा रिमें अभी कहा है कि मंत्री महोदय व द्वारा दिया गया एक स्पष्टीकरण जो इकनामिक टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुआ है जिस में लिखा है कि उस समय 31 मार्च की बॉर्डर समय अवधि निर्धारित नहीं हुई थी जब कि हैण्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट प्रमाणन काउन्सिल के मापनीय पत्र में माफ-माफ लिखा है। मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ —

It has been decided to grant export assistance at the following rates for exports of cotton handloom/khadi fabrics made ups and readymade garments effected from 1st April 1978 to 31st March, 1979.

इसी प्रकार दूसरा पत्र जो काउन्सिल टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल का 22 अप्रैल 1978 का है उस में भी यही बात कही गई है कि कैश एस्मिस्टेंस स्कीम 31 मार्च 1979 तक जारी रहेगी।

पहला पत्र श्री एम० मधुराय नायगम सेक्रेटरी, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल के द्वारा एक रेकुलर के रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया तथा दूसरा एम० बैंकेटेश्वरन के नाम से है इसी सदर्भ में कुछ और भी पत्र हैं जो इस बात की पुष्टि करते हैं कि इस प्रकार के आदेश दिये

गये। इस प्रकार के आदेश देने के बाद फिर इकार करने से उनके मामले काफी कठिनाई पैदा हो गयी है। रेडी-मेड गारमेट वालों को जिस प्रकार में कोटा उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही गयी थी और आज हम उनको कोटा नहीं दे सके हैं इसमें उनके मामले कठिनाई है। अगर ये कठिनाई उनके सामने बनी रही तो हम निरन्तर बाजार खोते चले जायेंगे और हमारे मामले भ्रष्टपूर्ण स्थिति बन जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार का हम में विरोधाभास क्यों है ?

मैं इजीनियरिंग गडम के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा कि उसका निर्यात भी लगातार कम हुआ है। यद्यपि हम के बारे में भी असिस्टेंस की बात कही गयी है लेकिन इजीनियरिंग गडम के निर्यात का कहना है कि यह असिस्टेंस उस से बहुत कम है जितनी की बात आपने कही थी। इस में उनको लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। क्योंकि बाजार में स्टील के और दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। हम ने इजीनियरिंग गडम का मार्केट प्राप्त किया है। आप उन्हें पूरी सहायता दीजिए, तभी हम उसके निर्यात से सफल हो सकेंगे अन्यथा सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। मंत्री जी इसको देखने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

आज आलू उत्पादक, खाण्डसारी बनाने वाले परेशान हैं। इनके निर्यात पर विशेष ध्यान देना है। इसी प्रकार से अन्य और चीजें भी हम यहाँ से निर्यात करना चाहते हैं। हम ने नये बाजार ढूँढे हैं। हम ने आयरन और के लिए और क्रोम के लिए चीन का बाजार ढूँढा है। अगर आयरन और की स्वदेश के अन्दर आवश्यकता है और हम अपने देश में इस्पात की कमी अनुभव कर

रहे हैं तो फिर आयरन और को एक्सपोर्ट करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। बाहर से हम स्टील मगाएँ और अपने यहाँ से आयरन और भेजें यह कहा तक ठीक है। हमें अपने देश में ही इतनी तकनीकी उपलब्धता प्राप्त करनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमें बाहर न भेजना पड़े। लेकिन फिर भी अगर ऐसी स्थिति आती है कि हम इसकी खपत नहीं कर सके और हमें इसे विदेशों को भेजना पड़े तो हमें इसके लिए नये बाजार तलाश करने की आवश्यकता है। पहले जापान हमारा हमका सब में बड़ा खरीदार था लेकिन आज वह हम स्थिति में नहीं है कि वह इसको ले सके। हमारे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी उपलब्ध चीजें हैं जिनको भेज कर हम वहाँ से दूसरी चीजें प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

हम मंत्रालय के अधीन एम० टी० सी० में कुछ सुधार हो रहा है लेकिन एम० एम० टी० सी० में आज भी काफी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। यद्यपि मंत्री महाशय ने उस बारे में प्रयत्न भी किए हैं एम० एम० टी० सी० के कार्यक्रम में सुधार भी हुए हैं फिर भी खनिजों के उत्पादन में खनिजों की उत्पत्ति में जो हमारे खनिज बाहर भी जा सकते हैं और जिनको हम एम० एम० टी० सी० के जरिये बाहर से मगाने भी है उस में कोई सन्तुलन नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में अन्नक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होता है इस का अलग निर्यात भी बना हुआ है जिस की बाहर मार्केट भी है उस में निरन्तर गिरावट आई है। यह बात आपने जो 1978-79 की रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध की है उसको देखने में पता लग जाता है। अब इस निर्यात में किन कारणों से गिरावट आई है, विदेशी मार्केट कम हुई है या कम कारण रहे हैं यह भी

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा । ऐसी वस्तुएं जिन का पर्याप्त मात्रा में निर्यात किया जा सकता है और जिन की पर्याप्त मात्रा में यहां पैदावार भी होती है, उनकी तरफ आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा ।

खाद्य तेलों का भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में आप आयात कर रहे हैं । दालों का यद्यपि आप उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनका भी आपको आयात करना पड़ रहा है । इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता उपभोक्ता संघ का जो कार्यक्रम है उस में सुधार करने की ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ । खास तौर पर दिल्ली स्थित सुपरबाजार जो है और उसने बहुत सी अपनी शाखाएँ भी खोल रहीं हैं और जो बहुत अच्छा काम भी कर रहा है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । शेयर होल्डर्स को उसके द्वारा कितना लाभांश दिया गया है, उसके कार्यक्रम में कितना सुधार हुआ है, उसको कितना घाटा हुआ है, इस सब को भी आपको देखना चाहिये । उसको निरंतर घाटा हो रहा है, करोड़ों रुपये का हो रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आप निश्चित रूप से ध्यान दें ।

आप सहकारी समितियों के जरिये आवश्यक वस्तुएं वितरित कराना चाहते हैं, सरकार वितरण का काम उनके हाथ में सौंपना चाहती है । सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में यह जरूरी है । लेकिन उनको जो ऋण उपलब्ध होता है उसके ब्याज की दर बहुत अधिक है । जिस प्रतिशत की दर पर आप उसको पैसा देते हैं वे उन पर अपना रिफॉरट एक्सपैडिचर लगाते हैं इससे वस्तुओं की

कीमतें और बढ़ जाती हैं तो आप जो सस्ती वस्तुएं लोगों को उपलब्ध कराना चाहते हैं वे उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेंगी । इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि आप ब्याज की दर को कम करें । ताकि लोगों को आप जो वस्तुएं वितरित कराना चाहते हैं वे उनको ठीक दामों पर और सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध हो सकें ।

वस्तुओं का क्वालिटी कंट्रोल भी बहुत आवश्यक है । वस्तुओं के क्वालिटी कंट्रोल की आज कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । काफी उन में एडल्ट्रेशन होता है । इस क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के बारे में लोगों को काफी शिकायतें हैं । आपको उपाय करना चाहिये ताकि क्वालिटी पर कंट्रोल हो सके । इसके वास्ते आपको यदि कानूनों में सुधार या परिवर्तन अपेक्षित है तो वे भी उपाय करने होंगे ।

मैं आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन जो हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी संतुलित अर्थ व्यवस्था हो उसकी तरफ हम को विशेष ध्यान देना होगा । हम भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था को जो दिशा देना चाहते हैं, जो गति देना चाहते हैं उसको वह दिशा और वह गति देने में वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का बहुत बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व है । उसको चाहिये कि वह आयात निर्यात में संतुलन बनाए रखे । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि आयात निरंतर अधिक होता रहे और निर्यात निरंतर गिरता चला जाए जैसा कि पिछले दिनों देखने में आया है । ऐसा अगर हम कर सकें तो हम अधिक सक्षम और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर सकेंगे और नागरिक आपूर्ति की दिशा में जो लोगों की आशाएँ और अपेक्षाएँ हैं उनके अनुरूप आप कार्य कर सकेंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Sir, I am thankful to you for calling me. Before I go to make some of the observations which may not be very pleasing to the hon'ble Minister and his colleagues, I would like to say at the outset something which is very much in favour of his Ministry. Our general experience is that government departments or governments organisations do not function properly but I must congratulate Shri Dhariaji and his colleagues for the excellent functioning of the N.C.D.C and the way it is taking a practical attitude to a number of problems of the cooperative movement in this country. All of us know how important the cooperative movement is for the well being of millions of poor people in this country. But I am glad in this Report itself of the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation a very significant para has been mentioned on page 3 which I quote:

"In no other country in the world is the cooperative movement as large and diversified as in India. It leaves almost no sector of the economy untouched. Over the years, cooperative activity has progressively increased in terms of membership, resources and transactions. Today, the economic value of cooperative activity exceeds Rs. 15,000 crores per annum—about one-fourth of the total national income. The movement involves about eight crore people and is perhaps one form of economic organisation which involves the largest number of people."

I broadly agree with the assessment of the Ministry as far as this aspect is concerned but then I would like to say that though your intentions are good and as far as the Cooperation Department is concerned, you are giving proper leadership yet the thinking of the government as a whole as far as the cooperation movement is concerned is totally confused.

Sir, some time back there was a discussion of nationalisation of cooperative units. I do not want to say that there are not weaknesses in the cooperative sector. I know there are many many draw-backs. But my point is when we discuss and talk about the democratic structure and we also know there are many drawbacks in it, do we take the position that democracy has to be abolished. In fact, we say that democracy is the only form of government which can possibly take this country in the right direction. Similarly, if in cooperative movement there are some drawbacks is nationalisation a reply to it. No doubt, ultimately has seen it filed. prevas good.se good I am not basically opposed to nationalisation.

But had it been a better form of involvement of people, I would not have opposed the basic idea of nationalisation. Nationalisation in Communist countries is different. There, communist cadre and people's representative control the bureaucracy. They control and give proper direction, guidance and have proper check on bureaucracy. But here in this country, nationalisation eliminates people and impose bureaucracy on the organisation. This is how your nationalisation functions. It clearly shows that your Government is not going to be successful, but I am glad that ultimately this decision was not taken.

Then, your Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Essential Commodities Act and Consumer Protection. In your own report you have mentioned like this.

"The basic strategy to combat inflation and improve the availability of essential commodities revolves round the evolution of a workable system of management of total demand and aggregate supply in the national economy. The basic tenets of this strategy are:

- (i) Control on money supply ;
- (ii) Strengthening of the public distribution system.

Now there are a number of points. I am afraid Mr. Dharia is not going to succeed in his mission of controlling prices. The reason is that there are many factors in the economy which are beyond his control. For instance, the Finance Minister yesterday was good enough to give some assessment to the country and I hope you must be aware of what he said in this connection. He said: "But the very fact that money supply expansion is running ahead of growth in real output cautions us about the possible dangers which may lie ahead". And I may say that you have already entered the inflationary era. But nothing is going to stop this inflationary pressure. You should not have resorted to a heavy dose of indirect taxation and deficit financing. The prices are going up. My experience with the previous Government after 1972, is in spite of all efforts made to bring down the prices, the Government did not succeed in holding the prices and this time you are going to land yourself in the same situation. You say that you have succeeded in having price stability. But you may not have that because you have resorted to first of all heavy dose of deficit financing. It is a necessary evil sometimes. But this can be done when the ruling party or the policy makers have control of the situation. They should have a firm grip over the national situation. You see what is happening in Bihar and U. P.

[Shri A. P. Shinde]

Different constituents of your party are fighting against each other. You have no political grip over yourselves. You are a conglomeration of different groups come together. Therefore, the deficit financing itself is going to wreck the economy of this country.

I have already referred to the money expansion. Then you said about the public distribution system. I am in favour of public distribution. That is the only way to give protection to the millions of poor people by making essential commodities available at reasonable level of prices. In your constituency that is in Pune, there was a conference of trading community Ministers belonging to your party participated in that. This happens all over the country and the resolutions are passed against public distribution system with the encouragement of your colleagues. But you go on making announcements in the country that you are going to have public distribution system. If you are a single majority party perhaps you would have succeeded in your policy but your people who are interested in working for the middlemen who are exploiters of the common people, will not, I think, allow you to do so. You are talking of public distribution system for the last 10 years but the vested interests would not allow you to do so. Therefore we should have a realistic assessment about all these matters.

Then you have referred to price stability. I do not want to go into details of that. In your own report you have said that the price stability was mainly because of agricultural production. Now, during the same period what has happened? The prices of manufactured articles have gone up, the prices of agricultural commodities have come down very much because in fact, this point was referred to by me when I spoke on the Demands for Agriculture Ministry. But it was a very brief reference. When the agricultural produce is brought in the market immediately after its harvest the price is very low. What is the position of price index? The all India position of price index of rice has receded from 174 in August 1977 to 139 in March 1978.

Then, the price index of wheat fell from 166 in January to 148 in June. There was a decline in the prices of important agricultural commodities. I have no time to go into the details, but basically our price stability has been maintained at the cost of agriculture for which you will have to pay the price.

As far as export front is concerned, my hon. colleague has already made an observation that there is a total failure

of the Ministry in this respect. I am going to confine myself only to the agricultural exports or the policy aspect of it. But before that, I would like to say that while we are trying to improve relations with Bangladesh and Pakistan, as far as improvement in trade is concerned, we have not succeeded much. It is good that our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister went to Bangladesh and yesterday and day before that they have arrived at some understanding about trade etc. At present, what is your trade with Pakistan, the neighbouring country where we have the greatest export potential. India's exports to Pakistan during 1977-78 were worth Rs 13 crores, whereas our imports amounted to Rs 23 crores. As far as Bangladesh is concerned though there is a little improvement but the same story. Exports to Bangladesh during 1977-78 have been worth Rs 51 crores and the imports in the same year have been of the order of Rs 116 crore. This shows that even in the neighbouring countries where the largest potential of trade is there we have not succeeded much. This needs to be paid greater attention.

