

Government should become, in a city like Delhi, the biggest landholder, or house-owner. What is wrong in it? I know opposition is coming from the vested interests, from the land-holding interests in the city, but I think that has to be overcome by the Government. Take, for example, the houses that are let out to the Diplomatic Missions for their residence or for their offices and so on—various Missions are here. High rents are charged. Now, I think that has created a very bad name for the city of Delhi abroad on account of the very high rents prevailing here compared to those prevailing abroad, and some Western people are heard saying that they have to pay much less rent in terms of money in comparable cities, in Paris or London, compared to what they are paying here. It should not be so. Even so, why the Government should not have its own housing estates, buildings and so on, which could be let out? That becomes a source of earning. We have given up the idea that we should confine ourselves only to some industries, and so on. We have become hoteliers; for example, we are running the Ashoka Hotel—it is good—and making money out of it, and I am told that the food is also very good. Why can we not then become the estate-owner in those areas where elegant people live and are in a position to pay high rents and so on? Out of the building industry itself under the control of the Government in the public sector we can earn some money from quarters which are in a position to pay, and then utilise these funds plus other funds taken from the Consolidated Fund of India in order to construct tenements and flats for the low-income group and middle-income group people. That is how it should be arranged. I do not think that it is financially a bad proposition for the Government. I think the Government, in a city like Delhi, can easily become the estate-owner, to a large extent make money out of it and provide good accommodation to low and poor income group people.

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who are in dire need of such accommodation and housing. These are, I know, matters of policy. But when a Bill of this kind is discussed in this House, we have to raise these issues in order to draw the Government's attention. This is all that I have to say.

Madam, I think, the time has come for the Government to institute a proper enquiry into the manner in which the measures are being administered, find out facts with regard to rents that are being charged, the various manners in which tenants are being harassed and the law is circumvented, evaded by the landholding class or the house-owners. All these things are to be found out in order to make them comprehensive, good and effective measures primarily in the interest of the low and middle-income group people and generally in the interest of the working people here. This is very, very important. Delhi slums are a scandal today and they have to be replaced by proper housing arrangements and tenements. And in this sphere we cannot make much headway unless the Government comes into the picture and takes the responsibility of making the requisite construction. These are suggestions relating to policies and I hope the Government will continue to consider them in a sympathetic manner and, what is more, take steps to do whatever is possible and without much delay. Delhi is in need of utmost attention of the Government in the matter of houses and the Government must owe to itself and to the country and to the city here that necessary steps are taken to improve generally the housing under the aegis of the Government activities and initiative. Thank you.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Madam Deputy Chairman, Shri Bhupesh Gupta was not here when I mentioned certain facts. About the prohibition of *pugree* I would refer Shri Bhupesh Gupta to

[Shrimati Maragatham Chandra-sekhar.]
 •ection 5 which clearly says that *pugree* is prohibited. He also mentioned, while he was making the speech, earlier about an isolated case where a landlord was tortured by the tenant and of course the matter came up to the Ministry. But it was not a case of rent control. It was a case of law and order. So, it was duly passed on to the appropriate authority for dealing with it.

About the houses in Diplomatic Enclave, I think Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and the House know that only up to a certain period—seven years for houses built prior to 1951 and five years for houses built after 1955—this freedom was given, after which period the houses built would be governed by the Rent Control Act.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why?

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: It was done so as to give an incentive for houses to come up, because there was a lot of shortage in Delhi.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do you not see that for small houses Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 is being charged?

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: That itself shows the demand for houses.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is a national disgrace.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Madam Deputy Chairman, out of a total of 18,077 applications filed before the Rent Controller over a period of four years over 14,000 have been already disposed of and to take expeditious action an Additional Controller has also been appointed to dispose of the cases expeditiously. I think this will satisfy the House. I have nothing more to add to what I have already stated.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:—

"That the Bill be passed." The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE REPORT OF THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE CONTROL ORGANISATION

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) :
 Madam, I move:

"That the Annual Administration Report of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation for the year 1961-62, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 7th December, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Madam, in commending this motion for acceptance by the House I would like to say that the present situation in respect of our export trade is alarming. It has been estimated that we are likely to end the current financial year with an export account of Rs. 690 crores. According to the Third Plan, we have to raise as much as Rs. 3,700 crores to finance our development plans. Now, evidence has been available to show that in regard to the West European market there has been a steady fall in our export trade. The report under reference gives the statistics regarding the fall in our export trade. It is true that at the same time we have also curtailed the volume and value of imports from the Western world, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States. But the fact has got to be taken into account that whatever might be our diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the Communist countries of Europe, a substantial part of our trade is with the Western world and our development plans require that the import and export policies that we have followed so far in regard to the Western world should continue in the future also. Unless we step up our exports to the European countries, we may not be in a

position to sustain the present volume of imports which largely come from the United States and the United Kingdom. I should like the Minister to make a statement on the possibilities of fixing our export account this year at Rs. 700 crores. According to the figures available, we might be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 680 to Rs. 690 crores.

Madam, there are a number of difficulties in regard to the stimulation of our exports to the Western world and one of them is with regard to the quality of our exports. The Consul-General in the United States as well as the Consul-General in San Francisco have often told the Government of India that the exporters should maintain a certain standard of quality in regard to the exports to these countries. A large number of enquiries are addressed to our Embassies asking them for information on a variety of points. Madam, in regard to the question of exports, our exports are not of the usual standard or quality. There have been **many** complaints from the U.S. importers and the U. K. importers about the ignominious fall of quality in imports from India. Madam, there has been a good deal of talk of enforcing quality control and I think that the time has come, in view of the urgency of the situation which is facing the country and the need for stepping up our exports, that the Government of India should think in terms of compulsory imposition of control over quality in regard to the products exported abroad. It may not 3 P.M. be possible for the Government to examine the quality of every single product that is exported but a sample survey can be conducted and if it is found that an exporter is not maintaining a reasonable standard of quality, it should be open, within the rules that may be promulgated for the purpose, for the Government of India to put him in the black list in respect of export licences. Such a measure is

overdue because the situation in respect of our exports to Western Europe in particular is alarming at the present moment.

I would like to ask the Minister also to enlighten us, when he replies to the debate, about the position of tea in the U.K. We are sending as much as Rs. 75 crores of exports to the U.K. on an average but there have been many indications that our position in respect of the tea trade is being steadily challenged by Ceylon and East Africa. It may not be possible for us to maintain our present position though the English consumer of tea has always shown a preference for the Orange Pekoe and Darjeeling Brands of our tea. In spite of all that it is necessary that our position in regard to tea must be stabilised in the U.K. I believe that the Tea Board has got extensive publicity plans but I would like to ask the Minister how our tea trade is going to fare when England enters the E.C.M. The position is extremely nebulous at the present moment and we do not know what our position would be when England becomes a Member of the Common Market, whether we will have the same preferential treatment in regard to tea which we are having at the present moment. This is a vital question as far as our export trade is concerned because the mainstay of our exports to the U.K. lies in tea. I would also like to ask the Minister what steps have been taken to expand our export market in the U.K.

I was glad to hear that Kirloskar's machine-ware is now being sold in the U.S. and that appreciation has been expressed of the quality of the Kirloskar products. Our Usha Sewing Machines are also finding a market in the U.K. and it has been reported that there is considerable scope for expansion of our light engineering trade article, in the U.S. If that is so, is it possible for the Government to expand our market in the U.S.A.? There have been complaints received

[Shri A. D. Mani.] from the U.S. that our publicity media in respect of advertisement of our articles have been ineffective. The U.S. is a country which believes vastly in publicity and advertisement and I am told that as much as 10 billion dollars are being spent every year on publicity and advertisements. What are the steps that our Government are taking in respect of publicity for our articles in the U.S.? I am raising the question about these two countries specifically because our main export trade is largely with these two countries and the bulk of our imports come both from the U.K. and the U.S.A. and it is necessary that we should try to remedy the adverse balance that exists now. In regard to the U.S., the figures have shown that there has been a steady adverse balance against us. While the U.S. have been sending substantial exports to our country, not only in respect of their exports under P.L. 480 but also in respect of "various other articles, we have not been able to expand our export trade with the U.S.

I would like to raise a few general questions in regard to export promotion. I am told that there is substantial demand for vegetable oil in the U.S. but we are not in a position to restrict domestic consumption of vegetable oil. A survey has not been made of the requirements of each State in respect of vegetable oil consumption. I would like to ask the Minister whether he considers it necessary, if an emergency arises, for him to recommend to the State Governments that some sort of a quota should be enforced in respect of consumption of vegetable oils.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI A. D. MANI: You say 'no' but from where are we going to get our foreign exchange for imports? The Minister himself will be very glad if such a quota is enforced because one of the few articles in which we have a lead in respect of prices is vegetable oil for which a ready market is avail-

able in the U.S. I would like really to commend a quota system in respect of consumption of vegetable oil for the various States.

I would also like to raise a few general questions regarding the S.T.C. The S.T.C. report has been discussed in this House and there have been views expressed for and against the activities of the S.T.C. I think it is too late in the day for us to criticise the setting up of the Corporation. It has fulfilled a very useful purpose in exploring the possibilities of State trading at least in the Communist countries of Europe. Some of the transactions have been very good. The Corporation might have committed a few mistakes, and we might have lost a few thousands or a few lakhs of rupees on that account. As far as manganese ore is concerned, the opinion has been expressed that the S.T.C.'s adventure in the manganese trade has not been in any way successful. The Estimates Committee commented that there was a possibility of the private trade taking up the manganese ore exports. Unfortunately the manganese ore exports have suffered recession on account of the Indian prices being higher than the world prices. I am told that the U.S.S.R. prices as well as the Brazilian prices are much below the Indian prices. If the S.T.C. has not been successful in regard to the stimulation of our export trade in manganese, I would suggest to the Government that, as an emergency has descended on us, they might allow the manganese trade to go over to the private sector where a very good job of work was done by the manganese companies in India prior to the period when the S.T.C. undertook the work of exporting manganese from India.

Further I would like to ask the Minister certain questions about the trade with the rupee-exchange countries. I am told and a complaint has been made to the Import and Export Policy Committee presided over by Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, by the

Chambers of Commerce, that some of the countries, on the rupee-exchange basis have been importing goods from India and are re-exporting at more favourable prices to the sterling and dollar-exchange countries and thus making a profit in foreign exchange transactions on that account. I would like to ask whether the Minister has made any enquiries into the allegations that have been made—or through the State Trading Corporation—about those countries which have imported goods on the rupee-exchange basis. I am told that in respect of jute, in respect of tea and coffee, some of the countries have imported goods from India and re-sold them at better prices, at prices lower than the prices at which India offered them, and made a profit in foreign exchange transactions. We do not know how we are going to liquidate our liabilities in regard to the rupee-exchange countries because we have been buying goods from them in substantial quantities year after year. The account has been growing every year. I do not know whether the Minister has explored the possibilities of entering into an arrangement with some of the countries operating on the rupee-exchange account whereby those countries would permit India to export goods to other countries which require aid from them. I would like to give an example of what I have in mind. If East Germany wants to help Tanganyika, it might well ask India: "We want you on the rupee-exchange basis to export goods to Tanganyika ourselves because we do not want it to be sent to East Germany and re-exported to that country". I do not know whether any efforts have been made to enter into negotiations with the East European countries for trading on these terms. If that is possible, you might be in a position to explore new African markets also.

