

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

According to the Committee, as major problem of textile industry arises from fluctuations in output and prices of raw cotton and neither control on ceiling nor support price of cotton has worked successfully. Although Cotton Corporation of India was set up with a view to stabilising prices of cotton through effective intervention in cotton market, it has never been provided the necessary fund with which to achieve the above objectives. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Cotton Corporation of India should be freed from bureaucratic control, given necessary funds and general guideline and authorised to buy 30 per cent of the cotton crop and also build up a buffer stock. The Committee further recommends that control on weaving capacity of mill sector should continue; price stamping of mill cloth withdrawn except on janata cloth and reservation of spare production by handloom should be enlarged.

COAL

The Committee recommends that price of coal should be determined by an independent authority with a view to discouraging its imprudent use.

STEEL

The tight administrative control over steel prices should be relaxed. There should be no licensing control in respect of cement expansion and a special allowance of at least Rs. 20 per tonne of cement should be allowed to producers. To the extent controls are considered necessary on cement prices, distribution, etc., the same may be exercised under Essential Commodities Act instead of Industrial Development and Regulation Act.

The Committee recommends amendment of Gold Control and total prohibition on manufacture of gold ornaments above 19 carate purity. To meet demand for 18 carate gold, the Committee wants Government to import gold. It also suggests revival of gold bonds with suitable modifications.

The Committee feels that there is a need for a separate list of reserved items for decentralised sector, especially for artisans and cottage industry type workers. This list will include all dhoties and sarees with border, all carpet weaving, shawls, blankets, etc. The Committee further recommends, that there should be separate list for Government and public sector purchases exclusively from cottage and village industries.

CREDIT CONTROL

In regard to credit control, the Committee recommends steps to make available adequate credit speedily to small producers at reasonable commercial rates of interest. It recommends that so per cent of the additional credit should be deployed to decentralised sector.

The Committee feels that controls, particularly on price without an adequate machinery for distribution, leakages in distribution system, rent control, etc., are the main sources of black money. To check the expansion of black money, the Committee recommends that to the extent possible other alternative policies like buffer stock operations and fiscal policy should be used. There is need for a small list for restricted items involving individual discretion.

The Committee recommends that at the national level all controls and subsidies should be monitored in Planning Commission by a monitoring unit to be set up, so that required adjustments could be made from time to time. Similar monitoring of controls should be undertaken by State Planning Boards. The Committee further recommends that monitoring of prices and distribution control should be made easier and should be made more efficient by organising citizen councils in each area and also by involving organisations like chambers of commerce and industry for undertaking voluntary regulation of the conduct of their members.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा ग्राम विकास बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को लिए गए ऋणों की बढ़ती ।

767. श्री बाबा राज साहब : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

॥ (क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा ग्राम विकास बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को लिये गये ऋणों के लिए विदे गये ऋण उन से ७ वर्ष के भीतर बटूल किये जाते हैं और उस राशि पर चक्रवर्ती व्याज बटूल किया जाता है तथा किसानों से पहली धपदा दूसरी किस्त बटूल करने के बाद भी उनसे बूलावन पर लगातार ७ वर्ष का चक्रवर्ती व्याज बटूल किया जाता है ; ॥

॥ (ख) क्या जिन डेरियों के लिए ऋण दिया जाता है उनसे सरकारी एजेंसियां ऋण खरीदती हैं और ऋण की किस्त का निश्चय कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने स्वविवेक द्वारा किया जाता है तथा इस किस्त के माझार पर किसानों को उनके दूधमका भुगतान प्रदा किया जाता है किस्त के अन्ततः किसान सभी बुनियात से ऋण पर कौशल व्याज ही प्रदा कर पाते हैं क्या अपना गुजारा भी नहीं कर पाते हैं ; और

