

एक पोजीशन रखते हैं। पोछे भी उन्होंने चुनाव कगये हैं और देशों ने भी उन की प्रशंसा की है और इस लिये उन को...

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I deliberately did it.

श्री रामानन्द यादव : जो 'स्टूज' शब्द व्यवहार किया गया है उस के लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह आप ने गलत किया है। आप को यह यूज नहीं करना चाहिए था। आप के जैसे व्यक्ति के लिये यह उचित नहीं था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Yadav, please take your seat. There is no point of order and in the House there is a convention that the names are taken and one has to ignore them. You need not be very much sensitive about that. Now, coming to this subject...

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I deliberately used it. I again use it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): When I am observing something, why don't you take your seat? I can only say that I may feel something about whatever you have suggested, I may feel that there should be elections, but it is for the Government, it is a political problem.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, it is not for the Government. Election Commission is an independent authority. The Central Government should not use undue influence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): You can take up this matter with the Business Advisory Committee which is going to meet on Thursday. A discussion can be held with the permission of the Chair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Our complaint is against the Central Government because the office power of the Central Government has been grossly misused to pressurise the Election Commission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):

Well, the Leader of the House is here. He will convey it. He is making some statement.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, the question of pressurising the Election Commission does not arise at all. We do not exert any pressure on the Election Commission. While making his observation Mr. Ramamurti himself has pointed out that all the time when we lost the election it is we who were in power, not they. And the reputation of this country to have free and fair elections has been established, that the Government allows the election to be so independent, free and fair that even the Prime Minister of the country can be defeated in the general election, the whole party can be routed. Therefore, the allegation that the Congress Party is influencing or pressurising the Election Commission in postponing the day, does not arise at all. Election Commission may have its own reasons to postpone the election. It is a matter for the Election Commission and the concerned State Government. The Congress Party and the Government of India have nothing to do with it. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Let us go to the next item.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I am deeply impressed to note how Shri Pranab Mukherjee can say something which he himself does not believe in, with that felicity he was talking.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Let us take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Commerce. Yes, Mr. Viren Shah. Not there. Dr. Adiseshiah.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Dinesh Goswami), in the Chair].

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have read with interest the Report of the Ministry of Commerce, the Demands for Grants for the Ministry for 1981-82 and the Performance Budget Parts I and II for 1980-81. I would like to start by congratulating the Ministry for a very clear, readable Report, both regarding Part I—i.e. Department of Commerce—and Part II—i.e. Department of Textiles. I shall confine my comments, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for lack of time, to the Report regarding Part I—Department of Commerce—the Performance Budget and the Demands for Grants relating to that Department.

I must say that I found the more detailed chapters enlightening rather than the synthesis that has been attempted in Part I of the Report. That I suppose is the result of an attempt at summarising and synthesising, which is not always very clear. And I have only five main points to make. My first point is to ask the Minister whether he would agree with the bald statement which is not contained in the Report that the only purpose of our exports is to pay for our imports. I make this statement and ask—because now this whole trade imbalance is so oppressing us and so concerning us that we need to go back to the very basic position—whether the only purpose of our exports is to pay for our imports, allowing for the invisibles in the balance of payment position which I leave aside for the moment.

This bald statement has a negative implication and it has a positive implication. Negatively it means that our exports which form some 6 to 7 per cent of our total annual production—what is called the gross domestic production—are not the engine for our economic growth. Unlike some of the other countries, particularly in Africa and including a country like Japan where the engines for growth are

exports so that they speak of an export-led growth strategy, in our country that is not the purpose of exports; it is only to pay for imports and not to be the motor force for our development. This is the negative implication.

The positive implication of my statement that the only purpose of exports is to pay for our imports is that it means that our imports must be kept in some kind of relationship to our export capacities and to our actual exports. This is the positive implication that our imports must in some way be related to our prospects and possibilities of exports and what our export potentials are. Now the Report for 1980-81 shows that there is no relationship in this year between our imports and exports. The Report speaks of a possible trade deficit of Rs. 4000 crores. I think, I would like to check with the Minister, it is actually somewhere between Rs. 4300 and Rs. 4500 crores. We would have to wait for the final settlement of accounts to know what exactly is the figure, but it is somewhat of that order. So with regard to the trade deficit—that is the second point—it shows lack of any kind of relationship between our export and import potentials. Here there are three features to note. We find, first of all, that our imports are rising faster than exports. If I could again take the figures for 1980-81 from the Report, the imports rose 9 to 10 times as fast as our exports. Secondly, this Rs. 4500 crore trade deficit will probably lead to some drawing down of our foreign exchange reserves—I do not know by how much, Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 600 crores, but certainly not more than Rs. 1000 crores. Probably, nearly Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores of rupees will be drawn down because we have invisible resources which can take care of something like Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 crores of the deficit. And then we have got the IMF advance of Rs. 850 crores. So our foreign exchange reserves should not be

down, inspite of this deficit of Rs. 4500 crores, by something more than Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 crores. Even to this means that we are eating into our capital.

Thirdly, this trade deficit has had one good effect, which we lose sight of, and that is that it has kept our inflation down. This Rs. 4500 crore deficit has meant that it has been a deflationary force, which has been the only deflationary force operating in an economy which has been subjected to high inflation which was something like 20 per cent in 1979-80 and something like 16 to 17 per cent in the year under review, i.e. 1980-81. Now, in that situation, if we had not this trade deficit of Rs. 4500 crores, I want to say to the hon. Members of this House that our price inflation would have been much higher. Well, one can look at it this way, that an amount of Rs. 4500 crores is withdrawn from circulation and that amount of goods injected into the economy, and to that extent it has been helpful. This is, however, an expensive way of keeping down inflation.

Now I turn to my third point. As we look at our imports which have increased by nine to ten times of our exports, we find that the major elements which have led to this shooting up of our imports have been, first, crude oil and petroleum products which occupy now 70 per cent of our exports. Mr. Finance Minister yesterday in the Associated Chambers of Commerce meeting gave the figure of 72 per cent and he said that we must plan to bring it down to 60 per cent. So the major components of our huge import bill are first, the petroleum products and crude oil, and, second, the group of other items of maintenance such as fertilizers, edible oils, cement etc.

Now, Mr Vice-Chairman, my fourth point is that the import policy which has been announced in this House for this year does not deal with the main elements, these two

groups of elements, namely, crude oil and petroleum products and fertilizers, edible oil and cement which are causing this huge deficit. We have got a good import policy, but it has nothing to do with the elements which are causing the main mischief in our trade balance. Let me summarise or recall what has been stated in our new import policy. The new import policy has removed 160 items from the Open General Licence, it has shifted 42 from the restricted to the banned list, and it has placed 63 new items under the Open General Licence. Now, if I

am not mistaken. Mr. Vice-Chairman—and again this is subject to correction by the Minister—this new import policy will reduce our imports this year from that of last year by Rs. 100 crores. Now this Rs 100 crore reduction of our imports by this new import policy is about 0.8 per cent of our total import bill. That is all that our import policy does because the new import policy has nothing to do, as I said, with the two major elements causing the import bill to go up, namely, crude oil and petroleum products and fertilizers, edible oils and cement. Now, may I say that these 100 crores of rupees the new import policy is going to economise on the import bill for the next year, are not likely to be on account of the import bill on items other than petrol fertilizer, etc, dealt with in the import policy. If the Finance Minister is right if the Government is right and the President's Address is right, there is going to be an upsurge of 10 per cent in industrial development. If investments and industries pick up, this import policy will not lead to any economy. The Rs. 100 crores of national economy will not come about. Therefore, I leave this point by saying that the import policy of the Government is good and is good and is necessary for what I call non-important items that we need to have outside the import policy. Therefore, I want to plead in the House with the

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Government for a national energy policy. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am one of the economists who has studied the energy problem and published a possible national policy under which there can be at least 25 per cent economy in the next year in our use of crude and petroleum products. It is not the time to go into them, and it does not apply to the Ministry of Commerce. But the deficits in our imports which are primarily due to the deficits in import of crude, call for a national energy policy which is urgently needed. I once again would plead for this as this is one of the means of getting our imports in some kind of line with our exports. As far as fertilizers, edible oils and cement are concerned, I do not see any reason why we are continuing these large and increasing imports of these items instead of utilising the existing capacity of our units fully. **The story of capacity utilisation in fertilizers and cement companies for the last year makes sad reading.** Therefore, outside the import policy the Government needs to take action on these two groups of items—the crude oil and petroleum and the fertilizers, the edible oils and cement, to make us more self-reliant and self-sufficient in our production as one of the means of having our imports in line with our exports.

