Report Duty on *Hessian* cloth, etc.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION BE. INCREASING THE EXPORT DUTY ON HESSIAN CLOTH AND-BAGS (OTHER THAN CARPET BACKING)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, 1 beg to move the following Resolution: —

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Customa Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. GSR 54(E) dated the 18th February, 1980, increasing the export duty on hessian cloth and bags (other than carpet backing) from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 1000 per tonne, from the date of the notification aforesaid."

Sir, I would like to mention for the information of the House that even though the flriff rate of duty on hes-sian cloth and bags was Rs. 600 per tonne prior to 18th February, 1980, all jute goods were exempt, by notification, from payment of the export duty leviable thereon. The present notification seeks to enhance the tariff rate of duty from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000 per tonne on hessian cloth and bags (other than carpet backing) on which export duty will effectively go up from 'nil' to Rs. 1000 per tonne. However, all other jute goods will continue to remain exempt from export duty.

Prior to 18th February, 1980, all jute goods were exempt from export duty. Thig exemption was granted in 1975 and 1976 in the wake of competition from synthetics. Further, from April 1979 cash compensatory support was also provided on major export items of jute manufacture*.

Since the middle of 1979, however, competition from synthetics being *on* a low key on account of the hike m petroleum crude prices, export of jute goods got a substantial bpost. Besides, international prices of jute goods also registered a sizeable increase. In particular, there was a spurt in the prices of hessian, the principal export item in the jute family.

It was in view of this development, the cash subsidy of five per cent which was earlier given in respect of hessian was withdrawn in August 1979. Subsequently, in November 1979 the cash compensatory support in respect of carpet backing was also withdrawn.

The question of serving $_0$ f export duty was also examined earlier; it was, however, decided to review the position at a later date on consideration of the fact that the industry had not fared well in the past eouple of years and it was not clear whether the increase in price§ was a temporary one.

7 p.m.

At the time of the review mad» in February 1980 it was noticed that the international prices of hessian were still on the higher side though they had declined, though they had declined from the level reached towards October-November, 1979. Besides, as against an average cost of about Rs. 5800 per tonne, the sales realisation was about Rs. 8780 per tonne. The jute industry was, thus, earning a profit of about Rs. 3000 per tonne from the export_s of hessian. The continued demand for hessian goods, despite higher prices, was also indicative of the fact that the goods could bear the burden of an export duty.

In view of the above considerations, the Government decided to re-impose export duty on hessian cloth and bags—other than carpet backing—at the rate of Rs. 1000 per M.T. so that the exchequer could also benefit from the appreciation in hessian prices. Looking to the long terms interests involved, however, exemption from export duty in respect of all other jute manufactures, including carpet backing, has been continued.

I, therefore, commend thia Resolution for consideration and passing.

The question was proposed.

श्री शिव जन्द्र झा (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ कर सुनाया । कुछ वात साफ हुई लेकिन ज्यादा साफ नहीं हो सकी । उनका क्या मकसद है यह इयूटी लगाने का हेसियन क्लाथ पर, बैन्ज पर जो ज्याप बड़ाते हैं 100 और 1000 के ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष स्थी सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया)ः आप तो पहले में समझते हैं ये वातें ।

2.14

श्री शिव चन्द्र झाः मैं इसलिए कड रहा इ उपसभाष्यक्ष महोदय क्योंकि भारत का टेडिशनल एक्सपोर्ट रहा है यह जुट, चाय और दूसरे झाइटम्स । जो भी फारेन एक्सचेंज झाता रहा पहले अब दूसरे आइटम्स से आता है। लेकिन जुट एक ऐसा आइटम रहता है जिससे हम फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्रच्छा ग्रर्न कर सकते बे परन्त पाकिस्तान के बनने के बाद जुट पैदा करने का एक बड़ा द्विस्सा उधर चला गया ब्रौर हमारे ग्रंदर कुछ कम ही हिस्सा है । फिर भी जुट के बैग्स और जुट से हमको बहुत फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्राता था । इधर भारत कड़ा कम्पीटीशन फेस कर रहा है। जुट की चीजों की बिकी में कमी आई है जैसे कि कागज के वेपर बैग्ज, जहां पर टाट या बोरा इस्तेमाल होता था, वहां पर इस्तेमाल होते हैं। उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस समय काम करता था पैकिंग हाइस में तब कोगज के वारे में चीनी ग्रातीथः । नो पेपर बैंग्स की