As far as export of agricultural commodities is concerned, I would like to say that there is a lack of total understanding in your Ministry of these problems. Last Year, I referred to the problem of Swadeshi concept. We are all proud of Gandhiji who gave us this mantra Agriculture is our biggest industry. But how discriminately you take decisions at the official level to import mass commodities of agriculture without caring what will happen to the agricultural production here. This is what has been happening during the last thirty years. I have a grievance against that, though I was a party to it being a part of the earlier Government. When the farmer used to bring his cotton to the market, we used to import this. You go on criticising Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government but you have also not changed your policy. There is, thus, an imperative need to change your policy. How discriminately you import cotton and even edible oils worth Rs 800 crores. Have you ever heard of such a figure?

Sir, imports have to be made but there should be a machinery for protection of agricultural commodities. The time has come when there must be institutional structure for protecting the agricultural commodities from indiscriminate imports so that an officer or a Minister is not free to take a decision. Many countries in the world have such legislations. Here, we become unfortunate onlookers only. There must be a parliamentary



legislation and an institutional structure. Without proper scrutiny, no imports should be allowed which destroy the basis of agriculture, just as we have DGTD in the case of industries. We know of PL 480. This has caused a lot of damage, though there are other sides of it also. I am glad that we came out of it.

As far as agricultural exports are concerned—We may not follow them in other aspects because they have different situations—there is a lot that we can learn from America. Last year, America exported agricultural commodities worth 27 billion dollars. Their favourable trade of balance after the agricultural imports and exports was to the tune of 13 to 14 billion dollars. India, to my mind, has a more potential in this respect than America. We are glad that our agriculture has started making good strides and we are proceeding in that direction, but our export policy has to be framed in proper perspective. There has been some indication that the Government has started in the right direction. I do not know whether we will succeed. I am reading from the Economic Survey:

“Till now the policy has been to export products whose production has been surplus to domestic requirements. Export requirements have not explicitly entered the country's production planning. Conscious efforts should now be made to develop production potential—both industrial and agricultural—which will enable the export of a wide variety of goods. A greater emphasis on developing agricultural exports is necessary for it should not be forgotten that even to-day the bulk of India's export consists of agricultural commodities and agro-based industrial products. This will also partly be an answer to the difficulties experienced on account of the restrictions imposed by developed countries on some of India's major manufactured exports.”

I have no time to go into details. You have already appointed the Task Force. Do you know what the Task Force has said? They have said that your policy of agricultural export is erratic, *ad hoc* and inconsistent. All these words have been used. This is Government report. These are not my words. I hope you will learn from it.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE,  
 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION  
 (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):  
 It is my own report.

SHRI ANNSAHEB P. SHINDE :  
 Therefore, you should accept it. You should tell the House and the country that you accept the recommendations of the Task Force. They have said that India can export Rs. 3,000 crores worth of agricultural commodities. This will

create a lot of employment. Even at the time of difficulties, you should be consistent with exports. Without that, you will not succeed in maintaining export markets.

Only one more point and I have done. About export of sugar, I must say that your mention in the Report is incorrect. So, I would like you to see the factual position. You have said that the prices had declined in 1977-78, and that is why you did not export. I think it is totally incorrect. At that time, prices were economic. But it was because of our failure, i.e., when we had stocks we were not able to store sugar in this country and we had no godowns. There was no need for domestic requirement. I could understand it if, for meeting the requirements of domestic consumers you had curtailed the exports. But as far as sugar is concerned, when it was not required for domestic consumption, we had no place to store sugar; and you stopped exports, even in 1977-78 when the prices were much better than in 1978-79. You exported in 1978-79 when the prices had come down. I would request you to look into the Report, and see that this incorrect statement does not come in it, so that the Government's credibility is not affected.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह (हमीरपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, सिविल सप्लाइज और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

16.27 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

हमारे मन्त्री महोदय एक कुशल और अच्छे विचारों के व्यक्ति हैं। उनके नेतृत्व में सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में जो कुछ काम हुआ है, और आगे के लिए जो योजनाएँ हैं, उनके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

पहले मैं एक्सपोर्ट्स के बारे में कुछ बातें समीक्षा के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमती जार्ज साहब ने, जो खुद बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, श्री धारिया के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुएल शब्द इस्तेमाल किये। मैं उनसे ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं करता था, यह सही है कि 1976-77 में हमारा निर्यात 28 परसेंट बढ़ा था, 1977-78 में वह 4.4 परसेंट बढ़ा था और 1978-79 के बारे में अन्दाज़ ही किया जा सकता

[श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह]

है, लेकिन ऐसी उम्मीद है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ ज्यादा आशा नहीं रखी जा सकती है।

लेकिन यह हुआ कैसे ? इसको प्रापर पर्सेप्टिव में देखना चाहिए। जहां तक विश्व व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, 1976 में वह 11 परसेंट बढ़ा, 1977 में वह घट कर 4 परसेंट रह गया और 1978 के बारे में भी ऐसी आशा है कि वह 4, 5 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेगा। अपने एक्सपोर्ट्स को उस सन्दर्भ में देखना चाहिए, और इस सन्दर्भ में भी देखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में हालात अच्छे नहीं थे। पावर का ब्रेक-डाउन हुआ। यातायात के साधन भी बहुत अवरूद्ध हो गये। बाठ हम कद्र आई कि हमारे माल की दुलाई नहीं हो सकी। पोर्ट्स में भी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई कि लदान नहीं हो सका। इन सब बातों के कारण हमारा एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ सका।

एक कारण यह भी था कि हमारी पालिसी में एक पाजिटिव बात आई, जिसके बारे में मैं बघाई देना चाहता हूँ, और वह है सोशल कास्ट्स का फॅक्टर। कोई उसको नजर-अन्दाज कर दे, तो वह बात झूरी है, लेकिन यह सही है कि अगर हम शक्कर, प्याज और आलू आदि रोज-मर्रा की ज़रूरत की चीज़ों को एक्सपोर्ट करें, और हमारी दृष्टि केवल फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने पर रहे, जैसी कि पहली सरकार की रही है—उसकी वृत्ति रही है कि एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ाते चले जाओ, और हर साल के आकड़े बताते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ें—अगर हम एक्सपोर्ट्स फ़ार एक्सपोर्ट्स सेक की नीति पर चलें, तो इसे उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह चाँच हमें ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगी कि एक्सपोर्ट या जो भी व्यापार हमारे देश का होता है वह हमारे समाज की तरक्की के लिए होना चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ेंगे तो तरक्की होगी यह बात सही है लेकिन उसके साथ हम अपनी एंसेंशियल कमोडिटीज़ को बेच कर फारेन एक्सचेंज कमायें, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। मुझे यह रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से

प्रसन्नता हुई जिसके लिए मैं बघाई देना चाहता हूँ। उसमें वह कहते हैं—

"It has been Government's deliberate policy to restrict and control export of certain commodities to enable their sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and thereby reducing social cost of export"

यह बात अपनी जगह सत्य है। उसको इकार करे लोग और यह कहे कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घटा है यह बात अलग है। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मित्र कह रहे थे कि कुछ ऐसी लाबी क्रियंट की जाय एप्रोकलचरिस्ट्स की ओर से कि जिसमें प्याज बाहर जाने लगे। मगर उस समय यहाँ प्याज 6-7 रुपये के भाव पर बिक रही थी, कन्ज्यूमर्स को तगी थी। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह भी बात मही है कि प्याज मारी मारी फिर्ने लगे ता उसका एक्सपोर्ट ज़रूर होना चाहिए और इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अगर कोई चीज सरप्लस होती है बाज़ार में और उसको बाहर भेजने से किसानों का भला हो सकता है तो उसमें एक्सपोर्ट की गुंजाइश रखनी चाहिए और उसका एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह देखे कि हमारा ट्रेड गैप बढ़ा है, डेफिसिट हुआ है, उसकी ओर सबका ध्यान जाना चाहिए, देश के लोगों का और पार्लियामेंट का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। 76-77 में 72 करोड़ की बचत थी, 77-78 में 693 करोड़ का घाटा हो गया, डेफिसिट हुआ, ट्रेड-गैप हुआ और 78-79 में लगभग 1 हजार करोड़ का गैप है। तो ये जो गैप है ये काफी बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके बारे में भी अगर अच्छी तरह से देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि जो हमारे इम्पोर्ट्स बढ़े हैं वह इ प टं: बढ़ने भी आवश्यक है। जो डेवलपिंग एकोनामी है, जिसको हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसमें जैसे उद्योग धन्धे हैं, उनमें अगर मशीन्स की ज़रूरत है या रा-मैटीरियल की ज़रूरत है जो हमारे देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो उसकी कमी को हमें पूरा करना चाहिये। इस तरह इस बात

के लिए भी हम उनको बधाई देगे कि इस मामले में उन्होंने इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा कि हमारे ट्रेड गैस नहो बढे चाहिए बल्कि इस बात का ख्याल किया कि हमारे उद्योग धन्धे ठप्प न हो जाय या ऐसा न हो कि उनका एकमपेशन न हो सके, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता न बढ सके, इस बात का उन्होंने ध्यान रखा। इसके लिए भी मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। फटिलाइजर्स में भी हमारे इम्पोर्ट बढे हैं और बहुत सी चीजों में बढे हैं। यह बात अपनी जगह सही जरूर है जो गिन्दे साहब ने कही कि ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन भी तो बढना चाहिए। पिछले 30 वर्षों में सिचाई के साधन ज्यादा बढे नहीं। कुल दम परसेट रहे। बुन्देलखण्ड जहा में मैं आता हूँ वहा जो टोटल कन्टीनेटेड एरिया है उसके पाच में दम परसेट में सिचाई के साधन तीस सालों में मुहैया किए गए। अब जहा जहां सिचाई के साधन है वहा 25 से 30 मन प्रति एकड़ पैदावार होती है। वह हम बढा सकते हैं। तो उममें भी बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया कि सिचाई के साधन बढाने के लिए काफी फण्ड्स बढाए गए हैं। लेकिन उममें समय लगेगा। तब तक हम फटिलाइजर भी न मंगाएँ, सीमेंट भी न मगाएँ, जो जरूरत की चीजें हैं तो हमारा कोई उद्योग धन्धा बढेगा नहीं। उन्होंने काफी ध्यान इस पर दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन यह भी बात है कि गैस बढे है, यह भी एक चिन्तनीय बात है।

ये जो इम्पोर्ट्स बढे हैं इनके बारे में मैं रिपोर्ट से कुछ समझ नहीं सका क्योंकि यह इतना बड़ा काम है, उसमें कौन-कौन से आइटेम्स को आपने इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी, उनको भी तो देखिए। आप कहते तो हैं रिपोर्ट में कि वह इसलिए मंगाए गए कि उससे प्रोडक्शन बढेगा, फेक्ट्रीज में पैदावार बढेगी और छोटी-छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज की ओर आपका ध्यान है क्योंकि उससे आपकी यह प्राबल्य भी सल्व हो जायगी, लेबर उसमें लगेगा, लोगों को काम मिलेगा, तो वह तो ठीक

है, लेकिन क्या ऐसा हुआ? जो आप कहते हैं, इसमें आशा दिखलाते हैं कि आपने चल कर हमारा काम अच्छा हो जायगा तो वह प्रोडक्शन बढा या नहीं बढा, इसके लिए कोई आपकी विजिलेंस टीम होनी चाहिए जो यह देखती रहे कि इम्पोर्ट्स सही हुए हैं या नहीं और उनका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

विश्व व्यापार की चर्चा में कर रहा था। तो उममें हमारा हिस्सा 0.49 है, यानी हाफ परसेट है जबकि 1/5 हमारी पापुलेशन है। तो इनका बड़ा राष्ट्र इनकी बड़ी पापुलेशन और हम कहा क्या कर रहे हैं, कहां कमी है हमारे में कि हम उस गैस को पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारा प्रापर प्लेस विश्व व्यापार में आना चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट्स में सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे कि इजीनियरिंग गुड्स में एक्सपोर्ट घटा है लेकिन मैंने देखा 9 परसेट की बढोत्तरी हुई है। हैडीक्राफ्ट में भी बढोत्तरी हुई है। कई उद्योगिक सेक्टरों में बढोत्तरी हो रही है। इसमें फारेन एक्सचेंज बढेगा।

जैसाकि गिन्दे साहब कह रहे थे, एग्रीकल्चर की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है, उसकी रिपोर्ट बड़ी अच्छी आई है जिसके लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि कमिया कहा है और किस तरह से एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढा सकते हैं। विश्व में हमारा नाम हर माने में ऊंचा है लेकिन व्यापार में हमको कलकित किया है क्योंकि कोई क्वान्टिटी कंट्रोल नहीं है। सारे दफ्तर खुले हुए हैं, प्री-शिपमेन्ट इस्पेक्शन भी होता है फिर आखिर वे लोग करते क्या है। हमारा बहुत सा माल बाहर से लीट आता है क्योंकि सेम्पल्स के मुताबिक माल सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता। तो इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्रेडिट फंसिलिटीज बढाई जानी चाहिए। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में जो काम करते हैं उनको विशेष रूप से क्रेडिट फंसिलिटीज दी जानी चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट्स इंटेलिजेंस सर्विस की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था भी अगर की जाती है तो

[श्री नेत्र प्रसाद सिंह]