There has been a complaint that in regard to the role of the State Trading Corporation, details are not available in respect of breakdown of imported articles. Among the actual

users, the S.T.C. accounts for 5 per cent, of the total licences which have been issued by the Government. It is a very substantial percentage. We would like to have more figures about the manner in which the S.T.C. is carrying out its import programmes. Further I would like to ask the Minister whether in regard to the actual users' licence, the production that was expected has come up to the estimates. It must have been on some basis. These articles must have been imported on some basis and the Government must have framed their own estimate of what the production is going to be. In other words, we should know whether the articles which have been imported have been put to proper use. This matter regarding the State Trading Corporation requires careful investigation.

I would like to make one suggestion to the Minister and that is that in respect of the State Trading Corporation a new angle may now be attempted, namely, the State Trading Corporation may confine itself largely to those countries where State-trading is practised, in other words, the State Trading Corporation should confine its activities largely to totalitarian and dictatorial countries. I believe there is a very adverse climate of opinion against State-trading in the Western countries, particularly in the United States of America and in view of the emergency it would not be worth while for us to run into a wall of prejudice by insisting on a doctrinaire basis that State-trading should continue in all articles.

Madam, there have been complaints also that our textile products are meeting with very severe competition outside. In this connection I should like to mention that the Third Five Year Plan estimated that 25,000 looms would be set up in the textile industry and we do not know what steps the Government have taken to modernise the textile industry and to introduce mechanical devices for stepping

[Shri A. D. Maui.] up production. I know there is a lot of opposition on the part of labour to the introduction of mechanised looms; but if we are to survive and if our export trade is to be maintained, the textile industry has got to be modernised. I do not know whether the Ministry has taken steps to modernise the textile industry, in view of the emergency and in view of the very bleak prospects of export promotion in the next four years of the Third Five' Year Plan.

Madam, the House has had an opportunity of discussing some time back the Report of the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee on the import and export policy, and at that time my good friend, Shri Manubhai Shah, said that the Government had accepted many of the recommendations of that Committee. One of the recommendations of that Committee was with regard to income-tax remission. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has bestowed its attention on the suggestions made by the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee in respect of income-tax remission. I do not want that the profits of the private enterprise man should go up by leaps and bounds; but in these days we do operate under the stimulus of the profit motive and even the Government in respect of the State undertakings wants like profit out of production. It is necessary that this incentive should be continued to be supplied and if the export trade is to develop properly, we should consider seriously giving effect to the recommendations of the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee in respect of income-tax remission.

Further the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee had recommended that there should be a refund of sales-tax. There have been many meetings of the State Chief Ministers held in New Delhi, but I have not seen anywhere any report in the Press that the question of the refund of sales-tax has

been taken up with the State Governments. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any approach has been made to the State Governments that the States should agree to a refund of sales-tax on articles exported from India. If that has not been done I would like further to ask if the Government is prepared to issue a directive under the Defence of India Rules to ask them to make a remission. The Defence of India Rules are not going to continue for all time on the Statute Book. The emergency has got to be lifted at some stage or the other and this is the time for Mr. Manubhai Shah to tell the State Governments that he would issue an order under the Defence of India Rules for a remission to be given on sales-tax on products exported from India.

The Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee recommended that there should be a 25 per cent rebate on railway freight in respect of articles exported. The hon. Minister himself stated elsewhere that there has been some concession on freight. But these freight concessions have not been of a substantial character. It is possible now, in view of the emergency created by the fall in our export earnings, for our Government to ask the Railway Board to grant a freight concession of the order of 25 per cent, as recommended by the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee. It is not that the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee made an imaginative proposal. The Committee consisted of many businessmen, men who have had a good deal of experience of both internal trade and of international trade, and it is possible, therefore, that they took all factors into consideration before making that recommendation to the Government.

Madam, there is one other factor about export trade to which I must refer. I am largely referring to the export policy because that seems to be more important at the present time than any other. The public at large have, by and large, accepted the cuts in the imports which have been re-

cently made by the Ministry. But in respect of the export trade the Director-General of Tourism, I believe, has made a representation to the Government that the maintenance of the prohibition policy in various States has acted as a ^{CAS} in the way of the expansion of the export trade in our country, in the sense that manufacturers traders and people who want to sell and buy things, do not wish to come to India because of the prohibition rules which are in force in some of the States. The hon. Minister may say that the picture has been highly overdrawn; but those who have gone through the position of the tourist trade in India will testify that the prohibition policy has had something to do to retard the tourist traffic. I would like to make a suggestion. If we think in terms of international trade, we must also enable foreign businessmen to come to India and it may be possible for the Minister of International Trade, in the name of the emergency, and in the name of expanding our exports, to ask the State Governments to allow those with foreign passports to obtain their drinks without any kind of permit. The passport is there and it is a permit by itself. If a person comes to India with a passport for purposes of trade, he can show that passport at the bar and he will be entitled to take the drink that he wants. If it is possible for Government to consider that matter, it would help to overcome one of the difficulties which the Government has been experiencing in the way of traders coming from abroad to assess the possibilities of trade with India.

There is one other matter which I would like to raise and it has already been raised by the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee and others, namely, bonus entitlement scheme of the kind in force in Pakistan. I believe an exporter in Pakistan is allowed to retain 20 to 40 per cent, of the foreign exchange earned by him for the purpose of ordering any goods that he likes. There has been some sort of scheme of restriction at work **hens**.

If the recommendation made by the Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee that the same kind of scheme should be in force here is accepted, then there should be no difficulty in accepting the percentage fixed by Pakistan as the percentage that should obtain, in India.

Madam, I would like to ask the **hon.** Minister whether any attention has been given by his Ministry to the setting up of a commercial cadre for our diplomatic services. It has been stated that the Commercial Counsellors who are working are, more or less, regarded as commercial officers and are not really regarded as members of the diplomatic corps. They operate under the control of the Commerce Ministry. It is possible for Government to think in terms of creating a special commercial cadre which will have the same status and the same emoluments and the same opportunities of promotion as the regular diplomatic cadre and which will take up the work of export promotion as well as of import policy. The Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee mentioned in particular, that the Manual of Instructions which are issued to the Commercial Counsellors are so detailed and so voluminous that very few read them and very few people have the opportunity of understanding what each section of the Manual of Instructions connotes. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government might also consider the creation of such a cadre which is necessary for the stimulation of export trade.

Now, Madam, I would only take a few minutes with regard to a subject in which I am interested, namely, import of newsprint into India. The hon. Minister for International Trade has not imposed so far any curbs on newsprint import. I have before me statistics of newsprint imports for the last ten years from 1952 onwards. In 1952-53, we imported 54,000 tons and in 1960-61, we imported 72,000

LShri A. D. Mani.] tons. We have improved the position from the point of view of the newspapers only by 18,000 tons. Now, the newspapers have been asking that they should be allowed to import 90,000 tons of newsprint. A Minister in Pakistan said the other day that Pakistan was prepared to meet the entire newsprint requirements of India. I understand that the Pakistan Government wants payment to be made half in sterling and half in rupees. If sterling could be spared for this purpose, this would enable us to save a good deal in our freight charges for newsprint imports from Pakistan because Pakistan happens to be our neighbour. Secondly, the Government should take into account the fact that over the years there has been steady increase in the newspaper reading public in India. On account of the war, the interest in newspapers has become almost phenomenal and every newspaper, big and small, has registered a rise in its circulation figures. It is possible, therefore, for the Minister to think in terms of increasing, as far as the newspapers are concerned, the present imports from 72,000 tons to 90,000 tons.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM (Madras): Does Pakistan produce newsprint?

SHRI A. D. MANI: Pakistan claims this. The statement was made by a Minister of Pakistan that they were prepared to meet the entire requirements of India. Whatever it is, even if Pakistan does not produce, at least the Soviet Union and the rupee-payment countries are there. You may send some sterling, foreign exchange, to get our supplies from Norway. Now, if we see the readership in India, it compares very poorly with the readership in other countries of the world. We are very much below, at the bottom of the scale, and we have got the biggest democracy in the whole world operated in our country. Unless we see that this democracy is well informed, our Parliamentary institutions themselves may not have the normal course of

development. I would make a very urgent and very fervent appeal to the Minister that in respect of newsprint he may allow the newspaper industry to import 90,000 tons of newsprint and the Minister should not think in terms of any cut in the consumption of newsprint by newspapers. Newspapers are like guns. It is part of the war effort. We carry the information of the Government's activities and of the Government's war preparedness to the public and unless the newspapers are kept going and they get substantial quantity of newsprint to meet their readership, it will not be possible for us to step up the war effort in the way in which Government wants us to do.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Can we impose a quota of exports for newspapers?

SHRI A. D. MANI: No newspapers are exported. Even the "Hindu Weekly" and the "Statesman" have got very poor circulation. I am talking about import quotas. Unless we allow more newsprint to be imported, it may not be possible to keep the newspaper industry going in a manner which will keep the public fully informed about the developments in respect of the so-called war situation.

The question was proposed.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR (Madhya Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, on account of this emergency, we are going to have huge imports in our country. The country must be ready to face any eventuality and for that purpose, it is necessary that we build up our industries, our defence and our agriculture on very solid grounds. For this purpose, imports are necessary. Of course, it is not necessary to pay for all the imports now but it is inevitable that sooner or later we will have to pay for them and for that purpose, we have to increase our exports. Recently, the exports have not been going up at all. On the contrary, they are dwindling day by day. Our trade with our neighbours, the Afro-Asian countries, is about one-

third of the total foreign trade but even this trade is also dwindling slowly. The reason given for this is the upsurge in these countries which have got independence recently. They are adopting a protective policy and do not want to import foreign goods. Countries which have won their independence naturally want to develop their industries but we have our own experience too. We also won independence but we find that our imports after we attained independence have gone up. So, I do not know what is the reason for the drop in the export trade with these countries. The argument that this is due to the protective policy does not seem to sound good. This matter needs to be gone into and Government should find out the reason why exports into these countries are going down.

Now, there is necessity to study the political situation in some of our neighbouring countries to find out why our exports are being affected. Everyone knows that our neighbours, Pakistan and Nepal, have contracted an agreement with regard to trade. Now, these countries which have trade agreement, may not take our goods in which case our ports will be affected and our export trade will also go down. It is also possible that Pakistan might import our goods and pass that on to Nepal and we will be affected thereby. So, we must try to have direct relations with our neighbours and see that our exports do not suffer on account of these political considerations. Therefore, we should have a reorientation of our policies and of our relations with our neighbours.

I would now like to say a word about quality control. It is generally complained that our goods are not according to the standard. There are many complaints from the foreign traders from foreign businessmen, that the goods that we supply do not tally with the samples. Therefore, there should be some machinery which should examine all these goods before they are exported. There was a report in some papers recently—I do not

know if it is correct—that the Government is going to undertake legislation very soon for quality control. I wish it is done sooner than contemplated by the Government. Those industries which produce sub-standard goods or those who export goods which are not according to the samples, should be punished severely and they should be brought to book.

With regard to the import policy, I would say that the policy of the Government is not rational or is not scientific. All of a sudden the Government slashes certain articles and bans the import of certain things. There are certain articles which are very necessary or which are the component parts of certain industries. When such articles are banned there is a tendency to manufacture these articles in the country and naturally the result is that our goods fall in standard. So, while formulating the import policy we must see that the component parts which are absolutely essential for the industries which are going to export their goods outside are allowed to be imported. We should not slash those articles in a haphazard manner.

