

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े के लिए कितनी धनराशि की राज सहायता दी जा रही है और इसे किस तरह से दिया जा रहा है और हाल ही में राज सहायता में कमी किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ से प्रेषण हिदायतें प्राप्त न होने की वजह से 31 जनवरी, 1982 को कपड़े की 12,600 गांठें रोक ली गई थीं। संघ ने यह बताया था कि जुलाई, 1981 में उपभोक्ता कीमतें संशोधित होने की वजह से नियन्त्रित कपड़े के वितरण में कुछ कठिनाई आई थी।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ समन्वय अभिकरण है जो कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नियंत्रित कपड़े के वितरण का कार्य करता है। राज्य स्तरीय अभिकरणों, जिनको राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामित किया जाता है, परामर्श करके फुटकर दुकानों, जिनमें सहकारी समितियों की दुकानें, नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों की दुकानें तथा उचित दर की दुकानें शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से नियंत्रित कपड़ा अन्ततोगत्वा उपभोक्ता को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उपदान के रूप में 124.11 करोड़ रु० की राशि दी गई। उपदान की वर्तमान दर साड़ियों तथा धोतियों के लिए 2 रु० प्रति वर्गमीटर तथा लट्ठे के लिए 1.50 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर हैं। इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि निश्चित उपदान दर हो क्योंकि परिवर्तनशील उपदान दर से कितनी भी उपदान वचनबद्धता हो सकती थी।

Difficult debt servicing position

3176. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in spite of the last I.M.F. loan, India's debt servicing situation in the immediate future remains precarious;

(b) whether it is also true that the danger level usually assumed to be between 20 and 25 per cent has already been crossed and India would need more than 30 per cent of the total available fund for debt-servicing in the years 1982-83 without taking account of the last IMF loan repayment issue; and

(c) if answer to the above be in the affirmative, what is the Government's plan to meet the above-mentioned situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Conference on International Economic problems

3177. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference has been called in New Delhi to discuss international economic problems;

(b) if so, which countries have been invited;

(c) whether World Bank has no objection to higher levels of energy lending;

(d) if so, whether U.S.A. is objecting to it;

(e) if so, what is its view and what is the reaction of Government to that; and

(f) what is the view of European countries to that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Government of India, senior representatives of 44 developing countries met in New Delhi from February 22, 1982 to February 24, 1982 to take stock of the present situation in regard to North-South issues and opportunities and perspectives for South-South cooperation. The countries which attended the New Delhi Consultations were Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cuba, D.P.R. Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Iran, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

(c) No, Sir. The World Bank had itself, in early 1980 considered a proposal to increase lending for energy from \$14 billion to \$30 billion for the period July, 1981 to June, 1985. The Bank had also suggested that there was a case for establishing a new organisation, an energy affiliate which would devote itself entirely to the funding of energy programmes in the developing countries. However, this proposal has encountered some difficulties.

(d) and (e). The United States has so far taken the position that there was no need for a new organisation like the Energy Affiliate. Our view is that to provide additional re-

sources for the energy sector, it would be necessary to set up a new institution. We also think that till a new institution is established, the level of lending by the World Bank group needs to be substantially stepped up.

(f) A large number of European countries have expressed themselves in favour of a new energy financing institution.

Jute Corporation of India's activities

3178. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jute Corporation of India gradually phased out its activities in jute producing areas of the country specially from the areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the procurement ratio vis-a-vis the jute crop for the past years beginning with 1977?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Jute is no longer available with growers as, by this time, jute has passed on to the hands of traders. It is not Government's policy that JCI should continue to make purchases of raw jute for benefit of traders.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Total production of jute mesta vis-a-vis procurement by JCI including co-operatives from 1977-78 to 1980-81 are given below:

(In lakh bales)

Season	Total Production of Jute & Mesta	Total Procurement by JCI including co-operatives	Col. 3 as % of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1977-78	71.54	0.68	1.0
1978-79	83.33	8.31	10.00