उसके काम और बढ़ेगा। इसके साथ-साथ हमारे दूतावासों में भी ऐसे लोग रखे जाने चाहिए जिनको इसकी जानकारी हो। मुझे कुछ देशों का भ्रमण करने का मौका मिला, मैंने दूतावासों में देखा कि उनका ट्रेड कामर्स से कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है। हमसे लोग कहते थे, मेरा तो कोम्प्रापरेटिव से सम्बन्ध था कि हमारा आपका म्यूचुअल ट्रेड, व्यापार बढ़ना चाहिए। तो इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा मुझाव है कि हमारे देश में अग्रे में अग्रे एकोनामिस्ट है, कामर्स न ज्ञाता है, उनका फीज है इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को दूतावासों में रखा जाना चाहिए जोकि इसको जानकारो रखते हैं। कवल एप्रोक्रेंट्स ही वहाँ पर रहेंगे तो ट्रेड बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। क्योंकि मुझे डम बात का अनुभव है इसलिए मैं कह रहा हू कि डम पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

तोमरा बात यह है कि हमारे यहाँ मिक्स्ड एकोनामा है इसमें कोम्प्रापरेटिव का व्यापार में क्या स्थान है। हमारे देश में 10-12 बिग हाउसेज है वहाँ सारा रुपया कमाते है। कम से कम कोम्प्रापरेटिव सेक्टर को डम दिशा में आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। पब्लिक सेक्टर को आगे बढ़ाये लेकिन साथ-साथ कोम्प्रापरेटिव सेक्टर को भी बढ़ाना, भिन्नना चाहिए। मैं निवेद साहब से इस बात में सहमत हू कि कोम्प्रापरेटिव सेक्टर को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए। आप देखे कि नाफेड सबसे बड़ा संस्था है लेकिन उसका शेयर-कैपिटल केवल 60.43 लाख है। 1977-78 में वह बढ़कर 60.43 लाख हुआ। एक तरह से कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। और इसमें गवर्नमेंट का केवल 40 हजार का ही शेयर पार्टिसिपेशन है। मैं तो समझता हू कि इसको 40 करोड़ होना चाहिए। अगर आप नाफेड को बढ़ाना चाहते है तो मैं समझता हू इसका लक्ष्य 'सारे व्यापार में एक तिहाई, 1000 करोड़ का होना चाहिए। जो आकड़े प्रस्तुत हुए है उसके अनुसार एक्सपोर्ट में 1977-78 में

10 92 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट एलाऊ किया गया जबकि 1976-77 में 18 54 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट किया गया था। पिछले वर्ष भी मैंने अपील की थी कि अगले वर्ष कम से कम 100 करोड़ होना चाहिए लेकिन वह 18 करोड़ से 10 कराड हो रहा गया। यह बहुत भयकर स्थिति है, हमारा कोम्प्रापरेटिव सेक्टर उभर नहीं रहा है। मेरा मुझाव है कि आप नाफेड को ग्रेन्थेन करे। आपने 40 लाख का शेयर कैं टन दिया हुआ है, मेरा तो मुझाव है कि 40 करोड़ होना चाहिए फिर भी आप अपनी फ इर्नाशियल पॉजिशन व पर्सपेक्टिव में जा मुनासिब सम्झे रखे लेकिन पाच वर्ष को आप एक योजना बनाये कि इसका टर्नओवर कम से कम एक हजार कर ड का हागा। अभी इसका टन-ओवर नहीं बढ़ रहा है। पहले 36 कराड था वह 46 कराड हो गया 1977-78 में। यह इतना बड़ी संस्था है, इसका टर्नओवर एक हजार करोड़ होना चाहिए। इसको तमाम छाटी छोटो-छोटी संस्थायें है। आप देखें कि व्यापारो 150 रुपये का मसूर 300 रुपए में बेचना है। आप इनका एलार्मिनेट क्यों नहीं करते है। आपने सारे एथी-कल्चर प्रोड्यूस का मार्केटिंग इन मार्केटिंग सासायटोय की मारफत होना चाहिये। आप इनके शेयर-पार्टिसिपेशन को बढ़ा कर इनको सक्षम बनाइये, समृद्ध बनाइये और यह सारा व्यापार इनके माध्यम से होना चाहिये। यदि आप ऐसा करेगे तो किसानों का एक्सप्लायटे-शन नहीं होगा, मिडिल-मैन बीच में से नित्रल जायगा।

एन० सी० सी० एफ० को लोजिये । आज हम सब लोग इस बात से सहमत है कि हमारा, जो भी दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की वस्तुये है, उपभोजना वस्तुये है उनका डिस्ट्रिबूशन कोम्प्रापरेटिव का मारफत होना चाहिए। मैंने तमाम इस्ट-यूरोपीयन कन्ट्रीज में देखा है, रूमानिया, बल्गेरिया और दूसरे मुल्को में देखा है—100 प्रतिशत देहासों शोबी

मे जनता को कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज की मारफत, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के द्वारा वितरण किया जाता है। हमारे यहाँ भी नेशनल कन्ज्यूमर्स कोऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन बहुत बड़ी मस्या है, लेकिन उसकी पजी 1977-78 में 286 लाख रुपये थी और उसमें सरकारी हिस्सा 37 लाख का था। इसमें 40-50 करोड़ रुपया ग्रेनर कैपिटल में इन्वेस्ट करना चाहिये, जिसमें कि वह सक्षम बन सके। हम इस मस्या को बहुत विशाल बनाना चाहते हैं, इसके अन्तर्गत 50 हजार मोमायटीज के द्वारा कपडा, नमक, तेल, आदि बाटते हैं, लेकिन यदि धन को दृष्टि में धन को सक्षम नहीं बनायेंगे तो कौन काम चलेगा। आप इन के मेम्बर की टर्न-ओवर को देखिये—जो पहले 63 करोड़ थी, अब 91 करोड़ हो गयी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके लिये भी आप पाच वर्षों का योजना बनाइये—यह ठीक है कि शायद मैं जितना वह वह इस की शक्ति के अनुरूप न हा, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये का टर्न-ओवर तो हो—ऐसा व्यवस्था इसमें करनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये आपको फण्ड्स को व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

अब आप स्टेट कन्ज्यूमर्स फेडरेशनज का हालत को देखिये। भारे देश में 20-25 के करीब स्टेट कन्ज्यूमर्स फेडरेशनज हैं और इन सब का मिला कर 66 करोड़ रुपये का टर्न ओवर है—यह कितना हास्यास्पद बात है। हम व्यापार के जिम्मे लक्ष्य को अपने भामने रख कर चल रहे हैं—इस तरह में उसको प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। जो उन का इम्फास्ट्रक्चर है, यदि उस में पैसा नहीं लगायेंगे, उन के लिये साधन मुहिधा नहीं करेगे तो यह हास्यास्पद बात ही बनो रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ—आप इस ओर ध्यान दें।

चूँकि मैं इस समय कोऑपरेटिवज का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ—इस लिये आज देश में कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज की जो स्थिति चल रही है—थोड़ा उस पर भी विचार कर लीजिये। हमारी कोऑपरेटिवज का जो स्ट्रक्चर है, वह डेमोक्रेटिक

स्ट्रक्चर है, वह एक बे-ग्राफ-वाइफ है जिस में हम डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप रखते हैं। लोग उसमें चुन कर आते हैं। लेकिन आज आम हालत यह है कि जो भी नई सरकार आती है वह उनको सुपरसीड कर के अपने आदमियों को बैटल देती है, अपने आदमियों को नामिनेट कर देती है, वहन सी जगहों पर आफिन्स को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एवाइस्ट कर दिया जाता है। अगर वह ड्यूक्रेसी रहेगी पब्लिकलाउजेशन रहेगा, इन-रोइस धनी रहेगी तो हमारा यह मवमेन्ट कभी स्वस्थ नहीं हा सकगा और ठीक तरह से बढ़ नहीं सकगा। इस तरह आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और मैं ऐसा भयझता हूँ—मर्दी जी उभ और ध्यान दे भी रहे है।

हमारे यहाँ चूँकि मिक्स्ट इकामाना है—इस लिये पब्लिक सेक्टर एप्स० टी० सी० की अभी बहुत चर्चा हुई। इनका 1977-78 में 1 हजार करोड़ का टर्न-ओवर हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ—यह बहुत कम है। मरी टर्न में देश-व्यापार व्यापार का एक-तिहाई टर्न-ओवर ना जाना ही चाहिये। इसके लिये हम पाच वर्ष की योजना बना कर कम से कम पाच हजार करोड़ का टर्न ओवर रखना चाहिये। यदि आप ऐसा कर सकें तब हम समझेगे कि कुछ प्रगति हुई है। आज जा व्यक्तिगत लाभ बनाफा कमाते हैं, हम का पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के द्वारा इन मिडिल-मैन को एलिमिनेट कर के जनता तक पहुंचना चाहिये, हम अपनी पब्लिक सेक्टर की क्षमता बढ़ा कर क प्रगति लान चाहिये ताकि हमारा देश समृद्ध हो और हमारा बेल्थ कमेन्ट्रेट न हा। इस से हमारी जनता का भला होगा। मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मर्दी जी विचार करेंगे और ऐसी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनायेंगे जिसमें कोऑपरेटिव और पब्लिक सेक्टर आगे बढ़े और शोषण विहीन समाज की स्थापना हो।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई •  
उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, यह

[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में भाषण करने में इसलिए खुशी होती है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर जबाब देने के टाइम वही कहेंगे जो करके दिखायेंगे और जो फंड्स हैं उनके बारे में सोचेंगे। यह उनका तरीका है। जैसा उनके डिपार्टमेंट में काम होता है, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि वैसा काम किसी और मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं होता है। इस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में तो मैं दावा कर सकती हूँ लेकिन किसी और मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में दावा नहीं कर सकती हूँ। क्योंकि इनकी मिनिस्ट्री का टाल्युक उन चीजों से है जो हमें खाने को मिलती है।

यह जो कज्युमर गुड्स है इनकी प्राइमिज बहुत बढ़ गयी है। इनके बारे में मैंने लगता है कि इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत कम्प्लेमेन्स से काम लिया गया है। आने वाले दिनों में हमारा बजट इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ने वाला है। एक महीने में ही 1.4 प सेट इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ गया है। इसका मतलब है कि हमारा प्राइसिज भी बढ़ने वाला है।

मैं देखती हूँ कि बजट के पहले कोई कोई कज्युमर गुड्स की प्राइस बढ़ रही थी लेकिन आज हर चीज को प्राइस बढ़ रहा है। मैं हानरन इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। दिसम्बर, 1977 में इनका इन्डेक्स 184.6 था, दिसम्बर, 1978 में यह 184.8 हो गया। लेकिन इस मार्च तक यह 188 तक बढ़ गया। फरवरी से मार्च तक 4.4 परसेंट से ज्यादा प्राइसिज बढ़ी है। इस बात को मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं, साचिस जो कि जरूरत को चाख है, जो कि भाग लगाने के लिए हो नहीं है बल्कि दिया जलाने के लिए भी है, उसकी कीमत 28 परसेंट बढ़ गयी है। टेलकम पाउंडर सब इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उसकी भी 23 परसेंट कीमत बढ़ गयी है। रिसेप्ट के दाम 11 परसेंट बढ़ गये हैं। गरीब

लोगों के पास कोई भी रिलेक्सेशन नहीं है। वे बीबी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उसकी प्राइसिज भी 9 परसेंट बढ़ गयी है। सोप के दाम पांच परसेंट बढ़ गये हैं। गेसोलीन और एवियेशन प्यूल के दाम 14 परसेंट, हाई स्पीड डीजल के दाम 9 परसेंट बढ़ गये हैं और केरोसीन आयल के दाम जो अधिकारी कहते हैं कि एक परसेंट बढ़े हैं, उनका ब्रेन एग्जामिन करवाना चाहिए। मैं कहती हूँ कि ये जो अधिकारी कहते हैं यह गलत कहते हैं। उसका दाम 8 परसेंट बढ़े हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बात देखना चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं आपने इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी एडिबल आयल पर लगायी जिसकी वजह में वनस्पति के दाम बढ़े हैं। आपको रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र नहीं है। वनस्पति की प्राइसिज बढ़ रही है और आपकी रिपोर्ट में इससे बारे में काम्प्लीसेसी है। पहले साल हमने बाहर से रेपसाड आयल लाकर दिया था। अब फिर उसकी प्राइस बढ़ने लगी है। आपने बजट में एक परसेंट कार्टेक्सेशन किया है लेकिन उसको प्राइस 8 परसेंट बढ़ गयी है। आपको हाँ कुछ न कुछ करना होगा, कोई न कोई कदम उठाने होंगे। आप नहीं उठाएंगे तो मैं समझती हूँ कि कोई दूसरा इसको करने वाला नहीं है।

इटर्मिडिएट इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स की प्राइसिज भी बहुत बढ़ गई है। फरवरी 24 और मार्च 24 के बीच में पेपर और पेपर प्रोडक्ट्स का इन्डेक्स—4.5 बढ़ गया है, लेदर एण्ड लेदर प्रोडक्ट्स का 11.2, रबड़ और रबड़ प्रोडक्ट्स का 4 और कीमिकल्स का 2.8 बढ़ गया है। इसी तरह से सोप और डिटरजेंट्स का 10.6 बढ़ गया है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि पिछले बजट सत्र में आपने अपने विधायक पर हुई बहस का उत्तर देते हुए यह घोषणा की थी कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम ग्रॉस के मिडिल तक यानी पिछले साल चालू कर दिया

