

**COMMITTEE  
ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(1983-84)**

(SEVENTH LOK SABHA)

**EIGHTH REPORT**

Presented on 14 MAR 1984



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*January, 1984/Pausa, 1905 (Saka)*

*Price . Rs. 1.70*

LOK SABHA  
CORRIGENDA

To the Eighth Report of the Committee  
on Government Assurances (1983-84)

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

Page No.	Correction
1 line.9	<u>For</u> 'USO No. 3035' <u>read</u> 'USQ No. 3036'
2 line 2	<u>delete</u> ', ' <u>after</u> 'reply'
3 line 5	<u>For</u> 'numbe' <u>read</u> 'number'
23 Cl. 4	<u>For</u> 'As' <u>read</u> 'At'
24 Cl. 3	<u>For</u> 'table' <u>read</u> 'Table'
26 In heading line 3	<u>For</u> 'oF' <u>read</u> 'OF'
31 Sl.No.21 Cl.No.4	<u>For</u> '11,02,58.90' <u>read</u> '11,02,558.90'
34 Sl.No.8, Cl.No.4	<u>For</u> '65,430.82' <u>read</u> '65,430.62'

New Delhi;

March 2, 1984

Phalguna 12, 1905 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE\* ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES

(1983-84)

CHAIRMAN

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

MEMBERS

2. Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai
3. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta
4. Shri Bheekhabhai
5. Shri D. M. Putte Gowda
6. Shri Syed Masudal Hossain
7. Shri Yashwantrao Mohite
8. Shri M. Nageshwararao
9. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar
10. Shri Shantubhai Patel
11. Shri Ram Lal Rahi
12. Shri Nagina Rai
13. Shri Daulat Ram Saran
14. Shri K. C. Sharma
- \*\*15. Shri Chhangur Ram

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri N. N. Mehra—*Chief Examiner of Questions*
2. Shri J. C. Malhotra—*Senior Examiner of Questions*

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\*The Committee was nominated by the Speaker w.e.f. 1 June, 1983 vide para 2213 of Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II, dated 1.6.1983.

\*\*Nominated by the Speaker w.e.f. 3 September, 1983 vide para 2355 of Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II dated 3.9.1983.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances, authorised by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (1983-84) was constituted on 1 June, 1983.

3. At their sitting held on 8 September, 1983, the Committee took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce regarding the implementation of pending assurances pertaining to that Ministry. At their sitting held on 7 January, 1984, the Committee considered and adopted the draft Eighth Report.

4. The minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

5. The Committee on Government Assurances, undertook on-the-spot visit during September, 1983 to Calcutta and Bombay to study the implementation of certain assurances.

6. The conclusions or observations of the Committee are contained in the succeeding chapters and in the Minutes appended to this Report.

7. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Commerce who appeared before the Committee and the officials of Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Tourism and Civil Aviation for the arrangements made during their tour at Calcutta and Bombay and for placing the material information the Committee wanted in connection with the examination of the implementation of the assurances.

NEW DELHI;  
*January 7, 1984*  
*Pausa 17, 1905 (Saka)*

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV  
*Chairman*  
*Committee on Government Assurances*

## REPORT

### I. EVIDENCE OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

At their sitting held on 7 July, 1983, the Committee on Government Assurances had decided\* to hear *inter-alia* the oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce in respect of the following pending assurances by mid September, 1983 provided these assurances were not implemented in the meantime:—

- (i) USQ No. 3035 on 12-3-1982.
- (ii) USQ. No. 5584 on 26.3.1982.
- (iii) USQ. No. 8194 on 16.4.1982.
- (iv) USQ. No. 9331 on 23.4.1982.
- (v) USQ No. 9351 on 23.4.1982.
- (vi) USQ. No. 5223 on 13.8.1982.

Since assurances mentioned at (ii) to (v) mentioned above had not been implemented by the stipulated time, the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce were asked to appear before the Committee on 8 September, 1983.