My fourth comment, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is with regard to our exports. We have planned in the Sixth Plan for exports amounting to Rs. 9,878 crores, and the new policy which has been set forth comprises briefly of: More items placed under Open General Licence, controls on a large number of units removed, 12 items added to the banned list making a total of 71 items which are banned, 2 items de-canalisised while one item added to the canalised items. Exports for overseas projects are now to be allowed freely and the imports that will help exports are also being liberally granted. Then there is the concept of trading houses which have

been accepted as a result of the Tandon Committee's recommendations that export houses which are exporting more than Rs. 10,000 crores worth of certain selected items and which will increase exports by 15 per cent annually will get various concessions amounting to 20 per cent of their exports if they are from small industries and 7.5 per cent if they are not from small industries. I think we have got to watch how this concept of trading houses functions. I want to warn the Minister, and probably he does not need warning. He has been watching it. This concept of trading houses has been taken from Japan where Mitsubishi and Mitsui have functioned very successfully. Among other countries where it has been tried are Brazil, South Korea and even Israel who are successful in many other things, but where the trading houses have not succeeded. And, therefore, the concept of trading houses that we have now introduced, that we are just starting on, needs careful monitoring and watching by the Government and I call the attention of the Government to it. Now the real means of expanding our exports is not only through these various concessions which are necessary, which have been given and which the budget has carried further forward by providing for export zones. I do not believe that this is the basis for expanding our exports. The only basis, the only real basis for expansion of exports and bringing our exports more into line with our import requirements is by first increasing production through fuller use of capacity, which the Government has as its policy. Last year when the present Government took over, this was stated very strongly. In the Industrial Policy Resolution and again in the budget this year, this has been stated—**increase in production through fuller use of capacity.** And second through, improved productivity, on which the Government and we, the public, are not paying enough attention, through some lowering of our very high capital-output ratio. Mr.

Vice-Chairman, may I say that we are one of the countries which has the highest capital-output ratio. It is six to seven. And increased productivity means some effort to lower this high capital-output ratio.

Now, in connection with this export expansion possibility. I would like to call the Government's attention to something that probably is known to it. But I do not see it reflected in the Report because around it there is a lot of emotion. And that is this: there has been a very rapid increase in the production of paddy and rice. We are one of the few countries which have a comparative advantage in the production of rice. We are able to produce rice at Rs. 2,000 a tonne and the international price today is Rs.

3,000 a tonne. So on every tonne of rice we can make a clear profit of Rs. 1,000. The question I put to the Commerce Ministry—it is not really for the Commerce Ministry; it is again a matter which a Cabinet Committee can deal with—is whether we should not take advantage of the comparative advantage that we have in rice by selling rice and importing wheat, because the only time, Mr. Vice-Chairman, when we were able to have a surplus in wheat—when built a buffer stock of 18 to 20 million tonnes—was not by producing more wheat in India but it was through the import of wheat, which went on, that led us to build up a wheat surplus. And once the import of wheat stopped, as it stopped after 1976, we found that the outflow of wheat in the public distribution system was far in excess of what we were procuring in this country. To overcome this, I would call the attention of the Minister to see whether we should not go in for a deliberate policy of producing more rice and exporting rice. We have the water; we have sunshine; and we have night soil. With the international price ruling so high, it gives us a good profit margin of Rs. 1,000 per tonne. And in exchange, we can import wheat which we are not able to produce in order to meet fully the needs of our Northern population.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to say, in connection with the export policy, that I appreciate the detailed account given of the export promotion schemes. I would again call attention to what I said last year, that I believe that these export promotion schemes have got a lot of leakage in them, and in line with the overall decision that we have made in the Sixth Plan—that we are going to reduce the subsidies, direct and indirect, that go into our economy—I would call the attention of the Minister to the need for very carefully reviewing and monitoring the subsidies. I am not saying we should abolish the export subsidy. This cannot be done. Cash compensation draw-backs, etc. need to be continuously reviewed and monitored to see that the leakages are reduced and that some contribution is made by the Ministry of Commerce to the overall national goal of reducing subsidies as one means of balancing of the Budget.

The last point I have to make under exports is this. I compare the table on the number of export items on page 16 of the report with the export targets which are contained in the Sixth Plan. I am sure the Ministry must have done the same exercise and I find that on a number of items we are very much falling behind. Table II on page 16 does not have an item called engineering goods. There is something called machinery and transport. There is nothing like engineering goods. However, if you take into account all those items which make up engineering goods, from what took place between last year, 1979-80 and the provisional figures for April-September 1980, there seems to be some indication that we are not going to be able to reach our Sixth Plan targets with regard to engineering goods where we are falling behind. With regard to cotton goods and apparels, with regard to leather, with regard to gems and jewellery—gems and jewellery as such do not appear, what appears is pearls, precious and semi-precious stones which I am not sure is exactly equal to what we have

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classified in the other documents like the Plan documents as gems and jewellery—we are falling behind.

With regard to the performance budget I read with great interest the targets which are very clearly set forth with regard to various items, particularly, the export-oriented plantation industries: tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, tobacco, and so on. I would suggest that in the next year's report with regard to these items it will be good to indicate in a line the targets for that year and how far these have been realised. As far as market development assistance, development of free trade zone, etc. are concerned, you have shown what the targets were and how far those targets were achieved in the performance budget document. This should be done in all items. That is something to which I call attention.

Now the final comment on the export performance in the report. A good account is given of the public undertakings and their good record though there is some bungling by certain public sector undertakings, such as the State Trading Corporation which has bungled on two or three occasions very seriously and similarly, the Engineering Projects. In the case of such bungling, there is no report, there is no reference to the minus elements. Only positive elements are reported. (*Time bell rings*).

Sir, I have some comments on textiles but I will not speak on it because that will take me a long time.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Now Mr. Prakash Mehrotra, Mr. Mehrotra, you have fifteen minutes at your disposal.

SHRI PRAKASH MEHROTRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I will finish in ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): This is good, Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश म. रोत्रा : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारा देश बहुत विषम परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है और इसे ऊपर उभारने का उत्तरदायित्व इस मंत्रालय का होगा। इस मंत्रालय को आज की स्थिति ठीक करने को बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा करने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, आज स्थिति यह है कि सन् 1965 में वर्ल्ड ट्रेड का एक प्रतिशत हिस्सा जो था वह हमारा था जो आज घट कर 0.5 प्रतिशत हो गया है। वॉल्यू आफ इम्पोर्ट्स जो है, वे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। पैट्रोलियम प्राईसिस दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती चली जा है और उसका नतीजा यह है कि यद्यपि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट, जो हमने तय किया था, उस से बांच सौ करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा हुआ है, फिर भी हमारा जो गैप, डेफिसिट है, वह आज चार हजार करोड़ का है।

मान्यवर, यह स्थिति भी जो हमारे इन्विजिबल रिमेटेसिस आ रहे हैं विदेश से, उसकी वजह से थोड़ा संभलो हुई है लेकिन यह जो इन्विजिबल रिमेटेसिस यह बहुत दिन तक मेनटेन नहीं हो पायेंगे इस लैवल पर। आज की स्थिति यह है कि आप गल्फ कण्ट्रोज को देख लें, अफ्रीकन कण्ट्रोज को देख लें, दिन प्रति दिन उनकी नोति यह होती चली जा रही है कि भारतीयों को वे अपने देश से बाहर निकाल रहे हैं। जो डिवाइलप कण्ट्रोज हैं, वे टेक्नालोजी ऐसी डिवाइलप कर रहे हैं कि कम से कम मैन-मावर का प्रयोग हो। तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आज जो हमारे लोग विदेश में हैं और पैसा कमा करके वे रिमेट कर रहे हैं, वे रिमेटेसिस बहुत कम हो जाएंगी।

इसलिए बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट दोनों की नोति क्या हो और इस गैप को हम किस तराके से कम कर सकते हैं ?