जाय और तब तक सब तैयारियां पूरी कर ली जाएगी। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। अब आपने वादा किया है कि जुलाई तक सब तैयारियां हो जायेंगी। यदि जुलाई तक आपने अपने इस आश्वासन की पूर्ति नहीं की तो हम औरतों की तरफ से आपको इशारा करना चाहते हैं कि तब हम क्या करेंगे, यह आगे, आपको पता चलेगा, अभी हम इसके बारे में कुछ बताना नहीं चाहते हैं। आज देख रहे हैं कि केरोसीन के लिए लम्बी लम्बी, तीन तीन मील की लाइनें लगती हैं फिर भी वह नहीं मिलता है। राशन कार्ड पर जो मिलता है वह भी आधा मिलता है, पूरा नहीं मिलता है। यही हाल मंडीमिड का है। माचिस, आपने कहा था कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग से आपको मिलेगी, सस्ती मिलेगी। मैंने सब दूकानों पर जाकर देख लिया है मुझे कहीं नहीं मिली है। वह माचिस लगती है या नहीं, उससे कुछ होता है या नहीं पता नहीं लेकिन अभी तक तो वह लोगों को मिलती भी नहीं है। जब तक आप इनको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिये में देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तब तक लागा को पन्द्रह पैमें में ही बिस्को का माचिस लेनी पड़ेगी, उनका सामने कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है, कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। कोई आवश्यक वस्तु अवेलेबल है या नहीं इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। जुलाई तक आपको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए सब तैयारियां मुकम्मिल कर लेनी चाहिये। दिस मिस्टम इज ए मस्ट।

आप राशन में आज जो अनाज द रहे हैं इसको कोई जानवर भी नहीं खा सकता है। आप बाजार में जाकर देखते हैं या नहीं मुझे मालूम नहीं है। बाजार में गेहूँ और चावल खुले में मिल रहा है और बड़े लोग वह लेते हैं। लेकिन बस्तियों में जो रहने वाले हैं उनको राशन की दूकानों से लेना पड़ता है, बेचारे नौकर और शरीर लोग ही इसको लेकर खाते हैं। लेकिन वह ऐसा होता है कि जिसको जानवर भी नहीं खाने

है। जब इसने बारे में पूछा गया तो बताया गया कि हमारा जो स्टोरेज था, जो स्टोर में माल पड़ा हुआ था वह भीला हो गया, खराब हो गया। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं बताया है कि त्रिपुरा में जो स्टॉक भेजे थे खराब थे, उनको कोई खा भी नहीं सकता था। अभी उनको बदला गया है।

एस टी सी और नाफेड का फकशनिंग कैसा है इस पर भी मैं बोलने वाली हूँ। ऑनियज की अगर तीन सी गाडियां आती हैं तो नाफेड वाले मिर्फ पन्द्रह की ही खरीद करते हैं, बाकी वापिस चली जाती है। यह कहा जाता है मॅरिट को देखा जाता है, चॉयसेस्ट चीज ली जाती है। अब मॅरिट क्या है हमें मालूम नहीं है। बात कुछ दूसरी होती है, अनाज के मॅरिट की नहीं होती है। मॅरिट पैमें का होता है। कुर्रथान के बारे में आपको दसगा बार लोगों ने कहा है कि आप जग कपडे बदल कर एक दिन स्वयं देखने के लिए चले जाएं, माकिट में चले जाएं और माकिट में जा कर आपको स्वयं पता चल जायगा कि नाफेड और एस टी सी का फकशनिंग किम तरह का है। उम तरह में आप कपडे बदल कर जाएं जिस तरह से पुगने जमाने में राजा लोग जाया करते थे। आपने मिमेट का इम्पोर्ट करना शुरू किया है, इसको एस टी सी के तबे में लिया है। एस टी सी वालों ने शिप्स को बम्बई में पोर्ट तक लाया। और वहां से किसको दिया? एक बड़ी मोनोपली है सीमेट की, उसकी ही गैराज में रखा। हमारे पास स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी तक नहीं है। आपने कहा है कि इसको बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन जब तक स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी नहीं होगी तब तक ए:० टी:० का काम ठीक नहीं चल सकता।

आज भी जो आपकी प्राइसेज स्टेबिल है वह इसलिये है कि जो किमान अपना माल पैदा करता है उसको अपने प्रोद्यूस

[श्री मती अहिल्या पो रागनेकर]

की उचित कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। इमलिये यह है। नाफेड ने प्याज खरीदा 25 पैसे किलो के भाव से, लेकिन शहर में 2 रु० से कम प्याज नहीं है। आपने भाव बढ़ाया, 50 पैसे किलो किया था। क्या फायदा हुआ पता नहीं है। अमल फायदा मिडिल मैन को मिलता है किसान को नहीं। अभी पूणे में मिडलमैन की कानफरेस हुई थी, जिसमें एक अन्य मंत्री गये थे। मैं जानती हूँ कि माननीय धारिया जी नहीं जायेंगे कभी ऐसी कानफरेस में। इमलिये मिडिलमैन को ऐनकरेज करने वाली जो व्यवस्था है उसका समाप्त करना चाहिये। ऐग्री-क्लचरल प्रोड्यूस जो करता है वह भरता है और कज्यूमर भरता है। जब कि मिडिलमैन लाभ उठाना है। इमलिये इस पालिसी को बदलना चाहिये।

शुगर कोऑपरेटिव्स के बारे में माननीय शिंदे साहब आपको सर्टिफिकेट देगे, लेकिन हम नहीं देगे। क्योंकि शुगर कोऑपरेटिव्स भी बड़ी बड़ी मोनोपलीज बन गई है। एक कोऑपरेटिव का इलेक्शन होता है तो हममें लोक मभा के चुनाव से भी ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होता है, और वह एक मोनोपली बन गई है। हम तो कहते हैं कि शगर इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। क्योंकि वह केन ग्रोवर्स को और कज्मर्स को ऐक्सप्लायट करते हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में काटन का सवाल है, आप देख सकते हैं कि इस साल वहां का 78 लाख बेल्ल का प्रोडक्शन है और वहां मोनोपली प्रॉड्योरमेंट स्कीम चालू है। वहां के मंत्री श्री एन० डी० पाटिल ने काफी मेहनत की है और इस काम में सफलता ला कर दिखायी है। वो 78 लाख बेल्ल प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं और 21 लाख बेल्ल का बेल्लेस गये माल

का है। इस प्रकार 99 लाख बेल्ल हमारे पास है। 72 लाख बेल्ल का डोमेस्टिक कंज्यूमर है। ऐक्स्ट्रा फैंक्ट्री कंज्यूमर 2 लाख बेल्ल का है। इस प्रकार इसमें से 25 लाख बेल्ल बच जाती है। आपने डेड लाख बेल्ल के ऐक्सपोर्ट का कोटा दिया है जिसमें से 20,000 बेल्ल महाराष्ट्र को अलाट किये हैं। अतः मेरी मांग है कि हमारे कोटे को आपको बढ़ाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा हो जायगा तो हमारी मोनोपली प्रॉड्योरमेंट स्कीम सक्सेसफुल होगी और इस से महाराष्ट्र के काटन ग्रोवर्स को प्रोटेक्शन मिलजायेगा।

समय अब चकि नहीं है इमलिये मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूँ।

SHRI P RAJAGOPAI NAIDU (Chittoor) Respected Sir I have to begin where Mr George Mr Shinde and my sister have stopped I know that the Minister is a sincere dynamic and efficient person I also know that no vested interest can influence him But I do not know what are the internal difficulties in formulating the policy I want him to succeed I wish him well But I want him to correct the policies of the Government

Sir this country consists of two categories of persons One category is consumers, the other is producers It is quite necessary for the Government not only to protect the consumers, but also the producers The policy of the Government is such that it is not able to protect the consumers or the producers

17 hrs.

I will talk only of the producers now If Government is to protect consumers as well as producers it has no other go except to adopt the dual pricing system Prof N G Ranga the national kisan leader, advocated as far back as 1950 a policy of dual pricing—i.e., remunerative prices should be paid to the agriculturists, and reasonable prices must be fixed for the poor consumers by giving subsidy We are doing it now We are subsidising food to the extent of Rs 650 crores I know Therefore, unless a dual price system is evolved and implemented, it is not possible for Government to protect the agriculturists

Members from the Janata Party, the Congress (I), the Congress (S) and the Communist Party, irrespective of party affiliations, are saying, and the Minister also knows, that the agriculturists are



C.S., &amp;

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suffering very much. Therefore, remunerative prices have to be fixed. How can remunerative prices be fixed, how can it be implemented? That we have to see. Mr. Shinde has said that the time has come to come forward with a legislation. Why? Because the whole thing has changed. Previously we were a country of deficits. How, with regard to agricultural production, we are becoming surplus. Therefore, our policy must be changed, and that policy must be continuous and stable.

Agricultural production and food are under the Ministry of Agriculture, while civil supplies has been taken away and given to another Minister. Therefore, confusion arises. Even the Agricultural Department is not able to estimate what the production of agriculture will be. Because they are making estimates taking into consideration only the existing circumstances without caring for the research results. Therefore, they said that we were going to produce 125 million tonnes of foodgrains this year, but we actually got 127 million tonnes. Therefore, there is defect in estimating because they are not combining or integrating the research results.

I will give you one example. Let us take wheat. In wheat we are going to have a second revolution. If you go to Hissar, you can see a new strain of Kalyan Sona. Earlier its spike was only six inches. Now in Hissar you can see the spike is one foot. Earlier in every spike we had only two grains. In the new strain we are having five grains for every spike. Tillers are also more, and it is being popularised in the agricultural fields by extension workers. It is taking root. They are confident that within three years they can popularise this strain in the wheat belt. Then what will be the production? It will be doubled. Without taking into consideration the research results, how can you estimate? Because of the defect in estimating, we are unable to know how much surplus we are going to have. Unless we know what the surplus is going to be, it is not possible for us to define our policy, that is what I am saying. Therefore, in every agricultural commodity, the statistical data are defective, the estimates are also defective.

With regard to exports also, the Ministry is not having the machinery to prepare the projections. You are having a research unit. They are saying 'so much exports'—'ad hoc arrangements' you have said. I am very glad that you have accepted that the exports are ad hoc and defective. Unless projections for the exports are made at least for five years, it is not possible for us to find out markets. Only when we know which commodity we are going to have surplus, we can explore the markets in other countries through our trade re-

presentatives in Embassies. Then we can find where we can market our agricultural commodities. It is quite necessary for the Ministry to formulate a policy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to come forward with a legislation so that remunerative prices are paid to the agriculturists and support prices are fixed and the surplus is purchased and exported.

With regard to tobacco, I have to say one thing. The Minister assured us that he is going to bring a comprehensive legislation. I request him to see that it is brought as soon as possible. In that, I want to him to have canalisation of tobacco so that the growers can be protected from the monopolists. We are not going to eliminate private trade through canalisation. The Minister also knows that. We can control the monopolists and prevent them from exploiting the tobacco producers. My friends will tell other details.

With regard to jaggery, 51% of sugarcane is going for jaggery production. The jaggery producers are not being protected. Even for coconut, a Board has been formed. I request the hon. Minister to form a Board for Jaggery also so that the jaggery producers are protected.

As regards, jute, the Committee on Public Undertakings has said that jute growers are being exploited. Therefore, I have introduced a Bill for canalisation of jute. It is not necessary that the hon. Minister should accept my Bill. He can come forward with a Bill. Jute canalisation is also quite necessary.

I have to say one more thing. Now the time has come, when there is no difference with regard to parties or politics, we want to be one and we have to supplement and complement your effort. We will cooperate with you, if you bring forward a legislation so as to save the agricultural producers and the consumers. I want the hon. Minister to have a feather in his cap by stabilising agricultural prices. He must take steps to see that the consumers and the producers are protected.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by the Minister in the forms of Demands for Grants of his Ministry. I have attentively heard the criticisms made by the hon. Members opposite. The most important criticism is that the Department, nay, the Government has not got any policy so far as export is concerned. In my opinion, the Government and the Department have a policy and it is the best policy and a national policy.

The import policy is to import only those commodities which are not available in our country, which are very costly and

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

very dear in the country. The commodities that are in excess of the national demand have to be exported. In the last so many years, there has been a hue and cry that the foodstuffs have become very dear. There has been a rise in prices of all sorts of commodities, mainly of the foodstuffs and cloth. So, they are following a general policy that where the prices of commodities have risen, the exports must be controlled though not fully stopped. As and when necessary, the exports of commodities which are very badly needed for the nation have been stopped. I am pretty sure, therefore, that our Government, our Department, have a very good policy for the nation.

While supporting the demands, I have some grievances to submit before the House. The hon. Minister may take particular care to go into the grievances so that the same may be mitigated. My grievance is not against the entire Department. My grievance is against the MMTG, Orissa branch. The MMTG, Orissa branches functioning in such a way that it is bringing calumny and blemish to the Department, nay, to the Government of India. I am giving one particular case. There is the Paradip port. From the Paradip port, the MMTG exports iron ore, etc. There are so many handling agencies there. One of the agencies the Mahabir Iron Ore Agency and this Agency is mostly consisting of labourers. The proprietor of that Agency is one Mr. Fakir Mohan Satpathy. He has been harassed to such an extent that he has been crying and they have been reduced to beggary. I have no grudge against the MMTG. Being painfully duty-bound, I am expressing this grievance. This iron ore handling Agency was given an agency to unload rakes of railway wagons at Atharabanki railway siding. For no fault of the Agency, it has been penalised and the agency has been taken away from them. It has been done only to give facility to another rich person or persons who have formed some organisation. This iron ore Agency and its proprietor, Mr. Fakir Mohan Satpathy, have been dragged to the law court also by M.M.T.C. This agency had made a claim against M.M.T.C. to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs, in round figures. He prayed, he demanded, he entreated and beseeched the local MMTG authorities there to appoint an arbitrator, but they did not pay any heed to that. Then he was compelled or rather forced to go to the law court and the law court appointed an arbitrator. He lodged a complaint before the arbitrator, with a claim of Rs. 7 lakhs the MMTG people made a counter-claim of Rs. 49 lakhs against Mahabir Iron Ore Agency and Fakir Mohan Satpathy.

