

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): I shall now put the motion regarding the third Bill. The question is:

"That the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1985, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Now, we shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I. THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BILL, 1985

H. THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS BILL, 1985

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Now, we shall take up the next two Bills. Shri Khurshid Alam Khan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of export of certain agricultural and processed food products and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is proposed to establish an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products. I suppose I shall be stressing the obvious if I emphasise the importance of these items in our export basket. It is a known fact that at present the share of these products in our total exports is only 25 per cent while the prospects are enormous which have to be exploited adequately.

Sir, at present, the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council looks after the exports of the products. It is a fact that the Council does not have any statutory backing to undertake quality control and this aspect needs special attention. The Council is also not well-equipped to generate production of value-added products or to effectively promote their export

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

and this also is an important aspect which has to be emphasised. It has, therefore, been decided, keeping in view the importance of the products and the future prospects, to replace the Council by a statutory authority. It will coordinate its activities with the national bodies like Horticulture Boards and makes studies for generating production for exports with various research institutes for the development of value-added products. It will also undertake quality certification and effectively streamline inspection and quality control for products such as meat and meat products. The present situation in this regard is not wholly satisfactory. The Authority will have representatives from Central and State Governments, Parliament, Trade Export Promotion Council and specialists in the field. One of the main functions of the Authority will be to develop processed food industry by way of financial assistance, feasibility studies, participation in the equity capital, joint ventures, other relief and subsidy schemes, registration of exporters of the scheduled products, fixing of standards and of specifications for scheduled products for exports. Then comes inspection in slaughter houses, processing plants an improvement in the packing and general hygienic conditions. The Bill contains a provision that the Authority will provide with necessary measures for the development and promotion of export of agricultural and processed food products. As I have said, the agricultural sector contributes significantly to our export efforts, and it will have to continue to do so in a sustained manner. But increased reliance shall, however, have to be placed on export of processed food products which lead to higher realisation through added value. Incidentally, it would also generate economic activity and additional employment. We have several serious constraints in the growth of export of processed food products. At present, the food processing industry is

mainly in the small scale sector using technology of processing and packaging which is out-dated and out-moded. In order to ensure a stable market, it is necessary to guarantee strict standards of quality expected by importing countries. This would naturally require inputs of research and technology and a considerable degree of organisational effort. In order that the Authority may have necessary resources to discharge its functions and responsibility, a levy by way of cess of duty of customs on all scheduled agricultural processed food products which are exported is proposed at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent *ad valorem*. The actual rate of cess will vary depending on the nature of the product ranging from 0.5 per cent to 3 per cent.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985 and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985, for the consideration of the House.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I heartily welcome the introduction of these Bills, which I am sure will greatly encourage the farmers and also those involved in the agricultural and processed food products industry. As we all know, many agricultural products are not getting remunerative prices, and with adequate facilities for packaging, etc. we can ensure better prices to the farmers and encourage them to go in for more cultivation of fruits and vegetables and also for meat, poultry and dairy production. The first thing consequent to the introduction of this institution, of this Authority, will be the creation of more cold storage facilities in various parts of the country because if you want to encourage export of perishable goods, we must have adequate cold storage facilities. As we all know, we are

not able to export fruits, fresh vegetables, meat, poultry, fish, etc. in large quantities because of lack of these cold storage facilities. Similarly, there should be more warehousing facilities for keeping these products until these are exported. There should also be adequate airline services connecting the export centres to various countries where these are exported. For example, we find that in Andhra Pradesh, we produce a large quantity of various fruits including grapes etc., and also meat, poultry, egg, fish etc., which we are not able to export because there are no international services linking Hyderabad to other countries. I am giving this just as an example. But the situation is similar in other parts of the country also. Therefore, we should impress upon the Civil Aviation Ministry that these centres should be linked so that the exports can increase. The Agriculture Ministry or the Commerce Ministry, whichever is the Ministry concerned, should be liberal in giving assistance and loans to farmers for orchards and also to those who have poultry farms etc.

The packaging industry also needs modernisation. When we compare the situation in our country with the situation in the advanced countries, we find that our packaging industry is in a very primitive stage. We should improve it because unless we make the packages attractive, it is difficult to compete in international markets. It is not only a question of ensuring hygiene but we should also see that the packages are attractive so that we can stand up to international competition.

