SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. 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, I 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 Customs 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 fariff rate of duty on hessian 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. This 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 manufactures.

Since the middle of 1979, however, competition from synthetics being on a low key on account of the hike in petroleum crude prices, export of jute goods got a substantial boost. 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It was in view of this development, the cash subsidy of five per cent which was earlier given in respect of hessian was withdrawn in August 1979. Subsequently, in November 1979 the cash compensatory support in respect of carpet backing was also withdrawn.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 regiving of 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 couple of years and it was not clear whether the increase in prices was a temporary one.

7 P.M.

At the time of the review made 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 exports of hessian. The continued demand for hessian 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

Export Duty on Hessian cloth etc.

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 this Resolution for consideration and passing.

The question was proposed.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ कर सुनाया । कुछ बात साफ हुई लेकिन ज्यादा साफ नहीं हो सकी । उनका क्या मकसद हैं यह डयूटी लगाने का हेसियन क्लाथ पर, बैन्ज पर जो ग्राप बहाते हैं 100 ग्रौर 1000 के ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): श्राप तो पहले से समझते हैं ये बातें ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: मैं इसलिए कह रहा ह उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय क्योंकि भारत का टेडिशनल एक्सपोटं रहा है यह जुट, चाय और दुसरे ग्राइटम्स । जो भी फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्राता रहा पहले भ्रब दूसरे भ्राइटम्स से भ्राता है। लेकिन जुट एक ऐसा ग्राइटम रहता है जिससे हम फारेन एक्सचेंज श्रच्छा ग्रनं कर सकते थे परन्त पाकिस्तान के बनने के बाद जूट पैदा करने का एक बड़ा हिस्सा उधर चला गया श्रौर हमारे ग्रंदर कुछ कम ही हिस्सा है। फिर भी जुट के बैग्स और जुट से हमको बहुत फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्राता था । इधर भारत कडा कम्पीटीशन फेस कर रहा है। जुट की चीजों की बिकी में कमी ब्राई 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 हाउस में तब कागज के था पैकिंग बारे में चीनी ब्राती थः। तो पेपर बैंग्स की भारत के सामने यह समस्या है।
ग्रब मन्त्री महोदय जो यह डयूटी बढ़ाते हैं
600 से 1000, इसका क्या मतलब है?
क्या श्राप का मकसद इसमें रेवेन्यू लेना है बा
इससे एक्सपार्ट्स जो मुनाफा ज्यादा कमा रहे
हैं उनको कण्ट्रोल करना है? क्या ज्यादा
सरप्लस उनके पास श्रा रहा है? ग्रापका क्या
मकसद है? यह इसमें साफ नहीं होता है।
इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जूट बैग्ज
का मैनुफेक्चर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के ग्राधार
पर...

(Interruptions)

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): Mr. Madhavan, you don't require any translation. You can understand very well.

SHRI K. K. MADHAVAN: No, I don't understand it. I have tried two sets. But it is a very low tone.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय तब यदि, प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मातहत जो उत्पादन है भ्रगर उससे वे मुनाफा करते हैं, श्रौर उसको कण्ट्रोल करने की भावना है तब भी मैं समझता हं यह ज्यादा अनुकूल करम नहीं होगा । असली कदम तब होगा अगर इसको कोग्रापरेटिव प्रोडक्शन के ग्राधार पर श्रागे लाएं। जूट के बैगों का श्रीर कार्पेट बैग्ज का उत्पादन ग्रभी प्राइवेट इन्टरप्राइज के हाथों में है इसलिए उनको ग्राप कण्टोल नहीं कर सकते हैं। ग्रगर श्राप का मकसद है कि ड्यूटी लगा कर उनके मुनाफे को कण्ट्रोल करेंगे तो यह नहीं सफल होगा । वह मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा । इसलिए जो टाट के बैंग्स श्रीर कपड़ा उत्पादन करते हैं उनको कोग्रापरे-टिव प्रोडक्शन के ग्राधार पर ग्रापको ग्रामे