2. Prior to the recording of evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry sent a written statement explaining the position of the four pending assurances as follows:

S. No.	Question No. and date	Reasons for delay in implementation of the assurance
1.	USQ. 5584 dt. 26-3-1982 re : import of Cobalt	There was discrepancy in the information supplied by the Deptt. of Atomic Energy and that received from DGTD. The position had to be sorted out after consultation with the Deptt. of Atomic Energy, DGTD and Deptt. of Steel and Mines.
2.	USQ. 8194 dt. 16-4-82 USQ. 9331 dt. 23-4-82 USQ. 9351 dt. 23-4-82 regarding import of stainless steel	Deptt. of Revenue supplied the information in respect of Bombay Customs and informed that no such import was noticed at other ports. Report received from Calcutta Customs however revealed that import of stainless steel was made at Calcutta port as well. Since there was a discrepancy in the information supplied by Deptt. of Revenue and Calcutta Customs, Deptt. of Revenue was requested to supply consolidated correct information covering all the ports. Deptt. of Revenue have now supplied the information in respect of other ports but have mentioned that the position in respect of Calcutta customs is awaited.

The text of the above questions is given at Appendices-I to IV. The implementation statement about USQ No. 5584/26-3-82, 8194/16-4-82, 9331/23-4-82 and 9351/23-4-82 are at Appendices V to VIII.

\*Vide Minutes dated 7-7-1983 contained in Sixth Report of the Committee.

3. Asked during evidence about the specific reasons for delay in implementation of the assurance given in reply, to the unstarred question No. 5584 on 26 March, 1982 and the nature of discrepancy between the information supplied by the Department of Revenue and Calcutta Customs in regard thereto, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the information sought in the question was not available with the Ministry of Commerce. It had to be collected from the Department of Atomic Energy, DGTD, Department of Mines and the Ministry of Industry. While the DGTD and the Department of Mines said that there was no production of cobalt in the country, the Department of Atomic Energy said that there was also an item called Cobalt-60 which was used in Atomic Energy programme and cobalt-60 was produced indigenously. So there was a major discrepancy which had to be reconciled. After protracted correspondence with the departments concerned, the final information was received from the Department of Atomic Energy on 22 July, 1983 and the assurance was implemented on 26 August, 1983.

4. Asked whether any joint meeting of the Officers of the departments concerned was held to resolve the issue, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the matter was dealt with through correspondence. He however agreed that in future joint discussions would be arranged in such cases to expedite matters.

5. In reply to a further question, the Committee were informed that the final extension had been taken upto 26.8.1983 and the assurance had actually been fulfilled within that time.

6. It was pointed out by the Committee that even though the contention of the Ministry was that the assurance had been fulfilled on 26 August, 1983, technically it had not been fulfilled as it had not yet been laid on the Table of the House. The Committee would treat it as fulfilled only when the implementation statement was actually laid on the Table of the House.

7. The Committee emphasised that the assurance must be fulfilled during the following session of Lok Sabha.

8. Regarding assurances given in reply to USQ. Nos. 8194/16.4.1982, 9331/23.4.1982 and 9351/23.4.1982, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated during evidence that all these three assurances related to the import of stainless steel. The Ministry had sought extensions for the fulfilment of these assurances upto 23 September, 1983. The implementation statements had since been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 5 September, 1983 i.e. within the time limit of extension asked for. In all these cases, the information was to be collected from the custom houses all over

the country about import of stainless steel angles. The information which the custom houses were maintaining would not indicate at one glance as to the particulars of the consignments under which that particular item came. They did not keep figures of item-wise imports in the daily lists which would be running into large number of pages. The custom houses would have to locate the consignments in which these items were imported and the information had to be tabulated before being sent to the Ministry. The Department of Revenue at the Government level gave the information that there was no import at Calcutta port whereas the Calcutta Customs reported to the contrary. Therefore, the discrepancy in the information supplied by the Department of Revenue and Calcutta Customs had to be resolved. This discrepancy could only be resolved by 25.8.1983 and soon thereafter on 5 September, 1983, the implementation statement was sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Explaining the position further, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the Ministry of Commerce had indicated the position in respect of these assurances in their letter of fulfilment of the assurances addressed to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The statement which had been sent to that Department reads as follows:

“According to the information received from the Department of Revenue, the quantity of stainless steel angles imported during 1981-82 was 1258 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.73 crores. The goods were released under OGL under the court's directive.”

9. Explaining the position further the Joint Chief Controller, Imports and Exports stated that actually the position was that stainless steel sheets were canalised for import.

Some persons imported the same in the form of folded angles. The question arose whether the folded angles were also canalised or not. The importers thought that the folded angles were not canalised. Therefore, a public notice clarifying that folded angles were also canalised, was issued by the Ministry. In the import policy for the next year, it had been made clear that it included folded angles also. In the present case, the import became the subject matter of litigation in the court and under the court's direction, the goods were released. In reply to a question, the representative of the Ministry stated that the quantity imported at Calcutta was 156.940 metric tonnes of a total of 1258 tonnes, the rest of the import being at Bombay.