The Bill provides for representation to the States in the Committee but it says, the representation will be by rotation of five members from different States. But I plead that those States, particularly, the agricultural States, those which are leading in this aspect, should be given more representation. It is not merely giving representation to all the

States, but to those States which actually contribute to this export. They should be represented on the committee on a permanent basis. We should also ensure quality because unless we maintain high quality, all these efforts will be futile. There have been instances in the past when samples we submitted differed with the actual quantities supplied later on, as a result of which, we lost a lot of markets, external markets. Therefore, we should ensure quality control and the fund to be created should be utilised more judiciously for the betterment of those who are involved in this industry. Thank you.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार जो कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण विधेयक 1985 और कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादन निर्यात उपकरण विधेयक 1985 लाई है उनका हम स्वागत करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान बुनियादी रूप से एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रोडक्शन और प्रोडक्टिविटी है यानी उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है। आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान ग्राम स्वराज, ग्राम-स्वावलम्बन, स्वदेशी, कृषि, गांव और कृषि का विकास—यह आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारे उद्देश्य थे और इन्हीं उद्देश्यों से प्रेरित होकर हमारे देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी गई। आज भी हमें इम्पोर्ट, करते हैं और जो एक्सपोर्ट, करते हैं उसमें 6 हजार का बलेंस है, डेफिसिट है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय; हिन्दुस्तान जो एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। 12000 करोड़ का इंडेबिल आउटल विदेशों से मंगाता है। यह हमारे लिये बड़ी शर्म की बात है। मैं अपनी महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में हरित क्रांति को साथ क रूप देने में बड़ा काम किया और इस में उन को महान सफलता मिली और वे यहां कृषि को प्राथमिकता देना चाहती थीं। आज

श्री लपनाथ राय]

सवाल उठता है कि हमें ऐग्रिकल्चरल गुड्स को एक्सपोर्ट करें ताकि हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशी एक्सचेंज मिले और हम अपने मुल्क को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की हालत क्या है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसान शोषण का शिकार हो रहे हैं। जो भी सामान वह पैदा करता है उसका उचित मूल्य उसको नहीं मिलता मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो अथॉरिटी उन्होंने बनायी है उसको एक टीम भेजनी चाहिए विदेशों में कि जो इस बात की जांच करे कि विदेशों में किस किस सामान की खपत हो सकती है। यहाँ का खेत का कौन सा ऐसा माल है, कौन वेजिटेबल है, कौन कौन से फल सी उपज की खपत विदेशों में हो सकती है। इस को एक लिस्ट बनाना चाहिए हमारी टीम को और एक अथॉरिटी जो हम बना रहे हैं उस को विदेशों में जाना चाहिये और इंटरनेशनल मार्केटिंग किस किस सामान की हो सकती है उस का ब्यौरा पूरा एक विवरण बनाना चाहिए

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Under the leadership of Shri Kalpnath Rai.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय और हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को रोडियो और टेलीविजन के माध्यम से यह बात बतलाई जा सकती है कि भारत की सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों से यह अपाल करती है कि हम इन किसानों सामानों को विदेशों में भेजने वाले हैं और उस का हम इतना रिव्युनरेटिव प्राइस देंगे, इतना लाभप्रद मूल्य देंगे। अगर आप इन सामानों का प्रोडक्शन करेंगे तो इस से आप को यह लाभ होगा। आज आपातवाणी और दूरदर्शन का इस्तेमाल मुट्ठों भर सामानों के लिये किया जाता है जो यहाँ के पूँजीपति बनाते हैं। या मल्टी