E.... D. day

SHRI K. K. MADHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, we cannot get the translation. You ask somebody else to do the simultaneous translation. We cannot hear it with the aid of these head phones.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Madhavan, you don't require a»7 translation. You can understand T«ry well.

SHRI K. K. -MADHAVAN: No, I don't understand it. I have tried <*• sets. But it is a very low to»«.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झाः उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय तब यदि, प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मातहत जो उत्पादन है भगर उससे वे मुनाफा करते हैं, और उसको कण्टोल करने की भावना है तब भी मैं समझता हूं यह ज्यादा अनुकूल कदम नहीं होगा । असली कदम तब होगा अगर इसको कोम्रापरेटिव प्रोडक्शन के ग्राधार पर झागे लाएं। जुट के बैगों का झौर कार्पेंट बैग्ज का उत्पादन झभी प्राइवेट इन्टरप्राइज के हाथों में है इसलिए उनको स्नाप कण्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर श्राप का मनसद है कि इयुटी लगा कर उनके मुनाफे को कण्टोल करेंगे तो यह नहीं सफल होगा । वह मकसद पुरा नहीं होगा । इसलिए जो टाट के बैंग्स और कपडा उत्पादन करते हैं उनको कोस्रापरे-टिव प्रोडक्शन के आधार पर आपको आमे

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Mr

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एक पूल नहीं, हजार पूल बनेंगे, एक सड़क नहीं, डजार सडक बनेंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सावई सिंह सिसोदिया):

झा साहब, संक्षेप में समय देख कर ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झाः समाप्त कर रहा है। ग्रापका जो रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइज करने का मकसद है वह भी इससे ठीक से पूरा नहीं होता । साथ ही आप मनाफाखोरों पर कण्टोल लगाना चाहते हैं वह भी मकसद पूरा नहीं होता । तो ये बातें क्लेश करती हैं । बात साफ नहीं होती है । तो जैसा मैंने कहा, सरकार का दर्शन साफ नहीं है । साराबजट सरकार की इकानोमिक नीति *जीर* is a riddle wrapped up in a rigmarole. कुछ पता नहीं चलता। हम आप को समर्थन थोडी देर के लिए दे सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई बनियादी फर्क नहीं होगा चाहे कण्टोल करने के ख्याल से, चाहे साधन मोबिलाइज करने के ख्याल से । इसलिए इस सन्दर्भ में ग्राप परि-वर्तन ला कर दूसरा रिजोल्यू बन लायेंगे तो ज्यादा ठीक होगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं (Interruptions) खत्म करता हं।

HAREKRUSHNA SHRI MALLICK (Orissa): We never knew there were so many supporters on the other aide.

श्रीमती हामिदा हबीबुल्लह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाव्यक्ष महोदय, चारों तरफे से आवाज आ रही है कि मैं जल्दी करूं । यसल **वात यह है कि यह फाइनेंस** बिल जो उस पर हमारी सारी आधिक तरक्की मुनहसिर करेगी । गरीबी श्रौर बेरोजगारी को दूर करना निहायत जरूरी है। हालात इतने खराब हो च्के थे...

SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE (West Bengal): Point of order.