Now, there was a scheme called the import substitution scheme but it was dissolved. I do not know why it was given up, why that scheme is not being worked. There should be some such scheme which should control and guide the import policy of the country.

There was a talk about export houses. I do not know what happened to that. Export houses ought to have been there and there should be some liaison with such houses in foreign countries. They can guide our trade and industry so that we may be able to earn more foreign exchange, so that we may be able to meet the needs of development and defend our country in a more scientific manner. With these words I commend the motion.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad that we have got now in this House a discussion on the Annual Adv.

[Shri N. M. Anwar.] tration Report of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation. Madam, I feel proud of one of the achievements that we find in this Report and that is that our export performance has registered a very good progress. Particularly in the eight months that have gone by our exports have increased to the tune of Rs. 15 crores, but, Madam, I must say that this export performance has yet to make commendable progress. We are of late finding certain difficulties and impediments in the way of our exports and there are certain points which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for International Trade. I know that our country owes a lot to his dynamic energy and to the wonderful abilities which he has brought to bear in shaping fine pattern of our international trade. But ■ there are certain export industries which unfortunately have not received the special attention that they deserve at his hands.

Speaking as, I do, with a representative capacity for the tanning industry, as the Honorary Secretary of (the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants Association I deem it my duty to say that the industry of tanned skins and hides which has stood by the Government through generations by contributing towards the earnings of our foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 25 crores every year, this goose that lays the golden eggs, has unfortunately, in recent years not been able to keep up that performance and that is a point which calls for attention. We have to discover ways and means to get over the difficulties, to redress the grievances of that industry and to augment the quantum of our exports. Madam, that industry which is mostly concentrated in the State of Madras has been giving a very wonderful ■ performance but in recent years I am afraid we are faced with a competition the world over; particularly as so many countries have come into the arena of freedom, they also put up their raw materials and their ■ semi-processed skins and hides in the

world markets with the result that our country today is not able to catch up and compete against these newcomers in the international field. I am very happy, Madam, that the hon. Minister, Mr. Manubhai Shah, when he recently visited Madras city, gave an assurance to the leading lights of the tanning industry over there that he was going to consider expeditious measures to get over the difficulties of this industry. It is not only in the interests of the industry itself—of course that industry has also got to be served well—tout it is much more in the interest of our country which is struggling to earn foreign exchange from every quarter possible that we have got to give our paramount consideration to the problems of this industry.

Madam, we have been expanding our international trade along certain channels, particularly with the rupee countries of the Cominform. That has been a step in the right direction. In fact we should see that our international trade does not confine itself only to the traditional trade routes which we have enjoyed under the British regime in this country. We should like to discover new markets. We want to develop our potentialities for marketing amongst some of the countries of Africa, of Middle East, and South East Asia. We know that there are so many difficulties and impediments in our way in trying to expand our marketing potentialities in these regions. But there is one point which we have got to realise, a point which I am sure might not have escaped the notice of the hon. Minister and that is this. Some of the countries of the Cominform have entered this market on rupee basis and probably because of the trade agreements that are in force, they have been able to take out of this country some of our merchandise on a basis of barter and they have offered this merchandise at discount in the European market and have thus knocked the bottom out of our trade in the very markets where hitherto we were

enjoying a certain virtual monopoly. I must illustrate this point. We know that recently Russia and some other countries of Communist persuasion have offered for reasons political to clear a good part of our export commodities, of spices, of skins and hides and these commodities were put up at a discount in the European market. And when we offered our merchandise in the European market for months and sometimes for pretty long periods, we went without buyers because already there was a glut of these products of Indian origin there routed through Russia, routed through Czechoslovakia, routed through many other Communist countries. I can well imagine the difficulties and delicacies of this problem. It is beyond the purview of our Government which, in their anxiety to get as much of machinery and also of many other items which the Communist countries have been offering for our nation-building activities have got willy-nilly to offer certain items of our merchandise in return by virtue of the trade treaties. We can very well appreciate the anxiety of the Government to promote this kind of two-way traffic between the Communist countries and our country. Certainly, I have no quarrel with that. On the country, I applaud and appreciate the manner in which so many new countries have been brought into this picture of competition and that only adds to or gives the necessary incentives or promptings to some of our items of merchandise. But that is only for an immediate return. As we go ahead and try, we see that many of these items are not consumed in the countries of Communist persuasion. They are re-exported from there to the United States of America, to the United Kingdom and to West Germany and, therefore, when we offer our merchandise we find that these items coming and routed through these Communist countries are offered at such a terrible discount, sometimes at ten, twenty or twenty-five per cent, discount in order to capture the market and earn sterling or dollar, which is of tremendous value to these Communist countries for the

purchase of the immediate and urgent requirements of their economy. That, in fact, is the situation which is very intriguing. It should have already occurred to the hon. Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah. I would only wish that with the accumulated treasure of his mature experience, particularly in this matter of commerce and industry, he should devote his time and energy to see how best we can try to forestall such a contingency and see that we have our hold on some of the traditional markets of the world, a share for us, without let or hindrance from these countries of Communist persuasion.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend but is it not a fact that our trade with the U.S.A. increased by Rs. 14 crores?

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: The veteran Member of this House should readily appreciate that the increase would have been much more if we did not have this kind of competition from Russia and other Communist countries which have lifted our merchandise no doubt—and we are thankful to them for that—but which have again offered these very items of merchandise against our items of Indian origin.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Not to the U.S.A.

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SHRI N. M. ANWAR: Even to the U.S.A. they have sold, also to the United Kingdom.

THE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): At the moment I am interrupting because my friend has been speaking on this thing for a long time. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, with whom the bulk of our trade is done, there has not been a single naya paisa worth of re-export, which we have announced through Press notes. We have announced this from a number of platforms and in the Board of Trade Press communique we made this clear. We do not want

[Shri Manubhai Shah.] trading relations with a very important part of the world to be wrongly misinterpreted. The Soviet Union has not re-exported even one single naya paisa worth of goods which they have bought from this country. There have been a few instances of other re-exports and we are taking all steps to see that such diversion is minimised. Therefore, I would only request the hon. Member to see that while making that point which is legitimate, he should not overemphasise it.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: I am glad that the hon. Minister has contradicted this point, but our experience in our trade and commerce is this. Mysterious are the ways of these Communist countries. How they try to re-export, heaven only knows, but they have done it. All I wish to say is that the hon. Minister should try to get over this prejudice which is now widespread in our industry.

I am rather happy that recently policies have been announced which try to offer incentives for exports. References have been made to certain countries such as Pakistan and Japan where export promotion is being very much encouraged by direct export incentives. I can very well imagine the difficulties which our Government must be facing in that regard, but one thing which I would like to add in this connection is this. Recently I was in Kerala and I was very much touched by the representations which many of the leading lights of the staple industry of Kerala, namely, the copra industry, made to me when I was over there in Calicut. That is the only industry unfortunately in that tiny State which happens to be the staple industry of that State. I understand—of course, I am subject to correction—that the Government are now trying to see that the import of copra, which is required because we are awfully deficit in that particular commodity, is not going to be allowed as before. On the contrary, a certain policy is being evolved which is going to link up the Import of copra with the export of many items with which that copra

industry is not immediately concerned. I can well imagine that in a centre like Bombay where you have got many import and export houses interested in multi-purpose projects, they can switch over easily and try to satisfy the rules and regulations of export promotion. But in regard to that tiny little State of Kerala, where copra has been a staple commodity, I would appeal to the Government and particularly to the hon. Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, to devise ways and means so that the industry is not starved of its basic raw material of green cocoanuts or copra coming now from Ceylon or Singapore, so that the industry is allowed to continue and flourish and that other ways and means are suggested to see that they also come up to give their export performance. Indeed, the captains of that industry are only eager to see that they contribute to the export promotion, but they are at their wits' ends. They are unable to realise or visualise how best they can provide that export of things with which they are not concerned. They have to export groundnut oil or cake. They are not very much interested in it and they are not familiar with the techniques of that industry. And for us to ask them to provide for the export of groundnut in order that they can be entitled for the import of cocoanut or copra is asking for too much from the captains of that industry. Particularly this industry which has come under the Development Wing has been assured of a certain import of the basic raw material. There are very few industries there which have come under the Development Wing. It is not like Bombay where it has made considerable progress. In Kerala this is a staple industry and it has got only a few factories which have come under the Development Wing. I would, therefore, plead with the powers that be to see that special consideration is extended to this State to see that the copra oil industry is not only preserved and promoted, but also ways and means are devised for its progress in that State.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीया उपासभासति जी, इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड कन्ट्रोल आर्गेनाइजेशन की १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट सदन के विचार के लिये आज प्रस्तुत है। सन् १९६०-६१ में हमारा आयात ११२२ करोड़ रुपये का था और निर्यात ६४२ करोड़ रुपये का। हमको घाटा रहा ४८० करोड़ रुपये का। सन् १९६१-६२ में जो कि इस रिपोर्ट का साल है उसमें हमारा आयात घटा और १०३६ करोड़ रुपये का हो गया और निर्यात हमारा बढ़ा जो ६६२ करोड़ रुपये का हो गया और हम को घाटा खाली ३७७ करोड़ का रहा। ये आंकड़े इस बात के द्योतक हैं कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड बढ़ रहा है और हम इम्पोर्ट कम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। हमको इसमें अब भी और उन्नति करनी है और अपने एक्सपोर्ट को और बढ़ाना है ताकि हम फारेन एक्सचेंज को जो बहुत जरूरी है मोहय्या कर सकें, संग्रह कर सकें।

कारखानों में जो चीजें उत्पादित की जाती हैं, यानी इण्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स हैं, उनका निर्यात सन् १९६०-६१ को अघेवा घट कर सन् १९६१-६२ में ४४.४ परसेन्ट से ४३.१ परसेन्ट रह गया। यह हमारे लिये एक विचार करने की बात है कि इण्डस्ट्रियल गुड्स का जो हमारा निर्यात है वह इस तरह बचाय बढ़ने के घट गया है। फिर हमारे कारखानों के उत्पादन में जो काम आने वाली वस्तुओं का आयात है वह ६०.७ परसेन्ट से बढ़ कर ६५.०२ परसेन्ट हो गया। यह हमारे लिये सन्तोष की बात है कि हम इण्डस्ट्री को चालू रखने के लिये जो जरूरी चीजें हैं उनके उत्पादन के वास्ते उनमें हम बढ़ोतरी करते जा रहे हैं ताकि हमारी इण्डस्ट्री ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सके। अभी तक अनाज के पदार्थों को छोड़ कर बाकी उपभोग में आने वाली वस्तुओं का आयात १९६०-६१ में १०३.९६ करोड़ था और १९६१-६२ में वह १०४.३१ करोड़ हो गया, अर्थात् थोड़ा बढ़ गया। अनाज

का आयात हमारा १९६०-६१ में १८१.२४ करोड़ या और १९६१-६२ में वह केवल ६६.६४ करोड़ ही रह गया। हमारे आयात, ऐसा बताया गया कि प्रचलित: यू० ए०, यू० के० और वेस्ट जर्मनी से होते हैं और इन्हीं यू० ए० ए० और यू० के० को हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादातर होता है। इन्हीं से हमारा ज्यादातर व्यापार चल रहा है