नेशनल कंपनियों के द्वारा जो सामान बनाया जाता है या देश के बड़े पूँजीपतियों द्वारा जो सामान बनाया जाता उन्हीं के लिये प्रचार होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनसे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिये क्या प्रचार होता है? कृषि विकास के लिये क्या प्रचार होता है? उसको कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा भारत सरकार से कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को वह इस बात की हिदायत दे और देखे कि कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि के विकास के लिये, कृषि में नयी टेक्नालाजी के अप्लीकेशन के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के एक्सपोर्ट होने वाले पदार्थों के लिये किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये, इस के लिये उन को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये, देश में खेतों की व्यवस्था में नयी जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार को अपने इस मीडिया के माध्यम का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए और लाखों करोड़ों किसानों को इस लिये प्रशिक्षित करना चाहिए मैं गाँव वा रहने वाला हूँ आज वहाँ की क्या हालत है। फरुखाबाद में जहाँ से हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री जी आते हैं पालियामेंट के मेंबर बन कर वहाँ आज एक रुपये का 6 किलो आलू रहा है और दिल्ली में आज एक किलो आलू आठ रुपये का बिक रहा है। यह कौन सा सिद्धांत है। यह कौन सी बात है? किसान के खेत में जब आलू पैदा होगा तो वह मिट्टी के दाम में बिकेगा। उसको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं। वह आज फरुखाबाद में एक रुपये का 6 किलो बिक रहा है और आठ रुपये का किलो बंबई में, बलकत्ता में बिक रहा है और अगर फाइव स्टार होटल में चले जायें तो एक प्लेट चिप का 50 रुपया देना पड़ता है। यह हमारी राजनीति है। क्या इसी नीति से हम हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य देंगे। क्या इसी नीति से हम हिन्दुस्तान को शक्तिशाली बनायेंगे। रोज अपने आपातवाणी से, दूरदर्शन से, अखबारों से, पालियामेंट

में, यहां सदन में और सदन से बाहर और चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में, इन सब के माध्यम से हम कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को एक शक्तिशाली और वितरित राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं मगर मैं भारत सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान तब तक शक्तिशाली नहीं बन सकता जब तक कि हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांव शक्तिशाली नहीं बनेंगे। गांव शक्तिशाली तभी बनेंगे जब यहां की कृषि का विकास होगा और जब खेतों में पैदा होने वाले सामानों का यहां के किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलेगा।

जब देश के किसान को परचेजिंग कंपैसिटी बढेगी जब हिन्दुस्तान का किसान कृषि की नई टेक्नोलॉजी को अपनाने में सक्षम होगा, जब हिन्दुस्तान का किसान यह जानेगा कि दुनिया के बाजार में उसके सामान की कीमत है, उसको ज्यादा मूल्य दिया जाएगा जब वह सरकार को पता चलेगा कि जापान का उदाहरण लेंजिए। जापान की सरकार किसानों से 300 रुपए क्विंटल कोई सामान खरीदती है तो वह सामान किसानों को 200 रुपए के हिसाब से बेची है। इसी लिए जापान किसान मालदार है, इसी लिए जापान की अर्थव्यवस्था पर कृषक का नियंत्रण है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पंजाब के प्रताप सिंह केरों, हरियाणा के श्री बंसीलाल, तमिलनाडु के कामराज को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों किसानों की तरफ से उन्होंने अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में किसानों को मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में सही प्रयास किए थे। यही कारण है कि किसान इतना अधिक गल्ला पैदा कर कर सका कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में हरित क्रांति दिखाई देती है।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में जो प्याज पैदा होता है, जो किसानों के खेतों में पैदा होता है वह मिट्टी के दाम बिकता है? लेकिन व्यापारी उसका चार गुना दाम बढ़ा देते हैं। यही हालत आलू की है। वही हालत सेब की है, वही संतरे की है, वही बेज-टेबल की है। जो भी किसान पैदा करता है वह सस्ता बिकता है। आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय मैं मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि

हमारे लखनऊ में लंगड़ा आम होता है जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा किस्म का आम है। हमारे देश में क्लाइमेटिक जोन अलग अलग है। जलवायु अलग अलग है दक्षिण भारत की जलवायु अलग है, उत्तर भारत की अलग है, कश्मीर की जलवायु अलग है, अलग अलग जलवायु में अलग अलग प्रकार के फ्रूट व वेजिटेबल्स पैदा होते हैं। इन सामानों को हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में बेचकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा बना सकते हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिरी बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। आज के जमाने में मछली का महत्व बहुत ज्यादा है। हिन्दुस्तान का कोस्टल एरिया तीन सौ किलोमीटर का है। कन्याकुमारी से लेकर बंगाल तक और गुजरात से लेकर अरब सागर के दोनों तरफ सबसे ज्यादा मछली पैदा हो सकती है। हमारी 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मछली के फूड के विकास के लिए जितने पैसे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उतनी व्यवस्था नहीं है। सी फूड की आज के 20वीं शताब्दी के जमाने में मछली का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। दुनिया में मछली खाने वालों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है जो फिर वैस्ट फूड है। उसके रिसर्व के लिए, उसके विकास के लिए, उसके एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भारत सरकार को एक समयबद्ध और ठोस योजना बनानी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान का हजारों किलोमीटर का जो कोस्टल एरिया है, 300 किलोमीटर के उस एरिया में मछली का विकास किया जा सकता है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपनी मृत्यु के कुछ दिन पहले औसतन टेक्नालॉजी पर जोर दिया था। समुद्र के अन्दर मछली के विकास को प्राथमिकता देने की बात कही थी, सी फूड टेक्नालॉजी अपनाने की बात कही थी।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अंत में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार जो बिल लाई है; इसके

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

माध्यम से कृषि और संस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादन निर्यात उपकरण विधेयक, 1985 से, अपने देश के किसानों के खेतों में पैदा होने वाले मसालों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में रिम्यूनेरेटिव प्राइस पर बेचने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ताकि हिन्दुस्तान को फौरन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हो और जो बिलेस आफ पैमेंट का संकट है, वह जो 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये हिन्दुस्तान के बिलेस आफ ट्रेड का मानका उपस्थित हो गया है, उसको भी हम हल कर सकेंगे, तथा इसके एक्सपोर्ट के माध्यम से हम और अधिक अर्जित करेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान उस पैसे को लेकर मालामाल होंगे और मालामाल होंगे तो गांव की हालत सुधरेगी और किसान की परेनेजिंग पावर, कंसेसिटी बढ़ेगी, एम्पलायमेंट का जनरेशन होगा और जो किसान के बेटे नौकरों की तलाश में दरदर की टोकरी खा रहे हैं वे अपने देश के फलों से, इस से, विभिन्न प्रकार के वेजिटेबलस में छोटी इंडस्ट्री बनाकर विलिज इंडस्ट्री बनाकर करोड़ों लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट देंगे। उनके माध्यम से एकतरफा बेकारी की समस्या हल होगी, दूसरी तरफ अपने मुल्क के किसान को मजबूत करेंगे और तीसरी तरफ फौरन एक्सचेंज मैक्सिमम कमा कर भारत को एक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र बना-येंगे। हमारी आजादी का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत की आजादी या हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी नहीं है महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी माने दुनिया की आजादी, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी माने दुनिया का विकास। अपनी आजादी के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें अपने हिन्दुस्तान के विकास हिन्दुस्तान की कृषि हिन्दुस्तान के गांव और उनके खेतों में पैदा होने वाली चीजों पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा तभी हम भारत को शक्तिशाली बना सकेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I will say only a few words about it. Promotion of exports is good. But it does not mean that all exports are good.

The Bill is for development and export of certain agricultural and processed food products. Sir, I would like to say that in the Schedule 14 items have been listed for export. Among these 14 items, there are fruits, vegetables, meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, dairy products. All these are to be exported, and the Authority will promote export of these items.

My point is this. I am not opposed to export. Rather it will earn foreign exchange. But why should it be at the cost of the consumers of the country? If we start exporting meat and meat products, and poultry products, dairy products, if we promote export of these items, it means that the internal consumers will be deprived of these things which are absolutely necessary for them, particularly in a poor country like ours where the calorie value of the food is very low. The per-capita consumption of meat, poultry products, dairy products is day by day reducing. Every year it is reducing because of the poverty. Fifty per cent of the people are below the poverty line. In this situation, if we promote export of these agricultural products, it means, to a great extent, it will deprive internal consumers.