मान्यवर, स्थिति यह उत्पन्न हो गई है—और यह चीज कोई आज नहीं नहीं है। जनता सरकार के वक्त से चली आ रही है। कि जिस चीज की कमी हमको होती है, बना हम जा कर उस चीज को इम्पोर्ट कर लेते हैं।

आज जो इतना गैप बढ़ गया—पेट्रोलियम प्राइवट तो उसका कारण है ही, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ सीमेंट का इम्पोर्ट हमारा बहुत बढ़ गया है। स्टील का इम्पोर्ट हमारा बढ़ा हुआ है, एडिशनल आयरन का इम्पोर्ट बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसी तरीके से फर्टिलाइजर का इम्पोर्ट बढ़ गया है।

तो एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति है और दूसरी तरफ स्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश में इन सब चीजों के लिए जो कंपैसिटोज है, वे अण्डर-यूटिलाइज्ड हैं। तो आज हम बान की आवश्यकता है कि हम कंपैसिटोज का फुलर यूटिलाइजेशन करें। हां एक बात और कि जहाँ पर कंपैसिटोज कम हैं, शार्टेज है वहाँ एडिशनल कंपैसिटोज को क्रिटेंट करे।

अब सिमेंट को ही चीज आपने लीजिए—आज पांच साल से हमको यह बात सुनते हो गये कि मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट जो है, वह डिवेलप होने जा रहा है। दो-तीन प्लांट्स हैं जहाँ वर्क अभी कस्ट्रक्शन स्टेज में है। एक प्लांट भी अभी प्राइवक्शन में नहीं आया है। तो इसी तरीके से स्टील को हमारी कंपैसिटो है। अब करीब-करीब स्टील की कंपैसिटो दस लाख टन को हो गई है, लेकिन प्राइवक्शन जो है, अभी हमारे स्थान में साढ़े छह लाख टन का है।

इसी प्रकार फर्टिलाइजर की जो कंपैसिटो है, उसका 50 प्रतिशत सिर्फ प्राइवक्शन हो रहा है।

इसी तरीके से एल्युमीनियम के लोडिए। तीन लाख एल्युमीनियम की

इन्स्टाल्ड कंपैसिटो है और प्राइवक्शन हो रहा है करीब-करीब एक लाख टन अस्सी हजार टन या एक लाख 90 हजार टन। तो इस बात को विशेष आवश्यकता है कि जो कंपैसिटोज हमारा अण्डर-यूटिलाइज्ड है, उनको पूरे तरीके से यूटिलाइज करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, मान्यवर, यह है कि आप जो निस्ट बनाते हैं—इम्पोर्ट पालिसी, उसमें बहुत से आइटम्स आप बैंन रखते हैं। एक तरफ तो हमारा शार्ट फल जो है, डेसिट बढ़ता जा रहा है, दूसरी तरफ जो बैंड आइटम्स हैं, वे तब इम्पोर्ट हो रही है। मैं आपका ध्यान एक आइटम, इलैक्ट्रिक फिट्टाइज्ड कार्बन ब्लाक, की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। असम में बैंकवर्ड एरिया में यह फैक्ट्री लगी है ब्लाक्स बनाने की। फारेन कोलबोरेशन में यह फैक्ट्री माल बना रही और उनका माल जो अनेक फारेन मैनूफैक्चररज है रिनाऊंडवर्ल्ड-नॉन, उसी के बराबर का वह टैक्नीकली माल बन रहा है। वह हमारे यहाँ देश में रेलवे और सब इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन स्थिति क्या है? वह आइटम आपने बैंन कर दी। स्वाभाविक है कि जब देश में प्राइवक्शन हो रहा है, तो उसको बैंन करना चाहिए था। लेकिन उसके बावजूद वह आइटम—उसका नम्बर है 125 अपैडिक्स तीन में तीन साल से वह आइटम बैंड है। इसके बावजूद वह हर साल उसे आठ लाख या दस लाख का उनको इम्पोर्ट का लाइसेंस मिला है। और इस साल 33 लाख 60 हजार रुपये का उसके लिए इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया गया है। अब उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो बैंकवर्ड एरिया में इम्पोर्ट सर्गस्ट्रिक्शन की इंडस्ट्री लगी थी आज वह 60 परसेन्ट यूटिलाइजेशन कंपैसिटो का हो रहा है और यह 35 लाख का इम्पोर्ट आजाएगा तो उनका यूटिलाइजेशन 40 परसेन्ट हो जाएगा। तो इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि कौन-से आइटम्स इम्पोर्ट हो रहे हैं और किस का इम्पोर्ट रोकना चाहिए और वह इस तरीके

[श्री प्रकाश महाराज]

से, गलत तरीके से उन का इम्पोर्ट अलाऊ नहीं होना चाहिए। आखिर इम्पोर्ट कंट्रोलर का काम क्या है, इन्हीं चीजों को विक्रवाना। इसी तरह से एकचुअल यूजर्स लाइसेंस हैं, स्टील के बहुत से आइटम्स स्टील यूजर्स के नाम। वे भव विकते वहाँ हैं? ब्लैक मार्केट में विकते हैं। किस तरह की चीज कितनी चाहिए? स्पेशल इम्पोर्टेड स्टील आप को ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल जाएगा। तो एक स्कूटनी की, चेक की, आवश्यकता है कि जो आइटम्स इम्पोर्ट हो रहे हैं—और इसको गहराई से देखिए—जो आइटम्स यहाँ बन रहे हैं उनको प्रून करने की आवश्यकता है, उन का इम्पोर्ट बैन करना चाहिए। एक और बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि मान्यवर, कि एक इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिट्यूशन इनडस्ट्री है उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान उतना गया नहीं है जितना होना चाहिए। जैसा मैंने कहा, सरल तरीका हो गया है कि जिस चीज की शार्टेज हो उसको इम्पोर्ट कर दो। तो उसके इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिट्यूशन पर हमारा इम्फेसिस हो नहीं पा रहा है। आज बजाए इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिट्यूशन पर इम्फेसिस देने के हम सबसिडी पर करोड़ों ₹० खर्च कर रहे हैं जिसका नतीजा यह हो गया है कि फूड पर सबसिडी देते हैं, स्टील पर सबसिडी देते हैं, फर्टिलाइजर पर सबसिडी देते हैं, एक्सपोर्ट पर हम सबसिडी देते हैं। और उस सबसिडी देने का नतीजा क्या निकलता है? आज इतनी सबसिडी देने के बाद, करोड़-करोड़ रुपए की सबसिडी के बाद भी, उसका इन्वेल्युएशन के लिए, तो स्थिति यह है कि कुछ साल पहले एक रुपए की सबसिडी पर 19 ₹० का एक्सपोर्ट होता था, आज वही एक रुपए की सबसिडी पर एक्सपोर्ट घट कर 8 ₹० का हो गया है। यह आप की सबसिडी का इस्तेमाल है। तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि सबसिडी की कम करके इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिट्यूशन पर हम ज्यादा इम्फेसिस दें और वे आइटम्स जो इम्पोर्ट होते हैं उन को यहाँ डेवलप करें तो

यह गैप भी दिन-ब-दिन कम होता चला जाएगा और हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा सकेंगे क्योंकि जो अग्रिकलचरल आइटम्स हम को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है वह भी हमको यहाँ पर एवेलबल हो सकेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं थोड़ा समय लेकर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ एस०टी०सी० और एम०एम०टी०सी० की फंक्शनिंग के बारे में। एस टी सी और एम एम टी सी दोनों ही एक व्हाइट एलीफेंट हो गए हैं। जो इंडीली एक्सपोर्टेबल कमांडिटीज हैं उन को तो आप दे देते हैं एस टी सी को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए और इसी तरीके से जो स्केयर्स कमांडिटीज हैं वे इम्पोर्ट होते हैं एम एम टी सी के माध्यम से। लेकिन इन दोनों इंडस्ट्रियूशंस का जो एक्सपोर्ट के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, वह जो प्रमोशनल काम करना चाहिए एक्सपोर्ट के लिए, वह काम ये नहीं कर रहे हैं यद्यपि हर साल उनका टर्नओवर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है लेकिन यदि आप उन का बैलेंस शीट देखें तो वर्किंग रिजल्ट्स हर वर्ष खराब होता चला जा रहा है। तो इस पर भी एक कमेटी बैठानी चाहिए और उन को जो वर्किंग है उसको थोरोली प्रोब करने की आवश्यकता है, फिर उसके बाद उसमें जो फेर-बदल करने की आवश्यकता है वह कर देना चाहिए।

उसी तरह से मान्यवर, मैं रिपोर्ट में पढ़ रहा था कि एन टी सी को इस वर्ष कुछ फायदा हुआ। इसके लिए थोड़ा वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है कि एन टी सी ने फायदा किया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, एन टी सी में करप्शन बहुत है। सेल आफ यार्न और सेल आफ क्लार्थ में वहाँ यह हो रहा है मान्यवर, कि बिल बना दिया गया डेट नहीं पड़ी और अगर आज की प्राइस बढ़ गई है तो पुगनी डेट में बिल में डाल दी गई और घट गया है तो वह उस डेट में डाल दिया गया। इस तरीके से यह एक अड्डा बन गया है करप्शन का मैं चाहूँगा कि इस

तरफ आप ध्यान दें और इस की इनकवायरी करायें।

हैन्डलूम के लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि पहली बार आप की नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल पोलिसी में हैन्डलूम को एक इम्पार्टेड जगह मिली है, जो बहुत पहले मिलनी चाहिए थी। आज इस देश के लाखों आदमी इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं। आप ने इस में इम्पीटस दिया, आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इस में अभी और बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। पहली बात तो यह है कि यार्न की बड़ी शार्टेज है, उस की व्यवस्था करें और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो बड़े-बड़े हैन्डलूम के सेंटर्स ने वहाँ एक यार्न बैंक या रा मेटोरियल बैंक बना दे जिस में उन को यार्न और डाईज—डाईज एक बड़ा भारी आइटम है एक्सपेंडीचर का हैन्डलूम में—रीजनेबिल प्राइस पर मिल सके और उन का काम चलता रहे।