लाना चाहिए । दूसरी बात, आपको उसमें साइन्टिफिक विकास के साथ-साथ उसकी टैक्नोलोजी का भी विकास करना होगा । इस पर ग्राप ध्यान दें ताकि उसका उत्पादन ग्रागे बडे । कोग्रापरेटिव के ग्राधार पर होने से ब्रापके माध्यम से होगा, जो दूसरे लोग मनाफा उठाते हैं वह आपको मार्फत हो जायगा । टैक्नोलोजी का विकास करके झाप उसका उत्पादन बढा सकते हैं । इसको कोग्रापरेटिव में लाने से उनको कण्ट्रोल करने का आपका नकसद हासिल होगा और आपको रेवेन्य ज्यादा हासिल होगा । आप रिसोर्सेज बढाना चाहते हैं इसलिए इयुटी बड़ायी है ताकि आमदनी हो । इसके मुताल्लिक मुझे यह कहना है कि बुनियादी वातों की ग्रोर सोचिये । इग्रर से थोड़ा नोचा, उधर से थोड़ा नीचा---nibbling at this place, nibbling at that place. इससे कुछ नहीं होने का है। आपको विकास के काम करने हैं। देश में बहत दौलत है, बहत सम्पत्ति है । यह गलत वात है कि भारत गरीब है। भारत की जनता गरीब है बल्कि भारत की जनता गरीब नहीं है, जनता गरीब बनायी गयी है। देश में दौलत है। उसको मोबिलाइज करने के लिए आप कोफिश करेंगे तो यह जो ड्युटी इधर बढ़ाते हैं, उधर बढ़ाते हैं ताकि साधन हों विकास के कामों के लिए उसके लिए परेशान नहीं होना वडेगा ।

थोड़ी देर के लिए टाटा, बिडला। टाट के जो उत्पादक हैं उनसे बडे मगरमच्छ हैं अर्थव्यवस्था में । आप उनका कण्टोल करने के लिए उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करते । बिङ्ला श्रौर टाटा दो बड़े साम्राज्य हैं जो सारों ग्रर्थवस्था को कण्ट्रोल करते हैं। बदि उनको कण्ट्रोल कर लें तो सारी सम्पत्ति आपकी हो जायगी । तब विकास के जितने काम आप करना चाहते हैं वे सब हो सकते हैं ।

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297 Resolution re. Increasing [18 MAR. 1980]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): It does not arise.

श्रीमती हामिवा हबीबल्लह : इस रिजो-ल्युशन का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई 🕫 । हालात इतने खराब हो गये थे कि इससे ज्यादा खराब हो नहीं सकते थे । एक्सपटं कहते थे कि अगर हालात इसी तरह खराब होते रहे तो इस मुल्क में हजारों नोग भुख से मर जायेंगे। इन हालात में ऐसे मेजसँ लाना जिन से हम किसी तरह से आपने मुल्क को बचा ले जाएं, मैं समझती हं कि इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट को हमें मुबारकबाद देना चाहिए । जैसा कि हमारे एक मेम्बर ने कल कहा कि रेल को ऐसी खंदक में गिरा दिया गया है कि उस को उठाने में और उस में जोड-तोड करने में वक्त लगेगा, मगर आहिस्ता-ग्राहिस्ता अगर हम ग्रागे बहेंगे तो हम को यकीन है कि हम बहत आगे बढ सकेंगे । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी सरकार में आयी थी तो लोगों ने मजाक में यह कहा था कि यह तो आपस में लड़ रहे हैं ।

"हर शाख पे उल्लू बैठा है, अंजामें गुलिस्तां क्या होगा।"

मगर जब हमारे राजनारायण जी हैल्थ मिनिस्टर बन कर आये तो कहा गया कि :

"बर्बाद गुलिस्तां करने को बस एक इो उल्लू काफी था,हर शाख पे उल्लू बैठा है, अंजांमें गुलिस्तां क्या होगा।"