I will give one example. We are exporting lobsters, prawns, good mangoes. In the market, in the season, mangoes of a good variety are very costly. Prawn and lobster, you will not get. If you get them, they will be very costly, at Rs. 100 a kilo, like that. By exporting them we are earning foreign exchange, but actually we are starving our own people. It is not a sound export policy. I would like the hon. Minister to consider whether these things should be included in the Schedule.

The second point is about what the fate of the farmers will be because by these exports which will be done through this Authority which will promote export, in fact, as a result of the promotion of export of these

items. it is the middlemen, the industrialists who will process these fruits or these materials, who will benefit or gain, but the farmers or the basic producers of these materials will be deprived as they are being deprived now. So, I would like the hon. Minister to see to it that while promoting export of these items, the basic producers, the farmers, are not deprived of remunerative prices. That should be looked into by the hon. Minister.

My third point is about representation in the Authority. The Bill says that a number of members will be here, including Members of Parliament. About the States it says:

"five members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the States and the Union Territories:"

Why should the States be deprived in this way? Why should they get this treatment? Why will all the States not be able to send their representatives in the Authority? These products will actually be produced in the States, and they have to handle these products. So, I suggest that this clause should be replaced. This is a miser clause. It deprives the States. I think all the States and Union Territories should have the right to send one representative in the Authority. That would help the States in promoting the exports and also the States will have their say in the Authority.

The Central Government can nominate representatives from food vegetables, industry, etc. These industries are represented on the Authority, but not the farmers representatives who produce these things. Again the farmers are being deprived in getting representation on the Authority. There are cooperative societies like agricultural co-operative society and farmers cooperative societies everywhere in the country. Why not their representatives be on

the Authority? I request the Minister to see that their representatives also get a place in the Authority so that this Authority can look after the interests of the farmers. With these words, I conclude.

Thank you.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, yesterday we were listening to Prime Minister's intervention on the Plan document in this House. He said that in order to improve the status of rural agriculturists, we are thinking of a technology to improve their agricultural products and produce. The second day we are having a Bill before us for creating an authority to help the agriculturists to get better market for his produce.

Sir, today the unfortunate part relates to Indian farmers. They put in lot of efforts. They spend money on fertilisers and other things. Finally, they are at the mercy of the merchants. Indian market has become the purchasers market. In spite of our Agricultural Prices Commission or the various methods that we have taken, the farmer is at the mercy of the purchaser. In the case of industry, we calculate the cost of production but not in the case of agriculture. This is a raw deal to our farmers. Maybe because of the circumstances he has been deprived of this facility. He has become the victim of buyers market. If he brings any produce at the market he is at the hands of the purchaser and whatever price the purchaser asks he has to sell it particularly the perishable articles, like fruits, dairy products, poultry products, etc. He has become the worst victim of these things. Just to take care of these things, the Minister has come out with the Bill to set up an Authority replacing the Export Council for which I congratulate him. Earlier to this, the Export Council had no statutory powers to take beneficiary actions in favour of the farmers.

[Shri H. Hanumanthapa]

Sir, coming to the composition of the Authority, it comprises of 42 members. For a moment, I join myself with the opinion expressed by hon. Members—Shri Upendra and Shri Sukomal Sen that nothing would have barred if all the States have been represented here. When 42 members are there, why should we give an impression that the States have not been properly represented. Out of 42 members you could have accommodated almost all the States. Even now there is time to do so.

Regarding other nominations, 12 members are to be appointed by the Central Government to represent industries, 7 members to represent the Agricultural Research, National Horticultural Board, etc. and 8 members to represent the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with agricultural and rural development, commerce, finance, industry, food, civil supplies, civil aviation and shipping and transport. So farmers' interests have been taken care in clause 4(4)(e) of the Bill to represent the Agriculture and Rural Development. Therefore, my hon. friend, Shri Sukomal Sen's allegation that the farmers interests have been neglected and they are not represented on the Authority is not correct. So while selecting representatives of those various interests as well as of the industry, I request the Minister to make sure that there is no feeling among the States that they have been neglected and they have not been given representation. In the Authority already five States are to be represented according to the alphabetical order. And there are 15 to 30 nominations to give representation to industry, to agriculture, to rural development and so on. So the other States can also be accommodated. I think that aspect can certainly be taken care of under the existing Bill itself. So only on this account, my friend, Mr. Sukomal Sen need not feel that the States will be discri-

minated against and that the farmers are not being taken care of.