इसी तरह आप वोर्क्स को आप लोन दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें नेशनल रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट पर तो वह अपने पैरों पर खुद खड़े हो जायेंगे। दूसरे हैन्डलूम का एक डिजाइन सेंटर खोल दें। आप मार्केट सर्वे करायें कि देश में जैसी आवश्यकता है और एक्सपोर्ट के लिए विदेश में जैसी आवश्यकता है उस के अनुसार डिजाइन सेंटर नये-नये डिजाइन बना कर दे। तब ये नये-नये तरह का माल बना पायेंगे और आप का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सकेगा। तीसरी बात इसी सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि सब से बड़ी तकलीफ यह है कि यह जो माल बना कर लाते हैं, मार्केट में बेचते हैं उन को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। अगर उनकी मार्केटिंग कोऑपरेटिव या अलग सोसायटी बना देंगे, जिस के माध्यम से की वह साल बेच सकें तो जो मिडिलमैन पैसा खा जाता है वह पैसा भी इन को

मि भकेगा और इन का स्तर थोड़ा बढ़ सकेगा।

एक और आइटम है। आज स्थिति यह है कि आप को आइडेंटिफाई करना है कि क्या-क्या आइटम हमारे एक्सपोर्ट हो सकते हैं। जैसे फैशन फेब्रिक्स हैं। उस में एक्सपोर्ट का टेमेंडस पोटेणियल है जितना पोटेणियल एक्सपोर्ट का है उस का प्रोक्शन ही हम कर पा रहे हैं। इस मुल्क में यूटीलिटी आइटम्स में बहुत कम्पटीशन है, जैसे शर्ट्स हैं, पेट्स हैं। उस में हांगकांग और दूसरे मुल्को में बहुत कम्पटीशन है। लेकिन फैशन फेब्रिक्स को बाहर भेजने के लिए बड़ा पोटेणियल है। अभी जितना पोटेणियल है उस को एक प्रोक्शन सिर्फ हम इस्तेमाल कर पाये हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस की तरफ आप ध्यान दें और जो सुविधायें एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए चाहिए उन्हें आप उस को दें।

इसी तरीके से इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स हैं। उन का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एक्सपोर्ट हम कर रहे हैं इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का वह एक प्रोक्शन भर है। उस को कई फॉन्ड बढ़ाया जा सकता है अगर हम इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बना लें, जैसा मेरे एक साथी ने कहा। हम चाहते क्या हैं? हम चाहते हैं कि इन चीजों को बढ़ाने के लिए जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए उस पर हम ध्यान दें। जैसा आप ने कहा, एक नेशनल इनर्जी पोलिसी की आवश्यकता है। आज अगर नेशनल इनर्जी पोलिसी आप बना लें तो उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि इम्पोर्ट भी हम बहुत सा बचा सकेंगे और हमारा जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा उस से इम्पोर्ट कम होगा और बहुत से आइटम हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे। तो इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बनाने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से मेरीन प्रोडक्ट्स हैं। उन को बढ़ाने का अनलिमिटेड स्कोप

[श्री प्रकाश मेहरोत्रा]

है। प्रोन में वेक्टोरिया लगी हुई है इस लिए वह रिजेक्ट हो जाते हैं। पर्यमोशन की फेसिलिटीज जो होनी चाहिए उन को प्रोवाइड करने की जरूरत है। इस में इनवेस्टमेंट की आवश्यकता होती है शुरू-शुरू में, लेकिन एक बार इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर में इनवेस्ट हो जायेगा तो उस से आप को निरन्तर फायदा होगा।

फिर, मान्यवर, एक दिक्कत यह है कि जो प्रोसीजर है उस में पेपर वर्क बहुत है। एक अंग तो पोलिसी होती है, एक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है। पोलिसी किन्तों अच्छी हो, लेकिन अगर हमारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन डिफेक्टिव है तो पोलिसी का हम को फायदा नहीं मिल सकता। आज सब से बड़ी कठिनाई हमारी यह है कि हमारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बड़ा डिफेक्टिव है। और हमारा प्रोसीजर इतना टोडियस और कंबरसम है कि जो एक्सपोर्टर है वह परेशान हो जाता है। तो इस को आप को इक्जामिन करने की जरूरत है और सिम्पलोफाई करने की जरूरत है। फिर आज ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स हैं, ट्रेडिशनल मार्केट्स हैं। उन को सब जानते हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नये आइटम्स को आप आइडेंटिफाई करें और नये मार्केट्स को आप आइडेंटिफाई करें। जिस तरीके से साउथ अमरीका का मार्केट है, वह एक बड़ा पोटेंशियल मार्केट है लेकिन उस के लिये हमारे यहां से कोई डाइरेक्ट शिपिंग लाइन नहीं है जिस के जरिये हम अपने माल को वहां भेज सकें। तो आवश्यकता इस की है कि यातायात के सीधे साधन डवलप किये जायें और नहीं तो हमारा माल यहां से योरोप जा कर फिर वहां से गिश्प होता है। ऐसा होने से फ्रेट कास्ट बढ़ जातो है और कोई कपिटिटीवनेस नहीं रह जाती। तो इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात की और मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। कुछ ऐसी कमोडिटीज है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान में होती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के जो आस पास के मुल्क हैं उन में होती है। जैसे टी है जो हिन्दुस्तान और सीलोन में ही ज्यादा होती है। इस के अलावा जूट है जो हमारे यहां और बंगला देश में होता है। तो इस तरह के आइटम्स जो हमारे आस पास के दो चार पांच मुल्कों में होते हैं और जो अन्डर डवलपड कंट्रीज हैं उन के लिये आप को इन मुल्कों से डायलाग करना चाहिए कि जो प्राइस आप कोट करे वह यह सारे मुल्क मिल कर बात कर के कोट करे। अगर इस तरह की कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग आप डवलप कर लेंगे तो आप को आप के प्रोड्यूस की वैयू प्राइज ज्यादा मिल सकेगी। तो मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इन चीजों को आइडेंटिफाई करें।

फिर मान्यवर एक चीज और बतलाऊ कि इन आइसोलेशन एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट की पालिसी को टूट नहीं करना चाहिए। उस के साथ इकोनामी की कांफ्रिहेंसिव तस्वीर आप को सामने रखनी पड़ेगी और यह इस लिये कि आप को पता लगाना चाहिये कि आप की इकोनामी का क्या प्रोजेक्शन है और उस के लिये आप के पास ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज क्या होंगी। उदाहरण के लिये आप ने मंगलौर पोर्ट पर कुद्रेमुख के माल को, वहां की आयरन और को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये जैटी बनायी। 30 हजार टन के स्टीमर उस में आ सकते हैं। लेकिन आज तक उस आयरन और को ले जाने के लिये एक लाख टन के नीचे के स्टीमर्स को आब्सलीट किया जा रहा है। तो आप को एक कांफ्रिहेंसिव पिक्चर अपने

मानने रखनी पड़ेगी और यह जो एक तरह के इफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर है उन को इस के साथ साथ डवलप करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा होने पर ही आप अपने टारगेट्स को एचीव कर सकेंगे। लेकिन अगर आप केवल टारगेट्स को फिक्स कर दें और इफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को न बढ़ावें तो मारे टारगेट्स एचीव होने वाले नहीं हैं। तो इस के लिये आप को एक लॉग टर्म एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी क्या हो और उस के लिये स्ट्रैटेजी क्या हो इस पर डिसकसाइज करनी होगी और जो इकोनामिक मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं उन के साथ बैठ कर निश्चित फैसले करने होंगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि स्थिति गम्भीर अवश्य है लेकिन हमारे पास मैन पावर है, हमारे पास रिसोर्स हैं और हमारे पास टेक्नोलॉजी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे पास विल होनी चाहिए कि हम इन की कठिनाइयों को दूर करेंगे और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय प्रागमैटिक हैं और उन के पास विल है और शनैः शनैः इन कठिनाइयों को हम दूर कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रान्ट्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

4 P.M.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, while discussing the working of the Ministry of Commerce, I am particularly addressing to the problems connected with the textile industry and the working of the State Trading Corporation. Sir, the new textile policy was announced by the Government on the floor of the House in the last session. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the new textile policy has added nothing to the old policy which the Janata Government had enunciated, though in the preamble to the new textile policy the Government has stated that they wanted to remove the defects of the old policy. I do not wholesale condemn the new textile

policy because there are ingredients and potentialities if proper steps are taken the solution can be found what I am finding is that my young friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, is capable of taking a decision without giving undue importance to populist slogans on Handlooms and nationalisation which are not pragmatic. Then, you know, the real problem will be attacked.

