

86-Est(A), dated 3rd April, 1986 containing the requisite guidelines is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library See LT/2605/86].

(c) Representations have been received from the working wives of some Intelligence Officers of the Directorate of Anti-Evasion, who have been posted outside Delhi.

(d) Intelligence Officers in the Directorate of Anti-Evasion are liable to be posted to any of the field formations especially for giving them varied experience and to meet operational requirements of highly sensitive nature and other administrative exigencies. Reposting of these officers will be considered at an appropriate time subject to availability of vacancies and administrative requirements.

Import of Sugar and Switch over to use of Beet-Roots by Sugar Industry

7704. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is to import sugar worth about Rs. 144 crores during 1986-87 as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 11 April, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether this is despite success of the Green Revolution and increased use of inputs including imported fertilizers and pesticides ;

(c) whether Sugar Industry would slowly switch over to beet-roots specially in the north which is not well-suited to sugarcane ;

(d) whether any economic study of beet-root and sugarcane as a source of sugar has been carried out so far ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof including data from beet-root growing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Quantum and schedule of import of sugar is

decided after considering domestic stock, production and consumption of sugar, current price and expected trend of its movement in internal market and sugar price in international market. It will not be in public interest to disclose actual value a schedule of proposed imports of sugar.

(b) Though there has been increase in production of sugarcane due to increased use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, this has not significantly been reflected in production of sugar due to diversion of more sugarcane to gur and Khandsari units.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The study carried out in Sri Ganga Nagar Sugar Mill from 1970-71 to 1978-79 indicated that it is not economically viable to grow sugarbeet even in Sri Ganga Nagar area, if economies of sugarcane versus sugarbeet is taken into consideration. However, some countries like Chile have found sugar-beet cultivation, profitable.

IMF Loan to India

7705. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Monetary Fund has created a \$ 3 billion fund for the poorest in the globe ;

(b) if so, the reasons why India despite being one of the poorest is declining to avail of this loan ;

(c) whether India is expecting to raise loans for its anti-poverty plan from International Commercial Banks, etc. ; and

(d) the position of India amongst poor nations in the World such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Zaire, Bangladesh, Zambia, Burma etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). IMF has set up a new Facility called the Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) for utilisation of resources, available following the repayment of loan from Trust Fund. These resources estimated at SDR 2.7 billion, which may be supplemented with Funds from other sources, will be used to provide additional balance of payment assistance on concessional terms to low income countries eligible for IDA resources and facing protracted balance of payment problems.

India has voluntarily opted not to avail itself of this Facility for a period of Five Years. The main consideration which led to this decision was that there were several low income countries in very difficult and dire economic situation and that everything possible needed to be done to help such countries. This decision was taken on the assurance that it would not adversely affect the availability of concessional development finance for other low income countries (like India) not utilising Trust Fund.

(c) Commercial borrowings from the International Capital Market is normally undertaken for specified productive projects/plans which are commercially viable and not directly for anti poverty programmes.

(d) A statement indicating position of India amongst the poor nations with per-capita income less than US Dollar 800 is given below.

Statement

Table indicating Position of India amongst poor Nations of the World with reference to Per-Capita Income

(Ranked by 1984 GNP Per Capita)
(In U.S. Dollars)

| Income Group & Country | 1984 GNP Per Capita |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| II (\$ 401-790) | |
| Nigeria | 770 |
| Papua New Guinea | 760 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------------------|------|
| Zimbabwe | 740 |
| Egypt | 720 |
| El Salvador | 710 |
| Honduras | 700 |
| Morocco | 670 |
| Philippines | 660 |
| Ivory Coast | 610 |
| Guyana | 580 |
| Yemen, PDR | 560 |
| Indonesia | 540 |
| Lesotho | 530 |
| Yemen, AR | 510 |
| Liberia | 470 |
| Zambia | 470 |
| Mauritania | 450 |
| Bolivia | 410 |
| Djibouti | n.a. |
| Maldives | n.a. |
| Solomon Islands | n.a. |
| Western Samoa | n.a. |
| I (\$ 400 or less) | |
| Pakistan | 380 |
| Senegal | 380 |
| Sri Lanka | 360 |
| Ghana | 350 |
| Sudan | 340 |
| Cape Verde | 320 |
| Haiti | 320 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 320 |
| China | 310 |
| Guinea | 300 |
| Kenya | 300 |
| Sierra Leone | 300 |

| 1 | 2 | Fixation of prices of Essential Commodities for five years |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| Benin | 270 | <p>7706. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :</p> <p>(a) whether Government are contemplating to have fixed prices of all essential commodities for a period of five years;</p> <p>(b) if so, the details thereof; and</p> <p>(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken by Government ?</p> <p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.</p> <p>(b) & (c). Does not arise in view of answer to (a).</p> |
| Central African Republic | 270 | |
| Madagascar | 270 | |
| Rwanda | 270 | |
| Gambia | 260 | |
| India | 260 | |
| Somalia | 260 | |
| Togo | 250 | |
| Uganda | 230 | |
| Burundi | 220 | |
| Malawi | 210 | |
| Tanzania | 210 | |
| Niger | 190 | <p>Textile Mills run by National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra</p> <p>7707. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :</p> <p>(a) the total number of textile mills that are being run by the National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra;</p> <p>(b) the number of these mills running into losses during the last three years;</p> <p>(c) the reasons for the losses and extent of loss; and</p> <p>(d) the steps taken by Government to wipe out the loss and make these units economically viable ?</p> <p>THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present, there are 22 nationalised textile mills and 13 managed textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra.</p> |
| Burma | 180 | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 180 | |
| Burkina | 160 | |
| Nepal | 160 | |
| Nmali | 140 | |
| Zaire | 140 | |
| Bangladesh | 130 | |
| Ethiopia | 110 | |
| Afghanistan | n.a. | |
| Bhutan | n.a. | |
| Chad | n.a. | |
| Comoros | n.a. | |
| Equatorial Guinea | n.a. | |
| Kampuchea | n.a. | |
| Laos | n.a. | |
| Mozambique | n.a. | |
| Vanuatu | n.a. | |
| Viet Nam | n.a. | |