लाना चाहिए । दूसरी बात, श्रापको उसमें साइन्टिफिक विकास के साथ-साथ उसकी टैक्नोलोजी का भी विकास करना होगा। इस पर भ्राप ध्यान दें ताकि उसका उत्पादन भ्रागे बढ़े। कोग्रापरेटिव के ग्राधार पर होने से ब्रापके माध्यम से होगा, जो दूसरे लोग मुनाफा उठाते हैं वह श्रापकी मार्फत हो जायगा । टैक्नोलोजी का विकास करके श्राप उसका उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं । इसको कोग्रापरेटिव में लाने से उनको कण्ट्रोल करने का ग्रापका मकसद हासिल होगा और भ्रापको रेवेन्य ज्यादा हासिल होगा । श्राप रिसोर्सेज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं इसलिए इयुटी बड़ायी है ताकि श्रामदनी हो । इसके मुताल्लिक मुझे यह कहुनः है कि बुनियादी बातों की ग्रोर सोचिये। इधर से थोड़ा नीचा, उधर से थोड़ा नीचाnibbling at this place, nibbling at that place. इससे कुछ नहीं होने का है। श्रापको विकास के काम करने हैं। देश में बहत दौलत है, बहुत सम्पत्ति है। यह गलत बात है कि भारत गरीब है। भारत की जनता गरीब है बल्कि भारत की जनता गरीब नहीं है, जनता गरीव बनायी गयी है। देश में दौलत है। उसको मोबिलाइज करने के लिए ग्राप कोशिश करेंगे तो यह जो ड्यूटी इधर बढ़ाते हैं, उधर बढ़ाते हैं ताकि साधन हों विकास के कामों के लिए उसके लिए परेशान नहीं होना पड़ेगा ।

थोड़ी देर के लिए टाटा, बिड़ला। टाट के जो उत्पादक हैं उनसे बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं ग्रथंव्यवस्था में। ग्राप उनका कण्ट्रोल करने के लिए उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करते। बिड़ला ग्रौर टाटा दो बड़े साम्राज्य हैं जो सारों ग्रथं व्यवस्था को कण्ट्रोल करते हैं। बिंद उनको कण्ट्रोल कर लें तो सारी सम्पत्ति ग्रापकी हो जायगी। तब विकास के जितने काम ग्राप करना चाहते हैं वे सब हो सकते हैं। Export Duty on Hessian cloth etc.

एक पुल नहीं, हजार पुल बनेंगे, एक सड़क नहीं, हजार सड़क बनेंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सावई सिंह सिसोदिया): झा साहब, संक्षेप में समय देख कर।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झाः समात कर रहा हूं। श्रापका जो रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइज करने का मकसद है वह भी इससे ठीक से पूरा नहीं होता । साथ ही ग्राप म्नाफाखोरों 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 । सारा बजट ग्रीर सरकार की इकानोमिक नीति is a riddle wrapped up in a rigmarole. कुछ पता नहीं चलता। हम ग्राप को समर्थन थोड़ी देर के लिए दे सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई बुनियादी फर्क नहीं होगा चाहे कण्ट्रोल करने के ख्याल से, चाहे साधन मोबिलाइज करने के ख्याल से । इसलिए इस सन्दर्भ में ग्राप परि-वर्तन ला कर दूसरा रिजोल्युशन लायेंगे तो ज्यादा ठीक होगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं (Interruptions)खत्म करता हूं।

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

श्रीमती हामिदा हबीबुल्लह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चारों तरफें से आवाज ग्रा रही है कि मैं जल्दी करूं। ग्रसल बात यह है कि यह फाइनेंस बिल जो उस पर हमारी सारी ग्राधिक तरक्की मृनहिंसर करेगी। गरीबी ग्रौर बेरोजगारी को दूर करना निहायत जरूरी है। हालात इतने खराब हो चुके थे...