Of course, one thing which has been the practice is that whoever produces anything does not consume it. Whoever produces milk sells it away. He does not even give the milk to his children. That happens because of our precarious condition below the poverty-line. When production increases, this aspect can be taken care of. So this is one way of encouraging production. When production increases, automatically consumption will also grow. So let there not be any apprehension that only the export market will capture the whole thing. This is another inducement to the farmers and the local people to produce more, to produce things of better quality and gain better economic status. With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कल्पनाशाय जो बोल रहे थे और बड़ी अच्छी बातें बता रहे थे। 5,76,936 गांव भारत सरकार की 1981 की सरदमशुमारी के मतानुसार हैं और इन गांवों में बसने वाले जो किसान हैं, उसका 70 फीसदी आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है तो भारत में जो 85 फीसदी लोग हैं उनसे 70 फीसदी लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं। उनके हित के लिये कोई बात सोची नहीं जाती। इस सरकार के जरिये कोई बोर्ड बनता है या कोई निगम बनता है तो वह नुकसान के नाम पर बनता है लेकिन उसका संचालन करने वाले वही लोग होते हैं जो किसानों के हितों के विपरीत होते हैं। उनका जन्म किसान परिवार में हुआ, न लालन न पालन, न शिक्षा, न दीक्षा, न रहन सहन, न खान न पान वे जानते ही नहीं कि किसान किस जानवर का नाम है किस चिड़िया का नाम है, वह कैसे जन्मता है, कैसे पढ़ता है, कैसे खाता है कैसे बनता है, ऐसे लोगों किसान का प्रतिनिधि बना दिया जाना है। दुब की

रखवाला कभी दिल्ली नहीं करेगी, बकरी का चरवाहा कभी बाध नहीं हो सकता है ! लेकिन सरकार उल्टा करती है । वह दूध की रखवाला में दिल्ली को लगाती है और बकरी का चरवाहा बाध को बनाती है जो निहित स्वार्थ वाला वर्ग है, जिसने किसान को भी देखा, नहीं है। किसानों के नेता के रूप में श्री रामचन्द्र विकल यहाँ बैठे हैं वे असली किसान हैं और किसानों के बीच बैठने वाले हैं हम लोगों को न पूछें उनको पूछिये उनको सतारूह दल में भी ऐसे जन्मजाल किसान हैं, जिनके बाप और दादा पीढ़ियों से इस पेशे में चले आ रहे हैं और खेती में लोग हुए ऐसे लोगों को भी बूझकर पता लगाइए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर जरा गौर करिये ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह यह है कि किसान का सबसे ज्यादा शोषण होता है बाजार के जरिये सबसे ज्यादा एक्स्प्लॉइटेशन फार्मर्स का मार्केट में होता है। व्यापार का जो नियम है उस नियम के जरिये किसान का शोषण होता है। दो एकड़ धान जापान का किसान बेचकर पावर टिलर खरीद लेता है। लेकिन उस पावर टिलर को खरीदने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को 32 एकड़ का धान बेचना पड़ता है। जरा बतलाइये कि यह कहा का इंसफ है कि वहां दो एकड़ धान बेचकर वहां का किसान पावर टिलर खरीदे और यहां का किसान 32 एकड़ बेचकर पावर टिलर खरीदे। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो कह रहे हैं कि हम निर्यात करने के लिये दे रहे हैं तो निर्यात करेगा कौन, करवायेगा कौन। जब कभी आप हमसे कच्चा माल खरीदते हैं, आप श्रीमन्, आलू के इलाके से आते हैं, विकल जी भी आलू के इलाके में थे, आप जानते हैं कि चोर आलू नहीं उठाता था, एक बार किसान को ऐसी हालत हुई कि किसान आलू खोदकर कर खेत पर रखता है चोर बौराले जाते हैं और आलू छोड़ देते हैं, इसलिये कि ट्रक पर आलू ले जाते तो आलू से उसका किराया भी नहीं मिलता। खेत में किसान बोरिंग से पानी चलाता था और ट्रैक्टर