10. In reply to a further question, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that a specific and detailed account of each and every item that was imported and exported was not available and could not be given within short time as was expected by the Committee. The details of the imports were being sent to the DGIS in Calcutta. That



office was not working very satisfactorily. In any case, the time lag was about 2 years. The question of computerisation of the data from the National Information Centre in New Delhi had been taken up. Code numbering of imports would have to be done. The targets of import programme was definitely done in terms of broad classifications and groups. But the details of each and every item as to when it entered the country and how much had entered was not readily available within the time limit. Having regard to the need of industrial development and having decided that certain items should be allowed on OGL, all the items could not be listed which were allowed under OGL. Therefore, imports of different types of components and different types of raw materials would be done and these could not be classified immediately. Normally this information would not have been available for a very long period but since a question had been asked in Parliament, Custom Houses were requested to supply the information within the period of one year.

11. The representative of the Ministry was informed that the Committee was visiting the Customs House at Calcutta and would be going into the details on the spot.

## II. ON-THE-SPOT STUDY TOUR OF THE COMMITTEE TO CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

12. The Committee undertook the tour of Calcutta and Bombay from 26 to 30 September, 1983 for on-the-spot study of the pending assurances given in reply to the following Questions:—

- (i) USQ. No. 8194 dated 16.4.1982 regarding import of stainless steel in 1981-82.
- (ii) USQ. No. 9331 dated 23.4.1982 regarding import of stainless steel angles by private importers under OGL.
- (iii) USQ. No. 9351 dated 23.4.1982 regarding irregularities in import of steel.

At Calcutta during discussion with Collector of Customs, the Committee came to know that the Custom Houses did not maintain separate statistics about import of stainless steel. The Custom Houses were not compiling trade statistics regarding quantity and value of different products imported through different ports. The compilation of trade data was the responsibility of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, which was under Ministry of Commerce. The Custom House compiled Daily Trade Returns and a copy thereof was sent to DGCI & S at Calcutta every day. A copy thereof was retained in Calcutta Customs. This return was not compiled commodity-wise but Bill of entry-wise. Apart from that a monthly Customs Revenue Statement was furnished to the Department of Revenue by the 10th of each month which gave information about revenue collected. Information about commodity-wise imports was not contained in this statement. Thereafter details of revenue collected under various heads were sent to the Department of Revenue within next two

months. The information sought in the three questions could not be collected from these statements. For collecting this information the office of Collector of Customs had to go through Daily Trade Return of each day for the period for which information was required. The Committee further came to know that there was big time lag between sending of information to DGCI & S and its final publication by that office. In view of that whenever any information had to be furnished for answering questions like the present one it had to be compiled by going through Daily Trade Returns and this naturally took time.

13. When attention of Collector of Customs was drawn to the information furnished by the Ministry of Commerce that there was a discrepancy in the information furnished by the Department of Revenue and the Calcutta Customs, the Collector of Customs explained that in letter dated 19-10-1982 sent by them to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports it had been stated at the end that there was no import of stainless steel angles at Calcutta under O.G.L. and probably this information was taken to conclude that there was no import of stainless steel at Calcutta. A copy of the letter furnished by the Collector of Customs is at Appendix-IX.

14. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta furnished a statement showing import of stainless steel at Calcutta port during 1981-82 (Appendix-X). The Committee noted from the statement that the import of stainless steel at Calcutta was also by a number of private parties. In reply to USQ. No. 8194 dated 16.4.1982 it had been stated that from 30.3.1982 the import of steel had been canalised through MMTC and Steel Authority of India. During discussion with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Calcutta the Committee came to know that in the case of banned items or the items the import of which had been canalised through Government agencies, REP licences were issued against exports of goods manufactured using the raw material sought to be imported. In the case of such licences the parties concerned could either sell the import licence to some one else or import the raw material themselves. The party importing the raw material was also not bound to manufacture the same items against export of which the licence had been issued. The genesis of this policy was to encourage exports. Though stainless steel sheets were canalised during 1981-82 and 1982-83 policy periods, imports of sheets, cuttings, circles etc. were allowed against REP licences issued against exports as provided under Appendix-17 of the relevant policy.

