

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce monopoly procurement of raw jute at economic prices in view of the continued failure of the Jute Corporation of India operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large carry over of raw jute from the preceding year's crop combined with a good crop in the current year depressed the prices of raw jute. However, the JCI procured 8.42 lakh bales of raw jute to reduce the adverse effects of low prices on the growers.

(c) No such scheme is under consideration of the Government at present.

बाड़मेर जिले के मीलहरी गांव में अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए मुआवजा

1153. श्री विरधी चन्द जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा विभाग ने सैनिकों के मकान तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भवन के निर्माण के लिये राजस्थान राज्य के बाड़मेर जिले के मीलहरी गांव में खसरा संख्या 34 तथा खसरा संख्या 76 के अधीन 133.20 एकड़ खातेदारी भूमि का वर्ष 1975 में अधिग्रहण किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त भूमि से निकाले गये भू-स्वामियों द्वारा बार-बार दावा किये जाने और राज्य के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा रक्षा विभाग का ध्यान बार-बार आकर्षित किये जाने के बावजूद भी रक्षा विभाग ने इन लोगों को कोई मुआवजा प्रदा नहीं किया है; और यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिये कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ग) उक्त खातेदारी भूमि के लिये आवश्यक मुआवजा सही-सही किस तारीख तक भू-स्वामियों को प्रदा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : मार्च, 1976 में बाड़मेर जिले के मीटरी खुर्द गांव में 133.20 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई थी। आर० ए० आई० पी० ऐक्ट के अधीन अधिग्रहीत भूमि प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी मंजूरी दिसम्बर, 1977 में दी गई थी। उक्त भूमि अभी तक अजित नहीं की गई है।

2. यद्यपि भूमि का अर्जन किया जाना अभी बाकी है, लेकिन भूमि के स्वामी जनवरी, 1976 में भूमि अधिग्रहण के बाद से आवर्ती मुआवजे के हकदार हैं। यह आवर्ती मुआवजा अभी तक प्रदा नहीं किया गया है। उक्त अधिनियम के अधिन सक्षम प्राधिकारी, बाड़मेर के कलक्टर ने नवम्बर, 1976 में आवर्ती मुआवजे का निर्धारण किया था, परन्तु सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी जयपुर और निदेशक, रक्षा भूमि और छावनियां दक्षिणी कमान ने कलक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित मुआवजे को अत्यधिक पाया। कलक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित की गई लागत और स्थानीय रक्षा भूमि और छावनी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उचित समझी गई लागत के बीच का यह अन्तर कलक्टर तथा रक्षा भूमि और छावनी प्राधिकारियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श और पत्राचार का विषय रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आवर्ती मुआवजे के भुगतान में विलम्ब हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य के साथ-साथ सरकार को भी इस विलम्ब के लिए चिन्ता है। मामले के ब्यौरे मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो गए हैं। वित्त रक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ सलाह मशविरा करने के बाद उचित मुआवजा तय किया गया है और इस संबंध में भुगतान करने के लिए कलक्टर को आदेश भेजे जा रहे हैं।

Number of looms in handloom industry

1154. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of looms in the handloom industry, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons employed in this industry at present;

(c) the concessions given to this Industry by Government; and

(d) the arrangements to provide them raw materials and to purchase the finished goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The total number of handlooms in the country are given State-wise in the attached statement.

(b) The number of persons employed in the industry at present is 67 lakhs.

(c) Yarn used by handlooms in the form of plain reel hank yarn has been totally exempted from excise duty. In respect of double hank cross reel yarn, concessional duty is applicable in respect of purchases made by the handloom weavers cooperatives and the

handloom development corporations. The handloom cloth also enjoys certain excise concessions with regard to processed at processing factories owned by handloom development corporations and cooperative societies are totally exempt from excise duty. Besides 60 per cent concessional duty is leviable on handloom cloth when processed at units belonging to an 'independent processors'. The hank yarn is also exempted from processing duty when further processed in units belonging to 'independent processors'.