उस समय हम यह नहीं समझे थे कि किस तरह से जनता पार्टी मुल्क को बर्बाद कर रही हैं । इन लोगों को काम करने से तो मतलब नहीं रखा, बस इन्दिरा जी को बुरा मला कहते रहे और आपस में सड़ते रहे और आपस में लड़-लड़ कर भुल्क की यह हालत कर दी । उस की देख-भान बिलकुल खत्म कर दी ग्रौर इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ कमीशन बिठा-बिठा कर मुस्क को बर्बाद कर दिया । ग्राबिर में, इमारे यहां पर एक शायर साइच बैठे हैं, उन्होंने तंग ग्रा कर 1979 में जो अल्फाज कहे उन को मैं ग्राप के सामने लाना चाहती हूं । बहुत परेशाम हो कर, तंग हो कर उन्होंने कहा:

"श्रीगक उड़ेंने इर गुल के, श्रांस् न थमेंने बुलबुल के,

हर झा**ख पे** उल्लू बैठा है, संजामें गुलिस्तां यह होगा ।''

हमारी इकोनामिक कंडीशन इतनी बराब हो गयी थी कि उस को ठीक करने में काफी वनत लगेगा । आपने देखा कि किस तरह से इमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर को वह इसलिये खत्म करना चाहते थे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के साथ जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। पब्लिक सेक्टर जिस में तमाम इंजीनियस ट्रेम्ड होते हैं और जिस में हमारे मुल्क के लिये हर चीज बनने वाली थी, जिस में प्रोडक्शन बढता जा रहा था, लेकिच जनता पार्टी ने उस सब को मल्टी नेवानस्स के हाथ में बेच दिया और पब्लिक सेक्टर में नकसान होने लगा । यह पब्लिक सेक्टर क्या चीज नहीं बना सकता था । इमारे यहां उत्पादन ईतना बढता चना आ रहा था कि जिस की हद नहीं थी, लेकिन यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले अपनी बात ग्रलग तरह के कहते हैं । जब सोधलिस्ट भुल्कों में कोई कंट्रोल होता है, कोई डिसिण्झिन होती है तो वहां उस को ब्लानिंग कहा जाता है, लेकिन जब हमारे यहां कोई प्लानिंग होती है, कोई कंट्रोल और कोई डिसिप्मिन नागू की जाती है बो

थोमती हामिदा हबीवल्लह

उस को काइसिस क नाम स प्रकारते हैं । (Time bell rings) उपसभाष्यक्ष महोदय, मझे अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए । जब हमारे यहां कोई कटोल होता है, कोई डिसिप्लिन होतां है तो उस को अवारिटेरियनिजम कहा जाता है । हमारे यहां इतने खराब हालात थे क्यौर क्याज उन को ठीक करने की कोणिण की जा रही है और मुझे यकीन है कि बह हालत जल्द-अप्रज-जल्दी ठीक हो जायेंगे। इस के लिये मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देती इं। जिस तरह का प्रस्ताव वह लाये हैं उस के लिये वह मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं ।

श्री खरशोद आलम खान (दिल्ली): चेवरमैन साहब, हमारी तो हालत खराब हो रही है।

श्रीमती हामिदा हबीबल्लह : मुल्क की हालत को देखिये। आप की हालत से मुल्क की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारक-बाद देती हं...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिह सिसोदिया) : शेर सुन कर आप की हालत खराब हो रही है।

श्रीमती हामिवा तवोबल्लह : जी हां।

श्री प्रभु सिंह (हरियाणा) : उस में तो रंगीनी झाती है।

श्रीमतो हामिदा हबोबल्लह : ग्राप की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब नहीं है। त्राप तो बाये पिये यहां बैठे हैं। मुल्क की हालत बहुत बराब है । फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत भज्छी बात