That is, as against Rs. 7 lakhs, they made a claim of Rs. 49 lakhs, which is seven times the amount. The Arbitrator heard both the parties and gave his judgment in favour of Mahabir Iron Ore Agency and Satpathy. He rather passed strictures against the MMTG. Fakir Satpathy was given a part of his claim for compensation but the MMTG was not given anything, not even a paisa. His findings were sent to the Court. As per the law, if any party was dissatisfied with the findings of the Arbitrator, within 90 days of the pronouncement of the judgment or findings, any party may go to the Court. That was written there, and the law is such. Whereas Fakir Mohan Satpathy Iron Ore Agency went to the court with a further claim, the MMTG, as I am informed, has not gone to the Court for claiming the amount of Rs. 49 lakhs belong to the MMTG, nay, to the Ministry, nay, to the Government, nay, to the nation. This means that if it is a fact,—and I claim it is a fact—the MMTG has caused a loss of Rs. 49 lakhs to the nation. If it is not a fact, they have concocted a claim against Mahabir Iron Ore Agency and Fakir Mohan Satpathy.

I have been pursuing this for the last one year. My question was not allowed here and so I remained silent, and now I am using this opportunity to bring this allegation to the notice of the Minister. I am not laying any blame upon anybody; nor will the Minister get any answer from them because the Department people did not think such a matter will be brought up here. I would be happy if this Fakir Mohan Satpathy's case is properly and openly enquired into and punishment/reward is given to the MMTG. I would be very happy if that is done....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why should there be a reward ?

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : If they have done the right thing in concocting a claim of Rs. 49 lakhs.....

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I shall look into the matter personally and see that justice is done.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : I am raising this matter here.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall look into it.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : I am compelled to raise it here because, otherwise, if we just put in an application or a memorandum, I know what will happen to that in the Government. They send it to the Department, and the Department will stick to their

old decision and will hide everything. They will write in such a way that the Minister has no time to go thoroughly into the files. So, it must be thoroughly inquired into, and justice should be done to Fakir Mohan Satpathy and the Mahabir Agency. If they are in the wrong, they must be penalised. The penalty is that they should be termed as untruthful men. I have nothing more to say on this.

There has been some criticism about the work of the cooperatives and the sale of the government materials. But I would say that this Government is running very well. Any other Party cannot run a better government than what this party Government is running. Especially, our Ministers are managing their affairs very well. India is a very big country with a population of 60 crores and having such a length and breadth. I think, there is nothing wrong in the running of the administration in any department not to speak of this Department alone.

About the cooperative department, as I was saying, there was some criticism. The cooperatives represent the mind of the masses. If the masses are not competent and there is some lacuna or flaw in them, that flaw or lacuna will manifest itself in the cooperatives. Just as there are flaws in any government, at the Centre or in the States or in the smaller semi-government bodies, there may be some lacunae here also. So, although there may be lacuna, these cooperatives should, nonetheless, be encouraged. If people working in the cooperatives mismanage or spend the money improperly, they are penalised. There must be a thorough inspection from the Government side. The Government of India is at the highest place. They cannot go to the interior, to the villages or to the districts or to the States. It is the State Government that is responsible for the flaws and lacunae in the cooperatives, not the Central Government. So, the Central Government should not be held responsible for that.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of this Ministry.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Jadavpur) : I would like to speak on three or four things.

One is the public distribution system which, I believe, is an article of faith with the Minister and to which he is committed. Even during the last Government when he was there, until he was incarcerated, as Minister for Planning, he was also advocating for public distribution system. But I would like to give a friendly warning to him that, so far as introduction of public distribution is con-

cerned, he is up against a most coordinated, ruthless, organized sector in this country. Therefore, there will be concerted moves to frustrate and nullify this system, to which he is committed.

So far as the Government of West Bengal is concerned—I can speak with confidence on behalf of the Government of West Bengal—we have been asking for it also and we shall do our best no doubt to make it a successful venture.

Sir, our request to the hon. Minister is this. Realising the other difficulties he will face, apart from administrative difficulties, I think the time is already overdue when we should make a start on this. Not only that. We should also try to bring within the umbrella as many commodities of daily necessity of life as possible. For every article of daily use, specially, after the last budget—you will realise this—how shortages are being created and how the price rise is being resorted to which has completely nullified whatever little public distribution we have. That has made this system ineffective. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to keep to the target date that he has mentioned for this. I take it that the date is 1st July. And let that be introduced with the fullest sense of determination. Here, I believe, the Panchayats can help him quite a lot. Public is waiting impatiently—hopefully so, as to the method that would be laid down in the system or the *modus operandi* that will be evolved for making it a successful venture. Here, Panchayats, I believe, can play a very vital role. The hon. Minister will continue his efforts in this regard. He has got three or four months left with him for this purpose. There are of course, certain inherent in-built difficulties in the system of public distribution.

Take the case of rapeseed oil. The hon. Minister knows that in West Bengal, at least, a serious effort has been made by the Government to popularise the rapeseed oil. Initially, there was a considerable resistance.

It had to take a serious effort on the part of Government to make it acceptable to the people. Now, the people have accepted it. You will kindly consider how administrative bottlenecks are created. One is about the regular supply of oil. That is not there. So far as crude rapeseed oil is concerned, for March, the allocation to West Bengal was 1925 metric tonnes. That still remains to be delivered. Although the total quantity is 2200 metric tonnes, 1925 metric tonnes of March allocation has not been received. 275 metric tonnes have not yet been received from the February allocation. The difficulty is that the S.T.C. is not

[Shri. Somnath Chatterjee]

—making any arrangements for the purpose of storage or for stockpiling it. Once there is a shortage of rapeseed oil edible oil v. stored in reserves who are controlling the other edible oil are making heavy They are raising their prices and making unlawful gains and the Government unfortunately remains as a silent spectator and the ordinary people are the victims.

Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister is that in the interest of public distribution of refined oil immediate stock-piling by means of bulk movement in ship to West Bengal should be done for ensuring regular supply of rapeseed oil by the SFC.

For one month there was no supply of it. The price had become unstable and the people got disillusioned. Not only that there is bound to be resentment. And if we are unable to secure the regular supply of these essential commodities, people's faith in this system will not be generated and it will be the greatest drawback. We appreciate the commitment he has made and the efforts he is making in that regard. I know the constraints he has to face. This has to be done on the basis of—not 1975 brand emergency—of serving the people. Kindly take note of this. Two or three minutes more, Mr. Chairman and I have done.

We feel very greatly aggrieved over the years, ever since Independence, Mr. Chairman you are very well aware as to how the eastern sector of this country is suffering from the freight equalisation system. You are also aware as to how unjust discrimination has been done against the eastern part of the country. I do not mind any part of the country getting supply of coal at a uniform rate. But, are we not entitled to this treatment as being part and parcel of India for being provided with the essential commodities—like coal etc.? Are we not entitled to receive the similar treatment in so far as cotton is concerned? And are we not entitled also to receive the similar treatment in so far as edible oil is concerned?

Sir, you are aware that under the new railway budget, railway freight has been increased on the basis of distance. Greater the distance an essential commodity has to cover the greater is the incidence of railway freight. Therefore, we have been making this demand—we are not making a grievance in respect of coal—of uniform price levels to be followed in

a manner which will not create justified feeling of unmerited discrimination. This has to be removed and I request the hon'ble Minister to look into it.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
With regard to cooperation, my party colleague has also spoken and it is an undeniable fact that cooperation in various sectors in this country is still under the control of the vested interests. Even in West Bengal where such powerful cooperatives like cotton and sugar are not there we have seen same set of people controlling the cooperatives for years together and whenever there has been an attempt to bring about a change resistance is there and court injunctions are there. I am very sorry to say that even the entire bureaucracy seems to be within their control. Higher echelons of bureaucracy are in their support and this has to be freed from the strong hold of a handful of people in this country. Hon'ble Minister's efforts, I hope will not be frustrated by such manoeuvres. Therefore he has to be careful and I am sure all ordinary people will give him the greatest help and not only encomiums which he deserves.

Sir, before I resume my seat I would like to say one word about the casual workers in the SFC. I request him to think of them.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. I wholeheartedly agree with the lady member who spoke a little while ago that the Minister is to be specially congratulated for his quickness and execution in administration. I am sure whenever any member has approached him he has tried his best to see the other point of view and if he is convinced we were also sure that he will pursue the matter till the end. He has also the capacity to convince his bureaucracy with a point of view with which he is convinced. Having said this I must also say for the hon'ble Minister that there are certain weaknesses in his policy decision which I would like to point out now so that while he shapes his policy for the next year he might take these points into consideration. The hon'ble Minister has been in charge of this Department for the last two years. Now, Sir, when he took up the charge of this department two years ago we also changed our development strategy in this country from investment growth strategy to employment-oriented growth strategy. Has he geared the export and import policy to this new development policy? The new strategy requires that

import be liberalised and also that the import of the capital intensive goods should be encouraged. Simultaneously, the export of labour intensive goods is to be encouraged. In what way he has adopted a consistent policy to see that the capital intensive import is encouraged and the labour-intensive export is encouraged too? If I want to encourage the import of capital intensive products, I must encourage imports of fertilizers, petro-chemical goods and even filament yarn and machinery. When I talk about export of labour intensive goods, I talk about the export of handlooms and powerloom, textiles, agricultural products, sericulture products, cottage industries and small-scale industries products. Now, if I apply the criteria to judge his policy which has been there for the last two years and especially during the last year, I must point out that it has not been according to new requirements. My hon. friend from the other side has indicated as to how the ban on export of agricultural commodities had been adopted from time to time. I know that at one time salt import was encouraged, at another time its export was discouraged. Sometimes the onion export was banned and sometimes its export was encouraged. Now, I know his difficulty or dilemma. If he allows onion export to take place, the price will go up. The poor people and the slum dwellers are those who are consuming this commodity. If the price of onion is low, then the producers will grumble. But at the same time, if he bans its export the price will crash and the agriculturists will suffer. At the same time, it is difficult to have a dual price system for onions and potatoes. But I would like to put a question to him. What do you gain by banning onion export? If the export is banned, the prices will tumble down. Next year nobody will grow it and the output will be low, the production will be less and prices high. But this would mean that you are accentuating the problem and you are denying the poor people to have this commodity. Now, if you allow its export, the prices will go up and therefore some substitute will have to be found out instead of banning its export, because next year if more will be produced that will enable you to satisfy the domestic demand and also enable you to export. From this dilemma, he should get out in this manner and secondly you should know when you ban its export from time to time, that you should keep in mind that trade is a very delicate matter and it cannot be encouraged all of a sudden and it cannot be discouraged all of a sudden either by export or import of a particular commodity. If you want to encourage its export, you have to explore the market first for that product and then its supply

can be encouraged only after increasing its production. Today you have allowed export of potatoes without ascertaining its competitive prices in the market, but because of uncertainty during the last year whether the export of potatoes will be allowed or not, nobody has entered the market and made arrangements for the export of potatoes. We find that the export of potatoes is not taking place. It takes time to develop the export market. This point should be taken into account while allowing export of certain commodities. Even some ordinary difficulties must be met by substituting rather than imposing ban on the export of agricultural commodities.

Now, I would request the Minister to adopt a policy in regard to import of inputs. Let there be a large quantity of fertiliser, I do not mind; let there be a large quantity of crude oil, I do not mind if it is imported, if need be. But we are very keen to use our foreign exchange which we have accumulated. Whether it is enough or not, adequate or not, a poor country like ours cannot afford to keep a large amount of foreign exchange where you get 5% or 6% rate of interest. Developing countries are suffering from a lot of difficulties. Therefore, import of input should be encouraged by using the accumulated foreign exchange. Now, during the last two years, we have not been giving sufficient encouragement to the development of sericulture though it is an employment-oriented industry. It is a more labour intensive industry. He should have taken special care to see that the sericulture industry is developed in this country and export is also built up. He should have taken care to see that the handloom industry is so much developed. Now, textile is one of the items which is labour intensive as compared to all other manufactured commodities. Has he followed any consistent policy in so far as textile is concerned? Certainly not. He should have developed export of textiles, which is not being done. On the contrary, during the last two or three years, it is falling. The raw materials, that is polyester filament yarn plus viscose fibre and other things are imported worth Rs. 200 crores, while the final products that we are sending out are hardly worth Rs. 8 to 10 crores. There is a deficit on the trade account. He should have taken steps to see that the deficit is minimised as much as possible.

Secondly, I would request you not to make these changes so very often. Changes made in the import and export policy so very often create lot of difficulties, because of the procedures and processes are so intricate and complicated that the law cannot foresee how it is going to affect these changes. I can

[Shri R K Amin

give you an example, which the hon Minister has already seen. Palm oil and edible oils were under OGL and they were to be kept upto 31-3-1979 under that, but because of certain bungling, rightly or wrongly, he had to cancel it on 2nd Decemr and the item was canalised. When it was canalised, there were so many things in the pipeline. Somebody must have entered into a firm contract, somebody had opened an LC for it, somebody had purchased, but those goods were in the godowns and some on the seas. How are you going to take them? Have you made any arrangement in your law to see that everything from the top to the bottom in the pipeline has been taken into consideration. The law may be defective and the Government will say that the law is an ass; law will not look all these things. It is just like a dead body, they will handle it and the business will suffer. At that time the business will suffer, but if you want to encourage export next time, they will not come. My plea is that whenever you are dealing with export import trade, this tenderness in handling must be kept in view. Such changes in cotton, salt, turmeric, potatoes, rice, jeera, edible oil have been made during the last year. May I request the hon. Minister that such changes should not be made very often?

In chemicals also when you impose a duty a relationship between the basic, intermediate and final goods has to be maintained. It is also a delicate one between large scale and small scale. If you want to encourage small scale then the relationships should be in a particular manner. All these things, the Government cannot take into account. So, some flexibility should be imparted in the system of export and import taxes in regard to such sophisticated items like drugs and other things which are basic stuff, intermediate stuff and final stuff.