Sir, the textile industry in this country is the oldest industry. Next to agriculture, the textile industry provides employment. Sir, first of all, I would like to take a general review of what the textile industry at present is. Everybody knows it. But only for a quick review I would like to say a few words. They claim that there are about three million handlooms. It is stated that there are three lakh powerlooms. And as per my information about 12 million people are engaged in the decentralised textile sector and the composite industry engages roughly about 20 lakh persons. Then, you know, Sir, the production in the decentralised sector is worth about Rs. 17 hundred crores. Now in the Sixth Plan the textile policy is supposed to be tailor-made to give shape to the Sixth Plan requirement of cloth production of 13600 million metres and sustaining the full employment in handloom and the powerloom sector. I find, Sir, that in the Sixth Plan, the total production envisaged is roughly about 13,600 million metres, out of which 8400 million metres is allotted to decentralised textile sector. That means, that about 65 per cent or 68 per cent of the total production is allotted to the decentralised sector. So far so good. Nobody will quarrel with it. But has the Government and particularly the Ministry of Commerce applied its mind to what it means to produce 8400 million metres? Has it thought over what types of inputs are required, what type of infrastructure is required and whether all that is available? Sir, to give you a few

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figures, I may say that the yarn requirements for this much of cloth will be about 866 million kgs. Against that, at present, we are producing only 247 million kgs. of free yarn, as it is called, and out of this roughly between 250 million kgs. to 300 million kgs. are in hank form exclusively for Handlooms. Sir, the Government knows that about 250 million kgs. in hank form are not able to sustain 30 lakh handlooms. They can barely sustain about 15 lakh handlooms. So, the difficulty is of the yarn itself. And in spite of whatever has been stated in the textile policy, they have not given adequate attention to providing the where with all required to produce this much yarn. The yarn required is of the order of about 450 million kgs. Then how many spindles are required? How much investment is required and how the investment is going to come forth and how the spindles are going to be acquired and how are they going to be installed on the factory site, as this is the target for the Sixth Plan? That is why I say I am unhappy that enough homework was not properly done while the government announced this policy. Sir, at present, I am only concerned with the co-operative sector in the spinning industry, co-operative sector in the decentralised textile industry though I have got some observations to make on the mill sector also. I find in the present structure, there are 62 co-operative spinning mills in the country, having 1.42 million spindals producing 78.14 million kgs. that is, roughly 8 to 9 per cent of the yarn is produced, or what you call a captive production in the hands of the co-operative sector. In the Sixth plan, we had planned about 105 new co-operative spinning mills, installing about 2.80 million spindals and the investment envisaged was for this much limited number of spindals, 840 crores of rupees, out of which a debt will be required of Rs. 400 crores. Now I will come to the basic point.

Giving these contours of the problem, I want to know from the Minister what provision has been made for funds. Let us take even the cotton growers or the handloom weavers. I find, to meet the entire requirement of this much magnitude is a very stupendous job, and for information of the Minister I want to say—though from the Government side, the Finance Minister and he himself will deny—at present, the IDBI has exhausted funds. I.F.C. do not cater to textile industry, but lookafter to co-operative sugar mills and other industries. As per my knowledge—though the IDBI Chairman may say that he has got the funds, but to my knowledge—he is squeezing textile industry by not sanctioning, or having sanctioned, raising hundred doubts before disbursement. With this type of production and this type of requirement, you will be requiring about 600 million kgs of additional yarn and to create that capacity means a total investment of—at present, Rs. 3,000 are required per spindal to be installed in the spinning sector, I am not talking of composit mill—about Rs. 1800 crores will be required. Has the Government thought over it? My friend, Mr. Prakash Mehrotra from that side said that handlooms have been taken care of. My dear friend, in U.P., there are handlooms, and you believe me because I am concerned with the textile industry for the last thirty years, even half of these handlooms which are existing—leave aside the new ones—will not receive a kg of yarn, and again we shall suffer the same problem. So, Mr. Minister, for Heaven's

sake, don't believe that such a policy would achieve any results. You have initiated the policy, I appreciate but if you want to create so much capacity, create it, but I say it is physically impossible to raise resources, get machinery, cement etc. I do not blame your Government or anybody. I think, for this purpose, the R.B.I., the I.F.C., the D.B.I. and the World Bank have to be involved.

Sir, the All-India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills, through the National Co-operative Development Corporation, submitted a plan to the World Bank, of investing 500 crores of rupees, or something like that. I have been requesting my friend, Mr. Mukherjee for the last about a year, since he took over as the Minister that for Heaven's sake call a meeting of the concerned State Government because even if funds are to be made available, equity has to come from the State Government. State Governments have no funds. In Maharashtra, I know, there are about 50 co-operative spinning mills which are registered out of which, Maharashtra Government came with a paltry proposal of four co-operative spinning mills. One co-operative spinning mill or even a private sector spinning mill to come on the ground takes four years in the present circumstances of machinery deliveries in this country, domestic machinery supply in this country. Machinery manufacturers say everything. The price rise during the last two years has been something between 50 and 60 per cent. Every month, the prices are rising. But the Industry and the Commerce Ministries have closed their eyes on how the machinery manufacturers are increasing the prices. I can understand, there may be some valid reasons for it like wage structure, power failure increase in the prices of steel and so on. But you should find out a rationale; if you really want to attain the targets. The supply at proper prices and early deliveries are necessary.

This is a very serious problem. People will go naked in the Seventh Plan because, already we have come down to eleven metres and with an allotment of 8,400 million metres to the decentralised sector, if you fail, nobody will help you and you cannot blame the composite mills, because you have already, in your new policy, done an injustice to the composite mills. I am coming to that problem. You have also given about 4,000 million metres to the powerloom sector. You have said five per cent growth. Well and good. I have been requesting for the last six months that for the powerloom sector, yarn is required. What arrangements are being made? Even in the recent discussion with the Department of Co-operation, we found that they can take care only of handloom and the cotton growers. But the question is, how will the money come for the powerloom sector? With an investment of Rs. 3,000 per spindle, the powerloom promoter or the handloom promoter has to bring roughly between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500. How is the money going to come? How are the public financial institutions and others going to help in this? Recently, I had been to the Reserve Bank of India particularly in regard to the powerloom sector and I find, in Tamil Nadu, in U.P., in Karnataka and so on, the powerloom sector has been starved of yarn, just like the handloom sector. In regard to the handloom sector, you have made arrangements. But I think, the problem will be of finance and implementing agencies. The position is the same in the powerloom sector. I would again request Mr. Mukherjee. You do not have much time. This is the second year of the Sixth Plan. In regard to the handloom and the powerloom sectors and in regard to the co-operative spinning mills, unless you take some package measures, unless you take some drastic measures and unless you launch a frontal attack on this problem, people will blame Government for shortage of cloth. I think, for handloom and

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powerloom, you should provide the resources. Even if a resourceful State like Maharashtra could provide for only four mills, I do not know when these fifty mills are going to be established. God only knows. There are only three or four viable States in the country which want to implement this programme. Your own State, West Bengal, is the worst discouraging handlooms. They are not encouraging co-operatives. They are encouraging co-operatives. They are not encouraging powerlooms. Ultimately, you have to nurse the baby, because cloth is required even by the people of West Bengal. We may fight with the CPI and the CPI(M). But the problem is how the cloth is going to be produced. This is a problem particularly in regard to the decentralised sector. I would say that you should take this problem by the horn. (Time bell rings). May I request you for another ten or fifteen minutes? I have fifteen minutes of my party. I have not even begun. Now I come to the problem of powerloom. Here also you have talked something about 5 per cent growth etc., but the basic problem of powerloom is not only the growth. Then you have talked about the reservation for handloom and powerloom sectors. The Ashoka Committee and the Kanongo Committee have gone into the problem. But much water has flown since these Committees came into being and now there is the recession in the powerloom and the handloom sector. At present there is no purchasing power with the people. So, you have to consider how this powerloom can sustain production without adequate yarn. When I approached the Finance Minister, he said that now there was no duty on powerloom, but you have applied duty indirectly on processing of cloth. Recently when I met Shri Venkataraman I told him that the powerloom sector needs to be encouraged against composite Mills. So these are the points which have to be gone into. Now since you have rung the bell ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): That is because, Mr. Kulkarni, you have already taken your party's time.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: But anyway, this is the first time we are discussing Mr. Mukherjee's Ministry. He is the leader of the House. We must do some justice and show some respect to him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Try to restrict yourself as far as possible.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I will do that, Sir. Now I come to the mill sector. Here, Mr. Minister, you have fallen a prey to the cheap slogans. I can understand decentralisation of the powerloom and handloom sectors. Everybody is talking of the export earning from the mill sector. You expect about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores from exports, but leave aside that export. I would only impress upon you that so far as the mill sector is concerned, do not stand on formality and the criticism that encouraging mill sector means discouraging handloom, that does not hold good at all. Everybody requires cloth. Nobody wants to go naked. If handloom cloth is not available, I do not think there is anybody, even the handloom zealot, who wants to go naked. In this country there is no Mahatma Gandhi like that. So, what I think, in your new textile policy you have done injustice to the mill sector. I desire to encourage the decentralised textile sector. I have seen from Textile policy the perspective taken by your Government, which is wrong assessment of situation. The mill sector has to be encouraged. It has to be encouraged with the modern technology and machinery. Without that there will be no cloth available, there will be no exports available. So, I would beg of you, do not succumb to these cheap slogans that 'encouraging mill sector means discouraging handloom sector'. Nothing like that production is compartmentalised. Production is compartment-