15. At Bombay the Committee held discussions about the aforesaid three assurances with the Collector of Customs, Bombay also on 28 September, 1983. Here too the Committee came to know that the Custom House did not maintain separate statistics for stainless steel. Stainless steel was treated as alloy steel in the Custom Tariff Act, 1975. However on 16.4.1982 when Custom Tariff (Amendment) Act came

into force, separate entries for stainless steel were introduced by it in different chapter heading of Chapter 73 of the First Schedule to the Custom Tariff Act 1975. Statistical information was prepared by the Customs for the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in the form of Daily Trade Returns, Group-wise Customs Revenue monthly statement for the Central Board of Excise and Customs and a monthly telegraphic summary of revenue sent to Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue. The Customs House also published a daily list of imports and exports which was almost the same as Daily Trade Returns sent to DGCI & S. The Daily Trade Return contained information such as Cash Number and date of Bill of Entry, the particular of import licence, description of goods, the Code Numbers, country of origin and Code Number, Unit of accounting, quantity imported, value, part of consignment, name of importer and name of vessel. The statement was not compiled commodity-wise but Bill of Entry-wise. The daily list was also based on Daily Trade Return. The monthly customs revenue statement was furnished as a group-wise summary. On the import side various items were grouped under 45 Heads. In respect of Iron and Steel items there was a common group heading No. 31, Iron and Steel. This would include all Iron and Steel articles including Alloy Steel and Stainless Steel. The monthly telegraphic summary showed only the total import duty (gross and net), export duty, cess and other receipts besides drawback.

16. Since Customs House was not maintaining separate statistics, the only method of getting information was to go through the entire daily lists for 1981-82 and furnish the information. This was not only time consuming process but the statistics so collected could not also be correct as some of the Bills of Entry would not have indicated the description "Stainless Steel". If the description was merely "Alloy Steel" this would have escaped compilation. In view of this, MMTC was contacted by the Collector of Customs and information obtained which was furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports through letter dated 30-10-1982. On further check it was found that MMTC's information was also not correct and thereafter further information had been furnished after verification.

17. With regard to speedy furnishing to statistical information on imports and exports, the Committee understand that a proposal was being worked out for a full computerised coverage of all imports and exports. The Collector of Customs, Bombay had already submitted a project report on this to the Central Board of Excise and Customs. Once a full computer coverage was introduced, the Customs House did not anticipate difficulty in furnishing the necessary statistics.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS/CONCLUSIONS

18. The Committee are distressed to note that the Ministry of Commerce which is the nodal Ministry, has no information even after lapse of a very long period as to what specific items were being imported during a specific period and when these arrived in the country and

there have been major discrepancies in the information and statistics being maintained by the various Ministries/Departments in this regard. This all resulted in great delay in implementation of assurances given in reply to three questions in Lok Sabha. Evidence tendered before the Committee and the facts revealed during the study tour amply indicate that even after one and a half years of the irregularities in import of stainless steel having come to the notice of Government, Government could not get the correct statistics about the magnitude of the irregularity and loss to the exchequer as a result thereof. Perhaps the matter would not have come to notice of the Government suo moto had the press reports about irregularities not appeared in various newspapers. Even though Government took prompt action to plug the loopholes in the import policy, to what extent unscrupulous elements took advantage of the situation could not be assessed within reasonable time as statistics about the import of stainless steel were not properly compiled. The Committee attribute this to the total lack of liaison and coordination between various Ministries/Departments in the matter of proper and correct maintenance of the statistics/information, so vital to the economy of the country. The Committee felt shocked when informed by the Secretary, Textiles at Delhi and Collectors of Customs at Calcutta and Bombay that the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta which is responsible for compiling statistics from the Daily Trade Returns submitted by the Collectors of Customs and others is not functioning properly and these statistics are being published very very late. This sorry state of affairs can have very serious ramifications inasmuch as delay in availability of statistics could keep the Government and the country into dark about misuse of provisions in the import policy. Under such a situation, unscrupulous elements could take full advantage of any lacuna in the policy and when facts come to light at a very late stage it may be too late to bring the culprits to book or to undo the damage already done. The Committee strongly recommend that the whole system of collection, compilation and relay of data should be streamlined urgently. The Committee note in this connection that various expert examinations have already been conducted to streamline the process and that last such examination had revealed the necessity of mechanisation of the tabulation of data but it has not been possible to introduce mechanisation because of resistance of the staff. The Committee hope that Government would take immediate steps to resolve the differences between the staff and management in this regard and mechanise or computerise the whole process as early as possible so that upto date statistics about imports are available within a reasonable time and Government may not have to resort to giving assurances when questions seeking information about these matters are asked.