Then, Government again should also not nullify each other's action. For turmeric and cotton when the prices were low we pleaded with the Government that export be allowed. They allowed the cotton export on the one hand and increased the duty on the export of cotton from Rs 700/- to Rs 2500/-. In order to get higher returns the export was allowed. What is the fun in putting the export duty simultaneously? That opening has no meaning whatsoever. Therefore, both the actions which are taken simultaneously one encouraging the export to raise the price in the domestic market and secondly imposing export taxes to depress domestic prices should not be repeated to.

The hon lady Member was talking about inflation and other things. She must know that inflation is not totally because of the domestic factors; international factors are also there. Prices of most of the basic commodities are going up abroad. The prices of tin, copper, polyester, cotton, etc are all going up. Its effect is bound to come in this country. You cannot avoid it, however much you may try. On the contrary, what is required is that your import taxes and export duties should be revised early enough so that the domestic market is least affected by the changes in the prices abroad. Do you have a machinery to review from time to time, the prices prevailing abroad and to make changes in the import and export taxes in such a manner that the outside prices are absorbed by you, and the least changes are made in the domestic market? Steps should be taken in this regard.

There is one more suggestion from me. The earlier situation was one of import substitution. Now a machinery is required, viz a Board of Protection, to decide which is the appropriate technology for processes and products and to give protection accordingly and to that extent. Now, that can be done only by a Board of Protection which should be instituted in this country. It will study various import substitution and export promotion measures and will suggest that the import of such-and-such commodities should be encouraged into this country and that you should ensure the import of such-and-such technology. That Board does not exist now and it should come into being.

My last point is about the public distribution system, for which Mr Dharma has a lot of zeal. My advice will be that he should confine it to as few commodities as possible, and extend it to the rural areas as much as he could. Don't have it only at the urban fair price shops. It should go to the rural areas. Otherwise you will have to undertake the production, distribution and also fix prices for a longer period. The you will have to have the Communistic way of doing things. (Interruptions)

Now about forward markets. So long as we have a genuine forward market mechanism for our allocation resources, genuine hedge contracts are a must. Otherwise, the price fluctuation will be too much. And there will be a lower price during the season and a higher price after the season. You cannot avoid the forward market mechanism. But when you make the market mechanism operate in your economy, you will also have to introduce forward market, and

if you don't do it, then it remains inoperative—which will do more harm than good. You have already done it for gur. You should do it for *Capas*, cotton and oilseeds.

\*SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM (Nilgiri):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of A.I.A.D.M.K. I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

In the first 11 months of 1978-79, the export was of the order of Rs. 493 crores and as compared to the same period in 1977-78, the increase is of the order of 3.1%. In 1978-79, during the first 11 months the import has been of the order of Rs. 6001 crores and the increase in imports in comparison with the same period in 1977-78 is of the order of 26.5%. The trade imbalance is to the tune of Rs. 1063 crores. If the balance of payments is not in our interest, especially to the tune of Rs. 1063 crores, industrial retardation and economic backwardness would set in. The hon. Minister must pay special attention to this problem.

I come from tea-growing constituency of Ootacamund. Recently, the honour of heading the International Tea Promotion Association started under the auspices of U.N.O. has come to India and Shri P. K. Kaul is going to head it. Instead of going to Geneva for everything, as the Secretariat for this organisation has to be finalised within a period of three months, the hon. Minister should use his offices and get the Headquarters of I.T.P.A. located in the Indian-Geneva of Ootacamund. It would give great fillip for tea-growers of the country.

In the recent annual General meeting of the Indian Tea Association, the hon. Minister of Commerce announced that he has accepted all the recommendations of Tea Board, particularly the target of tea production of 140 crores KG by the end of this century and he would provide adequate resources for achieving this target. When a few colleague M.Ps and I met the hon. Minister to plead for reduction of export duty on Tea from Rs. 5, he appreciated our arguments and first reduced the duty and now he has completely eliminated the export duty on Tea. I thank him heartily on my own behalf and on behalf of all tea-growers of Nilgiris. We are all indebted to him for his great interest in tea-growers.

We are ignorant about the intricacies of auctioneering of tea in the London market; consequently Indian tea does not fetch proper prices. We should set up Indian Tea Company in London to study the auctioneering processes in London. The Government should also try to purchase shares in the Sterling Companies of London so that we have a say in the auctions. The Indian Tea Board should think about this seriously and do something positively as early as possible.

Recently, a 30% cut has been imposed on the export of semi-processed hides and skins. I do welcome the incentives to be given to the export of processed hides and skins. But we do not have modern machinery to do this. Tamil Nadu contributes 80% of the export of hides and skins. The Government should try to get us modern machinery for processing hides and skins so that we can increase the export of processed leather.

Now the free-trade zones of Kandla and Santa Cruz have not proved a success. We should set up a free-trade zone on the East Coast. I would like to refer to the fact that a free-trade zone would become a success where there is not much port congestion. Tamil Nadu Government would give all the land required for this purpose. I request the hon. Minister to set up the free-trade zone at Madras Port as early as possible.

I would refer to the problems of ready-made garments export. The export quota is distributed by the Apparel Council. A particular officer here seems to have entertained some animus against South Indian Ready-made garment exporters. He has not given any quota to them. There are also reports of serious malpractices against him. I demand that the power of distributing quota should be taken away from the Apparel Council and this must be entrusted to the Textile Commissioner or the Ministry themselves can do this work.

The Government has given about 330 approvals for joint ventures abroad. Out of them 102 joint ventures are being implemented and initial action has been taken on 197 joint ventures. 150 approvals have been unsuccessful. The Government to Government joint venture is looked after by the Ministry of Industry. The private sector joint venture is under the Commerce Ministry. The Turnkey projects are supervised by the Industrial Development Bank of India under the charge of the Finance Ministry. The Civil construction joint ventures are under the

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. S. Ramalingam]

Works Ministry. These manifold authorities have brought multiple drawbacks in the implementation of such joint ventures. I suggest that an Overseas Project Development Board should be constituted forthwith so that all such joint ventures are taken care of under one umbrella. It will be in the interest of the Government to do so.

In order to help the importers and exporters it is imperative that an Import-Export Bank is set up immediately so that for meeting their credit needs they need not run in all directions.

In 1978-79 the Defence Ministry had to surrender 80 crores of rupees because the source of supply of parts in foreign countries could not be located. The IFS officials in the Indian Embassies do not know anything about commercial intelligence. Unless we post in these Embassies technically trained officials from the Commerce Ministry, we will not be able to get the required commercial intelligence for developing our trade. At present, the industrialists who go abroad draw blank because they do not get any assistance from our Missions abroad. The hon. Minister of Commerce should look into this and do the needful.

The Export Policy has been extended upto 31st March, 1980, while the import policy is going to be modified after April to, 1979. The export and the import are two sides of the coin of industrial economy and I wonder why this kind of half-hearted tep should be taken.

At the moment, in Geneva, discussions are going on about incorporating in the Rules 'Principles of Protectionism'. It is time for us to think whether we should extend Rs. 400 crores export subsidy. The hon. Minister should ponder over this problem of 'protectionism' and ensure that our exports are not affected.

The hon. Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia has assured the nation that by 31st July, 1979 the entire country would be covered by the public distribution system. We have 5 lakhs of villages and only 1,30,000 fair-price shops are there. I do not know how he will be able to establish all the remaining fair-price shops throughout the country in all the villages within three months. But I am sure that his contagious dynamism and dedication to the cause will ensure that this policy of public distribution becomes a reality by the target date.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

18 hrs.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : This Ministry is a Ministry which has got varied activities in different sectors of our economy. I am going to confine my observations to the particular aspect of the Public Distribution System. I am glad, he has mentioned that he is going to bring Public Distribution System from July 1st if I am correct. Why I express my apprehension and anxiety over this problem. The Minister very well knows, this particular distribution system is intended to bring stability in prices. How far is it defensible to bring stability in prices within the four walls of a private capitalist economy working in this country? You are thinking of bringing this system and thereby bringing down the prices or to stabilise the prices especially in the Private economy, that is why I am expressing my anxiety. Secondly, my anxiety is you are just bringing the scheme under a particular economic situation. In that situation, it is a high dose of deficit financing. You know its impact, its implications and its all round activities. We know from the past experience how it worked havoc with the price system. So, if I express my anxiety and apprehension, do not misunderstand me. I stand for public distribution system. But as you proceed in this matter, you should be on the guard. You should be alert—that we are working for a particular situation. In that background what is the present situation? Regarding prices I may submit that the price movement has been noted in the Report already submitted. That is only upto November, 1978. The current price situation, if you just go through the whole sale price index after the Budget February, 24, 1979 it was 184.4.

The whole sale price index which was 184.4 in February 24, 1979 rose to 189.4 in March 24, 1979. If you split it into various articles and see the figures for March 1978 and March, 1979, you find that in the case of primary articles it rose from 179.2 to 180.5. In the case of food articles, it fell down from 171.0 to 170.3. In the case of non-food articles it rose from 167.9 to 172.2. In the case of fuel, power, light and lubricants it rose from 242.5 to 258.5. You are working your scheme in this background. This is not a feature of the post-budget position. Even if you take pre-budget position in February, 1979 before the budget was announced, there were clear signs of an upturn in prices. This was reflected in the fact that at 184.4 the price index for that month was a full three points above the level of February, 1978. Though it cannot be denied that the budget has made an impact on the prices of a variety of



goods, these pressures too have grown more pronounced during the month of March. Immediately following the budget, during the week ended March 3, there was a rise in the prices of matches (28%), talcum powder (23%), face cream (20%), toothpaste (12%), cigarettes (11%), bidi (9%), synthetic detergent (6%) and soap (5%). Also attributable to the budget were increases that week in the prices of gasoline and aviation spirit (14%), high speed diesel oil (9%) and kerosene (8%). Following the raising of import duties, prices of edible oils, including vanaspati and oilseeds also moved up. This is about essential articles. What about industrial products? Between February 24 and March 24, the index for paper and paper products increased by no less than 4.5 points to 206.5, leather and leather products by 11.2 points to 309.5, rubber and rubber products by 0.4 to 189.8, chemicals and chemical products (including cosmetics) by 2.8 to 181.7, the sub-group cosmetic, soap and detergents by 10.6 to 197.1, basic metals, alloys and metal products by 3.1 to 219.2 and machinery and transport equipment by 5.4 to 194.1.

These are the symptoms of the economy. That is why I expressed my anxiety about the public distribution system. Don't think I am making theoretical jargon formulations. My firm belief, based on past experience, is that this public distribution system should serve primarily the rural people. I have no doubt about it. We are bringing it in the larger interest of the rural population. So far they were not benefited and they could not get essential commodities at stable prices. Unfortunately, there is a malady here. I am not going to discuss the prices of agricultural products and all these things, because I have no time. But what is the parity between the prices of agricultural products as well as goods manufactured from the agricultural products? The disparity between the two is growing and it is creating havoc in the whole structure of our economy. That is why I say, even with good intentions, with great labour, after great consultations and dialogue and taking into confidence the State Governments and all concerned, if you are going to have the public distribution system, my firm opinion is that unless you take over the basic consumer industries, you are not going to succeed. Sugar, drugs and textiles at least should be in your command. This is being manipulated. This is being manoeuvred. This is being governed by the private people. Everything is in the hands of the private capitalists. So, unless you have a command over the whole production, you will not be able to do anything in the

field of public distribution system. Still you are going to have a trial. It is good. But when so many other complicated policy questions are involved in this issue still you are initiating a network of rural ration shops and other things. But the question of enough articles under your command is very important. There the traders play havoc. You cannot move an inch because the traders are so powerful. Even, then I appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Minister for initiating a network of public distribution system. I say that all the basic consumer industries should be in the hands of the Government. Here, you know, the public sector is in the commanding heights. It is playing a very vital role and there is a huge allotment for it. But the public sector has to turn to consumer industries. Consumer industries should not be left to the whims and fancies of 75 monopoly houses or those capitalist sharks who just fleece our people and make them destitute. Side by side you build up a network of consumer industries and evolve a public distribution system which, I think, will help you. I and my party will support this policy.

I would also like to say that the vigilance of the people in the working of the public distribution system is very important. There are various forces which want to scuttle these things. Though you have suggested certain schemes, I say that Vigilance committees should be more active in this movement. Unless the system is carefully watched and carefully run with public cooperation and the vigilance of the people, there are two forces which are going to scuttle this system, i.e., the private traders abetted by the bureaucrats who will just squeeze the scheme and throw everything to dust.

I now come to another important industry which is mostly in my State, that is, the cashew industry. On page 19 of the Report it is said :

"Over the last few years, there has been a continuous fall in the exports of cashew kernels from 65 thousand tonnes in 1974-75 to 40.3 thousand tonnes by 1977-78 and during the first half of 1978-79 exports were mere 11.8 thousand tonnes accompanied by decline in the unit value realisation. The industry is faced with the problem of acute shortage of raw nuts. The high prices fixed by the State Government for procurement of raw nuts, coupled with the low import availability of raw nuts from East African countries has dislocated the functioning of Indian Cashew industry".

This industry is very important. Nearly 1.5 lakh workers mostly women are employed in this industry. This is one of the traditional industries in our State. In this

■ [Shri A K Rajan]

sector, our State has built up a public sector unit. But this industry is passing through a particular crisis. We cannot think of getting raw materials as we were thinking in the past because the African countries are also processing. The only solution is to produce more indigenous cashew. On that particular point I would like to beg of the Minister that enough grants and aids have to be given for the growth of indigenous plantations. Unless that is done, unless we grow our own plantations, we cannot depend upon these countries for import for all the time and live at the mercy of these people. Now, the public corporation in the State sector of this industry, is facing a very bad situation. The situation goes beyond our control, because it depends upon the external market. Now we have got a huge stock of Rs. 40 crores worth of kernels and the public sector is very much on the verge of collapse. I would request the hon. Minister to review the situation very sympathetically. Instead of giving them loans with high interest, which they cannot afford to accept and then repay, they may be given a subsidy so that the industry and the public sector will face the difficulties and get over the problem.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur)

Sir, I want to place certain views before this hon. House. The hon. Minister of Civil Supplies and Co-operation has been very keen to implement the public distribution system. But there are certain limitations which I want to bring to his notice.