alised. Reservations are adequate. There is no such problem. Every sector has a complimentary role. The Minister and the Ministry know everything, but we have to repeat all those matters for record purpose. I see, in India in the composite mill the weaving capacity in the industry is something like 10 to 30 years old and the spinning capacity is about 10 to 15 years old. Sir, the backlog of modernisation is roughly of round about Rs. 1100 crores, with IDBI showing the red flag that there is no money.

Coming to technology, leave aside Argentina and Brazil where they have even put up open-end rotars, that is the latest, but the speed is something like 16,000 to 50,000 or 50,000 to 80,000 rpm and 100 per cent autoloom and in this country it is 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the composite mill have such autolooms having 10000 rpm. Cooperative sector has entirely new machinery, but our speeds are also between 12000 to 15000 and now I find we also want to go to 20,000 to 25000 rpm. per spindle. I am director in some cooperative spinning mills. Some of my friends have come to my area and have seen the cooperative spinning mills. We also want to go to 20000 to 25000 rpm. per spindle. If you want to go in for that, technological investment has to be made and technology has to be imported. Sir, we in the cooperative sector have applied for open-end spinning unit for demonstration purposes. My cooperative has applied to the Ministry. For heaven's sake, please allow this for National Textile Corporation and the cooperatives without customs duty for research purposes. Nothing is being done about it. You are importing whatever you like—even aircraft for Braham-chari is being imported on negligible duty.

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) :
अपनी पुरानी आदत पर आ गये ।

श्री श्रीधर वासुदेव ध.वे (महाराष्ट्र) :
ब्रह्मचारी एक्सपोर्ट हो रहे हैं ।

श्री अरविंद गणेश कुलकर्णी :
ब्रह्मचारी आपके लिए ला रहे हैं ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : इनको कितना
समय दिया जायेगा ।

श्री अरविंद गणेश कुलकर्णी : यादव
जी जरा मुनि ।

Why are you worried about Braham-chari? Don't worry. Both the Braham-charis can come together to help the country instead of importing aeroplanes and other damn things

So I request very seriously that you allow the open-end spinning unit which we want to import for research purposes and once we find that the yarn produced by the open-end spinning units can be diverted to the handlooms and powerlooms, we will go in for that. The British Government is prepared to give it to us on 8 per cent interest on deferred payments, but you have closed your eyes to our requirements. I do not want to give the examples of Korea and Taiwan. The automatic looms in the USSR are about 100 per cent, in Canada 100 per cent., Hong Kong 100 per cent and South Korea 100 per cent. But in this country, you want to flog a weak horse like the composite mill industry and compete with Hong Kong and Korea. Why are you doing this? Don't do this. This is not going to solve your and our problems. It is a national problem and for a national problem, a national dialogue between the Opposition and the Government should be there. Don't have this attitude of blocking the progress in the composite mill industry. I would request you to encourage them to put up automatic looms and let them sell the cloth outside. I do not want to quote here

[श्री रामानन्द वादव]

because the Vice-Chairman is not giving me time, but your Textile Committee has made a report on the consumption patterns of cloth in this country. Costly type of cloth is purchased in this country. There are people who are going to spend and by their spending we are going to give more employment and also encourage exports. So don't have such rigid attitude on the composite mill sector.

Another point I want to mention is about the National Textile Corporation. I have gone through the various reports of the NTC and discussed these matters with the Managers and Chairmen of the various sectors. I find there is great need for improving the machinery by modernising it. Just now Mr. Ramamurti came to me and was asking about Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. I have myself seen that mill. If you want to take over, it will require huge investment, but if you want to modernise it, it is one of the ideal things. I think the accumulated losses of the National Textile Corporation are Rs. 230 crores but in 1978-79 the loss was Rs. 16.47 crores. Sir, in the textile industry between 1978 and 1980 and upto today every sector—the private sector and the co-operative sector—is flourishing and minting money and the NTC is incurring losses. I think technological improvement, and functional responsibility are very much necessary. For heaven's sake provide these because it is a prestigious issue with which we both are concerned. This is our social objective. If we prove NTC to be a success, we can go in, on a larger scale, for nationalisation of such types of sick units.

The last point I want to mention is about the STC. Sir I do not want to make many points because my friend Mr. Mehrotra from that side has made many points on the STC. I have got two or three points to make. I was very much enthusiastically supporting the STC Bill when that was

moved and at that time I was there on that side. I had a deep faith in the public sector. But what I have found is that the STC has become a monolithic organisation. We have to bifurcate it because many things you have put under that carpet and the people cannot manage it. Secondly, what I find is that the STC claims—and this report mentions that—that they have attained a 72 per cent achievement in a small-scale sector of export. I am very sorry to say that this is not the real small-scale sector with the latest modern technology, engineering, electronics which need assistance. There the contribution of the STC is nil. What they talk of as the small-scale sector is leather, garments and things of that nature. Handicrafts they do not deal in. Some such types of things which have got no relevance in the modern technology. Then what is the attitude of the STC? I find that the STC only reacts to events and they have not developed what you call, a sharp instinct to have perspective planning in totality of what this country requires and the views of the STC. I find recently a very interesting interview was given by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee to the Business India, which was sent to me by somebody. I find Mohan Dharia gave in his usual style his social perception of the role of the STC. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is giving another thinking, that de-canalisation should take place, and they should go in for more de-canalised items. This is one of the aspect. I can understand that. The STC must try to develop an attitude and instinct and efficiency of standing on its own legs in the world market. That has not been done. You have made here a point. Please see that it is pursued and it is done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Now, Mr. Kulkarni, I think you should conclude.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I have only two more points and then I sit down. From Mr. L. N. Mishra's time political decisions are

taken (*Interruptions*). Politics in the STC will ruin the STC. Then the STC should not be a fire-fighting equipment. The STC should have a plan of its own. For that purpose the approach should not be like this. If something is in short supply, import through the STC; if there are too much of onions, ask the STC to export. That is not a good policy. The STC must have a perspective of its own. If the Commerce Ministry okays that plan, the bureaucrats should keep their hands off from the STC. The young Directors whom you will appoint as functional Directors will take care of this. Otherwise, the STC cannot grow. You had appointed the Tandon Committee and many other committees have gone into this, but nothing is implemented. I think Tandon himself said in this interview—I was very much interested to see that—that the bureaucrats' approach is that when they find a problem they appoint a committee and sleep over it. Now this should not be there. Decision-making should be there. So you have to hand over all the powers, subject to an overall control, to the directors of STC. I do not want to take more time. Sir, the last point which I want to make...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Still there is a point!

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I forgot it. My last point is that the Petrofile Cooperatives and other co-operative organisations are producing polyester yarn. The Minister himself knows about it, and Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan also knows about it, that we introduced that polyester yarn to the handlooms in Tamil Nadu. We developed that in the co-operative sector of the All-India Handloom Spinning Mills Association. We did everything. Now I find that they want these high speed texturising machines. Sir, Virubhai Ambani and Rajaram Singhania are two stalwarts in this country who have managed all the Governments. Even the CPM Government, they have

managed, what to talk of this Government. And the CPI Government also they have managed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Mr. Kulkarni, please help me.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: The problem is that Virubhai Ambani is a great chap. We were on the verge of getting some machines. He managed to get 12 machines, and they say it is under a REP licence. Mr. Mukherjee is not concerned with it, in the sense that he is the licence giving authority but not parent House. I am putting it before him. He is a young man with vigour. He must have love for co-operatives. He knows the story. Five machines were promised by the Petroleum Minister to be allowed to be imported. Ultimately what happened? Ambani managed through another man to write a letter to the Ministry that capacity is available in country to produce them indigenously and settle cooperative plan. I would appeal to the Commerce Minister, "For Heaven's sake, in the name of co-operatives, go to the Prime Minister and put down this Ambani and Singhania who are putting spokes in the progress and development of Petrofile Co-operatives which is a prestigious unit in the country."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Bihar): Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I presume that you shall give me an opportunity to be equally respectful fair and just to the hon. Commerce Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): You know the limitation. The Vice-Chairman was speaking. Therefore, I had my limitation.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I think it would be rather unkind to judge the performance of the hon. Commerce Minister by one index only, that is, the trade deficit. It has been

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widening over the last few years and is likely to reach a record figure of the order of Rs. 5,500 crores. We have a deficit right from 1977 onwards. But in that year, 1977-78, it was Rs. 621 crores. It has risen every year by about 100 per cent, and this year, in 1980-81, it is likely to reach the figure which I just quoted with the export possibility of something just over Rs. 7,000 crores against the import possibility of something over Rs. 12,000 crores. The prospect is indeed bleak and has caused a lot of national concern. There are many reasons for it, and they have been very well explained in the annual report. Therefore, I shall not go into them. Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is a threat which has to be combated. But for the invisible earnings that we have, the IMF drawal possibilities that we enjoy and the remittances from the Indians working abroad, we would really be in a big mess.