NEW DELHI;

SONTOSH MOHAN DEV.

January 7, 1984

Chairman.

Pausa 17, 1905 (Saka)

Committee on Government Assurances

**MINUTES**  
**SECOND SITTING**  
**(1983-84)**

The Committee met on Thursday, 8 September, 1983 from 11.00 hours to 13.00 hours.

**PRESENT**

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev—*Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

2. Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai
3. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta
4. Shri Bheekhabhai
5. Shri D. M. Putte Gowda
6. Shri Yashwantrao Mohite
7. Shri M. Nageshwararao
8. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar
9. Shri Shantubhai Patel
10. Shri Ram Lal Rahi
11. Shri Daulat Ram Saran
12. Shri K. C. Sharma
13. Shri Chhangur Ram

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri N. N. Mehra—*Chief Examiner of Questions*

Shri J. C. Malhotra—*Senior Examiner of Questions*

**WITNESSES EXAMINED**

Shri Mani Narayanswamy, *Secretary, Department of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce.*

Shri Ajit Seth, *Deputy Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Commerce.*

Shri Takhat Ram, *Joint Chief Controller, Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce.*

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce on the four pending assurances given in replies to USQ. Nos. 5584 on 26.3.1982, 8194 on 16.4.1982, 9331 on 23.4.1982 and 9351 on 23.4.1982 pertaining to that Ministry, given during the Eighth Session of Seventh Lok Sabha.

3. Before the start of the evidence, the Chairman informed the Committee that representatives of the Ministries were also to be called

in connection with the implementation of the assurances given in reply to following questions:

1. Question No. 3036 dated 12-3-1982 regarding import of titanium metals and ores.
2. Question No. 5223 dated 13-8-1982 regarding suits and civil writs filed by the exporters against Government.
3. Question No. 1748 dated 27-2-1981 regarding hoarding of foodgrains.
4. Question No. 3477 dated 13-3-1981 regarding arrest of black-marketeers.

The representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies had not been called about these assurances as they had since been implemented.

4. The Chairman also informed the Committee that the Speaker, Lok Sabha had approved the tour programme of the Committee to Calcutta and Bombay. The tour programme would be shortly circulated to the Members of the Committee. The Committee would assemble at Calcutta on 26-9-1983 and would be meeting there with the officials of Calcutta Customs regarding import of stainless steel during 1981-82. There would also be an informal meeting in Calcutta with the Assurances Committee of West Bengal Legislative Assembly. The Committee would then go to Bombay on 28th September. At Bombay, they would have discussions with the Air India Officials. Also, the Committee would examine the effect of the textiles strike on the ancillary industry. On 30th September, the Committee would examine in Bombay the harassment being meted out to the out-going Gulf passengers. There would also be an informal meeting with the Assurance Committee of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

The Chairman, requested all the Members to join the tour. He brought to the notice of the Members the directions issued by the Speaker, Lok Sabha that family members or guests should not accompany the Members during the tour. He said that this matter had been discussed in the General Purposes Committee. In view of the fact that the Ministry of Finance had sent a circular stating that the number of tours of different Committees should be curtailed, all the Chairmen of the Committees present at the General Purposes Committee meeting had assured the Speaker that his directions on the subject would be followed.

5. The Chairman informed the Committee that he had called the representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law and Justice in his Room in Parliament House regarding certain pending assurances pertaining to those Ministries and impressed upon them the need for quickly implementing the same.

6. The representatives of the Ministry of Commerce then took their seats and the Chairman drew their attention to the Direction 58 of the Directions issued by the Speaker, Lok Sabha under Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

7. At the outset, the Secretary, Department of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce informed the Committee that the Ministry had a system of monitoring the implementation of the assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce. Giving the figures of assurances given and implemented during the last three years, he stated that in the year 1981, the total number of assurances given was 29, out of which 16 were fulfilled within three months and 6 within 2-3 months; the balance was still remaining for fulfilment. In the year 1982, 37 assurances had been given, out of which 17 had been fulfilled within three months, 11 had been fulfilled between 3-6 months, 4 had been fulfilled between 6-9 months, 2 had been fulfilled within one year and 3 were still to be fulfilled. In 1983, upto the end of Budget Session, 21 assurances had been given, out of which 9 had been fulfilled within three months and 6 in 3-6 months and 6 were remaining for fulfilment. In addition three more assurances had been given during the Monsoon Session which had just ended and were yet to be fulfilled. In over-all terms, 50 per cent of the assurances had been implemented within the three months period. It showed that the Ministry of Commerce was very conscious of the fact that the assurances should be fulfilled on top priority basis. However, in certain cases, genuine difficulties cropped up in collecting the information. In some cases, the information had to be collected from a number of sources and lot of time was taken in the process. In some other cases, the information had to be reconciled, verified and re-verified sometimes from different sources which also caused delay.