में आलू जोतकर और खेत में उसको सड़ाकर खाद बनाता था। जो आलू हमारे यहाँ 10 पैसे, 20 पैसे किलो था उस आलू को छोलछालकर और डिब्बों में भरकर, उसका पोटाटो चिप्स बनाकर आप दिल्ली में 15 रुपये किलो 16 रुपये किलो में बेचते हैं। 30 पैसे किलो हमारे यहां और दिल्ली में आकर 15 रुपये में 16 रुपये किलो हम मकई बेचते हैं 50 पैसे किलो 60 पैसे किलो लेकिन उसका यहां फार्न फलैक बनाकर पांच मितारा होटलों में देते हैं तो उसका भाव 17 रुपये किलो, 18 रुपये किलो होता है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : 50 रुपये किलो।

श्री हुसमदेव नारायण यादव : पंचाम रुपये किलो बिकेगा। अन्धेर नगरी चौपट राजा, टर्के सेर भाजी, टर्के मेर खाजा। किस को कहे कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। अब आप किसान जो फल पैदा करते हैं उन्हें देख लीजिए। जह तक टोमेटो का प्रश्न है यह सड़ रहा है। उसकी प्रोसेसिंग करने वाला नहीं है, उसके लिए आपको किसानों को रिप्रेजेंटेटिव रखिये, जो आप बोर्ड बनाएंगे या जो कुछ भी बनेगा उसमें किसान का प्रतिनिधि कौन होगा। किसानों का प्रतिनिधि वह होगा जो कोट, पेंट पतलून नेकटाई पहनने वाला होगा, गिट-गिट, गिट-पिट करने वाला होगा, एग्रीकल्चर विषय में पी० एच०डी० या एम०एस०सी० किये होगा, वह कभी गांव में नहीं रहा होगा। किसान का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होने का मतलब है कि वह गांव में रहने वाला हो, किसान परिवार में जन्मा हो, पला हुआ हो शिक्षा-वंश किसान परिवार में हुई हो, खेतों में लगा हुआ (समय की घंटों) मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो किसान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव आप रखियेगा तो मैं यह कहंगा कि एक दिन हमारे साथ, विकल जी के साथ, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय आपके साथ हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में खेत पर ले जायेंगे उनको कहेंगे कि जरा बताइये कि हल कैसे चलाओगे, कुदाल कैसे चलती है, गेह कैसे बोया जाता है, लोक रोड़ा परबर, जानते कुछ नहीं हैं बने हैं किसान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव। रिप्रे-

[श्री हुसमदेव नागयण वादव]

नोटेटिव को धरि रखा जाएगा तो वह व्यापारियों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन करते हैं, पूंजी-पतियों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन करते हैं, वेस्टेड क्लास का रिप्रेजेंटेशन करने हैं। हमारे प्रतिनिधि बनकर हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप कुछ बढ़िया करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा काम कीजिए, जो किसान के हित में हो और किसान को लाभ मिले। इतना ही बेर निवेदन है।

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN:

I must really thank the honourable Members who have made a very useful contribution and I have made a special note of the various suggestions made by the honourable Members. I can assure them that they would be taken care of and certainly, our country being an agricultural country in which the contribution of the agriculturist is very important, we hope that this contribution will expand and increase and once the contribution of the agricultural sector increases, naturally the benefit will come to the farmers and they will get their due. I have in my opening speech already said that exports in our agricultural products were making a contribution of 25 per cent at present and we feel there is a lot of scope and further efforts have to be made to ensure that this contribution increases. Besides what is really more important is these days what we are doing is we are exporting all our products in bulk form and that is where we are losing more. If we export not in bulk form but in value added form, price increase will be there and more benefit will come to the country and it will benefit the economy of the country. Besides, as more efforts will be made to exports and more and more exports will be done; then, naturally it will also be necessary that production should be increased and the production will be increased only with the hard work of our farmers and agriculturists and naturally they would also be benefited. One thing which the honourable Shri Sen said is we

should not concentrate only on exports and ignore the domestic requirements. But I can give him the assurance that whenever export plan is made and surpluses for exports are made available, they are made available only after consultation with the Agriculture Ministry and the Civil Supplies Ministry and when the Agriculture Ministry and the Civil Supplies Ministry say that certain quantities are available for export, then only it is exported. I will give you an example here. Basmati rice is not normally eaten by our people in this country because it is a very expensive item. It is, therefore, exported under Open General Licence. But the other kind of rice which is the staple diet of our people, is not exported, unless, of course, a stage comes when the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Civil Supplies tell us that there is a possibility of exporting such rice, that certain quantities of such rice are available for export.