Despite this, I have been asking myself this question: What exactly is wrong with the Commerce Ministry? After all this situation of deficit is not one which is confined to a particular party Government, as I mentioned, it has been there right from the very beginning, except for one single year in which we had a very, very small surplus.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to draw your attention to the management aspect of the Ministry of Commerce. I personally feel that the institutional arrangement which has grown in a period of years in a rather haphazard and random manner, need to be analysed and reviewed. The Ministry have appointed a number of committees from time to time to look into the organisation and management of a number of subordinate organisations, and I think it is high time that the Minister appointed a committee of experts to look into what ought to be the proper function, the real demarcation of the responsibility, of the

Ministry of Commerce itself. I recall, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that in the Lok Sabha the Minister very correctly called himself just a salesman. But indeed the function of the Ministry of Commerce which ought to be confined to the function of import and export, which is that of a salesman, is really not so. Over the years it has expanded on the one hand into a number of production functions and on the other into various aspects of India's over-all international economic stance and its role in a number of international organisations. My basic submission is that if the focus is to be brought back to foreign trade, if the emphasis of the Ministry has to come back to this business of buying and selling, to the business of export and import, then all these extraneous functions must be given up and must go to the particular organisations within the Government of India to which they really belong. My personal feeling is that the production functions should be the responsibility of a number of other Ministries, whether they are primarily production or secondary production. As far as the management of the international economic environment is concerned, to my mind, that ought to be the responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Then, I come to the internal organisation of the Department of Commerce, which is just one of the departments of the Ministry. I should not fail to mention that the hon. Minister does not merely have the empire of the Ministry of Commerce to run, but he is a super emperor and he runs yet another Ministry. I know he is a very dynamic and able Minister, but surely every human being has his time limitations. Now, coming back to the Department of Commerce, it has got eight Divisions, five Commodity Boards, one Export Inspection Council, one International Council of Arbitration, one Indian Institute of Foreign Trade one Indian Institute of Packaging, one Federation of Indian

Export Organisations, 13 Export Promotion Councils, including the Marine Products Export Development Authority, one Trade Development Authority, one Trade Fair Authority, seven Trading Corporations, like the STC, the MMTC and their progeny and an Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation. Then there is a Central Advisory Council. There is, of course, the huge apparatus which goes by the name of Import-Export Trade Control Organisation. You find, in addition, that there is one organisation which, in my 12 years of experience as Commercial Representative I found absolutely incompetent and worse than useless, that is, the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Then I find there are two Development Commissioners for two Free Trade Zones. The Department of Textiles is running six public sector giants, five additional Export Promotion Councils, eight Research Organisations, six Advisory Boards and one Commodity Board. I really wonder how much time the hon. Minister has in the course of the year to devote to his primary function which he himself defined as that of a salesman.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, apart from the multiplicity of bodies, I find that the Export Promotion Councils and the various bodies overlap in their functions. There is no clear demarcation among them. I would not go into details, but I would like to give an example. The Trade Fair Authority, which is supposed to look after our export motion through participation in trade fairs abroad, also runs what would be called in the West a children's amusement park! It is like a "mela"; it is like a continuing "mela". Anybody can go to Pragati Maidan and see for himself. I wonder how much contribution it makes towards promotion of Indian exports. You find, for example, that the STC wants to run into production. It has had so far a purely commercial function, a distribution function, a salesman function. But it also wants to have its finger in the pie; it wants to go

into production. You have got the example of several organisations which want to run their own foreign offices, perhaps as *pied-a-terre* for the Chairman and the Managing Director for their annual junkets. They compete there with the Commercial Representatives, the official representatives, of the Ministry of Commerce who are part and parcel of the Indian Missions abroad. There are about five of them. I really pity their lot. They must be feeling lost on the one hand, between the Ministry of Commerce and the various organisations in the Ministry of Commerce which are always to their right and left. On the other hand, they must be feeling rather lost between the pulls of the Ministry of External Affairs, which they are posted, and the Ministry of Commerce to which they are responsible. In brief they are ill-equipped, ill-staffed. They have very small budgets. Their budget for export promotion is extremely small. And apart from managing this continuing rivalry with Export Promotion Councils and the STC and their foreign offices, they do not quite know to whom they should respond. I think the time has come when on the one hand these commercial representations should be cleared of all the favourite sons and sons-in-law. They should also be strengthened and they should be given a sizeable budget and it should be clearly laid down that only commercial organisations which do buying and selling shall be permitted to have commercial offices abroad, they shall not be permitted to have commercial offices abroad merely for the purpose of general commercial promotion. General promotion of export must be the responsibility, the exclusive responsibility, of the commercial representatives and of none else, otherwise, this overlapping of functions will continue and the results that we wish to achieve will never be achieved.

I would like to draw attention to some aspects of the export policy and the strategy. We all know that our

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exportable surplus is only a very small part of our gross national products, roughly of the order of five to six per cent. We know, however, that international trade, foreign trade, is a function of international interdependence. No doubt, basically we produce for our own consumption. But whatever we have a natural advantage, we naturally have to tap it to build exportable surpluses so that then we can earn the necessary foreign exchange for meeting our essential requirements. The essential policy that we have followed is correct. I see nothing wrong to fight against. The policy of export promotion and import substitution must remain our policy. But it seems in actual implementation we have failed on both fronts. Our share of the world trade has come down from roughly one per cent about two decades ago to less than half a per cent, 0.45 per cent, in 1980. We remain primarily an exporter of primary products despite all the noise we make about non-traditional items. Tea, jute, iron ore, rice, spices, cashewnuts are our mainstay. And we have probably the only exception among the major items, textiles, leather if you can call it an industrial product. We hear so much about engineering goods. Our export of engineering goods accounts for 0.1 per cent of the total world trade in engineering exports twenty years after we made our first engineering export to the United States sometime in 1960. I think this needs to be improved.

I have, therefore, a few suggestions to make. I feel that our markets must be diversified and so should be our sources of supply. We should think of markets nearer home in our close vicinity, in Africa, in West Asia, in South-East Asia. And one way of doing it will be to build mutually beneficial relationships, ties of interdependence. Secondly, there are a number of items in which greater efforts has to be put in order to organise the producers and exporters—I do not want to say combines in

associations. And I think a little bit of a beginning was made in the case of jute. I would like to compliment the honourable Minister on that score. On iron ore, on tea, on jute, surely we are in a position in which we can do a better collective bargaining with our buyers and we can have more favourable terms of trade, better international marketing, than we are having today. This is so even when we go to import. For example, once I was told by the Algerian Government that there are only three or four countries which account for roughly seventy-five per cent of the total import of fertilizers in the world—why cannot these countries come together and decide the price that they are prepared to pay? Why must they bid against each other and thus help the producer to raise the prices?

Thirdly, naturally we have to add to our value adding capacity. From iron ore we are going to pelletisation. But why cannot we go to iron and steel? After all, for a country of our dimensions, of our resources, five to six million tonnes of steel is peanuts. I just mentioned leather. From leather we must move on to leather goods, to shoes. We must diversify our exports because, if we want to have a non-traditional market for non-traditional goods, we have to adopt a policy of natural self-denial. You cannot run foreign trade in terms of red and green signals. You cannot run foreign trade in terms of off-a-gain and on-a-gain principle. If you want to cultivate a foreign market, you have to service it. You have to see to it that we do not fail when there is scarcity. But we have also to see that we do not fail internally as well as externally. For this we have to build up buffer stocks.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I know that the Commerce Minister will say: Yes, all these need to be done. I can do a very good job of buying and selling. But where are the things to sell? Therefore, surely production comes first. Production, both primary and

secondary. The constraints coming in the way of production have got to be removed so that the installed capacity can be fully utilised. And as my distinguished colleague has said, productivity has to be improved. For that what is required is to whip up your infra-structure. There are transport bottlenecks in both rail and road. There are ports which simply cannot handle our import and export trade. There are ports which foreign liners refuse to touch, because the turn-round period is so high.