8. In reply to a question, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the time available for answering a question in Parliament was very limited. In some cases information had to be collected from 5-6 custom houses in the country which took time. There might also be contradiction between the information supplied by various sources which had to be reconciled. Although efforts were made to give as much information as possible in the replies to the questions or supplementaries thereto it did happen, especially in cases like import control or legal matters or where cases were before the court that the Ministry had to be cent per cent certain of the position before the answer was given. In such cases, assurances were given.

9. Asked about the reasons for not seeking extension of time in the implementation of assurances before the expiry of the due date of their implementation, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that in respect of questions which were before the Committee, in almost all cases, except one pertaining to imports and exports, extension was sought in time. In that particular case, there was a delay in seeking the extension as the request for extension was sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 22 January 1983 whereas it should have been sent before 13 November, 1982.

10. Asked about the specific reasons for delay in implementation of the assurance given in reply to USO No. 5584/26-3-1982 and the discrepancy between the information supplied by the Department of Revenue and Calcutta Customs in regard thereto, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the information in this respect was not available with the Ministry of Commerce. It had to be collected from the Department of Atomic Energy, DGTD, Department of Mines and the Ministry of Industry. The DGTD and the Department of Mines had not furnished information regarding cobalt production but the Department of Atomic Energy mentioned that there was also an item called cobalt-60 which was used in the atomic energy programme. While the DGTD and the Department of Mines said that there was no production of cobalt in the country, the Department of Atomic Energy said that cobalt-60 was produced indigenously. So there was a major discrepancy which had to be reconciled. After protracted correspondence with the departments concerned, the final information was received from the Department of Atomic Energy on 22-7-1983 and the assurance was fulfilled on 26-8-1983.

11. Asked whether any joint meeting of the departments concerned was held to resolve the issue, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the matter was dealt with through correspondence. He, however, agreed that in future joint discussions would be arranged in such cases to expedite the matter.

12. Asked whether there was any proposal mooted by the Department to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of cobalt, the Committee were informed that cobalt was not manufactured in the country at present. However, M/s. Hindustan Copper was taking steps for its recovery from the slag which was in the initial stages. That is why DGTD had indicated that there was no cobalt production programme whereas M/s. Hindustan Copper had stated that the programme of recovering the cobalt from slag was in the preliminary stages.

13. In reply to a further question, the Committee were informed that the final extension had been taken upto 26-8-1983 and the assurance had actually been fulfilled within that time. About the delay in requesting for extension of time, it was stated that the implementation of an assurance was not only a matter of procedure but it was also a matter of conveying certain factual information. More than 75 per cent of the assurances were being fulfilled within three months or latest by six months. Where they could not be fulfilled, the Ministry applied for extension of time limit to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The Ministry felt that it would not be proper for them to request for longer period of extensions at a stretch. The Ministry would prefer to apply for a shorter period of extensions and make efforts to fulfil the assurance within the extended time.



14. It was pointed out that even though the contention of the Ministry was that the assurance had been fulfilled on 26-8-1983, technically it had not been fulfilled. The Committee would treat it fulfilled only when the implementation statement was actually laid on the Table of the House. The Committee emphasised that the assurance must be fulfilled during the next session.

15. Attention of the Secretary of the Department of Textiles was also drawn to the last report of the Committee wherein assurances had been categorised into three categories, viz. (i) assurances which were fully the concern of the Central Government; (ii) assurances which were partly Central Government concern and partly State Governments concern; and (iii) assurances which were solely the concern of the State Governments. The Chairman stated that where the assurances were solely the concern of the Central Government, they had to be fulfilled within the prescribed time limit.

