

Statement

Names of the Large Industrial Houses Registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act 1969, which have been sanctioned Financial Assistance by the IDBI under the Soft Loan Scheme during January 1980 to January 1981.

Name of Industrial House	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lacs)
1. Ashok Leyland	122.50
2. Birla	626.00
3. J.K. Singhania	116.00
4. Kilachand	50.00
5. Madras Cements	72.50
6. Madura Coats	275.00
7. Mafatlal	300.00
8. Nowrojee Wadia	210.00
9. Rallis	75.00
10. Sawhney -	36.00
11. Shri Ambica (Harivallabhdas)	250.00
12. Soorajmull Nagarmull	100.00
13. Thackersey	188.00
14. Thapar	145.00
15. V. Ramakrishna	271.00
16. T.V.S. Iyengar	66.00

Tea Gardens in Assam

1722. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tea gardens in Assam;
- (b) the total cropped area thereof ;
- (c) the total output of tea from these gardens in the year 1981 ;
- (d) the quantity of tea exported therefrom ;

(e) the number of workers engaged in tea industry in Assam ; and

(f) the foreign exchange from tea by Assam during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) There were 769 Tea Eastates in Assam during 1979.

(b) Total area under tea in Assam was 195, 459 hectares as on 31st March, 1979.

(c) Total production of tea in Assam during 1981 is not yet available. However, the total production of tea in Assam during 1980 was estimated at nearly 305 M. Kgs. as against 278 M. Kgs. in 1979.

(d) The figures relating to quantity of Assam tea exported from India is not available. However, total tea exports from India during 1980 as produced in different states was estimated at 224.49 M. Kgs. as against 199.63 M. Kgs. in 1979.

(e) Estimated average daily number of labourers employed in tea plantations in Assam was 420,710 during 1978 compared to 410, 520 in 1977.

(f) The figures relating to value of exports of Assam tea exported from India are not available. However, total value of exports of Indian tea was estimated at Rs. 412.55 crores in 1980 as against Rs. 36.184 crores in 1979 and Rs. 362.89 crores in 1978.

Setting up of sales Depot of Steel in Cachar, Mizoram

1723. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a sales depot of steel and other allied material in Cachar for its regular supply for Cachar and Mizoram areas; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. The requirements of steel for Cachar and Mizoram are being met from SAIL Stock-yard at Gauhati.

(b) Does not arise.

TFAI to build up Reserve Fund

1724. SHRI DAYA RAM SAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Fair Authority of India was required to build up its own reserve fund;

(b) the objects for which 'the' reserve fund was required to be created;

(c) what was the reserve fund at the beginning of the financial year 1980-81, when, what for and under whose authorisation the money out of it has been spent and the balance thereof; and

(d) how it is proposed to build-up this reserve fund again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b): According to the approved financial and accounting arrangement in force the funds provided by the Government to the Trade Fair Authority of India for its normal activities and agency functions are adjusted in its account as Capital Grant. The balance of the Capital Grant, after meeting the essential running and capital expenditure on approved programmes, is required to be set apart as a Capital Reserve Fund for utilisation in a phased manner for financial capital projects and providing other basic facilities.

(c) and (d) The Capital Reserve Fund as on 31st March, 1980 was about Rs. 2.79 crore. During 1980-81 upto January, 1980 a sum of Rs. 20 lakh has been spent on capital project by the Trade Fair Authority of India. The Reserve Fund is built up in accordance with the approved financial arrangement and utilisation from it is made under the authorisation of Board of Directors/Government.

असम आन्दोलन के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि

1725. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने असम आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० बैकटारमन) :

(क) तथा (ख) असम आन्दोलन के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा में हुई हानि की दृष्टि जिन दो क्षेत्रों में सब से अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा वे हैं तेल और उर्वरक ।

दिसम्बर, 1979 में असम आन्दोलन शुरू होने के बाद जैसे असम में डिगबोई, गोहाटी तथा बाँगाईगांव के तीन तेल-शोधक कारखानों के साथ-साथ बिहार में बरौनी तेलशोधक कारखाने की उत्पादन में तेजी से कमी करनी पड़ी । जबकि बरौनी और बाँगाईगांव तेलशोधक कारखाने पूर्णरूप से बन्द रहे परन्तु गोहाटी और डिगबोई कारखानों में बीच-बीच में काम चलता रहा । इस कारण 1980 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उत्पादन में हुई कुल हानि का अनुमान लगभग 37 लाख मेट्रिक टन है जिसका मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों के आधार पर लगभग 924 करोड़ रुपये है । असम आन्दोलन से नामरूप सिंदरी, बरौनी, नंगल, कानपुर, पानीपत, गोरखपुर और फूलपुर में उर्वरक कारखानों को आधारभूत कच्ची सामग्री जैसे कि नेपथा, लो सल्फर हैवी स्टाक और इंजन तेल के प्रवाह में बाधा पड़ी । दिसम्बर, 1980