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

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

श्रीमती हामिदा हबीबुल्लह : इस रिजो-ल्युशन का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई इं । हालात इतने खराब हो गये थे कि इससे ज्यादा खराब हो नहीं सकते थे। एक्सपटं कहते थे कि ग्रगर हालात इसी तरह खराब ड़ोते रहे तो इस मुल्क में हजारों नोग भूख से मर जायेंगे। इन हालात में ऐसे मेजसैं लाना जिन से हम किसी तरह से श्रपने मुल्क को बचा ले जाएं, मैं समझती हूं 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 ग्रीर उस में जोड़-तोड़ करने में वक्त लगेगा, मगर म्राहिस्ता-म्राहिस्ता भ्रगर हम बढ़ेंगे तो हम को यकीन है कि हम बहुत श्रागे बढ़ सर्कोंगे । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी सरकार में श्रायी थी तो लोगों ने मजाक में यह कहा था कि यह तो श्रापस में लड़ रहे हैं ।

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

मगर जब हमारे राजनारायण हैल्य मिनिस्टर बन कर श्राये तो कहा गया कि :

"बर्बाद गुलिस्तां करने को बस एक काफी था,हर शाख पे ही छल्लू अल्लू बैठा है, ग्रंजांमें गुलिस्तां क्या होगा।"

उस समय हम यह नहीं समझे थे कि किस तरह से जनता पार्टी मुल्क को बर्बाद कर रही है। इन लोगों को काम करने से तो मतलब नहीं रखा, बस इन्दिरा जी की बुरा मला कहते रहे ग्रौर ग्रापस में नड़ते रहे

Hessian cloth etc. श्रापस में लड़-लड़ कर मुल्क की यह हालत कर दी । उस की देख-भान बिसकूल खत्म कर दी ग्रीर इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ कमीशन बिठा-बिठा कर मुल्क को बर्बाद कर दिया । भासिर में, इमारे यहां पर एक शायर साइब बैठे हैं, उन्होंने तंग धा कर 1979 में जो अल्फाज कहे उन को मैं भाप के सामने नाना चाइती हुं। बहुत परेशाम ड्रो कर, तंग हो कर उन्होंने कड़ा:

"श्रीराक उड़ेंने हर गुल के, श्रांस् न थमें में बुलबुल के,

इर शाब पे उल्लू बैठा है, ग्रंजामें गुलिस्तां यह होगा ।"

हमारी इकोनामिक कंडीशन इतनी बराव हो गयी थी कि उस को ठीक करने में काफी वनत लगेगा । स्रापने 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 हुन्ना है । पब्लिक सेक्टर जिस में तमाम इंजीनियसे ट्रेन्ड होते हैं और जिस में हमारे मुल्क के लिये हर चीज बनने वाली थी, जिस में प्रोडनशन बढ़ता जा रहा था, लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने उस सब को मल्टी नेशनस्स के द्वाथ में बेच दिया श्रीर पब्लिक सेक्टर में नुकसान होने लगा। यह पिन्लिक सेक्टर क्या चीज नहीं बना सकता था । हमारे यहां उत्पादन ईतनी बढ़ता चना थ्रा रहा था कि जिस की हद नहीं थी, • लेकिन यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले श्रपनी बात श्रलग तरह से कहते हैं । जब सोशलिस्ट भुल्कों में कोई कंट्रोल होता है, कोई डिसिप्सिन होती है तो वहां उस को ब्लानिंग फहा जाता है, लेकिन जब हमारे यहां कोई प्लानिंग होती है, कोई कंट्रोल श्रीर कोई डिसिप्शिन नागू की जाबी है बो

[श्रीमती हामिदा हबीबुल्लह]

उस को क्राइसिस वे; पुकारते हैं । (Time bell rings) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे श्रपनी बात कह लेते दीजिए । जब हमारे यहां कोई कट्टोल होता है, कोई डिसिप्लिन होता है तो उस को ग्रथारिटेरियनिजम कहा जाता है । हमारे यहां खराब हालात थे ग्रीर ग्राज उन को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जा रही है श्रीर मुझे यकीन है कि वह हालत जल्द-श्रज-जल्दी ठीक हो जायेंगे। इस के लिये मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देती हूं। जिस तरह का प्रस्ताव वह लाये हैं उस के लिये वह मुबारकबाद मुस्तहक हैं।

श्री **खुरशोद श्रालम खान** (दिल्ली): चेबरमैन साहब, हमारी तो हालत खराब हो रही है।

श्रीमती हामिदा हबीबुल्लह : मुल्क की हालत को देखिये । श्राप की हालत से मुल्क की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है । मैं मंत्री जी को मुनारक-बाद देती हूं...

