

**Statement**

1. To work out traffic projections in respect of various commodities likely to be handled at the proposed port for the next 10—15 years taking into account the existing capacity of the Bombay Port and the need for relocation of port activities in general in the overall context of account the existing capacity of the Bombay Port and the need for relocation of port activities in general in the overall context of optimising land use in the Bombay region.

2. To examine the feasibility and the economics of the alternative of expanding existing facilities at the Bombay Port by modernisation of equipment or adding to the capacities of existing installations to meet the requirements of traffic projected for the next 10—15 years at (1) above.

3. To examine the feasibility and economics of the alternative of diverting traffic to the other existing ports in order to reduce congestion at the Bombay Port.

4. To request and assist the Bombay Port Trust to take up a social cost benefit study on the project. For this study the

terms of reference may be framed by the Working Group and communicated to the Bombay Port Trust.

5. To examine the results of the study made by the Bombay Port Trust and make suitable recommendations.

**Profits of the biggest Bottler of Coca Cola**

10278. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) who was the biggest bottler of Coca Cola in India; and

(b) profits earned by them while Coca Cola bottling during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Pure Drinks group of Industries was the biggest bottler of Coca Cola in India.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Unit	Profit before tax during		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. M/s. Pure Drinks (Calcutta) Ltd. . . . .	4.36	25.99	37.07
2. M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	20.29	15.65	(—)3.66
3. M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd: . . . .	26.05	17.32	(—)15.20
4. M/s. Punjab Beverages Ltd. . . . .	N.A.	23.58	11.54
5. M/s. Southern Bottlers Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	N.A.	3.16	(—)0.66

**Suggestion by Commission for SC & ST to check atrocities on Harijans**

10279. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the measures taken by the State Governments in this regard atrocities on harijans

have increased manifold during the last six months;

(b) whether Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested some stern steps to check this trend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard by way of implementations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) It is not a fact that atrocities on Harijans have increased manifold during the last six months. The Total monthly figures of crimes against

September, 1978 . . . . .	1371
October, 1978 . . . . .	1418
November, 1978 . . . . .	932 (Figures from Bihar and Assam are still awaited).
December, 1978 . . . . .	918 (Figures from Bihar, Assam and Tamil Nadu are still awaited)
January, 1979 . . . . .	866 (Figures from Assam, M.P. and J. & K. are still awaited).
February, 1979 . . . . .	618 (Figures from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, J. & K., M.P., and Tamil Nadu are still awaited)

(b) and (c). The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have suggested some steps for checking crimes on members of Scheduled Castes. These are under examination.

#### **Policy of Encouraging Labour Intensive Methods of Production**

10280. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Governments declared policy of encouraging labour intensive methods of production some concrete and positive steps have since been taken;

(b) if so, the nature of such steps;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what sort of provisions have been made in the tax laws, particularly those relating to corporate taxes and Central excise, for such concession?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN):** (a) and (b). In pursuance of the employment policy adopted in the Draft Plan (1978-83), which emphasised the need to make the pattern of production more labour intensive and to regulate technological change, the outlay for village and small scale industries has been substantially stepped up. Assistance and facilities are being provided for the development of cottage, household and small scale industries include financial

members of Scheduled Castes by members of non-Scheduled Castes as reported by the State Governments from the month of September, 1978 to the month of February, 1979 are given below:—

assistance, common service facilities, supply of raw materials, provision of factory accommodation, supply of machines and hire purchase, marketing assistance, research and development, technical advice, training, etc. Special reservation policies have been adopted to protect the interests of handloom and small scale industries. A margin seed money assistance scheme has been initiated for the encouragement of self-employment in small scale enterprises and commercial banks have been advised to provide credit facilities for self-employment. The science and technology research system is being induced to step up its capacity for identification and development of proper techniques to improve labour productivity in small scale economic activities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have, from time to time granted a number of excise duty exemptions or concessions on the output of labour intensive small scale industries, depending on the value of clearances, use of power and/or the number of workers employed.

In order to keep the burden of duty on raw materials, low, excise duty concession has been extended to cotton/cellulose spun yarns used by the labour intensive handloom sector. In certain cases, the levy of excise duty has been restricted to raw material stage, if further processing is done predominantly in the decentralised sector as in the case of a majority of plastic articles. Certain concessions, in direct taxes have been provided in respect of small scale industrial undertakings e.g.,

(i) Under Section 32A(x)(b)(ii) of the Income Tax Act, a taxpayer who