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कही है कि हम इस मसले को वार फुटिंग पर हल करेंगे यानी हमारी लडाई गरीबी और बेरोजगारी से है और उस से लड़ाई करते समय हम वार फ़ुटिंग की तरह से इंतजाम करेंगे । इसी रास्ते पर ग्राज ग्राप चल रहे हैं । आप ने बहत थोड़े ही ग्ररसे में काफी ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे प्रपोजल्स रखे हैं। ग्रापने प्रायरिटी दी है ट्रेन्स झौर वैगन्स के म्वमेंट में ताकि सामान को इधर से उधार ग्रासानी से ग्रौर जल्दी पहुंचाया जा सके । इस से पब्लिक को अप्रासानी से किरोसिन, डिजल फराहम किया जा सकेगा ग्रांर कोयले की पैदावार बढाने के लिये और उसे पहुंचाने में भी इस से मदद मिलेगी । होईर्स के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठावे जायें। पैदावार के उत्पादन के लिए ग्रापने ग्रच्छी बात की है कि एग्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट बैंक शुरू किये हैं जिससे हमारे किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा । जनता पार्टी जो किसानों की बात करती थी. उसने किसानों को बरबाद कर दिया था। वह कहते थे कि बहाना मिला है। यह जो डाउट है, यह जो सुखा पड़ा है नह बहाना था । ड्राउट के सुकाबले के लिए हमारे पास इतने साधन पड़े हुए थे, अगर उनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता, अगर डीजल लोगों को सप्लाई किया जाता, ग्रगर टयबवैल के लिए डीजल या बिजली उपलब्ध की गई होती तो हम को ऐसी स्थिति का सामना नहीं करना पडता । ऐसी स्थिति का सामना न करना पडे, हम इसकी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

फुड फार वर्क बड़ा भारी प्रोचाम बा, उसको इंप्लीमेंट करने के लिए क्या किया गया है यह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहन ने बताया कि हमने ज्यादा से

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ज्यादा लोगों तक इसे पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। साइंटिस्टों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस काम में लगाया गया है। वे बहत ही ग्राच्छे काम हैं जो मंत्री जी ने शुरू किये हैं । जैडयुल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर शैडयल टाइब्स के लिए काम हो रहे हैं रसोसिएशंस और कारपोरेशंस को टैक्सों में एकजम्प्लन दे दिया गया है । मैं किर से आपको मुबारकबाद देती हं जो रेजनशन ग्राप लाये Ť इसमें हमें ग्राशा बंध गई है कि हमारा मुल्क इन मुसीबतों से, जिनमें जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने हमें डाल दिया था, उससे निकल कर सही रास्ते पर चल पडा है जिस पर चलकर ग्राराम से फिर इस मुल्क में गरीबी ग्रीर बेरोजगारी को दूर करके अपने ऐवाम और अपनी जनता को चैन और ग्रमन से रख सकेंगे। मैं एक शेर कहकर ग्रपनी बात खत्म करूंगी। अब मुल्क में ऐसी बहार आई है, नई गवर्नमेंट आई है, इंदिरा जी जा गई, पानी बरस गया ग्रीर पैदावार बढती चली गई ग्रौर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से यह रेजल्झन भी आ गया ।

"ग्रचानक हिंद के गलभन में कुछ ऐसी बाहर आई.

गुल तो फिर गुल थे, आ ही गई काटों को ग्रंगडाई ।"

आ) खरझीद आलम खां: ग्रब दुनिया को उम्मीद हो चली है कि भाषण खतम होगा ।

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chair tan, after the sweet speech of Mrs.amida Habibullah, which was completely unconnected with the statutory resolution, I find it difficult to Ix my mind to the subject matter of fka debate.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Thank you. If you find any difficulty, it is all right.

NARASINGHA SHRI PRASAD NANDA; Sir, it has been said as a joke in Geneva by the bankers of Switaerland. We have industrialised your country with your own money". The jute magnates of this country have deposited crores of rupees in various Swiss banks. I will not make an elaborate speech. If you would kindly analyse the industrial history of thi[^] country, you will find that though the jute industry became the basis of industrial growth, it has been the mother of corruption in this country, it has created problems for the workers, it has created problems for the jute-growers and these magnates have made the jute industry the nucleus from which they have spread to other industries like the cement industry, the engineering industry and several other industries. Sir, what these magnates have done is that they have used the jute mills as a milch cow. They have sucked them dry. And, when these mills be come sick mills, the Government takes over these sick mills, after the milch cow becomes dry, after it is milked to its last drop by these magnates. They not only corrupt the entire economy but they also corrupt the political system. They pull the lovers of political power from behind the scene by contributing large sums of monev to the political parties.

