

यह हुआ कि स्कोम बनेगी, रिजर्व बैंक इस पर विचार करेगा, तब कोई फ़ैसला किया जायगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the percentage of share capital to be deposited according to this deposit insurance scheme by the commercial banks and by the co-operative banks, and whether there would be any resemblance with the pattern adopted by the Madras State?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I understand that the hon. Member is asking about the quantum of deposits with the commercial banks and the co-operative banks. If I have understood her question correctly, then, the total deposits in the commercial banks today are over about Rs. 2,000 crores and in the co-operative banks, to be very exact, the figure is Rs. 330 crores. As regards the Madras scheme, that is not an insurance scheme. That is a government-guarantee scheme of a very limited nature against certain deposits with the district banks up to a valuable of Rs. 30 lakhs and up to Rs. 1,25,00,000 in the case of apex banks. But that is covering deposits only beyond three years and not covering all types of deposits.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Reserve Bank of India has guaranteed the amounts stated by the hon. Deputy Minister in regard to the deposit scheme?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, Sir, it has not yet guaranteed. The scheme, as I said, is being worked out.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it would be the policy of the Government to evolve an all-India scheme instead of entrusting it to the various State Governments; if so, how far it will be able to meet the demand for rural credit facilities?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is exactly what I said. Now it has been accepted after the recommendations of

the Working Group have been examined by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture and the Reserve Bank of India. It is not now a State scheme, it is now an all-India scheme. How far the deposits will take care of the working capital of the society is a difficult question. At the moment the co-operatives have about Rs. 1,300 crores of working capital. Against that Rs. 325 crores is the deposit. It is obvious that it is about 25 per cent. the total working capital.

जापान को खांड का निर्यात

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* ८५१. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान का कोई प्रतिनिधि-मंडल पिछली मई में जापान को खांड के निर्यात की संभावनाओं की जांच के लिये भारत आया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के साथ बातचीत के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दीर्घकालीन करार करने का निश्चय किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो करार की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं । हमारी व्यवस्था एक मुविख्यात निर्यात-गृह से है, जापानी शिप्ट-मंडल से नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Our arrangement is with a well-known export-house and not with the Japanese delegation.

(c) Does not arise.]

श्री भागवत झा अजाद : जापान के निर्यात गृह से हमारी सरकार की क्या कोई बातचीत भी हुई थी और यदि हुई थी तो उस का कोई नतीजा भी निकला ?

Shri Shinde: The delegation came only to explore the possibility of export of raw sugar from India. There was a meeting with the National Sugar Institute and only formal discussion with the representatives of the sugar industry

श्री भागवत झा अजाद : इन्होंने ने जो विभिन्न फैक्ट्रियों का परिदर्शन किया, उस के पश्चात् क्या उन्होंने ने सरकार के सामने ऐसी राय प्रकट की कि वे चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से ऐसी चीनी खरीदी जाये ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Yes, Sir. On return to Japan, the leader of the delegation observed that they have recognised the potentiality of Indian sugar industry and the possibility of further development of export.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जापान के प्रतिनिधियों की भारत सरकार से जो बातचीत हुई क्या वह सदा के लिए समाप्त हो गई है या भविष्य में भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई वार्ता होने की आशा की जाती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The delegation consisted of 26 representatives of the sugar industry. It was led by the Vice-President of the Japan Sugar Refiners' Association. The tour was organised by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association. Of course, they had discussions with Government representatives also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अमरीका में जो रेट्स दे रहा है, जापान उस से ज्यादा रेट्स देगा या कम रेट्स देगा ?

Shri Shinde: The price is based on London daily price, which is the international method of fixing the price of sugar. For both buying and selling the general rate is the London daily rate.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जापान के अलावा बहुत से दुनिया के और देश भी हम से रा शूगर मंगाना चाहते हैं। क्या सरकार ने निश्चित रूप से बताया है कि फलां फलां शूगर फैक्ट्रीज में इतनी इतनी रा शूगर तैयार की जाय ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we really started manufacture of raw sugar because of the possibilities of export to the Japanese markets. Now, out of the three lakh tons already contracted for, two lakh tons are raw sugar. Out of those two lakh tons, one lakh tons of sugar is to be exported to Japan or other eastern countries.

Shri Shivananappa: May I know the number of sugar factories wholly engaged in the manufacture of raw sugar?

Shri Shinde: Last year about 30 sugar factories undertook the manufacture of raw sugar. This year a few more factories were asked to undertake it. Any number of sugar factories are prepared to undertake it, if asked for.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know the quantity for the export of which we are firmly committed for 1963-64 and for later years.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Three lakh tons for 1963-64.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know how the price in the Japanese market compares with the price in the Indian market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As has been stated by my colleague, the price is the London daily price. Of course, we have an advantage in exporting to Japan because Japan is nearer to our shores. So, we will save at least a minimum of 12 sh. 6d. in freight.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त और क्षेत्रों से भी रा शूगर क्या भजी जायगी और देश में खपत के बाद कितनी रा शूगर बची रहती है जो जापान को भजी जा सकती है या दूसरे देशों को भी भजी जा सकती है ?

Shri Shinde: Factories from all over India have offered themselves to manufacture raw sugar. Of course, some factories from U.P. are also manufacturing raw sugar.

श्री बड़े : क्या शासन का इस तरफ ध्यान है कि रा शूगर एक्सपोर्ट करने से इस वक्त गुड़ पर उस का असर पड़ेगा ? गुड़ पर जो कंट्रोल शासन करने जा रहा है, तो क्या शासन ने इस पर भी विचार किया है कि गुड़ के भावों पर इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The price of *gur* will not be affected by the export of raw sugar. It has no direct connection with the price of raw sugar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total sugar which has been exported, or is likely to be exported to Japan and to what extent subsidy has been given by the sender through the Indian Sugar Mills Association?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year we have exported to Japan 93,400 tons of sugar and the average realisation from Japan works out to Rs. 700. The cost of production is also round about Rs. 700. So, no element of subsidy may be involved in the export.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Why "may be involved"? What was involved?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not easy to state what the exact amount would be. The cost of production would be round about Rs. 700. The average realisation is also round about Rs. 700. It may perhaps be a few rupees this side or that side.

Road Accidents in Delhi

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Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
 *582. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents in Delhi are on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such accidents?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration in this connection:—

- (i) Strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations, specially those relating to over-speeding, has been undertaken.
- (ii) Selective enforcement has been started from January, 1963. Under this arrangement, some places are selected, where special checking is made of the offences committed by drivers of public service vehicles.
- (iii) Cautionary signals are erected and markings done on the road at dangerous inter-sections.