अब जो हमारा आर्गेनाइजेशन है इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल का उसके काम के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट से विदित है, उससे पता चलता है कि उसका काम, उसके काम की क्षमता और व्यवस्था बढ़ोतरी कर रही है, तरक्की कर रही है। १९६१-६२ में आयात की दरखास्तों की संख्याओं ४.२१ लाख थी यानी सवा ४ लाख के करीब और १९६०-६१ में वह ४ लाख से भी कम थी— ३.९७ लाख। हमारी दरखास्तें जो इम्पोर्ट की हैं वे इस साल पिछले साल की अपेक्षा ज्यादा आईं लेकिन वर्ष के अन्त में हमने सारी दरखास्तों का फैसला कर दिया और कुल २२४४ दरखास्तें हमारे फैसले के लिये बाकी रह गईं। यह भी हमारी संस्था की अच्छी व्यवस्था का द्योतक है, हमारे आयात संबंधी प्रगतिशीलता का द्योतक है। परन्तु मैं इस संबंध में यह बात जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि यह देखने की बात है कि कहीं यह दिखाने के लिये तो ऐसा नहीं किया गया है कि जिन दरखास्तों पर फैसला नहीं हो सका है वे साल के अंत में कम रह जायें। मैं कहता हूं कि उसमें बहुत सी दरखास्तें हमारी यह संस्था इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड आर्गेनाइजेशन सरसरी तौर पर या समेरिली खारिज कर देता है और वही दरखास्तें जब सरसरी तौर से खारिज हो जाती हैं तो फिर दोबारा उन प्रार्थियों को, एप्लीकेंट्स को, दरखास्तें देनी पड़ती हैं जिससे एप्लीकेशन्स की संख्या बराबर बढ़ती जाती है और हमारा डिस-पोजल भी बढ़ता जाता है। इस संबंध में मैं आंकड़े बताऊंगा कि इम्पोर्ट के

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र]

के लिये दरखास्तें तो आई चार लाख के करीब लेकिन हमने जो लाइसेंस जारी किये वे लेवल इस हज़ार हैं। १०१५४ दरखास्तों के ही लाइसेंस हमने जारी किये यानी बाकी दरखास्तें खारिज हो गई और इनमें ज्यादातर दरखास्तें लघु उद्योगों की हैं जो खारिज हुई हैं। जहां बड़े उद्योगों की ६९८७ लाइसेंस प्राप्त हुए वहां छोटे उद्योगों को—यहां छोटे उद्योग नहीं लिखा है बल्कि दूसरे उद्योग लिखा है और दूसरे में छोटे उद्योग भी हैं, वह लोग भी हैं जो मिस्तरी हैं, मरम्मत का काम करते हैं और मत्फार्मिक सामान मंगाते हैं और ऐसे सब लोग हैं—उनको केवल ३१६७ लाइसेंस कुल मिले। छोटे उद्योगों की संख्या इस देश में बहुत ज्यादा होनी चाहिए बड़े उद्योगों की अपेक्षा क्योंकि छोटे उद्योग करीब-करीब सभी जगह हैं, लेकिन उनको बहुत कम लाइसेंस प्राप्त हुए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस बात की देखभाल की जाय कि जो दरखास्तें आती हैं और उनमें लाइसेंस केवल इतने थोड़े लोगों को दिया जाता है, इसका यह कारण जो है कि सरसरी तौर पर दरखास्तें खारिज कर दी जाती हैं, इसको जहां तक हो सके कम करने की कोशिश की जाय।

लघु उद्योगों के संबंध में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आज भी हैं। मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर और उस को सिफारशों पर सरकार ने अमल किया और उसके अमल के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत कुछ इस दिशा में सुधार हुआ है, उनकी दिक्कतें बहुत घट गई हैं, लेकिन आज भी उन की दिक्कतें बहुत काफी हैं। उन की बहुत सी दरखास्तें सरसरी तौर पर खारिज कर दी जाती हैं। उस के दो कारण प्रायः देखने में आते हैं। एक कारण तो उस का यह है कि उन को ई० सी० डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज के यहाँ से मिलता है। यह एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट उन की दरखास्तों के साथ ही नहीं होता है। यह इम्पोर्ट के दफ्तर में दरखास्तों से अलग हो

जाता है और फिर वह प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

इस बिना पर भी बहुत सी दरखास्तें खारिज कर दी जाती हैं। वह भी एक वजह है कि अतने प्रार्थी होते हैं लघु उद्योगों के जहाँ को एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ता है। लघु उद्योगों के जो एप्लीकेन्ट्स हैं वे अपनी एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट इम्पोर्ट की दरखास्त के साथ नहीं भेज पाते हैं। क्यों नहीं भेज 4 P.M. पाते हैं क्योंकि एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट उनको डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज से इतनी देर में मिलता है कि अगर वह उसका इंतज़ार करें तो दरखास्त देने को जो मिलाव है वही निकल जाये। इस वास्ते वे अपनी दरखास्त बिना एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट के भेज देते हैं और बाद में एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट भेजते हैं जो कि निधम विरुद्ध नहीं है मगर इम्पोर्ट के दफ्तर में वह एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट उन की दरखास्त के साथ नहीं लगता है और वह इधर उधर हो जाता है और उस बिना पर यह कह कर कि एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं आया है दरखास्तें खारिज कर दी जाती हैं या अगर खारिज नहीं की जाती तो उस में देर लगती है क्योंकि उन को लिखा जाता है कि आप ने एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं भेजा है। इस पर वे लिखते हैं कि फलां तारीख को यह मैं ने एजिस्ट्री के जरिये भेजा है और आप को एकनालजमेंट मेरे पास मौजूद है तो फिर उस को छानबीन होती है। और उस में एक दो महीने लगे जाते हैं और फिर यह लिखते हैं कि दूसरी कापी भेज दो। तो इस तरह बहुत देर लगती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस का कुछ उपाय होना चाहिये और आगे के लिये वह ऐसा निधम कर दें कि आयात के लिये कोई दरखास्त बिना एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट के नहीं ली जावगी। उस सूरत में डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज को भी इस बात की फिक्र पड़ेगी कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट दे। उन को यह ख्याल होगा कि बिना एसेशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट के उस के राज्य के लोगों की दरखास्तें ही नहीं ली

जायेंगी। आज होता यह है कि डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज इस स्थान में रहते हैं कि एस.आइ.एल.टी. सर्टिफिकेट बाद में जाता रहेगा और वह उस के बारे में लापरवाही करते हैं, देरी लगाते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आज बड़े उद्योगों का, बड़बूल्ड इंडस्ट्रीज का रजिस्ट्रेशन डेवलपमेंट विंग में होता है और डेवलपमेंट विंग की तरफ से उन को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है। डेवलपमेंट विंग में उस इंडस्ट्री की पूरी छानबीन कर ली जाती है। और उस का एक चिट्ठा बना दिया जाता है कि उस की उत्पादन क्षमता यह है और उस उत्पादन के लिये उस को इतना-इतना मटीरियल हर साल चाहिये बाहर से मंगाने के वास्ते। तो उन का सब का एक चिट्ठा बन जाता है और इस वजह से उन की आयात की दरखास्तों पर फैसला करने में डेवलपमेंट विंग को कोई ज्यादा देर नहीं लगती है और वे जल्दी ही अपनी सिफारिशें दे देती हैं लेकिन डेवलपमेंट विंग को लघु उद्योगों के बारे में ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती है। उन के हां लघु उद्योगों का कोई रिकार्ड, उन की उत्पादन क्षमता का कोई रिकार्ड था उन को उत्पादन के लिये कितना माल चाहिये इस का रिकार्ड नहीं रहता है और इस बारे में उन को कोई पता नहीं रहता है। इस वास्ते उन को दिक्कत होती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि डेवलपमेंट विंग को यह काम न दिया जाय, लघु उद्योगों के आयात की दरखास्तों की छानबीन जो है वह डेवलपमेंट विंग न करे बल्कि जो लघु उद्योग का आर्गेनाइजेशन है, संस्था है, जो इसी वास्ते है, जिस का डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर अध्यक्ष है, जिस के पास बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा स्टाफ है और जिस को सब किस्म की तकनीकी जानकारी है उनके माफत उसकी छानबीन कराई जाय। माननीय मंत्री जी ने ऐसा इंतजाम किया है जो कि बहुत अच्छा कदम है, प्रगतिशील कदम है। उन्होंने यह कर दिया कि अब लघु उद्योगों

को भी अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज के यहां कराना पड़ेगा। डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज के यहां लघु उद्योग जब अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराते हैं तो उस वक्त डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज उस इंडस्ट्री की पूरी छानबीन करता है और उसके सम्बन्ध में अपना यह निर्णय, यह फैसला, देता है कि इस उद्योग की उत्पादन क्षमता इतनी है और उसको उस उत्पादन के लिये इतना आयात का माल हर साल चाहिये। यह कदम माननीय मंत्री जी ने आज बढ़ाया है लेकिन अभी इसका पूरा लाभ नहीं लिया जाता है। बिल्कुल नामाचार के लिये रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है। लघु उद्योगों के ऊपर यह नियम भी लागू कर दिया गया है कि वे हर एक आयात के लाइसेंस की दरखास्तों के साथ अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन का नम्बर दें . . .

श्री सनुभाई शाह : माननीया उपसभापति जी, मैं सदस्य साहब की बातों में बीच में दखल नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन जो आंकड़े आपने लिये हैं वे गलत जगह से लिये हैं। १० हजार जो लिखा हुआ है वह actual users for the large-scale (industries) का है और ८५ हजार जो है उसमें actual users for the small scale (industries) आधे से ज्यादा हैं—१० हजार से ३ हजार का नहीं है, ८५ हजार से ६० हजार का है। छोटी सनअर्वे जो हैं वह कालम दो में हैं। तो यह है :

actual users 85,616, of which more than three-fourths is the small-scale industry and the rest large-scale industries.