16. Regarding assurances given in reply to USQ. Nos. 8194/16-4-1982, 9331/23-4-1982 and 9351/23-4-1982, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that all these three assurances related to the import of stainless steel. The Ministry had sought extension for the fulfilment of these assurances upto 23 September, 1983. The implementation statements had since been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 5 September, 1983 i.e. within the time limit asked for. In all these cases, the information was to be collected from the custom houses all over the country about import of stainless steel angles. The information which the custom houses were maintaining would not indicate at one glance as to the particulars of the consignments under which that particular item came. They did not keep figures of item-wise imports in the daily lists which would be running into large number of pages. The custom houses would have to locate the consignments in which these items were imported and the information had to be tabulated before being sent to the Ministry. The Department of Revenue at the Government level gave the information that there was no import at Calcutta port whereas the Calcutta Customs reported to the contrary. Therefore, the discrepancy in the information supplied by the Department of Revenue and Calcutta Customs had to be resolved. This discrepancy could only be resolved by 25-8-1983 and soon thereafter on 5 September, 1983, the implementation statement was sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Explaining the position further, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that the Ministry of Commerce had indicated the position in their letter of fulfilment of the assurances addressed to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The statement which had been sent to that Department read as follows:

“According to the information received from the Department of Revenue, the quantity of stainless steel angles imported during 1981-82 was 1258 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.73

crores. The goods were released under OGL under the court's directive."

17. Joint Chief Controller, Imports and Exports stated that actually the position was that stainless steel sheets were canalised for import. Some persons imported the same in the form of folded angles. The question arose whether the folded angles were also canalised or not. The importers thought that the folded angles were not canalised. Therefore, a public notice clarifying that folded angles were also canalised, was issued by the Ministry. In the import policy for the next year, it had been made clear that it included folded angles also. In the present case, the import became the subject matter of litigation in the court and under the court's direction, the goods were released. In reply to a question, the representative of the Ministry stated that the quantity imported at Calcutta was 156.940 metric tonnes of a total of 1258 tonnes, the rest of the import being at Bombay.

18. In reply to a further question, the Secretary of the Department of Textiles stated that a specific and detailed account of each and every item that was imported and exported was not available and could not be given within short time as was expected by the Committee. The details of the imports were being sent to the DGIS in Calcutta. That office was not working very satisfactorily. In any case, the time lag was about 2 years. The question of computerisation of the data from the National Information Centre in New Delhi had been taken up. Code number of imports would have to be done. The targets of import programme was definitely done in terms of broad classifications and groups. But the details of each and every item as to when it entered the country and how much had entered was not readily available within the time limit. Having regard to the need of industrial development and having decided that certain items should be allowed on OGL, all the items could not be listed which were allowed under OGL. Therefore, imports of different types of components and different types of raw materials would be done and these could not be classified immediately. Normally this information would not have been available for a very long period but since a question had been asked in Parliament, Custom Houses were requested to supply the information within the period of one year.

19. The Chairman pointed out that it appeared that the Commerce Ministry, which is the nodal Ministry had no information, year-wise, as to what was being imported and when it arrived in the country. Thus there was a communication gap. It was also pointed out that there was no coordination between Calcutta and Bombay Customs, the two major ports. Secretary of the Ministry stated that there had been two or three expert examinations of the need for improving the speed of the collection and compilation of the classified data and the last such Committee was appointed only two to three months ago. All these Committees had recommended that volume

of trade and numbers involved had simply grown too big to be handled by human agencies. The last Committee had recommended mechanisation of the data tabulation of foreign trade without which it could not be done within due time. Uptil now, it had not been possible to do mechanical or computerised tabulation because of a very big resistance in that office and Government so far had not been able to get over that resistance.

20. The Chairman stated that the Committee was visiting the Customs House at Calcutta and would be verifying the details on the spot.

21. The Chairman also stated that at Bombay, the Committee would hold discussions about the effect of Bombay Textile strike on ancillary industry *vide* assurance given in reply to USQ. No. 5832 on 5-4-1983. He asked the Secretary of the Department of Textiles that if any information was available with the Commerce Ministry that might be sent to the Committee.

The witnesses then withdrew and the Committee adjourned.

**MINUTES**  
**FIFTH SITTING**  
**(1983-84)**

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The Committee met on Saturday, 7 January, 1984 from 11.00 hours to 11.30 hours.

