

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : He spoke of an international force. Why is the Government of India not doing a simple thing ? Will it please explain ? Many people in the ruling Labour Party in England, Members of Parliament, have demanded properly through their organisation, that the U.K. Government should take military action. The U.K. Government is under an obligation to take military action against the so-called Southern Rhodesian regime. Why is the Government not making this demand, since it continues in the Commonwealth ? What comes in the way of the Government of India telling publicly and also through diplomatic notes that the United Kingdom Government should take military action in Southern Rhodesia ? The U.K. Government itself has definitely called it treason and said that the regime is illegal and there is every justification in international law for such action. May I know why the Government is not making this plain and simple demand ?

SHRI DINESH SrNGH : We have already done so.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : When they are asking the British Government for even armed intervention in Rhodesia, will the Government of India consider helping those nationalist movements in the "African continent which have joined together and have come to the conclusion that there is no way out except an organised armed struggle ? Will the Government of India help them by supplying arms, so that the armed struggle gets the full support of the Government of India ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are not asking the United Kingdom Government to launch any aggression, as the hon. Member has said. We have said that it was the obligation of the United Kingdom Government, as the administering power to have used force and they should use force to bring about a change in the status that is, the existing position. So far as any armed struggle in the other colonies of Africa is concerned, we have given whatever support we could in international forums and elsewhere to these liberation movements. We have also given them some assistance directly, but we have not given them any arms assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajnarain.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We have a marshal right here, Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा सवाल यह है कि पहली मर्तबा भारत की सरकार ने यह कहा है कि रोडेशिया की नाजायज़, गैरकानूनी असंवैधानिक, गरीब सरकार विरुद्ध फौजी कार्यवाही ब्रिटेन करे, ऐसी बात भारत की सरकार ने कही है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने ऐसी बात कब कही और कहने के बाद यदि भारत सरकार की इस उचित और जायज़ मांग का समर्थन और उसके ऊपर तात्कालिक कार्यवाही ब्रिटेन नहीं करता तो कामनवेल्थ से भारत सरकार निकलती क्यों नहीं ? इसको सरकार बताये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह मांग तो काफी दिनों से चली आ रही है, इस मांग को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में किया गया, हमने इसका साथ दिया। यूनाइटेड किंगडम गवर्नमेंट से कहा। और यूनाइटेड नेशंस के रेजोल्यूशंस को माननीय सदस्य देखें तो उस में भी इसकी मांग की गई है जिसमें भारत शामिल है और दूसरे देश इसमें शामिल हैं।

जहाँ तक कि कामनवेल्थ में हमारे रहने न रहने का सवाल है, इस वक्त हम नहीं समझते हैं कि कामनवेल्थ से निकल जाने से इस सवाल पर कोई असर पड़ेगा, अगर इस पर कोई ऐसी बात हो कि हमारे कामनवेल्थ से निकल जाने से और देश की स्वतंत्रता में मदद मिले तो हम उसमें नहीं हिचकिचायेंगे।

श्री राजनारायण : तो आखिर ये, श्रीमन् कर क्या रहे हैं ? अपनी इच्छा को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार कर क्या रही है ?

श्री सभापति : अच्छा हो गया। Next question.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF COTTON

•388. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : t SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri R. P. Khaitan.

(a) the quantity of each variety of cotton and the value thereof exported yearly during the last five years;

(b) whether these varieties of cotton were suitable for consumption by the textile mills in India and if so, the reasons for their export;

(c) the duties of imports of cotton during the above period; and

(d) the advantages gained by exports vis-à-vis import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d) Statements showing exports and imports of cotton during the last five financial years are attached. [Set below] Import of cotton is allowed to fill the gap between the availability of and requirements for cotton in the country. The imported cotton is mostly long staple. As regards the three varieties of cotton allowed for exports, only one of them is suitable for the manufacture of yarn of finer counts. This variety is allowed to be exported because its

entire production is not consumed by the indigenous industry and there is surplus available for export. Exportable varieties are such that they cannot be a substitute for imported cotton.

STATEMENT I

IMPORTS OF COTTON

Quantity in lakh bales
Value in Crores Rs.

(All figures financial year-wise)

	Quantity	Value
1964-65	7.78	58.08
1965-66	5.98	46.20
1966-67	5.10	56.43
1967-68	7.86	83.48
1968-69	7.19	90.18

STATEMENT II

EXPORTS OF COTTON

Quantity in lakh bales
Value in Crores Rs.