You know, Sir, that in this very house on many occasions, the problems of the jute growers have been debated. You know that they do not get a fair price. They are not able to sell their commodity to the Jute Corporation. The Jute Corporation also does not directly purchase it. There are so many middlemen making a profit out of it. The jute grower does not get a fair price. The worker does not get a fair remuneration. And when the jute goods could not compete with the synthetic goods, the excise dutr

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[Shri Narasingha Prasad]

was completely withdrawn and they were making hayday. Now when the prices of synthetic goods have increased in the international market, demand for jute goods has increased and they, are making enormous profits. This hessian market is a very good market. They are earning profits to the tune of Rs. 4,000 per tonne. Now the Finance Minister wants to increase the export duty from Rs. GOO to Rs. 1,000. I would very humbly submit, Sir, that this is just a device to help the jute industry to make more profits. while making a posture of taxing it. I would have suggested a heavier dose of export duty on the jute industry. I would have liked the Finance Minister to come forward with a heavier dose of export duty on these hessian goods.

Then Sir, I want to ask one ques tion. I would like to know why etrospective effect was not given to this Resolution. The Minister of State for Finance himself says that they are making enormous profit from these hessian goods. Why didn't they give retrospective effect to this export duty? What was the reason behind it? Secondly, why has carpet backing been exempted? Though it may not be strictly within the purview of today's discussion, and since time is running out, I would plead ------

THE VICE-CHADIMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Please conclude.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA:., .that unless the jute industry is nationlised and brought completely under the control of the public sector, you cannot remove corruption. Here again there is a populist approach. Yow may collect funds for the Assembly elections, but you cannot solve the problems of the jute industry. All the black money of you_r country will go to the Swiss banks in Geneva and with our own money we will be called upon to ex-pand our industrial base. Therefore, the solution lies in rationalisation of the jute industry. Then only the jute growers will get a fair price. The» only the workers working in the jute mills will get a fair remuneration and the country will be saved of the corruption which is completely eroding the public life of this country. I would have welcomed whole-heartedly if the Finance Minister had come up with a heavier dose of taxation on these people who are making hay lay, earning almost Rs. 4,000 per tonne, as I said in the begining. That is all that I have to say for the time being.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO (Orissa): Prima facie it will appear to be that the Government after its coming back to office. has come down with a heavy hand on the jute mill-owners. But the truth about it is that either this Government or any other Government preceding it or following it, if it is of a bourgeoisie variety, can never think of doing any harm to these people. They have some inherent interest in these i-nil*owners. They cannot afford to get rid of the link which they have established with these people. Here also, you will definitely see, if you read the notification very carefully, the hesitating and halting way they ha\'e moved in the matter. They are trying to deal with these people in the same way as the Janata Government was dealing with them. They cannot afford to be more masculine in dealing with these people. It is an admission on their part that these people should make more than Rs. 4,000 profit per tonne and they should be allowed to have it. This is how they feel. The export duty has been now revised only in relation to part of their products. Carpet Some other jute backing is exempted. manufacturers are still not taxed. What is the fun of this duty then? What is the fun of giving exemption for all these items? This had been the practice of this Government prior to 1976 also. Then they had done away with the excise duty and started with subsidy. Gradually the subsidy was withdrawn. Then the levy was ordered. Slowly they are moving and it is clear that they ate

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doing wrong things in wrong places. Why 1 am pointing out this is because, as you know, this was, as a matter of fact, the industry which was the biggest foreign exchange earner for the country for years. This industry is not in good shape. My friend Mr. Nanda, referred to how this has been used for giving money to ether industries by the big monopoly houses in this country.

