Survey of Tea Market

- 373. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that a survey of tea market in the Western States of the U.S.A. was recently made by the Tea Adviser;
- (b) if so, what were his findings; and
- (c) what measures have been suggested by him to improve the Indian Tea Trade in those countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export Duty on Tea

- 374. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that he remarked at the previous Joint Import Export Advisory Committee meeting that Government would consider the demand of tea industry for reduction in or abolition of export duty on tea, if it was assured that as a result of such a step there would be an appreciable addition to tea exports;
- (b) if so, assurance in what way and form was conceived in the above remarks;
- (c) whether increase in production of tea to a certain extent would be sufficient to justify consideration of the case; and
 - (d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The remarks referred to by the Hon'ble Member should be construed in the general context in which they were made. It was stressed that it was presumed that the industry can bear the export duty and that export will not be affected even if export duty continued to remain in the picture. It was also

stressed that it would be a point for consideration if one was sure that by the removal of the export duty a fairly large additional quantity of tea can be exported. This aspect of increased exports is always taken into consideration in deciding the tax strueture on the tea industry.

Written Answers

(c) and (d). A mere increase in production alone will not ensure any appreciable addition to tea exports.

Ship-Scrapping Industry

375. { Dr. Pashupati Mandal: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian ship-scrappers have urged the import licensing of unserviceable ships of foreign origin to the tune of 2 lakh gross tons per annum for breaking;
- (b) whether encouragement of ship-breaking besides providing extensive employment opportunity and yielding the exchequer handsome revenue by way of taxes, will ensure steady raw material supply to the exgineering units and re-rollers;
- (c) whether the ship-broken recoveries would obviate the direct import of re-rollable scrap, industrial scrap, non-ferrous items, machinery etc. to a very large extent and therefore the import licensing of scrapships will not call for a fresh exchange allocation of any great magnitude; and
- (d) if so, whether it is not the intention of Government to give the ship-scrapping industry the consideration it rightly deserves?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The availability of industrial and re-rollable scrap within the country has gone up owing to the increase in the production of steel. But on the other hand, the demand

for industrial scrap in the country has come down due to the greater availability of prime materials. The scrap available by that would become breaking up of ships would not eliminate the need for import of industrial scrap of categories different those available as a result of breaking up of ships. Besides, very few re-rolling mills in the country would be able to utilise the of re-rollable scrap that would available from the dismantling of the ships. Thus there is hardly scope for allowing import of old ships for breaking up purposes with a view to utilisation of scrap for consumption, as the demand for consumption of scrap accruing therefrom in the country is very limited. However, according to the existing policy, applications for import of old ships for breaking up purposes are considered on merits of each case, provided the possibility of earning foreign exchange by exports of resultant scrap and material so as to result in a net earning of foreign exchange, is conclusively established to the satisfaction of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियां

३७६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, प्रावास ग्रीर संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली में गन्दी बतिस्यों को हटाने में भ्रब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;
- (ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिये कोई राशि नियत की है;
 - (ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; ग्रौर
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने गन्दी बितस्यों के हटाने के काम को पूरा करने के लिए कोई ग्रविच निश्चित की है ग्रीर ये बितस्यां कब तक हटा दी जायेंगी ?

निर्माण, बावास बीर संनरण मंत्रालय में मंत्री (डा॰ बी॰ गोपाला रेड्डी): (क) (१) पहले दिल्ली नगर सुघार विभाग 2041 (Ai) LSD.—3 (दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट) और दिली विकास प्राधिकारी (दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अयोरिटी) ने १६५७ के अन्त तक दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में ३२२५ मकान और ५६ दूकानें बनवाई थीं । ये मकान और दूकानें गन्दी बतिस्यों में रहने वालों को दे दी गई हैं।

- (२) ग्रन्य १७०२ मकान [जिनमें सेवा करने वाले लोगों के लिए स्थानान्तरण की ग्रविध में ग्रस्थायी रूप से रहने के लिए स्थान तथा घर (टेनेमेंट) भी सम्मिलित हैं] ग्रौर ४६ दूकानें, जिनकी मंजूरी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी ने दी थी, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने ग्रगस्त, १९६१ में पूरी कारवाई । ये मकान ग्रौर दूकानें गन्दी वस्तियों से निकाले गये पात्र लोगों को दे दी गई हैं / दी जा रही हैं ।
- (३) मार्च १६४६ में गन्दी बितस्यों को हटाने का काम दिल्ली नगर निगम को सौंप दिया गया था । तब से १७५२ मकानों, ३५० दूकानों, २० कार्यालयों, ३६ मछली-दूकानों (स्टालों) और ५४,३०० वर्ग फुट क्षेत्रफल के गोदाम / कार्यालय स्थान इत्यादि के बनाने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, जिस पर १३०.७३ लाख रुपये की अनुमोदित लागत आनी थी । अब तक इसमें से ६६ घर (स्थानान्तरण की अविधि में अस्थायी रूप से रहने के लिए) पूरे बन चुके हैं । अन्य १०७४ मकानों और २४ दूकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है ।
- (४) झुगियों और झोंपड़ियों को हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत, जिसे कार्यान्वित करने का काम भी नगर निगम को सौंप दिया गया है, अब तक २०५ एकड़ भूमि का अभिग्रहण (ऐक्विजिशन) किया जा चुका है। अन्य २२५ एकड़ का अभिग्रहण नगर निगम द्वारा शीघ्र ही किये जाने की आशा है। अभिग्रहण की जा चुकी भूमि में से ५० एकड़ पर विकास का कार्य समाप्त होने वाला है और अन्य ४५ एकड़ पर विकास का कार्य समाप्त होने वाला है और अन्य ४५ एकड़ पर विकास का कार्य हो रहा है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, १६६२