(All figures financial year-wise)

Variety	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Qty. Value	Qty. Value	Qty. Value	Qty. Value	Qty. Value
Bengal Deshi	2.12 9.04	1.95 9.65	1.83 11.09	2.46 14.75	1.56 11.10
Assam Commillas	N.A. N.A.	0.66 3.76	0.09 0.67	0.07 0.53	0.05 0.49
Yellow Pickings	N.A. N.A.	0.09 0.25	0.12 0.52	0.13 0.58	0.15 0.80
TOTAL	2.12 9.04	2.70 13.66	2.04 12.28	2.66 15.86	1.76 12.39

श्री आर० पी० खेतान : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायें कि जो काटन एक्सपोर्ट हो रही है उसके बारे में अपने यह कहा कि उसके लिये यहां कंजुमर्स नहीं हैं तो क्या मिल एसोशियन की तरफ से या किसी की तरफ से आपके पास यह सुझाव आया था कि यह रुई

एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होनी चाहिये, हम यहां पर कंजुम कर सकते हैं और मैं आपसे यह पूछूंगा कि उसके लिये आप क्या चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि इसकी इंडस्ट्री यहां पर बैठ सके और यहां पर उसको यूज कर सके।

चौधरी राम सेवक : इस तरीके की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है कि हम इसको इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : From the figures i I is seen that every year the import is increasing. From Rs. 58*08 crores in 1964-65, it has gone up to Rs. 108 crores in 1968-69. On the other hand exports are not increasing so much. In view of this, may I know whether the Government have any phased programme by which they will give impetus to research on cotton or agricultural production, so that the whole import can be stopped in a particular period? Have you any plan like that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is a plan, but unfortunately particularly in cotton we have not achieved a breakthrough as we have achieved in food crops. The main reason for a lack of increase in the production of raw cotton is that most of this area is dry area, rain-fed area and the other technique of research has not been able to make headway. We are trying to make it an irrigated area and also improve the quality of the seed. We are adopting pest control measures on a large scale and we expect that we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in the near future.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : By what time?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : If we produce 10 lakh bales a year, we will be able to meet our requirements, but then by that time our requirements may go up. So, I cannot say, but we should be able to achieve it as early as possible.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : As they have rightly stated here, the imports have reached the Rs. 100 crores mark regarding foreign cotton. In this connection particularly it is the duty of the Government as it has failed in the matter of development of cotton. It is not only in long staple cotton but even in indigenous cotton our production is very short. I want to know from the Government whether the Consultative Committee of Parliament had categorically recommended that development of cotton should be taken over from the Agriculture Ministry to the Foreign Trade Ministry because it is the Foreign Trade Ministry's responsibility to supply cotton to the textile mills; whether Government will say what

action they will take on this. Secondly, I want to know whether, as has been stated in the Press, today we have seen a statement, the raw materials import—that has to be canalised and also of foreign cotton—whether the Government has decided that the raw materials import will be canalised and also that of foreign cotton, whether through a separate Corporation or whatever it is. What is the specific reply to these questions?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that in the Development of cotton fibre we have not achieved self-sufficiency, and I have written to the Food and Agriculture Ministry to put the whole of this scheme on a very urgent basis. Whatever financial requirements, whatever technical requirements are necessary, we must provide them, and it is our effort to see that we try to improve the raw cotton production because it is a 'must'; that is the main problem of the textile industry. As for the second question whether import of cotton will be canalised and also of other raw materials, so far as the import of cotton is concerned, I have already made an announcement in this House that we will canalise the cotton import from the next season, that is, from November. The hon. Member knows that we are making all administrative arrangements and technical preparations should be there before the next season. As for other raw materials, we have taken a number of raw materials already under public agency and we are examining that progressively we should take over all industrial raw materials administratively feasible under public agency.

SHRI P. C. MITRA : I am glad that the hon. Minister has agreed to the suggestion that they will canalise the import trade in cotton—May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to nationalise the export trade also so that this export trade in cotton could be made through the State Trading Corporation only, whether there is any such proposal?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In the export trade also we are progressively increasing the role of State agencies on many items which are amenable to canalisation. Export is more difficult because it deals in a highly competitive market. Wherever possible like the export of iron ore or other minerals they are fully canalised. Similarly manufactured items like railway wagons and other items, item by item, product by product.

product, where we make necessary administrative preparations we take the action for canalisation. We only want to ensure that it would not result in dislocation and loss to the country.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : May I know the length of the long staple cotton imported ? May I know whether that kind of cotton is produced in this country or not ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The length of the cotton particularly from the U.A.R. and Sudan—these are called long staple cotton ; they are not produced in our country ; if they are produced, they are very very small in quantity. It is one of our efforts to develop the production of that. Import under PL480 is of a mixed variety.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, he has not replied about the length. What is the length of the staple cotton imported ?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : 1-3/16. . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member has given it. 1-3/16".

SHRI PHOOL SINGH : The hon. Minister has said that they are trying to achieve self-sufficiency in the near future. But the figures supplied show that there is a continuous increase in import. What steps the Government propose to take to reverse this trend ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Our textile industry is growing ; our population is growing ; our demand is growing. We are exporting more and more. That is the reason for the increase in the cotton imports.