I know shipping is a problem. There are many regions with which we do not have direct shipping. There is always the problem of whether you first develop your export trade and then establish a shipping link or first have the shipping link and then develop export trade.

There is also the question of adequate banking and insurance facilities with a number of developing countries. We do not have such facilities. Such facilities they have been by and large monopolised by the developed countries.

Finally, at home we ought to have better market intelligence and better communication facilities and perhaps more efficient methods of customs inspection. These are some of the other bottlenecks. I would like the Commerce Minister to fight against these bottlenecks and all other constraints and fight against some of his colleagues to have them removed if he wants to improve the export performance of the country.

There is also the very great responsibility of the foreign trade to meet the minimum requirements of the country—especially requirements of essential goods of mass consumption which may be in short supply from time to time—to save our people from the evil effects of profiteering when such a situation arises. In this the strategy you have adopted is, as my distinguished friend Shri A. G. Kulkarni has pointed out, merely to rely

on one single agency and that single agency seems to be getting bigger and bigger every day a giant who is becoming more and more inefficient.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the direction of our trade. In times to come, in the foreseeable future, USSR, USA, EEC countries and Japan will continue to be our major partners in foreign trade. There is no doubt about it in my mind. But surely we should aim at our neighbouring countries. I would in this connection draw the attention of the Commerce Minister to the fact that our trade with every single neighbouring country in South Asia has declined. This is a sad commentary it is a bad state of affairs. It is not a good augury for the future we envision for this zone. I would like the Commerce Minister to plan steadily in a manner so that we do not compete against Bangladesh or any of our immediate neighbouring countries such as Srilanka. Together we should develop a strategy of going along with them. We should build up such capacities so that there is more exchange of goods between our country and our neighbouring countries.

Export subsidy has been mentioned. I find that in a few years' time from a paltry sum of Rs. 35 crores the subsidy has come to over Rs. 600 crores. How long shall our foreign trade need this crutch? This is a question which has to be put seriously and answered seriously. Any item of trade which cannot stand on its own without subsidy even for five years or ten years should be taken off the list. It should not be in our export list at all. It should be discarded. There are fresh pastures which we can explore.

The export quota—I hope the Minister knows about it—is transferrable. And it is being transferred from one party to the other at great premium. I would request the Commerce Minister that he should make it completely

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non-transferable. We have had the exports zones of Kandla and Santa-cruz. After twenty years their total export turnover is of the order of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 crores. I think this is a disgrace. I think this whole experiment needs to be reviewed. The Minister announced a special relief for 100 per cent export-oriented industries as a New Year Gift at the turn of this year. I think it was a gift only for the monopolists and for the multinationals. I think its impact on our indigenous trade should be looked into. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention something about our joint ventures. I know that the joint ventures have been part and parcel of our policy of export promotion and also of economic co-operation with the other developing countries. But I find that, after so many years, these 115 units that are in operation have made a total investment of just Rs. 35 crores, only, and this is an insignificant sum if you take each individual country and relate it to the total industrial investment in that country. Our resources are limited and I think we should concentrate on areas which are of immediate interest to us and it is in these areas that we should really build up our joint venture capacity.

As for the international environment, we know what the honourable Minister has confessed in the other House and I would like to quote his words. He has said that the new international economic order and the North-South dialogue have failed. I think the new international economic order was perhaps a stillborn child. It was a device by some vested interests who were trying to arrange a certain recycling of resources and once that recycling of petro-dollars was achieved, then there was nothing left to talk about and the people have been taken for a ride. The UN has failed to evolve a strategy for development in this decade. The technical co-ope-

ration among the developing countries has failed to take off. The UNCTAD and the ESCAP are today the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce and they have given birth to a plethora of committees and sub-Committees and working groups and expert committees and what not. I wonder what contribution they have made to the promotion of our export trade. In any case, Sir, I feel that the Ministry of Commerce should not waste its time in dealing with these organisations. These should be the responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs, naturally with the advice of the Ministry of Commerce.

Lastly, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a word about the procedures adopted in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. I find that there is no time-limit provided for the disposal of an application either for an import licence or for an export licence. I find from my personal experience that the only way to eliminate corruption will be to put a definite deadline that an application must be disposed of within a certain time and if that is not disposed of within that time, then the matter must be brought to the notice of the higher authorities. Unless this is done, I am sure licensing and corruption will keep on running in an ever widening vicious circle. In this connection, I would like to mention that the REP and the Actual Users' Licences must also be made non-transferable.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Jute Corporation of India, which operates in my part of the country, that is, Bihar, has not succeeded in giving a remunerative price to the cultivator. They have of course, built up stocks. I believe they gave away a lot of jute to the mills on credit. It has in fact, been functioning like many other public sector units like a commission agent or the business agent of the Marwaris and the big business houses. I will not go so far as to suggest nationalisation because I do not believe in nationalisation a

ideology and I will not, therefore, suggest that all jute industries should be nationalised. But, if there is no choice, I suggest that the Minister should consider this possibility.

I also feel, Sir, that our foreign trade is more and more being controlled by the Government. But I have no idea as to what percentage of our export or our import is really controlled by the Government today. But I find that these government agencies are also using private parties as their agents, and it is something very obnoxious. In this way, the public sector units really become nothing more than the commission agent, as I said, the hand maiden of the private trade.

In this connection, Sir, I would also like to state that our balance of trade is a national question. Commerce is something which should be above party politics although there is a lot of politics in it and I would, therefore, request him to see that when he considers his policies, he takes a wider perspective, a long-term perspective in which we can, as I said, diversify our markets, diversify our products, diversify our suppliers, and close this expanding and widening gap between our exports and imports. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Before I call upon the next speaker, I will like to seek guidance from the House. Normally speaking, it has been the practice to conclude the discussion on a Ministry on the same day. But it appears that we have not been able to keep ourselves to the time schedule and the Members have also taken more time than the allotted time to the parties. And I had also to be a little indulgent in some of the matters of the Commerce Ministry like the textile policy which was to be discussed last session could not be discussed, and, therefore, some indulgence was to be shown. Therefore, I would like to know from the

Leader of the House and also from the Members whether we should sit beyond five or we make an exception in this case that we continue discussion on this tomorrow. It will not of course become a precedent. Even if we decide to continue it tomorrow, it must be understood that under no circumstances it will be a precedent for future Ministries, because, after all, we must stick to our schedule of concluding the discussion on the very same day.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I have no objection of the discussion continues. The normal practice is that we have one day for one Ministry and we have scheduled our programme accordingly. So this should not be treated as a precedent in respect of discussion on other Ministries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): So this will not be a precedent.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): In this connection, may I suggest that on the days the discussion on the Ministries is taken up, Calling Attention and other things should not be there so that we get a little more time to discuss the Ministries. There is no point in Calling Attention if you... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I would like you to convey this to the Chairman that at least on the days we discuss Ministries, other matters are not there, unless of course there are compelling reasons for that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): The word 'compelling' robs the utility of your suggestions. So, we will sit till 5 and continue the discussion tomorrow. We will stick to the schedule so far as other Ministries are concerned; we will try to conclude the discussion on the very same day. Mr. Yadav.

श्री राजानन्द यादव (बिहार) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं वाणिज्य
मंत्री को अपनी तरफ से और इस देश
की तरफ से ध्याई दूंगा, जो उन्होंने
एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की
है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारा फारेन
ट्रेड एडवर्स होने के कारण हमारे रुपये
की कीमत विदेशी मार्केट में गिर जाती
है और साथ ही हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज,
जो हमारे विकास का बहुत बड़ा साधन
है, उसमें कमी आ जाती है। उप-
सभाध्यक्ष जी, 1970 से लेकर 1977
तक हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड जो था वह 3
हजार करोड़ रुपये का था। 1974
और 1975 में यह 146 करोड़ रुपये
का हो गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 1976
और 1977 में सबसे पहले ट्रेड का
एडवर्स बैलेंस 72 करोड़ रुपये का था
लेकिन जैसे ही जनता पार्टी सत्ता में
आई और उन्होंने सब तरह की चीज का

इम्पोर्ट शुरू किया तब से हमारा एक्सपोर्ट
ट्रेड घटना शुरू हुआ और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ना
शुरू हुआ।

(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब जनता पार्टी
सत्ता में आई उसने हर चीज का इम्पोर्ट
करना शुरू कर दिया।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is al-
ready 5 o'clock. We can continue
tomorrow. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
DINESH GOSWAMI): You can con-
tinue your speech tomorrow. The
House stands adjourned to reassem-
ble tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned
at five of the clock till ele-
ven of the clock on Tuesday
the 21st April, 1981.