Now J come to another point. How many times we have raised in this House the problem with UMA. UMA was headed by Singhania who was later found to be a pastmaster in under-invoicing and over-invoicing. These people have no other consideration. Their only, consideration is to make profit. One is the owner and his brother is the trader. In that way they fleece the jute growers and they also exploit the workers. That has been our cry in this House all along. Despite the fact that the UMA President was found to be indulging in under-invoicing and overinvoicmy, the Government fe not serious to haul bim up in a court of law. Through underinvoicing and over-invoicing these people have been able to dump a lot of money in foreign banks and in that process they have been looting and cheating this country to the rr>axi-mum. "W© shall take care of these people if we are interested to nave some money. This industry should be living. Then only we can get money from them. They cannot be deshed to the ground". This is whet they think about these people.

Now, about this great organisation.on called the JCI—the Jute Corporation of india. They were also heckling and treating the growers and workers very badly. And, Sir, in the States of Assam, "West Bengal, Orissa and in the eastern regions, the small farmers of the jute grower were having a bad lot, and we were pleading and our Congress friends also, when they were in the Opposition, were pleading, and also our great friend,, Shri Kali Mukherjee, who is leading the jute workers and who is a trad»

unionist of the jute workers, was pleading that in order to put the industry in a good shape the worker must get his due and the grower must have a remunerative price. But the little support price that the Government now is giving is not being got by the jute growers. Therefore, this is the lot of the jute growers and this lot of the jute growers and this bad exploitation of the workers and the cheating and the loot that these iniM owners are resorting to should be an eye-opener for the Government to go in for what is called nationalisation or taking over of the mills. If we do not do it, then, Sir, there is every reason for anybody having the suspicion that these people are not to take money from these people on the eve of the elections that are ooming now. Otherwise, not only should it be retrospective, but also it should be big. Now, Sir, carpet-backing lias been exempted. What is the reason for it? As far as I know, it is selling at the rate of 12,000 rupees this year, 12,000 rupees per tonne and they are making great profits like the other jute producers. Why should they be allowed to make such huge profits? It is because certain companies which are in the good books of the Government and so, the exemption has bee* given. This was done earlier also. Concessions are given. subsidies are given and exemptions are given only to a fortunate and a privileged few who are in the good books or who manage to be in the good books of the Government. It is because of that that y°u have exempted them. There is every reason_v a very reasonable reason, a very valid reason, for the Minister coming forward to give these exemptions. Therefore, Sir, I have got three or four suggestions to make and be must answer them.

My first question that I have already asked is this. What i_s being done to Mr. Singhania, the President of the LIMA, who has been detected to have indulged in under-invoicing and over-invoicing? That is one thing. Has any case been instituted against bim?

[Shri Lakshmana Mahapatro] Then, Sir, is it true that the growers are not getting the support price that the Government declares? Is it true that the Jute Corporation of India,, which had been created to safeguard the interests of the growers, is going to be wound up on the plea of non-performance or bad performance? If that is 130, then it will be a sad day for the jute growers. Is this also within the contemplation of the Government? I ask this because some friends here, who were on the Opposition side, are now in the Government and unless there is a change of heart-because once a person goes to the Government side, there is a change of heartthey will say, "We are considering tha issue", "We are examining all the aspects", etc. and this sort of language comes from them and,, thereforei*i would say that they should be as vociferous as every and say that they, will take over or nationalise this. This is the only solution to give relief to all the related groups, that is> to the growers, to the workers and to the consumers. Sir, as I told you, this will apparently appear to be making it hard for the mill owners. But the mill owners are not that foolish and they will transfer it to the consumer and the poor consumer will be paying it. In fact, it has already come in the news that some of the foreign importers are entering the field and are interested in having the agreements cancelled and they want to kave new agreements because the prices are falling" and the new agree-ments would mean smaller amounts to be paid. Therefore, is it true...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): You have again started. This is the last question.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: Yes, Sir. I will finish.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It i« kttne for dinner,. Mr. Mahapatro.

