

got; Engineering (Prop. Bimalendu (District Ranchi) branch to M/s. Sinha);

(b) amount actually advanced and the total outstanding against the firm including interest as on 28th February, 1975;

(c) whether the bills for the contracts for which the loan was advanced were endorsed to the Bank; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to realise the loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). As the information sought relates to the affairs of a constituent of a nationalised bank, it cannot be divulged, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions in the status governing the nationalised banks.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Farmers

3321. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to bring farmers under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme has since been finalised by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the date from which it will be effective?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The agricultural sector stands on a different footing. Many States have already introduced several measures for raising additional resources from the agricultural sector. Some of the States have also been affected by drought and floods, Taking all circumstances into account, the proposal

for a compulsory deposit from the agricultural sector is not being pursued for the present.

Purchases made by J.C.I. in Tripura

3322. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices for jute, cotton, Tishi oil seeds offered by Jute Corporation of India in Tripura this year;

(b) whether any agency or agencies of the Jute Corporation of India are in operation in Tripura to purchase jute, cotton and oil seeds (Tishi); and

(c) if so, the total quantity of each category of these commodities purchased by the agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATHI PRATAP SINGH): (a) Jute Corporation of India was purchasing raw jute in Tripura at the prevailing market prices so long as these were not lower than the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government. Whenever the market prices showed tendencies of drifting lower than the statutory minimum price, Jute Corporation of India conducted price support operations. Jute Corporation of India does not trade in Cotton or Tishi Oil seeds.

(b) Jute Corporation of India functions through its own Departmental Purchase Centre as well as Co-operatives which act as its agents for the purchase of raw jute.

(c) By the end of February, 1975, Jute Corporation of India had purchased 11047 bales of raw jute through its own Departmental Purchase Centre and 4,489 bales of raw jute through Co-operatives in Tripura.