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : श्रीमन्, यह देखा जाये कि कौटन का इम्पोर्ट इन् टर्म्स आफ क्वान्टिटी एन्ड वैल्यू बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया करीब 90 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट होता है। जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उससे पता चलता है कि लगभग 12 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट उन्होंने किया है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं कि भारत सरकार की जो नीति है, कमर्शियल क्राप्स के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में, वह दूषित है। दूषित इस प्रकार है कि यद्यपि एक्सपोर्ट्स 50 परसेन्ट या 60 परसेन्ट, जितना भी

होता है, वह केवल कमर्शियल क्राप्स के प्रोडक्शन का है फिर भी भारत सरकार ने राज्यों की, प्रदेशों की, सरकारों को एक पत्र द्वारा यह आदेश दिया है, सलाह दी है, कि कमर्शियल क्राप्स की न एरिया बढ़ाई जाय और न उसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है। और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस काटन पर जिस पर ज्यादा रिसर्च होना चाहिये, और जिसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हाई यील्डिंग बेराइटी काटन सीड्स नहीं लाया गया, उसके बारे में फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन ने यह सुझाव भारत सरकार को दिया था कि अगर आप उतनी ही एरिया में कल्टीवेशन करना चाहते हैं तो भी डब्लू प्रोडक्शन कमर्शियल क्राप का कर सकते हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने उसका खयाल नहीं किया . . .

श्री बी० आर० भगत : माननीय सदस्य, बहुत दिन कृषि मंत्रालय में रहे और इसलिये उनका अपना अनुभव भी होगा और बहुत कुछ दोष की बात कह रहे हैं मगर सवाल यह है . . .

श्री सभापति : आप जवाब दीजिए।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : अब होश में आइये अपने होश से जवाब दीजिए।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : मैं पिछले दिनों की बात कह रहा था . . .

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, इनको रोकें। क्या तमाशा हो रहा है। आप कहिये वह सीधा जवाब दें।

श्री सभापति : वह जवाब देने का मौका चाहते हैं। आप जरा खामोश रहें।

श्री राजनारायण : जितना उन्होंने जवाब दिया वही सलत दे दिया।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : जहाँ तक वह सर्कुलर का सवाल है कि एरिया कौश क्राप की न बढ़ाई जाये, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कृषि मंत्रालय ने क्या लिखा है। मगर जहाँ तक कौश क्राप्स, जैसे कपास है, जूट है, उनका उत्पादन

बढ़ाने का सवाल है, टेक्नालाजिक रिसर्च से सम्बन्धित हो चुका है कि दुनिया के प्रोडक्शन के मुकाबले में अभी भारत में उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की काफी गुंजायश है और प्रति हेक्टर प्रोडक्शन जितना उत्पादन हो सकता है उससे कैंस क्राप एरिया वाले सवाल पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा। असली जरूरत यह है कि अभी जो कपास की खेती हो रही है उसके लिये साधन जुटाये जायें और सिंचाई के जरिये या क्रापप्लान्ट प्रोडक्शन के जरिये उसका पर हेक्टर प्रोडक्शन कई गुना बढ़ा सकते हैं।

PROCESSING OF RAW MATERIALS BY M/s. TARNA WATCH CO., MANDI (H.P.)

*38g. SHRI A. D. MANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Tarna Watch Co. (in collaboration with Favre Leuba Co. of Bombay) of Tarna Hill, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) applied for permission to process raw materials outside the factory in the year 1962 ;

(b) whether the said company has produced sufficient proof for the soundness of their financial position :

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, whether Government have given permission for processing the raw materials outside the factory ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) M/s. Tarna Watch Co., Mandi (H.P.) applied to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, CLA, New Delhi on the 5th February, 1968 for permission to process the raw material and parts for manufacture of clocks and time pieces outside the factory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The permission has not been granted.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI A. D. MANI : May I ask the Minister—if the permission has not been granted, how was the person allotted the Licence? I will give you the number

—A662793 etc.—The substance of this question is that this is the first time that a watch factory is being thought to be put up in the Himachal Pradesh. The present import licence for raw materials has been assigned by the Controller of Imports to some other party without any notice to the original importer. I would like him to answer this question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That was done earlier on the recommendation of the Director of Industries. Earlier this import licence was granted. But when it was found that they did not have the means to use this licence, it was transferred and given to a regular manufacturer. Therefore, no permission has been given to this.

SHRI A. D. MANI : A question has been raised in the other House and the result of this has been that this person has been served with a show-cause notice by the Government as to why he should not be debarred from receiving licences. The question is, before the Government granted the licence, did they try to go into the facts whether there was a collaboration arrangement with Favre Leuba by the person who is going to set up the factory ? He might have all sorts of relations with the collaborator. The allegation is being made—I am not going to mention the details—that there is some thing shady in regard to allocation of the raw materials to be imported, to some other party, thus denying this person who wanted to start this factory in Himachal Pradesh the benefit of using the raw material.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This factory has collaboration with Favre Leuba. This was known and this matter was gone into. Various investigations were undertaken. But the point is, according to the procedure, import licence to a concern like this is given on the recommendation of the Director of Industries of the State in which that firm is situated. All these conditions were fulfilled. Therefore, originally a licence was given. But as soon as it was found out subsequently that the firm did not have the means to undertake production, care was taken that whatever import had taken place went to a person who was duly authorised.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : May I know what was the raw material which this firm which admittedly had no means to process it was allowed to import, what was the value of it and whether it imported the material only once or repeated permissions were given ?