आपने यह जो फरमाया कि अदर्स में स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं ऐसा नहीं है, अब्बल में स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र : अच्छा। तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है तो रजिस्ट्रेशन को नामाचार के

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र]

लिये न रखा जाय बल्कि रजिस्ट्रेशन का पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जाय। डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज के यहां एक दफा रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है और एक दफा उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता देख ली जाती है तो फिर बाद में उस रिकार्ड को अपटुडेट नहीं रखते हैं। अगले साल जब एसेंशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं तो फिर उसकी छानबीन होती है। तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि वह स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स या डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज की एक कॉफेंस बुला कर उसमें इसके बारे में सलाह मशविरा करें और उनको इस बात की सलाह दें कि रजिस्ट्रेशन करते वक्त हर एक इंडस्ट्री की उत्पादन क्षमता जो निकालते हैं उसके रिकार्ड को वह अपटुडेट रखा करें। जब उसको वह अपटुडेट रखेंगे तो उसी के आधार वह आसानी से एसेंशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट उस इंडस्ट्री को दे सकेंगे और तब आसानी से उस इंडस्ट्री को इम्पोर्ट का लाइसेंस भी मिल जायगा।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करूंगा। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टील एण्ड हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज ने स्टील के आयात के लिये यह कर रखा है कि लघु उद्योगों के लिये हर एक राज्य के लिये स्टील का एक कोटा मुकर्रर कर दिया है और डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज को यह कोटा बता दिया है कि हर एक लघु उद्योग का कितना कोटा है। इस कोटे के अन्दर ही वे एसेंशियलिटी सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं और चूंकि कोटा रहता है तो उसी के अन्दर-अन्दर वह सिफारिश करते हैं और डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर की सिफारिश पर उनको आसानी से इम्पोर्ट का लाइसेंस मिल जाता है। मैंने मंत्री जी से इसी सदन के अन्दर जब सवाल किया था तो उन्होंने यह बताया था कि इसको अमल में लाने में अभी तक कोई दिक्कत नहीं आ

रही है। तो माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जब स्टील के आयात के लिये इतनी सरल विधि सम्भव हो सकी है और उसको अमल में लाने में भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई है तो फिर और चीजों के लिये भी इसी विधि को अमल में लायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

एक तीसरी बात यह भी है कि लघु उद्योगों की दरखास्तें सरसरी तौर पर खारिज होती हैं तो उसके लिये एक बिना यह भी है कि यह लिख दिया जाता है कि ये चीजें इस देश में मिल सकती हैं और फ्लां जगह से उसे मंगा दिया जाये, मगर जब वह बेचारा लघु उद्योग वाला उन चीजों को मंगाने के लिये वहां लिखता है तो पता यह चलता है कि वह चीजें वहां बनती ही नहीं हैं। मुदालियर कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस शिकायत पर जोर दिया है और कहा है कि ऐसी शिकायतें अक्सर होती हैं कि डेवलपमेंट विंग बिना छानबीन के यह लिख देता है कि ये चीजें फ्लां जगह इस देश में मिल सकती हैं, वहां से मंगा ली जाय। इसके लिये उनकी यह सिफारिश थी कि डेवलपमेंट विंग एक रजिस्टर रखे और उस रजिस्टर को अपटुडेट रखे जिसमें कि जितनी चीजें देश में बनने लगी हैं और जो देश में ही प्राप्त हैं उनका पूरा ब्योरा रखा जाय और कहां-कहां से वे प्राप्त हो सकती हैं उनका पूरा पता और नाम बगैरह रखा जाय और वह रजिस्टर अपटुडेट रखा जाय और हर एक को वह रजिस्टर प्राप्त हो सके तो फिर कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी क्योंकि कोई उन चीजों के लिये दरखास्त नहीं देगा और इससे आपका भी काम घट जायगा और उन लोगों को भी सहूलियत हो जायेगी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि मुदालियर कमेटी कि इस जरूरी सिफारिश पर अभी तक हमारे इस मंत्रालय ने अमल नहीं किया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आगे वह इस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। वन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal):
Madam Deputy Chairman, this Report gives us an opportunity to discuss some rather basic and important aspects of the export and import trade. I am not here to dilate on minor matters of administration which I had better leave to be dealt with on other occasions. As far as this Report is concerned, I would like to make one or two preliminary observations. Anyway it

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI N. P. TJHARGAVA) in the Chair.]

give us some interesting facts. But my complaint against it firstly is that it is not sufficiently critical of the manner in which the whole thing is being administered; it is not sufficiently analytical. My complaint against this Report is that when we discuss problems such as this we have to view them in the context of world economy, specially when we have some important developments, such as the proposed entry of Britain into the European Common Market, and it goes without saying that this matter, which has not yet been settled and is being opposed in England by large sections of British public opinion, cannot but have serious repercussions on our economy, especially on our exports and imports, on our foreign trade. I do not see sufficient awareness in this Report of the problems posed by the moves of the Macmillan Government to enter the European Common Market, and an omission of this thing in a report of this kind is rather distressing, and on account of this omission this Report, I should say, is incomplete. It may not be today or tomorrow, but in a matter of months we shall be up against very serious odds in the matter of our external trade when Britain succeeds in securing terms for entering the European Common Market. All along the line it is bound to have an adverse effect on the present pattern of India's foreign trade, more especially with regard to the items that form our major exports to those countries, to Britain and other countries, and the things which we import

will also be correspondingly affected, to our detriment, there is no doubt about it. At least in the next Report we would like to have an evaluation of the situation and how the Government proposes to meet it. I am not suggesting that we should have a discourse on the European Common Market, but that should be kept in view.

When I heard the mover of this motion, Mr. A. D. Mani, who unfortunately is not present in the House, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I felt I was listening to the voice of free enterprise. I do not know if the Swatantra Party has any provision in its constitution for honorary membership. If that is so, Mr. A. D. Mani, I must confess, is admirably qualified to be admitted as an honorary member of the Swatantra Party, because his entire speech was in the guise of an independent pronouncement, a virtual exposition of the standpoint of the Swatantra Party in matters of external trade. Well, we have not only benami business in our export and import trade; it seems that we have also benami business and trade in politics. That is what we saw here. However, I would like Government to give no quarter whatsoever to that kind of approach.

Here in this Report it has been pointed out that compared to 1960-61 the export trade went up by Rs. 20 crores in 1961-62. Well, this is a small gain and Mr. Shah, being a big man, would not be satisfied with small achievements such as this. One should have thought that the increase would be of a much higher order, but at the same time, if I were to study the Report critically, I must point out from the Report itself—one may note it in the Report itself—that this increase in our exports is due to the higher unit value of the exports, not because of any increase in the quantum of exports; that is to say, we have been operating more or less in the same way in the quantity of exports, and the additional gain that has been made in monetary terms is due mainly to the higher unit value

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] of the exports. That again is a very unstable factor in the world economy of today, because on that you cannot build up much although we would like to have the legitimate and right price for our exports. In fact we are being cheated by the Western countries, and we know how the Western economies, as far as this matter is concerned, are operated to the detriment of the underdeveloped countries. There is a calculation that for every dollar that we receive as foreign assistance from the Western countries, the underdeveloped countries lose 2½ dollars on account of unequivalent trade, on account of the fact that what we send out do not fetch the legitimate or right price, whereas for what we import we pay higher prices and the balance is always against us. This is one aspect of the matter and we must not rely upon that.

Another point here to be pointed out in the course of this discussion is that in the same period, when we registered an increase of Rs. 20 crores in our exports, the imports decreased by Rs. 83 crores. Therefore, you see that whatever the gains we are achieving in this matter is by reducing the imports. I am not opposed to the reduction of imports when it comes to the question of luxury articles and so on, but certainly I do not envisage a situation in the very near future when you can be absolutely self-sufficient with regard to machinery and so on. Therefore, as I said, you have cut imports to the extent of Rs. 83 crores, reduced them by that amount—whereas your exports have not gone up beyond that increase of Rs. 20 crores. Well, that does not show a very big gain. Anyhow this point I should like to make.

Then the Report shows a little complacency as far as that particular year, 1961-62, is concerned. Yet in the same Report you find, when it comes to deal with the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, a note of despondency; it says that our foreign reserves, the sterling reserves and so

on, have gone down and we are facing a difficult situation and, what is more, it is stated in this very Report itself that in that year, in the first year of the Third Plan period, not covered by this Report—we are beyond the Report now, the Report deals with the last year of the Second Plan—our export performance, that our export target was short by Rs. 16 crores. Therefore, instability is writ large in this very Report itself. This is the situation which you have to face, more particularly when economic alignments in the nature of the European Common Market and the British entry into it are taking place in the world market with which we have got now nearly 70 per cent, of our trade. If you take into account our trade with England, it would come roughly to 25 per cent, of our total trade; maybe a little less or a little more, but roughly so. And if you take the Commonwealth countries, which would also be affected by Britain's entry into the European Common Market, the figure is much higher. Therefore, this thing should be carefully studied.

Now, with regard to trade and business the policy question is important. I do not blame the officials or the department very much. It depends on what policy you shape. We have been limping behind the needs of the economy in this matter. We have had a split mind as to what to do and what not to do, how much of the trade should go to the public sector and how much of it should remain in the private sector, and the State Trading Corporation always remains, even after so many years of experience and with all the emphasis on the urgency with which it should function more and more, a controversial issue here in this House. I should have thought that the State Trading Corporation should be welcomed by all without raising any dissident voice. On the contrary we should be constantly demanding, from either side of the House, its constant expansion, its expansion in various directions with a view to making it at dominant, feature in our external trade.

Mr. Mani, being given to free enterprise, rather in a loose way, was suggesting in this House that the State Trading Corporation may-restrict its activities to, what he calls, a totalitarian country's, in utter ignorance of what is happening there, and I do not know what he considers a totalitarian country to be and which country he refers to. He has been, Mr. Vice-Chairman, totalitarian in his ignorance; there is no doubt about it. He said, let it be confined to this country and let the other countries, where our trade flows to the Western world, be not only left in the hands of the private traders, monopolist trading houses, but they should be given more and more opportunities. Well, I do not think even Mr. Rajagopalachari could have spoken with greater emphasis on the subject than the independent, Mr. A. D. Mani, supposed to be a democrat by proxy in this House over this matter. That is the position. I wish Mr. Mani was here because I think Mr. Mani has to be debunked because he puts on an air of being progressive. It is a dangerous thing and he supports the Swatantra. Therefore, we do not know where he stands and yet always an impression is given that he stands for all progressive causes whereas in point of fact he is wholly in the lap of the Swatantra Party, nursed and fed by them. He spells out the Swatantra Party in independent accents. Therefore, I think, that should be exposed. The trouble with our trading policies is that the State Trading Corporation is not being expanded. Therefore, we want this to go on increasing all the time. That subject I cannot develop very much because there is no time. I think I am a defender of the State Trading Corporation. I am a fellow defender with hon. friends, many of them on this side as well as on that side of the House.

As far as the export trading is concerned the statement that is made in the Report is a sound statement. About the general trend of our ex-

ports, firstly, it is said that it has to be used as an instrument of industrial development, secondly, as a conserver of foreign exchange resources and, thirdly, as a vehicle of export promotion. I entirely agree with this formulation. But then, it is necessary to review our trade pattern in the light of precisely this formulation and see how we are helping industrialisation of the country whether we are doing enough to reorganise our external trade with a view to subserving the needs of the industry. Secondly, we should also see whether we are earning enough foreign exchange. And, thirdly, we should see whether the emphasis is on export promotion. It is a big subject which I do not want to discuss here. But I think the concrete policies should be shaped accordingly. And that you cannot do unless you reorganise your trade, diversify your trade and take your external trade decisively in the public sector, eliminating the monopolistic elements which are in the control of it.

Finally, I would like to say a word or two about this business of over-invoicing and under-invoicing that is going on in our country, specially in my city of Calcutta. It is not being tackled properly. Not that I say that they are not doing it. But somehow or the other it seems that these people who run big business houses, like the Bajorias, they know how to pull wool over the eyes of the Government all the time, cheating all along the line and carry on with under-invoicing and over-invoicing. I would like to know what steps are being taken. And you will be surprised to hear that even though allegations are pending against them, some of these concerns are being patronised by the issuance of fresh licences. And this is something which we do not understand. Jardine Henderson is another concern which has been caught smuggling goods. Their ships have been caught, smuggling goods worth Rs. 25-30 lakhs. They have done all kinds

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] of things. They are all up a self-reliant, independent economy at a on record. It was also stated in the House by way much faster rate. Let these have the priority. of answering questions. And such concerns, «Let us be zealous in regard to the import of because they are British, are being patronised all such things at favourable terms rather than the time. Why the licences and advantages that dissipate our external resources on bringing are offered to them are not being cancelled I all kinds of things that we do not need at cannot understand. Therefore, Mr. Vice-present. And I hope they will take some Chairman, these matters have to be seriously measures against firms like the Bajorias which considered. I think we should give all co-are indulging on a mass scale, shall we say, in operation to the Controller of Imports and under-invoicing and over-invoicing to cheat Exports and the departments that are set up. What the country and the Government. we need is to give them a vigorous policy commensurate with the needs of our economy, taking into account not only what is needed here but what is happening in the world at large. Secondly, we should also tell them to vigorously develop public sector trading by taking over more and more of our external trade whether in the import line or in the export line in order that the State becomes a decisive factor, and thirdly, by diversifying this trade in all countries. There, of course, export promotion demands good standard of exports to be maintained. I do not want to go into this.