Here I want to refer to the cotton procurement system in Maharashtra which has been very much helpful to the cultivators. In the same way the public distribution system will be helpful, provided the stability is maintained. The trade must be controlled by the State. It means that this system will have to distribute foodgrains, agricultural produce, pulses, goods of daily necessity like match box and cloth. If we want to stabilise the prices then we must have a purchasing organisation. We must purchase foodgrains and agricultural produce from the cultivators as well as industrial goods from the industry. So, the public distribution system must have some purchasing organisation. The Minister has announced and indicated in the report that Government will have no buffer stock. The Government will purchase them from the various producers, which means from the industry, the cultivators and even traders. Therefore, there will be a restraint

and the Government will not be able to make the scheme successful, because of the instability of prices.

What is the experience of last year? There was support price and support operations were undertaken by the various organisations. Unfortunately, some of the organisations are beyond the control of this Ministry like the Food Corporation under the Agriculture Ministry, the Textile National under the Industries Ministry and so on. Therefore, the Civil Supplies Minister will have just to wait to them and wait for the supply of certain goods. So there is no possibility of co-ordination between the various Ministries and organisations.

Even when the support operations were conducted last year what happened? The cotton was to be purchased by the Cotton Corporation and various other items were to be purchased by NAFED and other organisations. But actually the peasants could not get even support price. The operations by the NAFED were undertaken at the instance of various Members of Parliament. They have purchased tobacco, onion, potato and other items. The question is whether NAFED is in a position to supply all the agricultural requirements of the consumer.

In fact, the public distribution system is supposed to be in the interests of the consumers but last year the support operations did not benefit the cultivators. According to the report of the Maharashtra Government, even foodgrains are not being sold in fair price shops because the prices outside are lower, and the people are getting better grain there. Therefore, the Maharashtra Government says that their offtake has been reduced from 97,000 to 77,000 tonnes.

Secondly, as the public distribution system is going to be against the vested interests, vested interests will try to dupe the Ministry and the public distribution system. Other Members have expressed the same apprehensions, and I also share it. What is the agency of the public distribution system at the village level? There will be co-operatives, gram panchayats and other things. The Minister himself is Minister of Co-operation, and he knows it better that nearly 50 per cent of the co-operative societies at the village level are defunct. They were just working on the basis of Government supplies of sugar, fertiliser and kerosene, and because they do not get any profit now, they have just stopped.

Because the public distribution system is supposed to help the rural people, actually the Minister should see that proper agencies at the village level are established. Actually we do not find anything now. I want the Minister to take care of this rural agency organisation.

Another thing that I want to bring to his notice is regarding the co-operative bodies. Some of the Members have said that co-operatives have become monopolies or something like that. Co-operative institutions in a capitalist society tend to become co-operative companies. It is not that the co-operative principles are not good, but actually the co-operative societies or organisations at the National and State levels are controlled by Government. During the last two years according to various reports more than 50 per cent of the national and State Organisations have been actually handled by Government officials or bureaucrats.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN** All the societies in Madhya Pradesh

**SHRI DAJIBA DESAI** Almost all the co-operative societies at the State, district and village levels are government run. In Orissa, Government officers are running them. In Tamil Nadu there are administrative boards and other things run by Government officials. So, Government will have to see what the actual malady is with the cooperative sector.

The leaders of co-operation want independence, but at the same time they want Government patronage. We agree that Government must give some help to them, but it is only helping the vested interests to dig in more and more. There must be some way out. If co-operatives are to be useful to the rural population they must reflect the rural population. They must have the control—that is true. For what? Because of the last thirty years of working almost all the cooperatives, from taluka level to national level have become cooperative companies. What is the capital invested by the members? 8 million members are there in the various cooperatives they contribute only about 15% of the capital and the balance 80 or 85 per cent of the capital comes from the Government and other financial institutions. But the cooperatives are being controlled by the vested interests. The leaders of the cooperative movement want that the Government should give them a free hand. There is a conflict between the leadership of the cooperative movement and the Government on this. I support the Government's stand that if the Government

has to give patronage, the Government must control it. What type of control it should be and what methods should be followed, that is a question of detail. The cooperative movement has to be strengthened.

Through cooperative organisations and public distribution system the Government should have control over trade and it should protect the cultivators, and see that the prices are stabilised. There must be parity between agricultural prices and industrial prices. A number of members have said that the industrial prices are going up and the agricultural prices are going down. There is a gap, which is a big one. Even some of the members from the Janata Party have said that because the cultivators have produced more they are being penalised.

I may refer to a recent statement made by the hon. Finance Minister in this House in reply to a Calling Attention. He says:

'In fact the Government owes a responsibility to the farmers to ensure that the prices do not fall to uneconomic levels because of increase in production and supply running higher than demand.'

The traders can manipulate the demand and supply. They manipulate the agricultural prices also. In harvesting season the prices of agricultural goods go down and in other seasons the prices go up. The result is loss to the consumers. But they can afford to maintain the industrial prices at a higher level. They can increase that. I may quote instance. Whenever the Government decides to give some subsidy to some small farmers, the prices of engines go up. If the Government decides to give seed capital the prices of vehicles and other things go up by ten to twenty per cent.

There is a disparity between the agricultural prices and industrial prices. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to maintain parity between the agricultural prices and industrial prices? Industrialists can maintain the prices because they have the holding capacity, but the cultivators do not have the holding capacity. Therefore, the Government must come to their help. The Government must purchase all available surplus from the cultivators and build up the buffer stock. The Government does not have enough warehousing facility and other things. There are a number of restraints and limitations in the public distribution system. Because I am dealing with the public distribution system, I am able to point them out. I request the Minister of Cooperation to take care of all the restraints and make this public distribution system a grand success in this country.

\*श्री बिजय कुमार एन० पाटिल (धुलिया) : मैं पहले सहकारिता मंत्रालय के बारे में बोलूंगा । यह मंत्रालय जनता सरकार ने अभावित रखा इसलिये मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री श्री देसाई सहकारिता के बारे में पूर्वग्रह रखते हैं । ये बात सब जानते हैं सहकारिता मंत्रालय भी कभी कृषि और कभी ग्राम विकास मंत्रालय से जोड़ा जाता है तो वही व्यापार मंत्रालय के साथ । सौभाग्य से सहकारिता मंत्री श्री धारिया ऐसे राज्य के हैं जहाँ सहकारी प्राबोलन काफी सफल हुआ है । इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस बारे में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

नाफेड की बात लीजिये । पिछले साल नाफेड को उससे पहले वर्ष की अपेक्षा 64 लाख रुपये कम मुनाफा हुआ । जब कीमत गिरने लगती है तब नाफेड खरीदी शुरू करती है । यह बात ठीक नहीं है । सरकार ने दिये हुए प्राकड़ों के अनुसार नाफेड को खरीदी मूल्य के बारे में सोचना चाहिये । और उसी के आधार पर तम्बाकू, प्याज, भालू वगैरह वस्तुओं के भाव निश्चित करना चाहिये ।

अभी श्रीमती रांगनेकर ने प्याज खरीदारी के बारे में अनुभव सुनाया । नाफेड के कर्मचारी महाराष्ट्र में जब प्याज खरीदने आये तब वह किसानों से नहीं बल्कि छोटे व्यापारियों द्वारा प्याज खरीदा गया । अंतर मूल्य 45 रु० से नीचे गया तो सरकार 3 रुपयों की सबसीडी देती है, उसका फायदा छोटे व्यापारियों ने उठाया है ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । इस तरह से सरकार को ढगाया न जाय ।

नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग ने घोषणा की है कि 1 जुलाई, ने सरकारी वितरण व्यवस्था चालू होगी । अभी जैसे श्री दाजिबा देसाई ने बताया जैसे यह वितरण, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा होना चाहिये । यही संस्थायें पहले भी, चीनी अनाज वगैरह का वितरण करती थी ।

इन संस्थाओं को सरकार से, या अन्य ठिकानों से खरीदारी वगैरह के लिये जो पैसा देना पड़ता है, उसकी ब्याज दर कम होनी चाहिये । उनको प्रति किलो जो कमिशन मिलता है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है । क्योंकि ऊपरी खर्च बहुत होने है इसलिये इन सहकारी संस्थाओं को मिलने वाला कमिशन बढ़ाना चाहिये और उनको जो पैसे दिये जाते हैं उनकी ब्याज दर कम होनी चाहिये । सिमेंट के बारे में यह देखा जाता है कि उसके वितरण में बहुत शिकायतें हैं । जब कोई मनुष्य घर बनाने के लिये 100 बैग्स सिमेंट मांगता है तो 1-2 महीनों के बाद उसके हाथ में 4-5 बैग्स आती हैं । उसकी अमली जरूरत 100 बैग्स की होती है किन्तु उसको इतना कम सिमेंट मिलता है कि उमका नुस्मान होना है । इन स्थिति में सुधार लाना जरूरी है ।

हमारे आयात-निर्यात में अभी भी विषमता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार विषमता इसका कारण बताया जाता है । रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि कई चीजों की निर्यात कम हो गई है । जैसे उटकबंड के मित्र ने अभी बताया कि चाय का निर्यात चार करोड़ किलोग्राम कम हुई है । इसका कारण यह है कि निर्यात शुल्क में बार बार फेर बदल किये जाते हैं ।

पटसन उद्योग में हड़ताल आदि के कारण 50 प्रतिशत भी निर्यात नहीं हो पायी ।

काजू के बाग़े में मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि महायात्रीकी एहाडियो में कृषि मन्त्रालय की मदद में काजू के वागान लगाये है । काफी बोर्ड की तरह एक काजू बोर्ड स्थापना करना चाहिये ।

ए०० टी० सी० द्वारा नहरीकरण करके तेल की आयात करने की कोशिश अच्छी रही है । हमने 864 करोड़ रुपये का तेल आयात किया है । एक तरफ हम अन्न-धन्न के बाग़े में आत्म निर्भर हो रहे है लेकिन अभी भी वाले और तेल दगैरह की आयात करनी पडती है जिनका मतलब यह है कि 50 प्रतिशत अन्न पदार्थ आयात करने पडते हैं । इसमें से कुछ हल दूडना चाहिये । पायराइट खनिज एम० एम० टी० सी० द्वारा नहरीकरण करके निर्यात किया जाता है लेकिन वह भी 3 लाख टनों से घट कर 2 लाख टन हुई है ।

खान मालिको को निर्यात की अनु-मति देने का मैं सुझाव देता हूँ ।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये भारत को विदेशों में व्यापार प्रदर्शनिया आयोजित करनी चाहिये । जैसी विदेशी प्रतिनिधि-मंडल सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक आदि विविध नामों पर भारत से आकर माल दशति हैं उसी प्रकार भारत को भी विदेशो में प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेज कर निर्यात वस्तुएं उनको दिखानी चाहिये । भारत हजारों रूफ़ी की वस्तुएं निर्यात कर सकता है ।

**श्रीमती अरुणाबती (शिवानी)**

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद । मैं अपने चीफ विधुप में कह रही थीं मेरा कल का हक रखें ।

इस वक्त हमारे मामले सिविल सप्लाइज की जो डिमाण्ड प्रस्तुत हैं उनमें दो चीजो पर ध्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है—एक है इण्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स और दूसरे फार्म गुड्स । फार्म गुड्स गरीब लोग पैदा करते है और इण्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स अमीर लोग पैदा करते है जोकि बहुत अमीर है । इण्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स बनाने वाले आगे एजेंट खुद नियुक्त करते है, अपने माल की कीमत खुद तय करते है लेकिन किमान जो चीजें पैदा करना है उसकी नीलामी होती है और उसके लिए आडतिया होता है । किमान के घर में जब अनाज आता है तब उसकी कीमते नीचे चली जानी है । कपाम जब किमान के घर में चली गई तो आज 260 पर बिक रही है मण्डियो में किमान की कपाम एक एक महीने तक पडी रही । आप डिस्ट्रीटूशन मिस्टम बनाना चाहते है उसमें ममी चीजें होनी चाहिए । जैसे तम्बाकू है, काजू है उसका जो उत्पादन करने वाले है उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं है । इन चीजों के लिए जो बोर्ड बने हुए है उनमें भी किसी के चहेते लोग होते है जोकि बिग इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज को प्रिजेन्ट करते है । फिर जो गरीब उत्पादन करने वाले लोग है उनके हितो की देख-भाल कौन करेगा ? तम्बाकू किमान पैदा करता है, जूट किमान पैदा करता है लेकिन तम्बाकू बोर्ड में, जूट बोर्ड में पता नहीं कौन लोग है ? कमेटी के मामले गवाही के लिए जो लोग आए, वे कलकत्ता के रहने वाले थे जिनके दादा ने भी कभी खेती नहीं की थी । हमने उनसे पूछा क्या तुम्हारे यहा कभी इसकी खेती हुई तो उन्होंने कहा नहीं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर बिनाला नहीं पैदा होगा, मूगफली नहीं पैदा होगी तो डालडा के कारखाने बन्द हो जायेंगे । अगर देम में कपाम नहीं पैदा

[श्री मरी चन्द्रावर] ]