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

श्रीमतो हामिदा त्वोब्ल्लह : जी हां।

े **ओ प्रभु सिंह** (हरियाणा) : उस में तो रंगीनी माती है।

श्रीमतो हामिदा हबोबुल्लह : ग्राप की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब नहीं है । श्राप तो खाये पिये यहां बैठे हैं । मुल्क की हालत बहुत खराब है । फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत ग्रन्छी बात

Hessian cloth etc. कही है कि हम इस मसले को वार फूटिंग पर हल करेंगे यानी हमारी लड़ाई गरीबी ग्रौर बेरोजगारी से हैं ग्रौर उस से लड़ाई करते समय हम वार फुटिंग की तरह से इंतजाम करेंगे। इसी रास्ते पर ग्राज भ्राप चल रहे हैं। श्राप ने बहुत थोड़े ही ग्ररसे में काफी ग्रच्छे भ्रच्छे प्रपोजल्स रखे हैं। भ्रापने प्रायरिटी दी है ट्रेन्स ग्रीर वैगन्स के मुवमेंट में ताकि सामान को इधर से उधार आसानी से ग्रीर जल्दी पहुंचाया जा सके । इस से पब्लिक को ग्रासानी से किरोसिन, डिजल फराहम किया जा सकेगा श्रौर कोयले की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये ग्रौर उसे पहुंचाने में भी इस से मदद मिलेगी । होर्डर्स के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठावे जायें। पैदावार के उत्पादन के लिए <mark>ग्रापने ग्रच्छी बात की है कि एग्रीकल्च</mark>र 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 ड्राउट है, यह जो सुखा पड़ा है वह बहाना था । ड्राउट के मुकाबले के लिए हमारे पास इतने साधन पड़े हुए थे, भ्रगर उनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता, भ्रगर डीजल लोगों को सप्लाई किया जाता, भ्रगर ट्यूबवैल के लिए डीजल या बिजली उपलब्ध की गई होती तो हम को ऐसी स्थिति का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता । ऐसी स्थिति का सामना न करना पड़े, हम इसकी कोशिश कर

Export Duty on

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

रहे हैं।

Export Duty on Hessian cloth etc.

ज्यादा लोगों तक इसे पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। साइंटिस्टों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस काम में लगाया गया है। ये वहत ही प्रच्छे काम हैं जो मंत्री जी ने शुरू किये हैं । गैडयूल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर शैडयल टाइब्स के लिए काम हो रहे हैं एसोसिएशंस ग्रौर कारपीरेशंस को टैक्सों में एकजम्प्शन दे दिया गया है । मैं फिर से श्रापको मुबारकबाद देती हूं जो रेजनूशन ग्राप लाये इसमें हमें स्राशा बंध गई है कि हमारा मुलक इन मुसीबतों से, जिनमें जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने हमें डाल दिया था, उससे निकल कर सही रास्ते पर चल पड़ा है जिस पर चलकर श्राराम से फिर इस मुल्क में गरीबी श्रीर बेरोजगारी को दूर करके ग्रपने ऐवाम ग्रौर ग्रपनी जनता को चैन ग्रीर ग्रमन से रख सकेंगे। मैं एक शेर कहकर भ्रपनी बात करूंगी । श्रब मुल्क में ऐसी बहार ग्राई है, नई गवर्नमेंट ग्राई हैं, इंदिरा जी ग्रा गई, पानी बरस गया श्रौर पैदावार बढती चली गई ग्रौर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से यह रेजलूशन भी श्रा गया - 1