Another point which the honourable Members have made is about quality control. Really the main concept and the main purpose of this authority is to ensure that quality control is there and it should be in a sustained manner so that our exports are acceptable to the importing countries. Their standards of hygiene, their standards of requirements, are such that we must meet those requirements. Unless we met those requirements we will not be able to export our products. Here also I would like to give an example. We have been exporting meat to the Gulf countries. But some of the countries including Saudi Arabia have stopped importing meat from our country because the hygienic conditions or the standards of hygiene which they expect are not there. Therefore, it is necessary that our inspection system should be such that it ensures that there is no

prospect of any rejection from any importing country.

My honourable friend, Shri Kalpnath Rai, mentioned about potatoes. I come from a district which produces, I think the maximum quantity of potatoes and I think there is an absolute need for potato-based industries. I am sure that with the co-operation of friends like Mr. Kalpnath Rai it will be possible for us one day to provide some potato-based industries in this country.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: What about cold storage?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: About cold storage?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, the question of providing cold storage facilities is there. It is very essential. But actually, you have to understand the concept of this Authority. The functions and tasks of this Authority are limited, limited in the sense that it has to organise export efforts and this has to be done by this Authority. As has been rightly said by Mr. Sen, there should be some research also and that we should have a target market and we should send our teams of experts. All these will be done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, our Trade Development Authority and the Indian Trade Fair Authority. These are the agencies which are doing a lot of this sort of work and they have already established a name for this sort of work and research and, certainly, there will be more co-ordination between us and them and it will be possible for us to achieve the objective for which this Authority is being established.

My friend, Shri Kalpnath Rai, mentioned about the deficits in our foreign trade. Definitely there is a deficit in our foreign trade. But the problem is that there are certain bulk items which we have to import necessarily and these are edible oils,

POL, fertilizers, cement and certain other things. So, these are some of the things which we have to import for our requirements in the country and all these items really contribute to the extent of over 50 per cent of our import bill and another ten per cent of our import bill is tied down to the aids. So, there is only about forty per cent or only one-third import items which are available where some control could be exercised. Here also, because the developing countries need capital goods, they have to be imported and, therefore, these have to be given priority. I am quite sure that with the growth rate that we anticipate during the Seventh Plan period of 7 per cent per annum, it would be possible for us to show better results in due course.

Sir, I think I have been able to answer some of the queries. My honourable friend, Shri Kalpnath Rai, mentioned about sea food. For sea food, there is another organisation already which is looking after this, the MPEDA, which is doing almost the same thing and it will be responsible for this.

With these few words, Sir, I once again thank the honourable Members for their co-operation and for having made a useful contribution to the debate on this issue. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): I will put the motion regarding the first bill to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products and for matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 34 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): I shall now put the motion regarding the second Bill. The question is:

"That Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL, 1985.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an authority for the regulation and development of Indian Waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

From times immemorial, inland water transport has served as a cheap and economic means of transport and continues to be so. With the development of rail and roads, this mode of transport had remained neglected.

The Government has been aware of the need for bringing inland water transport to its rightful place in the overall transport system of the country.

Under the Constitution, the role of the Union is, however, limited to regulating the shipping and navigation of national waterways declared as such by Parliament as also the regulations of shipping and navigation on other inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels.

Based on the recommendations of several committees including the National Transport Policy Committee relating to the assumption of responsibilities for maintaining the waterways by the Central Government, the Government have identified the following waterways as suitable for being declared as national waterways:

- (i) The Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly River System;
- (ii) The Brahmaputra;
- (iii) The Sunderbans;
- (iv) The Godavari;