होगी तो क्या इस गम्य मुल्क में लोग मिथैटिक फाइबर पहनेंगे ? कच्चे माल की तरफ कभी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । गरीब आदमी कपड़े के लिए कपाम पैदा करता है, ऊन के लिए भेड़ें पालता है और पशमीने के लिए पशमीने की बकरिया पालता है लेकिन उसके घर में कुछ नहीं है । एक पशमीने का शाल दो हजार, तीन हजार में बिकता है लेकिन उस गरीब आदमी को पाच रुपया ही मिलेगा । दूसरी तरफ जो बोर्ड के मेंबर होते हैं उनमें एक मेंबर का ही टी ए और ड। ए, उस गरीब आदमी की माल भर की कमाई में कई गुना होता है । इसका मार्ग बोल जाकर कज्यूमर पर पड़ता है । जो बडी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनके गन्ध क्यूटिज की तनख्वाहें क्या हैं ? उनके दफनर और घर गन्धकडीशड हैं । लेकिन यह पैसा उनके वाप के घर में नहीं जाता है बल्कि कज्यूमर्स पर जाकर पड़ता है । एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में गरीबी है और दूसरी तरफ गन्धकडीशड हेइम को ज्यादा में ज्यादा मुविधायें देने हैं, इनकी तनख्वाहें देते हैं जो किमी एफ्लुएन्ट कन्ट्री के लोगों को दी जाती है ।

कोन का लीजिये—हमारा देश दुनिया में वह देश है जो सब में ज्यादा कोयला पैदा करता है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का यह हाल है कि पावर-हाउसेज बन्द पड़े हैं । भटिण्डा का पावर हाउस बन्द है, हमारे थर्मल स्टेजन्ज बन्द पड़े हैं । कोयला ब्लैक में मिलता है और सब जगह मिलता है । यह हमारे अपनी सरकार है—मैं क्या कहूँ ? लेकिन, चन्द्रमैन साहब, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब हम चुनाव में आयेगे तो हमें इन बातों का जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि इतना कोयला होने हुए भी जनता को कोयला क्यों नहीं मिला ।

प्रायः सुबह—हमारे दण्डवते साहब बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन शायद उन को

गुस्ता आ गया । मैंने बोच में खड़े हो कर कहा कि आप इतनी एक्स्ट्रा ट्रेन्ज दे रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ को गाडिया को बन्द कर रखा है । जिस दिन मुझे कोयले का पता लगा, मैंने एनर्जी मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की । उन्होंने बतलाया कि हमारे पाम कोयले की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन डोने के लिये बैगन्ज नहीं मिल रही है । अगर बैगन्ज नहीं मिल रही है तो आप ट्रको से पहुँचाइये । हमारे देश में कोयला ठीक से रिफाइन भी नहीं करते हैं । अगर कोयला ठीक में रिफाइन हो तो हमें बाहर से अरबों रुपया खर्च कर के कैरोमिन आयल न मगाना पड़े साथ ही मन्ता भी पड़ेगा और घर में बदल भी नहीं होगा ।

मिट्टी के तेल में एडल्टेशन होता है । मैं मसमनी ह—यह एडल्टेशन का महकमा भी शायद आप के ही पाम है । आज कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस में एडल्टेशन नहीं होता हो । मैं कल हवाई जहाज से आ रही थी, वहाँ मुझे जम दिया गया, उस को पोकर मेरी तबियत खराब हो गई, मैं मसमनी ह वह टिण्ड-स्टफ भी खराब होगा । मैं बजौर साहब के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहती हूँ—एडल्टेशन करने वालों को बहुत मेजर—गनिश-मेन्ट देना चाहिये । आप जितने भते हैं, जितना आप का नाम है, आप का वह नाम सार्थक होना चाहिये, वरना यह निरर्थक है जायेगा ।

शायल सोइस की बात में क्या कहूँ ? मैं तो यह मान कर चलती हूँ कि बाहर से तेल नहीं मगाना चाहिये । आप देखिये—मूगफली और सरसों का पहले क्या भाव था और किमान के घर से जाते हो क्या भाव हो गया । मैं पहले भी कई बार कह चुकी हूँ—रेपमीड आयल जैती गन्दी चीज को मगा कर क्यों खिलाया जाता है ? सारामीरा का नाम रेपसीड है, चूँकि अरबी में नाम अरकबक लगता है इसलिए अच्छा लगता है । लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो पशु भी उस को अकेले नहीं खा सकते । आज सरसों के तेल में एडल्टेशन करने के काम आता है, चूँकि बिलायत से आता है इस

लिये सब खा सकते हैं। जिन का इस के मगाने का लाइसेंस मिल गया उन के पैसों बन गये।

आप की जो लाइसेंस प्रणाली है यह भी बड़ी अजीब है। इस में सुधार करना चाहिये। जो बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउसज हैं उनको लायजा आफिसर्स एंजा बँटते रहते हैं। किमी भी चीज का फैसला देने में पहले उनका सज पता लग जाता है। आज कौन सा इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउस गरीब है आप उन के खर्चा को देखिये। उन के घर में जवाहरगत कपड़ा सब कुछ है खर्च करत हैं—उनके खर्च हमारी कम्पना से पड़े हैं—यह सब कहा में आता है। उन के लायजा आफिसर्स हमारी फाटलो का दखत फिरत है और इस में उन का क्या कुसूर है। एक दिन बात हो गयी थी—आप के दफतरो में फाटल तब आये जाती है जब उस मेज पर पढ़ने में कुछ द दिया जाना है। अगले की मेज पर कुछ द दिया जाए तो काम हा जायगा। मैं मसझती ह कि ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है।

अब मैं आपको इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहाँ लैबर गुड्स बनता है। हमारे यहाँ में जता बाहर भेजा जाता है लेकिन वे अपने देश के नाम में बाहर नहीं भेजे जाते हैं। दूसरे देशों के नाम से हम उन्हें भेजते हैं। हम उनमें अपना नाम क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल करते हैं? क्या हमारी रेगुलेशन गिर गयी है? हमें अपना सामान अपने नाम से ही भेजना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में सीमेंट की बड़ी कमी है। लोम दो-दो और पाच-पाच बट्टों के लिए तरसते रहते हैं। यह कमी या तो मचमुच में है या आर्टिफिशियल कमी क्रियेट की हुई है। क्योंकि आज भी मोनोपलिस्ट्स जो भी चीज चाहते हैं वह कर सकता है। मोनोपलिस्ट्स हमारे सिर पर इस्लान मवार रहते हैं

क्योंकि सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ उनसे चर्चा लेती हैं। अगर हम कानून के हिसाब से बड़े हाउसिज में चर्चा लेते। बन्द कर दें तो हम उनके सामने जाने में शर्मायेंगे नहीं। आज हम उनके सामने नहीं बोल सकते हैं क्योंकि हम उनसे चर्चा लेते हैं। इसी वजह से हमारे व्यापार में बहुत बड़ा अमर पडता है। जिन चीजों की यहाँ जन्म नहीं पडती वे चीजें भी यहाँ मगायी जाती हैं। इसका हमारे व्यपार पर बहुत बुरा अमर पडता है।

सबजियाँ की बात लीजिए। सीजन में ग्राम और मेब बहुत मम्ता हा जाता है। इसलिए मम्ता हो जाता है कि हम व्यापारियों पर डिपेंड करते हैं। हमें सभी चीजों के लिए व्यापारियाँ पर डिपेंड नहीं करना चाहिए। ये चीजें जाँचें उनकी तरफ सरकार ध्यान दें।

कांफ्रिप्रेटिव के बारे में मैं एक बात कहूँ। कांफ्रिप्रेटिव का काम बड़ा अच्छा शुरू हुआ था। मैंने पता है कि यह सेक्टर 74-75 में शुरू किया गया था। लेकिन अब कांफ्रिप्रेटिव सेक्टर कांफ्रिप्रेटिव सेक्टर नहीं रह गया है यह नामिनेटिव सेक्टर हा गया है। उसमें चुनाव नहीं हा रहे हैं नोमिनेशन कर दिया जाता है। मैं जानती हूँ कि कई जगह चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि नामिनेशन बन्द होना चाहिए और वहाँ चुनाव हान चाहिए। इसके बारे में सरकार की कोई निश्चित पालिसी होनी चाहिए। कांफ्रिप्रेटिव सेक्टर का ठीक ढंग में यूटिलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर हम इसे नामिनेशन करना जारी रखेंगे तो ये ठीक ढंग में नहीं चलेगा।

व्यापार के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि या ना व्यापार गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिए, अगर गवर्नमेंट नहीं करती तो कांफ्रिप्रेटिव सेक्टर को व्यापार द दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि एकदम प्राइवेट व्यापार को बन्द कर दीजिए, लेकिन मैं यह मान कर चलती हूँ कि मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी इज बे इकोनोमी। इस से माइड बाई माइड काला

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

धन बनना है। इसने कालेब्रान को लियेना डंड कर दिया है। एक चोड़ बाजार में मिलेगा। और वही चोड़ राशन में भी मिलेगा, कड़ाव से भी मिलेगा। जब हम न ब्रेक इतोरानो को रिकगनाइड कर दिया। लोवेनाइड कर दिया तो बाजार में स्केग्रमिटी होगी तो। अगर हमें इस स्केग्रमिटी को दूर करना है तो हमें काले धरे को भी समाप्त करना होगा। काला धरा करने वाले बाजार में एट्रिफिकेशन स्केग्रमिटी पैदा करत है। बहुत सी तो ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि व्यापारिया को भी नहीं मिलना। मैं फरीदाबाद और गुडगांवा की बात जानती हूँ। हम के बार में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और बता दूँ। कीमते कैसे बढ़नी हैं? मे पब्लिक सेक्टर में खाद्य का एक कारखाना देखने के लिए काबान गयी थी। एक पब्लिक स्कूल चल रहा है। उस में एक भी मजदूर के बच्चे का एडमिशन नहीं मिला हुआ है। फटिलाइजर का जो खर्चा है उससे यह स्कूल चल रहा है। बढिया टीचर उम में लगे हुए हैं। कार्ड फीम वगैरह बहा कुछ नहीं है। प्रकीमर कितने हैं? साठे तीन मजदूरों पर एक प्रकमर है। अब फटिलाइजर की कीमत बेचारा कितना ही तो दगा और कीन देगा?

SHRI P ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla) I have all appreciation for the enthusiasm and energy which the Minister has got for bringing about a public distribution system and strengthening it in order to give relief to the consumers from exploitation by middlemen. I request him to show the same enthusiasm to give relief to the agricultural producers also, specially those producers connected with the Department of Commerce *etc.*, those who help in the export of agricultural produce and give them relief from exploitation by middlemen.

Through the export of agricultural commodities produced in this country, a lot of money is being earned by the so-called exporters and middlemen, very little is being passed on to the agriculturists be-

cause there is no organised sector to protect them. They do not know what value is being obtained for their produce which is exported. They are satisfied with the minimum, *etc.*, whatever they get.

The prices of some commodities show a decline all of a sudden. In the case of cowhinder, the price is fluctuating this year also. It is also an exportable commodity. I request the Minister to take care of this.

I now come to tobacco, a commodity about which they have 25 years' experience. The Ministers know much about it. Without the Government spending anything on it, the agriculturists are able to earn for the country Rs 100 crores of foreign exchange. Not even Rs 1 crore are spent on the development of tobacco. Similarly, they have Rs 100 crores of revenue by way of Central Excise and not even Rs 1 crore are spent by the Government for the development of tobacco. The history of tobacco is such that though from the time of Independence the tobacco cultivators are contributing a lot of money to the Exchequer by way of foreign exchange and taxes, there is no Government control over the production and selling of tobacco, and on the tobacco industry itself and on the manufacturers of tobacco. The manufacturers, the so-called exporters and the middlemen are getting the major slice of the benefit and the cultivator gets little out of it.

About tobacco the Report of Department of Commerce for 1978-79 says this—and I quote:

'The unit value realisation for the export of tobacco has been steadily increasing during the last 3 years. It rose from Rs 8.75 per kg during 1974-75 to Rs 16.17 during December, 1978.'

The Report says that the value of tobacco has doubled, but the tobacco growers have not gained. The agriculturist has not got even 10% more for the tobacco he sold during the last 3 years. This year, the position is very ridiculous. Though the Minister has announced enthusiastically that the STG will purchase 15 million kgs directly from the agriculturists and not from the middlemen, experience has shown that the rate has not gone up and the STG has not purchased anything from the agriculturists. I bring to the notice of the Minister a four-column article in the *Hindustan* dated 14th April, 1979 about "Delayed, Ineffective Entry of STG into Tobacco Market". The first para says:

"The private trade had mopped up most of the Virginia tobacco produced in Andhra Pradesh this season by the time the State



Trading Corporation entered the market with a view to helping the farmer in distress. The STC has bought hardly two million kg. as against its targeted 15 million kg. while the private trade has bought 85 million kg. out of estimated production of 95 million kg."

I request the hon. Minister to go through this. The main point is to give relief to the tobacco growers. First of all, about the Tobacco Board, I would like to say a few words. Though the Government have clearly said that either for export operation or price support operation, STC has to deal with tobacco purchase, the Tobacco Board itself tried to get involved in the purchase. It was going around in Delhi asking the Commerce Minister to give them permission to enter into tobacco purchase neglecting their other duties such as proper regulation, proper promotion of production and proper assistance to the agriculturists. Regulation is meant to regulate the growth of tobacco in a manner which will give good returns to the agriculturists. If the tobacco grown is in excess of the requirement for the consumption of the country and for export market the question of regulation of the area com-

es. For the last 20 years the average production of tobacco is about 100 million kg. In two or three specific years—1964, 1972, and 1978, there was a bumper crop and production was 20 million kg. more. These are the years when the Government had to take care of the bumper crop. But the normal production is about 100 million kg. Even this year when the Tobacco Board restricted the area to 1.4 million acres or so, the crop struck down and the acreage has gone up to 1.8 million. Even now the total tobacco production is around 100 million kg.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time do you require?

SHRI P ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: About 10 minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, April 20, 1979/Chaitra 30, 1901 (Saka).*