All these things are very important. Mr. Manubhai Shah, a dear colleague in this House, a friend—shall I say, a philosopher Minister because he philosophises on this subject quite well and rightly sometimes—should evolve a right type of policy. Experience has proved that what we have is not adequate even to fulfil the standards and the targets that we have ourselves set, that the Government has itself set in its report, in its Third Five Year Plan. If that is so, this should be done properly. Luxury imports should be totally restricted. Still all kinds of jewellery and other things are coming. I am told cosmetics also come. Race-horses were also coming. Well, these are matters of detail. I think we can do without these luxury imports. At the same time, as far as technical goods are concerned, machineries and so on, we should direct our imports with a view to building

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया
(मध्य प्रदेश) : उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रतिवेदन विचारार्थ रखा गया है उसको देखने पर ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा शासन अब तक कई प्रकार की घोषणाएं करता रहा, कई प्रकार की योजनाएं बनाता रहा और उसके बावजूद भी हमारी आयात-निर्यात की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हुई, बरन् खराब होती जा रही है। जो आंकड़े रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं उनको देखने पर, जो हमारी आवश्यकताएं हैं उनको देखने पर, ऐसा लगता है कि हमें जो कुछ करना चाहिये था उसको करने में सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। हम योजनाएं बना बना कर कागजों पर ही रख देते हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

तीसरी योजना के प्रारम्भ में जब कि हमारे ऊपर चीनी आक्रमण का असर नहीं हुआ था उस समय हमारी योजना थी कि हम लगभग ६३५० करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा तीसरी योजना के लिए खर्च करेंगे। उस वक्त योजना बनी थी कि हम ३७०० करोड़ रुपये का सामान निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर लेंगे और आसानी से अपना काम चला लेंगे। किन्तु जब से चीनी आक्रमण हुआ तब से हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकताएं कितनी अधिक बढ़ गई हैं इसका अनुमान मेरे पास

नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है कि जिस आधार को लेकर हम चल रहे थे वह आधार बिल्कुल काल्पनिक रहा और हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इससे हम जब दूसरा पक्ष देखते हैं, निर्यात के मामले की तरफ देखते हैं, जितनी हम अपेक्षा करते थे उतना नहीं हो पाया जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है। हमारा सन् १९६१-६२ में ६७८ करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात का लक्ष्य था लेकिन हमने ६६२ करोड़ रुपये का ही निर्यात किया। इस तरह से करीब १६ करोड़ रुपये की कमी रही।

अगर सारे पक्षों को देखा जाय, पूरी एक्सपोर्ट की योजना को देखा जाय तो ऐसा लगता है कि इम्पोर्ट के मामले में हम प्रगति करते जा रहे हैं और एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में उतनी प्रगति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सन् १९५३-५४ में हमने केवल ६१,०२२ लाख रुपये का आयात किया था। ८ साल बाद यानी १९६१-६२ में हमने १,०३,८६२ लाख रुपये का आयात किया। तो इस तरह से हमारे इम्पोर्ट में ४२,८४० लाख रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। अगर एक्सपोर्ट साइड को देखें तो एक्सपोर्ट साइड में हमने १९५३-५४ में ५३,०६३ लाख रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया था और सन् १९६१-६२ तक हमने ६६,१९९ लाख रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया। इस तरह से केवल १३,१३६ लाख रुपये का अधिक एक्सपोर्ट किया जब कि इम्पोर्ट उससे कई गुना अधिक बढ़ गया है।

इस हिसाब से सन् १९५३-५४ का जो बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड है उसको अगर देखा जाय तो उसमें हमको केवल ७९५९ लाख रुपये का निर्यात से अधिक आयात करना पड़ा था। अगर सन् १९६१-६२ के आंकड़े देखे जायें तो हमको अधिक आयात करना पड़ा ३७,६६३ लाख रुपये का यानी चार गुना से भी अधिक हमारा बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड हमारे पक्ष में नहीं रहा। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कहना

कि हमारी जितनी घोषणाएँ हैं उनको हम कार्यान्वित करते जा रहे हैं और हमारी कमेटीज की जो रिपोर्ट हैं उनको भी हम कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं, उचित नहीं मालूम होता है क्योंकि जो हमारी स्थिति है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि हम किस दिशा में प्रगति करते जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि जिन बड़े-बड़े देशों के साथ हम व्यापार करते हैं उनके साथ हमारा बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड हमारे लिए कबरेबिल नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जो छोटे-छोटे देश हैं जैसे ब्रह्म देश, बेहरीन, द्वीप समूह, इजिप्ट, हिन्दचीन, ईरान, केनिया, नीदरलैंड, पाकिस्तान, सऊदी अरब, आदि, इनके साथ भी जो हमारा व्यापार चल रहा है उसमें हमारे इम्पोर्ट्स ज्यादा होते हैं और एक्सपोर्ट कम होते हैं। ऐसा हमारा बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड चल रहा है। यह समझ में आने सरीखी बात नहीं है। वैसे बड़ी-बड़ी घोषणाएँ होंगी और यह कहा जायगा कि हमारे यहां जलवायु बहुत अच्छी है, खनिज पदार्थ भी खूब है, उत्पादन भी खूब होता है, और हमारे यहां नेचरल रिसोर्सेज भी ज्यादा हैं। लेकिन जब हम अपना बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि दिशा बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मेरा यह कहना है कि नेचरल रिसोर्सेज को हारनेस करने की शक्ति जिनके हाथ में है उनकी यह गलती है या रिसोर्सेज की गलती है, कुछ समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। खबर छाप देंगे कि हमारे मनुभाई शाह जी ने अपने भाषण में अमुक अमुक बातें कहीं, यह योजना बनाई गई, वह योजना बनाई गई और सब बातें बिल्कुल ठीक हो जायेंगी, लेकिन हमारी फिगर्स बता रही हैं कि हम किस दिशा में प्रगति कर रहे हैं। आयात का हिसाब देखा जाय तो जैसा रिपोर्ट के पेज ४२ पर बताया है, व्हेजिटेबिल आयात सन १९६०-६१ में १३ लाख रुपये का मंगाया गया और सन १९६१-६२ में ७९ लाख रुपये का मंगाया गया। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है कि इतनी अधिक

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया]

आवश्यकता किस बात की है जिस की वजह से इतना व्हेजिटेबिल ऑयल इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। इस को रेस्ट्रिक्ट किया जाना चाहिये। कम किया जाना चाहिए। मगर ऐसा हुआ नहीं और इस में वृद्धि हुई।

एल्यूमीनियम के सम्बन्ध में संभवतः हमारे मंत्रीजी कह दें कि एयरक्राफ्ट वगैरह बनाने में इस की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मगर जो उसमें वृद्धि हुई है उस को देख कर के लगता है कि कुछ आश्चर्यजनक काम हमारे देश में हमारी सरकार करती जा रही है। सन् १९६०-६१ में ७६६ लाख रुपये का एल्यूमीनियम आयात हुआ था और सन् १९६१-६२ में ७६,३१० लाख का आयात हुआ, यानी सौ गुना से भी अधिक। मगर आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जो २५ हजार टन एल्यूमीनियम सन् १९६०-६१ में आया उस की कीमत ७६६ लाख रुपये थी। २५ लाख टन वजन सन् १९६१-६२ में भी बताया गया है और उस की कीमत ७६,३१० लाख रुपये है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि क्रोमियों में इतनी वृद्धि कहां से हो गई। या तो यह इस किताब में कुछ गड़बड़ है या फ़िगर्स की ऐसी जगलरी है कि एकदम जादू किया और ग्राम का झाड़ तैयार हो गया। दूसरे सैकंड में ग्राम का झाड़ गायब हो गया और फिर केले का झाड़ तैयार हो गया। ऐसा हमारा फ़िगर्स का मामला है। जो मुद्रलियार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और उस की फ़िगर्स हैं और इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की जो फ़िगर्स हैं, उन को यदि एरियावाइज टैली किया जाय, तो उनमें बहुत कुछ डाउटफुल मिश्रता है।

पेट्रोलियम के बारे में हमारे ईवन और खान के मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम ने खूब खदानों में तेल निकालना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, मगर हमारा इम्पोर्ट और बढ़ा है। सन्-

१९६०-६१ में १,७३६ लाख रुपये का इम्पोर्ट किया गया। सन् १९६१-६२ में ४,२३६ लाख रुपये का इम्पोर्ट किया गया। तो जहां तक पेट्रोलियम का सवाल है, हमारी घोषणाएं घोषणाएं ही रह गईं।

क्रोमियों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने एल्यूमीनियम के सम्बन्ध में बताया, वही दशा मिल्क फूड के बारे में है। २,००० टन मिल्क फूड फार इन्फेन्ट्स सन् १९६०-६१ में मंगाया गया और उस की कीमत थी ८२ लाख रुपये। १,००० टन सन् १९६१-६२ में मंगाया गया और उस की कीमत थी ७२ लाख रुपये। क्रोमियों किस तरह से घटती बढ़ती हैं, कुछ समझ में आने सरीखे बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह से जहां तक निर्यात का सवाल है, चाय के निर्यात के लिए एक स्पेशल योजना बनाई गई थी। लेकिन सन् १९६०-६१ में १६६ मिलियन किलोग्राम चाय का निर्यात हुआ और सन् १९६१-६२ में वह बढ़ कर २०६ मिलियन किलोग्राम हो गई। जहां तक वजन का सवाल है, वह बढ़ गई और जहां तक उसके रिटर्न का सवाल है सन् १९६०-६१ में उस की कीमत प्राप्त हुई थी, १२,३६० लाख रुपये और सन् १९६१-६२ में वजन बढ़ जाने के बाद भी रिटर्न आया १२,२४० लाख रुपये। किस दशा में प्रगति हो रही है, यह फ़िगर्स बता रही है।

माइका की भी यही हालत है। माइका सन् १९६०-६१ में २८ मिलियन किलोग्राम एक्सपोर्ट किया गया और उस की कीमत थी १,०१५ लाख रुपये और सन् १९६१-६२ में भी २८ मिलियन किलोग्राम एक्सपोर्ट किया गया और उस की कीमत घट कर हो गई ६६६ लाख रुपये। इसी तरह से हाइड्रस वगैरह के बारे में है।

इन सब बातों के लिए हमारी सरकार ने तो बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड भी बनाया और हम यह