'भ्रचानक हिंद के गुलशन में कुछ ऐसी बाहर भ्राई,

गुल तो फिर गुल थे, भ्रा ही गई काटों को ग्रंगड़ाई ।"

श्री खरनीद श्रालम खां : श्रब दुनिया को उम्मीद हो चली है कि भाषण खत्म होगा ।

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

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 this 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 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 money 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 duty

[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 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. 600 to Rs. 1,000. I would very humbly submit, Sir, that this is just a device to help the jute industry to 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 question. 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-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Please conclude.

NARASINGHA PRASAD SHRT NANDA:...that unless the jute inbrought dustry is nationlised and completely under the control of the public sector, you cannot remove corruption. Here again there is a populist approach. You may collect funds for the Assembly elections, but you cannot solve the problems of the jute industry. All the black money of your country will go to the banks in Geneva and with our own money we will be called upon to expand our industrial base. Therefore, the solution lies in rationalisation of

the jute industry. Then only the jute growers will get a fair price. Then 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 MAHA-PATRO (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 some inherent interest in these milowners. 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 notification very carefully, the heaitating and halting way they 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 backing is exempted. other jute manufacturers are still not taxed. What is the fun of this duty What is the fun of giving exemption for all these items? This nad 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 are

doing wrong things in wrong places. Why I 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 other industries by the big monopoly houses in this country.

Now I come to another point. How many times we have raised in this House the problem with IJMA. IJMA was headed by Singhania who was later found to be a past-master 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 been our cry in this House all along. Despite the fact that the IJMA President was found to be indulging under-invoicing and over-invoicing, the Government is not serious to haul him up in a court of law. Through under-invoicing 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 maximum. "We shall take care of these people if we are interested to nave some money. This industry, should be living. Then only we can money from them. They cannot be deshed to the ground". This is what they think about these people.

Now, about this great organisation called the JCI-the Jute Corporation of India. They were also heckling and treating the growers and 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, pleading, and also our great friend, Shri Kali Mukherjee, who is leading the jute workers and who is a trade

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 mill 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 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 coming now. Otherwise, not only should it be retrospective, but also it should be big. Now, Sir, carpet-backing has 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 been given. This was done earlier also. Concessions are given, subsidies 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 you have exempted them. There is every reason, 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 he must answer them.

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

[Shri Lakshmana Mahapatro]

Then, Sir, is it true that the growere are not getting the support price that the Government declares? true that the Jute Corporation 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 so, then it will be a sad day for the jute growers. Is this also within the contemplation of Government? I ask this because some friends here, who were the Opposition side, are now in the Government and unless there is change of heart-because once a person goes to the Government side, there is a change of heart—they will say, "We are considering the issue", "We are examining all the aspects", etc. and this sort of language comes from them and therefore 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 have new agreements because the prices are falling and the new agreements 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 MAHA-PATRO: Yes, Sir. I will finish.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is time for dinner, Mr. Mahapatro.

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): What about the Minister arranging for it?

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO: I think the IJMA should be called to give 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 shambles 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 go 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. I 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 per tonne. It will give 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. As I 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, 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."

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 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to move:

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

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 States in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, in its report dated the 28th day of October, 1978, as 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.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार): उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह यूनियन एक्साइज डयूटी बिजली के मुताबिक वितरण का जो विध्येयक हैं। मैं केवल इस पर आऊं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विध्येयक 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 विध्येयक की बात है अब मैं केवल इस पर आऊं 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 ग्रायोग, सिक्स्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन की जो रिक्मेंडशन हैं वे क्या हैं उस पर कुछ थोड़ा कहना चाहता हूं।

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 जरूरत है। यह विधेयक ग्राज जिसके गर्भ से ग्राता है, जिससे उत्पन्न होता है बहु गर्भ ही गड़बड़-सड़बड़ है। बेरा कहना है कि जब पांच साल में बिल