2. Besides these tax concessions, the Government of India also extend assistance for the development of handloom industry in the following ways:

(1) Loan assistance is given to individual weavers through State Governments upto Rs. 180 in the case of cotton handloom, Rs. 225 in the case of silk handlooms and for purchasing shares in weavers cooperative societies. Assistance is also given to State Governments to participate in the share capital of weavers cooperative societies to strengthen them. The total assistance provided so far under these heads is Rs. 5.77 crores.

(ii) Assistance is given to State Governments to participate in the share capital of apex societies of handloom weavers to strengthen the marketing support to the handloom weavers cooperative societies. Similar assistance to set up production centres and offer marketing support to weavers outside the coop. sector.

(iii) Total Central assistance is given to handloom development corporations and handloom weavers cooperatives to set up processing facilities, both pre-loom and post-loom. The total assistance provided under this head is Rs. 624.82 crores.

(iv) National-level fairs and exhibitions are conducted in different parts of the country to promote the sale of handloom goods and improve public consciousness of the handloom goods.

(v) Special rebate scheme of 20 per cent is announced for 30 days in a year and also during the national fairs and exhibitions to boost sales of handloom goods.

(d) Handloom weavers are assisted through NCDC to set up cooperative spinning mills to create a captive capacity for supply of yarn to the handloom sector. The total assistance provided in this regard is Rs. 8.20 crores for expanding 13 mills, modernisation of 9 mills and setting up 6 mills.

Arrangement has been made with ICMF to supply 23,000 bales of cotton yarn to the various State Government agencies every month at market prices to eliminate the role of middlemen.

As regards marketing, there is no direct purchase of handloom goods by the Government of India. However, as already mentioned assistance is given to State Governments to strengthen the share capital of apex marketing societies and handloom development corporations to increase their purchases from the weavers cooperative societies and individual weavers. Also, the janata cloth scheme being implemented in 14 States and 1 Union Territory has helped to improve the marketing of handloom goods. A subsidy of Rs. 1.25 per sq. mtr. is being paid by the Government of India for janata cloth sorts of 40 counts and below and 50 paise per sq. mtr. in respect of cloth of 60 counts and lungies. During 1979-80, the anticipated production of janata cloth is 185 million sq. mtr. which provides direct marketing support to 4 lakh weavers.

Statement

Number of Handlooms -- State-wise
(in '000s)

Name of the State	Number of Handlooms
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	597
Karnataka	103

1	2
Kerala	90
Tamil Nadu	550
Pondicherry	40
Rajasthan	142
Madhya Pradesh	53
Uttar Pradesh	500
Delhi	6
Bihar	201
Orissa	87
Sikkim	—
West Bengal	198
Goa	Neg.
Gujarat	34
Maharashtra	195
Haryana	50
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu & Kashmir	—
Punjab	21
Assam	605
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Manipur	200
Meghalaya	5
Mizoram	—
Nagaland	Neg.
Tripura	123
TOTAL	3891

Proposal for resumption of business operations by Coca-Cola and IBM

1155. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for resumption of business operations in India by the multinational corporations IBM and Coca-Cola;

(b) whether these firms have suggested further dilution of the provisions of FERA for this purpose; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Amendment to Industrial Development and Regulation Act to control pollution

1156. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to amend the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act to make it obligatory on new entrepreneurs to take pollution control measures right from the beginning when they plan their projects;

(b) if so, when the proposed amendment is likely to be brought before Parliament; and

(c) what are the minimum pollution control measures suggested by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Certain amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are under examination, among which are proposals for measures relating to pollution control conditions being included in industrial licences.

(b). The Bill is expected to be introduced in Parliament in its next session.

(c). Each State Government, in consultation with its State Board for Prevention of Pollution and Control, lays down appropriate pollution control standards, which may vary from State to State, as also from industry to industry.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत कपड़ा मिलें

1157. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली कपड़ा मिलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक कपड़ा मिल पर कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और प्रत्येक कपड़ा मिल द्वारा प्रत्येक माह कुल कितना कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है; और

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में हानि में चबने वाली कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं और उनमें कितना-कितना नुकसान हुआ है तथा हानि के लिए उत्तरदायी के कारण क्या-क्या हैं ?