अपेक्षा करते थे कि हमारे उद्योग-व्यवस्था बढेंगे, हमारा व्यापार बढेगा, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढेगा, लेकिन आप की किताब में जो फ़िगरस दी हुई हैं उन से ऐसा पता लगता है कि हम जो अ.शा.एं और अपेक्षाएं ले कर के चलते हैं, उन को पूरा करने में हम सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। कहीं भारी कमी होने के कारण ऐसा है, जिस को हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। कहीं कोई ऐसा बसिक डिफ़ेक्ट होना चाहिये जिस की वजह से यह सब हो रहा है और उस की तरफ जब तक हम ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हम को कुछ लाभ न मिल सकेगा, इसमें मुझे शंका है। वैसे हमारे देश में बहुत बड़े बड़े इकोनामिस्ट हैं और हमारे मंत्री महोदय खुद उसमें काफी दखल रखते हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हम इस बात की सब से पहले आवश्यकता समझें कि यह जो हमारे बोर्ड ने डाइवर्सिफिकेशन का नारा लगाया है, इस का कहीं हमारे ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स पर प्रभाव न पड़े। जो हमारे ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स हैं, उन को आज अधिक से अधिक विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। डाइवर्सिफिकेशन का नारा लगाने में हम वही अपने ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स को न छोड़ दें।

दूसरी आवश्यकता यह है कि हम जिस वस्तु को सेल करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिये मार्केट की हमें खोज करनी होगी। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि मार्केट की खोज करने हम जायें और उसका लाभ उठा ले पाकिस्तान। कपड़ा हमारे यहां पर पैदा हो और कपड़े का एक्सपोर्ट पाकिस्तान का बढ़ता जाये यह समझ में आने सरीखे बात नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार खरीदार की क्या क्या डिमांड हैं, इसकी जब तक ठीक स्टडी न हो तब तक विशेष लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। आज इसकी स्टडी करने के लिये हमारे पास कोई विशेष आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है। बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड यहां बैठे-बैठे कल्पना के आधार पर सब

कुछ कर लेता है। इससे हमारा काम चलन वाला नहीं है। इसके लिये हमें विशेष प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो निर्यात करने वाले हैं उनकी भी कितनी कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको आफिसेज के कितने चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण हमारे दो तीन पूर्व वक्ताओं ने दे दिया और उस पर और अधिक प्रकाश डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है जो दिक्कतें कम की जा सकें, उनको कम करने का प्रयास किया जाय। आपके दफ्तरों की कुछ ऐसी परिपाटी है कि जब तक वजन न पड़े, कोई कागज आगे नहीं सरकता इसको रोकने का कण्ट करेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इसी तरह से जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, जितने भी लगजरी गुड्स हैं, जिनकी देश के विकास के लिये आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनको बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये और उनके इम्पोर्ट के लिये हमें लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ यह जो आयात के लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उनका मार्केट रेट अभी यह है कि जिसके पास लाइसेंस हो वह उससे ३० परसेंट अधिक पर उसका विक्रय कर सकता है। यह इतने व्यापक रूप से हमारे यहां पर चल रहा है कि हम अगर लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, तो उसको ३० परसेंट अधिक पर हम किसी को बेच सकते हैं। ऐसे कितने ही केसेज हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्रीजी से कि क्या आपके पास कोई इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है या किस बात की कमी है जिसकी वजह से ऐसे ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करने वाले आपके आधार पर लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और फिर उसको रिसेल कर देते हैं और बैठे-बिठये मिडिलमैन बन कर उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। आज हम ऐक्चुअल यूजर्स का नारा लगाते हैं, लेकिन वह लाइसेंस ऐक्चुअल यूजर के पास जाता नहीं है। तो

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया]
इसका जब तक हम इलाज नहीं करेंगे हम अपनी आयात की पालिसी में कुछ कर नहीं सकेंगे।

आयात पालिसी में ज़रूरी गृह्य का इम्पोर्ट बन्द करने के बाद, हमें इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि उन चीजों का प्रमुखतः हम आयात करें, जिनको मैन्युफैक्चर करके अथवा प्रोसेसिंग करके हम फिर एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें। इसके बाद हमारे यहाँ की जो ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिनसे उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है या हमारे यहाँ जो ऐसी नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं जिनको हारनेस करके हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है, उनके लिये आवश्यक वस्तुओं के आयात के लिये अनुमति दी जाय। इसी तरह से और भी हमारे जो स्रोत हैं उनको भी यदि उपयोग में लाने की कोशिश की जाय, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। केवल नारा लगा देने से, धोषणा कर देने से और उनको कार्यान्वित न करने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

और एक चीज जो मुझे मालूम पड़ती है, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह यह है कि हमारी इस गवर्नमेंट पर भी कुछ पूजीपतिवर्गों की ऐसी छया है कि कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई दूसरा इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट आकर मैदान में उनके कम्पीटिशन में खड़ा हो और इस तरह सारे मामले का हिसाब जगाने है कि हमारे यहाँ जो प्रग्रेस होनी चाहिये, जो उद्योग चलना चाहिये, उस पर बहुत बड़ा प्रतिबन्ध हो जाता है। उसका एक नहीं कई उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं। तो इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि माननीय मंत्रीजी इन सब बातों से कुछ अनुभव लें और आगे बढ़ कर हमारे यहाँ के बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड को फेवरेबिल करें। यही मुझे बताना है।

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity when this subject has come up for discussion, When the hon. the mover gave notice Of this motion, I had hoped that hon.

Members might perhaps throw light specifically on the working of this Organisation, because only a few weeks back, before the House adjourned, we had two occasions in this-House to discuss generally the import-export apparatus and the working of the State Trading Corporation on. which most of the hon. Members spoke and these subjects had been very thoroughly debated upon. Therefore, I was looking particularly to this opportunity when this very elaborate Report, full of statistics, had been laid before the House, that this will receive the attention of hon. Members and their criticisms, suggestions and ideas, thereon.

Sir, it may be remembered that this particular Organisation receives and handles more than two million applications and enquiries every year. Imagine an organisation which deals with as many as two million correspondences per year, of which half a million nearly, are for licences. It handles such an enormous task and one of a delicate nature in which so much of foreign exchange and rupee currency are involved. When you see that and also the back-log that is left of unattended applications or pending applications as one may call them-only a few thousands, you can see the great work performed by the civil servants and the staff of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in this country. In his juxta-position, the hon. Member, Shri Krishna Chandra and the few other hon. Members who mentioned that sometimes there are some delays and some of the essentiality certificates are not being fully honoured, should see the subject and if this is weighed in the balance, they will appreciate the amount of positive work being discharged by this Organisation, in comparison to the rather few cases which are either turned down or rejected or restricted. Even in the case of the small-scale units, which I had occasion to mention, the task is onormous because while the scheduled industries run to about 25,000 th" small-scale units run to more t¹-"*- 2

lakhs, of which 60,000 to 70,000 receive their import licences from this Organisation. I just wanted to bring this fact before the House so that the *modus operandi* and the quantum of work involved may be properly judged. The amount of the work or the money value of the thing runs to Rs. 1,800 to 2,000 crores per year, Rs. 1,100 crores in imports and about Rs. 650 crores to Rs. 700 crores in exports. This shows again not only the magnitude of it but also the economic value of the work which this organisation performs in the reconstruction of this country.

Then, Sir, coming to the broad features of the import-export policy, I am glad to say that there has been a general appreciation in this House of the policy, in a broad manner. I will come to the few points which Shri Chordia highlighted. Before doing that, I may say that on the whole the continuous building up of the import or the increase of the imports over the decade which many hon. Members pointed out, is but a sign of the progressive economic development and industrialisation of this country. I would request every hon. Member, whosoever is interested in the import policy, to check up how every rupee or sterling or dollar of foreign exchange has been used to the maximum advantage in national investment and reconstruction. That is why out of the total import bill more than 62 per cent, or 63 per cent, of this large amount of Rs. 1,100 crores is used only for industrial goods. Capital goods come next to it. After all it is through capital goods that the industrial goods are used by the manufacturing processes and these have also registered a sizeable increase. Consumer goods which used to be the bane earlier of the import policy, where some 80 per cent, or 85 per cent, of the national exchequer's foreign exchange conserved or collected during the war years in terms of sterling balances had been spent in consumer goods they are now converging to less than 8 per cent, of the

national exchequer. This shows that a continuous probe, examination and scrutiny is taking place at all levels to reduce the quantum of inescapable consumer goods like some food-grains, for general sustenance, a little bit of kerosene which our villages need in the absence of electrification. Even out of this 8 per cent, of foreign exchange used for consumer goods more than 4.5 per cent, or Rs. 30 crores is for importing kerosene and it is only the **balance of** Rs. 18 crores or Rs. 19 crores that are spent on miscellaneous items like fish for Bengal and so on. About Rs. 4.5 crores are spent for fish because fish production in Bengal is not commensurate with the local needs. All the local production goes into daily consumption, and over and above that we have to import fish worth about Rs. 4.5 crores for people of the eastern regions from Pakistan and other regions. I have given this analysis because many people cursorily look at these figures and are mightily afraid at the rise in the import bill and they are rather casual in their reference to what is termed the waste of foreign exchange and they do not penetrate and analyse on what types of products the bulk of the foreign exchange is used, and they sometimes mislead public opinion. I can assure the House and the public that a very very close scrutiny is maintained, sometimes annoying to the importer or the actual user or the person who needs the things. We have to undertake this scrutiny to see that we use the foreign exchange to the maximum advantage.

Then again, in the matter of removing the indigenous content or the foreign exchange content of the import bill, some Members mentioned that there should be a register prepared and once the register is published it would not be difficult for the people not to apply because they would know what are included in the indigenous lists. I can assure Shri Krishna Chandra and the other hon. Members who mentioned this that in that case

[Shri Manubhai Shah.] I will have to publish a book of some 2,000 pages. The import content depends upon the indigenous productions and these are diversified and they are increasing *every* day. The list would run to thousands and thousands. There are more than 20,000 categories of them, industrial parts, components, basic raw materials, producer goods, machineries, engineering goods, chemicals and a host of other things. So wide and varied is modern technology that the production today is larger than that of yesterday, it will be larger tomorrow as compared to today, it would be more next year as compared to this year and this year it is more as compared to last year. Therefore, it is impossible to have an inventory prepared of them, and also of the names and addresses of the thousands and thousands of the entrepreneurs, and they have to say what each is producing. The importer must read all this voluminous literature before he can apply so that he may be correct and then it is said there will be no delay. Really it is putting it in a vicious circle which will make for enormous delay and at enormous cost without any benefit to anybody.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): But there is some incorrect information.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Well, out of thousands of cases there may be a few. Somebody says that he does not get a particular type of screw which he needs, or may be a wire of a particular dimension or a chemical of a particular specification, and he is told, "No." He then goes to the right man, but sometimes he goes to the wrong man and then comes forward saying that he does not get the goods. Very few cases are there where the entrepreneur may find his application rejected because of the indigenous content, and the matter does not come out to be true. That is my personal knowledge and the large number of applications handled is itself a positive proof.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA: But the Mudaliar Committee have given several instances where applications are rejected. On this plea that these things are indigenously available, while they are not.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: That is exactly what I am explaining. When you think of the thousands of import licences issued to the various users, all within these six weeks, with all these procedures, you can see the quantum of delay or rejection is just of a fractional or peripheral nature as compared to the large amount of disposals that are taking place directly. We have to be careful in protecting the indigenous producer by saying that such and such a thing is available here. It might be that in some cases some incorrect information was conveyed. By and large, the procedure over the last ten years has worked so well that we have been able to maintain in a dynamic manner a balanced protection to the indigenous producer. If you just go on importing, then the industries could not come up in production at all. So, the margin, what you call the fractional margin, between certain rejections on wrong grounds and 99 per cent, passing on correct grounds is a balance which has got to be administered in an organisation like this and I would, therefore, appeal that now it is better to apply even more careful and intensive and positive procedure than having generalisation in procedures. No such complex thing can work in a manner by having a register of the productions, of the goods of the specifications and yet the particular goods that an entrepreneur wants cannot always be found from such a massive book. This is how over the last so many years the import policy has been rationalised and we have had import substitution to which, I think, my hon. friend, Shri Mani, referred. The entire industrial policy of this country in the First Plan, in the Second Plan and in the two years of the Third Plan is based on

the theory of import substitution and diversification. That is, we try to produce whatever is not produced and make the production more and more indigenous to the extent that within three years practically most of the goods, hundred per cent, of them, are produced in the country and yet some goods remain to be imported either for components or for capital goods.