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): W>at about the Minister arranging for

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SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: I think the IJMA should be called to giv_e it. I come to my last point. This, as I told you, is a traditional item of export, and we have made a great deal of money. But for some reason this industry goes to ishambles because of the careless and callous attitude of this Government. This is something very bad.

Lastly, Sir, I would come to the question of inspection for standard goods. Sir, according to the information I have got with me, more than 300 employees of the Export Inspection Agencies working in Calcutta are without employment; they are moving about in the streets. They have been sent here and there. If that is true, how are you fulfilling your commitments made to the people in your manifesto that you are going to solve the unemployment problem? You are creating unemployment. (Interruptions)

Therefore, Sir, do not 20 in for new problems. Please see that these three hundred employees of the Export Inspection Agencies, who are only, meant to see that standard goods go out of the country and the country's future is not at stake, are rehabilitated, they get their jobs and the industry continues in good shape and all groups are taken care of.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I have listened carefully to the speeches made by the hon. Members. Mr. Jha is not able to understand what is the aim of this Bill- In my speech I have mentioned that the aim of the Resolution is to increase export duty from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 1000 per tonne. I think the Resolution makes the aim very clear.

Sir, Mr. Nanda has said that it is a device to help the jute industry to make more money. 1 do not understand how it is a device to help the jute industry to make more money, because we are raising the duty up to Rs. 1000 pec tonne. It will aire us more money for the development of the country, particularly for the weaker sections of the society, about which he is very much worried.

Sir, Mr. Lakshmana Mahapatro feels that the Government cannot think of doing harm to the big business. I do not know whether this measure is going to harm or help the big business. A_3 J understand, he said that it should have been a much heavier dose of taxation. I can assure the hon. Member that as and when the time comes, the Government will take into consideration this also.

I hope I have replied to the points made by the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Customs Tariff Act, 19T5 (51 of 1975), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. GSR-*4(E), dated the 18th February 1980, increasing the export duty on hessian cloth end bags (other than carpet backing) from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 1000 per tonne, from the date of the notification aforesaid."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Now we go to the next item. Mr. Minister.

THE UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE .. (ELECTRICITY) DISTRIBUTION BILL, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TOE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to more:

"That the Bill to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of India of sums equivalent

(Electricity) Distribution 310 Bill. 1980

to the net proceeds of Union duties of excise on electricity to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends and for the distribution of those sums among those Stateg in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, in its report dated the 28th day. of October, 1978, aa passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): There are four names before me. Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha.

श्रो शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह यूनियन एक्साइज डयूटी बिजली के मुताबिक वितरण का जो विधेयक है । मैं केवल इस पर ब्राऊं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक है कि सेविन्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन की जो रिक्मेंडशन हैं उनको लागू करने के लिए जो 40 परसेंट प्राफिट गया वह स्टेटों में वितरित होगा । यह विधेयक की बात है बब मैं केवल इस पर ब्राऊं इससे पहले इसकी पृष्ठभूमि पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): पृष्ठभूमि में समय मत लगायें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: इसकी पृष्ठभूमि, वित्त विधेयक, वित्त आयोग, सिक्स्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन की जो रिक्मेंडेशन हैं वे क्या हैं उस पर कुछ थोड़ा कहना चाहता हं ।

हमारे संविधान में धारा 280 के मुताबिक है कि हर पांच साल में एक वित्त ग्रायोग बिठाया जायगा । मैं यहां इसमें कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको बदलने की बरूरत है । यह विघेयक ग्राज जिसके गर्भ से ग्राता है, जिससे उत्पन्न होता है बह गर्भ ही गड़बड़-सड़बड़ है । बेरा कहूना है कि जब पांच साल में बित्त