लहाख में सेना को सप्लाई करने के लिए मालगों की प्रधिकतम माता स्थानीय तौर पर खरीदी गई। सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि लेह में को-ब्रापरेटिव मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी के पांस यदि घालधीं की कोई माला बच गई थी तो उसे कैंस बेचा गया। परन्त सेना प्राधिकारियों के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है कि सेना द्वारा न खरीदे जाने के कारण श्रालुखों का स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा चारे के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया। स्थानीय सनिक प्राधिकारियां को ऐसे अनदेश पहले ही दिए हुए है कि लह क्षेत्र में सेना की खपन के लिए ब्राल पहले लेह की-ब्रापरेटिव मार्केटिंग सांसाइटी के स्थानीय उत्पादन में मे ही लिए जाएं और जितनी माला कम रह जाये केवल उसे ही भारतीय वायसेना द्वारा चण्डीगढ में लेह ले जाया जाय।

## Small and Cottage Industries in Ladakh

4013 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to encourage small scale and cottage industries in Ladakh like wool tweed, woollen blankets, brassware and making of local ornaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Apart from training facilities created by the State Government in Ladakh, the All India Handicrafts Board has started a training scheme for woollen carpets in Leh

#### Development of Industry in Ladakh

4019. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what steps are proposed to develop industry in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): The Government's schemes for the develop-

ment of village and small industries, which are generally set up in the Private and Co-operative sector, are mainly promotional. These include schemes for technical advice, training facilities, financial assistance, supply of raw material etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.64 lakins has been proposed for the year 1978-79 for the village and small industries sector in the Ladakh region. In order to attract private investment in Ladakh, Ladakh has been declared as an industrially backward area to qualify for concessional finance and the Central Scheme for transport subsidy has also been extended to 11.

2. The Government have also been trying to explore the mineral resources of Ladakh as these can contribute to the development of industry this region. The State Department of Geology and Mining has been carrying out prospecting and exploration surveys for gold, chromite, nickel. cobalt in Drass and Kargil areas in the Ladakh region. The Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Limited are engaged in extraction and refining of Potash. Borax and Sulphur from the hot springs of the Pugga Valley in Ladakh. The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out survey and mapping operations and also exploration of economic mineral deposits in the region of Ladakh Granite Complex. The activities of the State Department of Geology and Mining and Geological Survey of India expected to contribute to the development of industry in Ladakh.

### Import of Mutton Tallow

4020. SHRI AMARSINH V RATHA-WA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

- (a) whether it is a fact that mutton tallow is being used in India in the manufacture of soap;
- (b) if so, the details of qualities in which it is being used and the names of the companies and the brand names of soaps in which it is being used;

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- (c) whether mutton tallow and such other things are being in some other articles and commodities also;
  - (d) if so, the names of the same;
- (e) the quantity and value of the import of the same during the last 3 years and the names of the country from where it is imported:
- (f) whether there is demand from the public and some organisations to stop the import of the same; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the Government thereto and what would be the impact on price of soap and other articles if the import of the same is stopped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Tallow is not permitted to be imported by units in the organised sector for manufacture of soap in the small scale sector, tallow is primarily used in the manufacture of laundry soap. There is a large number of small scale units using tallow in the manufacture of laundry soap and many of them sell their soaps without specific brand names. Information

- regarding the names of the companies and their brand names is not readily available.
- (c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Fatty acids (ostearic, oleic acid etc.) and their salts, greases, polishes, leather processing, textile industries etc.
- (e) A statement showing the quantity and value of tallow imported, countrywise, during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is attached.
- (f) and (g). Sometime back Solvent Extractors Association of India approached the Government to stop imports of tallow in the interest of development of rice brand oil industry in the country. Due to the requirement of tallow in various other industries, stopping of imports of tallow totally is not desirable. However, import of tallow for the use of soap manufactured in the organised sector has been banned by the Government. Import of tallow is permitted for the soap units in the small scale sector and grease producing units. Prices of soaps and other articles are not relatable only to the import of mutton tallow but are dependent on cost of the different inputs which vary from time to time.

### Statement

Statement showing import of fats, unrendered of bovine cattle, sheep or goat; tallow during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77.

Value in Rs. lakhs Qty. in thousands Kgs.

S. No.	Degeninties	I		RITC Code	197	74-75	197	5-76	1976-77		
	Description countr	tem/		No.	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
I.	Mutton tallow Australia				411.3201	1001	48· 08	188	6.33	2000	68· <sub>5</sub> 8
2.	Fats, unrendered cattle, sheep than mutton that Australia	or go	ats, c		411.3209	1.	• •	5406	149-61	22297	776.42
	German, Fed	eral I	Repul	olic		9-0	••	••	• •	neg.	0.04
	U.K.					• •	• •			7	o·88
	U.S.A.		•	•		46977	2075.51	• •	••	18677	661 • 44
	Total(2)			٠.	*	46977	2075.51	5406	149.61	40981	1438 · 78

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Source: 1. Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II (Imports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

2. Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser. Ministry of Commerce from the office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics. Calcutta for 1976-77.

# Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

4021. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of villages in Gujarat in each District which have been electrified so far;
- (b) the names and number of vil. lages proposed to be electrified during

the current Five Year Plan under the rural electrification scheme; and

(c) how many villages and the names of such villages which will remain unelectrified in Gujarat after the completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRi P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 18,275 villages in Guiarat. 7,828 villages were electrified as on 31-12-1977. A statement giving District-wise details of the number of villages electrified is enclosed.

Information in regard to the names of the villages electrified in each District is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

- (b) It is proposed to electrify 1.200 villages in 1978-79.
- (c) The programme for the period namely 1978-79 to 1982-83 has not yet been finalised.

#### Statement

STATE: GUJARAT VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AS ON 31-12-1977

l. No.	Districts										Total No. of villages	Villages electrified
1		3										
1.	Bulsar (Valsad	)						•			823	463
2.	Surat										1,218	474
3.	Danga .										311	33
4.	Broach .			•							1,137	361
5.	Baroda (Vadoo	dara)				•		•			1,677	72
6.	Panchmahals										1,903	29
7.	Kaira .						•				957	73:
8.	Ahmedabad										674	42
9.	Gandhinagar										75	7
10	Sabarkantha										1,386	56
11.	Mahesana										1,084	67