Now, I come to the question of exports which is more vital than imports. It is true that exports have stagnated over a number of years. This is also shown in the charts in the books. It is of the order of Rs. 630 crores or Rs. 640 crores. Over the last ten years there has been stagnation. It is only because of this that concern is felt in this House. We went into this matter more intensively and it is because of that that this Department of International Trade was created. It is not a question of magic that all the ills of the decades, the diseases, the maladies and the imbalances can be cured at once. It is an inheritance of the last fifty years. All this stagnation is due to that and now productivity is coming up, quality consciousness is being raised and market research is being accomplished. Now, international trade is not a matter of magic that within six or eight months of the creation of a separate Department we can break this stagnation of the several decades, break down all the barriers. *(Interruption)*. Now, I am talking of the stagnation. This stagnation has got to be broken. In the eight months there has been some rise. I am not taking credit for this but there has been some rise, of the order of Rs. 20 to Rs. 21 crores. A clear direction has been laid down as to where and how exports should be increased, what are the items on which attention should be paid, in which manner we can have exports of iron ore or manganese ore \ It is a question of laying down the correct norms and the correct method of approach to the problem of export. That is what we have been doing here in the last six months

and I am glad to say that on most of the commodities the results are not unsatisfactory though they may not be completely satisfactory.

Take, for instance, tea, to which my friend, Mr. Chordia, referred. He said that we were trying to run away with diversification without paying due attention to traditional markets and goods. It is entirely incorrect, if I may say so, because we are paying the maximum attention to the traditional goods but let not anybody get lost in the belief that the traditional items alone will offer a solution to this country's far-reaching problems. It is only one sector and tea has created history in the record of exports in this country. Even in spite of the fact that production was bad due to floods and monsoon, it was down by 23 million pounds out of the total production of 750 million pounds tea exports have registered a maximum rise, a modest increase in value of about one crore of rupees. In spite of production going down, tea exports have registered an increase of about one crore of rupees.

Take again jute. Jute production was almost twenty per cent, larger this year than even last year. The crop was good and that is not because of any human agency. Jute production was so good that the sealing which had been more or less a permanent one over the last fifteen years has been removed. There was a sealing of 12 per cent., 15 per cent, and so on the looms. This was jute-sealed completely this year and the mills are working entirely to full capacity and the jute export figures have recorded an increase and this single item has contributed to the extent of about Rs. 12 crores.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I want to know whether we have improved our position in the U.K. and the U.S.A. markets in respect of jute.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In the U.K. and the U.S.A. markets jute has registered a considerable increase.

[Shri Manubhai Shah.]

I will now on to other produces like iron ore. We know the definite directions. As I said the other day, in a previous Session, we are preparing master plans. These are not paper plans, as some Members have said. They are basically fundamental, plans requiring time and patience and the correct direction of policy to lay down roads and hospitals in Bhilai, to increase the Kiruburi and Baila-dilla production, to increase the capacity of the Barahdil plant to handle ten millions, to increase the capacity of the Vizag Port by mechanisation to handle six million tons. These are the various methods by which the export trade of iron ore can be raised from the present about five million tons to, as I said, outside Goa, to 25 million tons outside Goa. Goa itself can give eleven million tons. This is something of a positive achievement when we try to secure proper steps, laying down programmes, long drawn programmes which mean increased railway capacity, increased port capacity, construction of highways and roads so that over long distances the ore can be taken and discharged in the ports and earn foreign exchange.

Reference was also made to manganese ore. It is true that in this particular sector of manganese ore we are getting completely pressed down over the last five years. There has been a world decline in the price of this produce and what was somewhat profitable two or three years ago has today, in the course of these three years, lessened in value. The world prices have fallen from \$ 24 • ton to \$ 19 a ton. The Gobo mines in the Congo, the Brazilian mines and the Soviet mines have come up terrifically in exports and they are nearer to the continents consuming manganese for steel. They are competing with us and with the rest of the world and yet, it is only through the intervention of the State Trading Corporation that we are able to get some price. My hon. friend, Mr. Mara, must have been given some information by some

private mine-owner. He said that the intervention of the State Trading Corporation was causing trouble but I want one single mine-owner of this country to be brought to me by any hon. Member of this House or elsewhere, who can tell me that he can export manganese ore on his own, that no licence is required for export and that export should be completely decontrolled. They cannot export without the assistance of the State Trading Corporation. Our local production price is 20 to 25 per cent higher than the international price. Much to the annoyance of Shri Dahyabhai who criticised the State Trading Corporation in the last Session—and reference was also made by Mr. Mani—I would like to say that the State Trading Corporation has played a definite role. We have open tenders and we purchased 2J lakh tons of manganese ore from all the mine-owners. We try to export them through contract or through barter or through commodity exchange at the State Trading Corporation level and in this vital field, as Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said, the State Trading Corporation is trying to play its legitimate role.

As there is not much time at my disposal, I would now rather come to the area-wise analysis of the export trade because the commodities are many. I would not take the time of the House on other commodities. In the area-wise approach, there is a little mis-giving continuing because of some free trade believers in this country attacking Eastern Bloc countries with their political aspects and the trade that the democratic and capitalist countries in the West and other hemispheres are having with this whole bloc, where one-third of the world's mankind is living. They have reciprocal, bilateral and multilateral trade arrangements with these people—these very people who incite people here, many people, to speak against such trade. Well, one single country in the Western hemisphere has got trade with the Soviet Union worth

over a thousand crores per year.

And when we try to do Rs. 5 P.M.
 30 or Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 60

crores worth of trade all the guns are mounted to find fault with this trade. I do not hold any brief for any one particular part of the world or the other. The interest of my country is permanent and paramount, and wherever the interests of our country are to be served we are prepared to trade with all friendly countries in an honourable manner. I must say that the trade with the East European countries has been progressing. It is rising by leaps and bounds, yet it is only a small portion of the total trade. All the time it has to be continuously remembered that our trade with the rest of the world is also equally going up. Here was a sector which was totally absent before five or six years. Over these years it has expanded thanks to our foreign policy, thanks to the policy of non-alignment, thanks to our friendly relations with all parts of the world.

The question of re-exports was referred to. Of course, throughout the world there is this difficulty of re-exports and sometimes everybody re-exports. There is no country in the world which does not re-export but to highlight this matter on a political platform—not here but in many quarters outside—is something which is misleading. The Soviet Union, as I said in the intervention, has not diverted or re-exported even one naya paisa worth of goods anywhere and 50 to 60 per cent, of our trade with the East European countries is with this country and there is no diversion from there. There are three or four other medium-sized East European countries where there has been some diversion. We are quite aware of it and we have really taken up the matter with them very intensely and discussed this with the Governments of those countries and they have undertaken the responsibility to see that there will be no diversion,

or minimum diversion possible, and even if there is any re-export to be done, they will do so in consultation or with some sort of concurrence from us or something like that. I can assure the House that we are very watchful and it would not be correct to run down or deprecate this trade. It is also as much foreign exchange earned. Because it is called rupees, it does not mean that it is not foreign exchange. It is merely a way of giving a name to it. Whatever we import from this region they are inescapably of the most vital importance to us. We are not importing just consumer goods or anything which this country's economy does not need. It is as valuable to have trade with these countries as having trade with any other country or in any other currency because all goods ultimately get exchanged through the mechanism of currency. This is not something like an *ad hoc* exchange. It is not as if some goods are imported against our goods exported. From the policy point of view their prices are checked and what is exported also fetches international price.

Then our trade With the United States has been on the whole fairly progressing. A reduction of about Rs. 4 to 5 crores which was recently noticed was due to a single item—ferro-manganese. The United States has a method by which they buy and stockpile things. They have a system of what is called C.C.C. contracts which open once in two or three years. They purchased quite a lot of ferro-manganese from us year before last and¹ therefore they did not open tenders last year. And there was no sale by us and we lost about Rs. 10 to 12 crores. Again in the current year they are opening tenders and we are sending a mission very shortly to the United States for negotiating the C.C.C. contracts for ferro-manganese and I am quite hopeful that in 1963 again we will sell ferro-manganese at mutually satisfactory prices to the United States and this one

[Shri Manubhai Shah] single item which has caused this fall in our trade will be restored. As we are doing well in other commodities I hope our trade with the U.S.A. will look up further.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: We should explore other avenues also for this ferro-manganese.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: As for other avenues there are difficulties about price and other things and I do not want to take more time of the House by going in details into them.

I would now touch upon the question of newsprint to which Mr. Mani made a reference. I am sorry I am not able to give more information to the House because of shortage of time about newsprint coming from the neighbouring country. All goods that come here cost us money whether it comes in terms of what is called barter or commodity exchange or rupee currency and, therefore, what we are concerned with is the allotment to every item of import in terms of the total foreign exchange; whether that foreign exchange is paid through sterling or dollar or whether it is barter or commodity exchange or rupee payment is of no consequence because we have to pay for it with our products. And that is the limitation and we ourselves are not very happy that to this very big industry, very powerful industry, very important industry on which the freedom of the Press, the freedom of expression and association, rests, we cannot make available more foreign exchange. We have stretched to the maximum possible extent. We had several discussions with the representatives of the newspaper industry and I know that they are not fully satisfied, but they also, I do believe, along with Mr. Mani, know that they have to share our difficulties and I hope that they appreciate that it is not for any other reason that we are not in a position today, excepting stringency of foreign exchange and

the inability of the country, to spend more on this commodity even though we attach the highest importance to it.

With these words I hope that the work of this Organisation which is very vital to the country's interests will be appreciated by the House.

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I have one question to ask. How are the concessions and incentives given for the purpose of boosting up our exports reflected in terms of additional earnings of foreign exchange?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Well, Sir, firstly the incentives are given only in a very minor sector of our exports. For example, jute, tea, oilseeds, iron-ore etc. which are the traditional items and which form 80 to 85 per cent, of the export trade are not given incentive. Manufactured articles or the difficult-to-sell items are the ones where incentives are given. Those which are bartered are automatically counter-valued; on both sides there is no incentive. In cases where actually incentives are given, it is not only to increase trade. Of course, in the case of chemical products engineering products and textiles if the incentives were not there they would not have gone forward as much as they have. But . . .

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL: I have no quarrel with incentives. I want to know how they are reflected in increased foreign exchange earnings. Suppose there is a total quantum of incentives or concessions given to the tune of Rs. 20 crores; as against that how much additional foreign exchange do you earn?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is not a question of addition. Just as Mr. Mani mentioned about Pakistan voucher even to sustain the foreign market, the level of your export, it does require incentives; as the Mudaliar Committee has said, this