**PRESENT**

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev—*Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta
3. Shri Bheekhabhai
4. Shri D. M. Putte Gowda
5. Shri Yashwantrao Mohite
6. Shri M. Nageswararao
7. Shri Shantubhai Patel
8. Shri Ram Lal Rahi
9. Shri Daulat Ram Saran
10. Shri Chhangur Ram

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri N. N. Mehra—*Chief Examiner of Questions*

Shri J. C. Malhotra—*Senior Examiner of Questions*

2. The Committee considered their draft Seventh and Eighth Reports and adopted the same with certain modifications in the Eighth Report as enumerated below:

- (i) *Page 10, para 18: after the first sentence add 'This all resulted in great delay in implementation of assurances given in reply to three questions in Lok Sabha.'*
- (ii) *Page 11, Para 18: Add at the end 'and Government may not have to resort to giving assurances when questions seeking information about these matters are asked.'*

3. The Committee authorised the Chairman to present the Reports during the ensuing session of Parliament.

4. The Chairman informed the Committee that the representatives of the Ministries of Defence, Energy, Social Welfare and Department of Sports had appeared before him on 4 January, 1984 in his room in Parliament House for explaining present positions regarding certain pending assurances. The representatives of those Ministries/Department assured him that the pending assurances would be implemented before the start of next session and implementation statements laid in the next session of Lok Sabha.

5. The Committee decided to hold their next sitting on a date to be fixed by the Chairman between 6—10 February, 1984.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**APPENDIX I**  
**(Vide para 2 of the Report)**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5584**

To be answered on the 26th March, 1982

**IMPORT OF COBALT**

5584. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of Cobalt imported annually to meet the requirement of strategic industries;

(b) whether any proposal has been mooted by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in Cobalt;

(c) if so, what are the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of Cobalt in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):** (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART(A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 5584, FOR 26-3-82.

*Statement showing import of cobalt and cobalt base alloys, unwrought waste and scrap of cobalt and cobalt alloys, n.e.s., and cobalt wrought during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto October, 1980)*

(Quantity : in Thousand Kgs)

Sl. No.	Description of item	1978-79 Quantity	1979-80 Quantity	1980-81 (upto October, 1980) Quantity
1	Cobalt and cobalt base alloys unwrought	130	185	68
2	Waste and scrap of cobalt and cobalt alloys, n.e.s.	1	7	3
3	Cobalt wrought	15	17	6

Source for 1978-79 to 1979-80 } Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Volume II, imports published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

for 1980-81 } Advance data received in the % the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce from the D.G.C. (upto October, 1980) } I. & S. Guclutta.

## APPENDIX II

(Vide para. 2 of the Report)

### LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 8194

To be answered on the 16th April, 1982.

#### IMPORT OF STAINLESS STEEL DURING 1981-82

8194. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an article has appeared in the Economic Times dated 22 March, 1982 regarding imports of huge quantities of stainless steel during the year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total quantity so imported and the value thereof;

(c) whether such large scale imports are made on account of defective Import Policy; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop such imports to conserve the scarce foreign exchange and save indigenous industry?

#### ANSWER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (d). There was a news-item in the Indian Express of 22nd March, 1982 regarding the alleged "irregularities" in steel imports. Representations from the industry were also received regarding these alleged imports.

A Public Notice was issued bearing No. 15-ITC(PN)/82 dated 30.3.1982 to clarify that stainless/heat resisting steel folded sheets and angles were covered by the list of items which were canalised for imports through Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. and Steel Authority of India Ltd. under the import policy for 1981-82. The same position has also been made clear in the import policy for 1982-83 announced on 5th April, 1982.

(b) and (c). Complete details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



### APPENDIX III

(Vide para 2 of the Report)

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 9331

To be answered on the 23rd April, 1982.

#### IMPORT OF STAINLESS STEEL ANGLES BY PRIVATE IMPORTERS UNDER OGL

9331. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26000 tonnes of stainless Steel angles have been imported recently by private importers under OGL:

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent on this import;

(c) the amount of customs duty, auxiliary duty and countervailing duty which Government have been deprived of in this import; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

#### ANSWER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Resently, Government's attention has been drawn to certain importations of stainless steel sheets in the guise of folded angles. The importers claimed assessment of these goods at lower rate, to which the customs authorities did not agree and held that the goods were chargeable to higher rate of duty applicable to sheets. The importers took the matter to the High Court and obtained interim orders allowing the clearance of goods at lower rate of duty and covering the differential duty by suitable bonds. The matter is still subjudice. It cannot, therefore, be said at this stage that Government has been deprived of the due amount of customs duty. The information regarding the total quantity and value involved in these cases and the provisions of the import policy under which imports were claimed, is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) A Public Notice was issued bearing No. 15 on 30th March, 1982 to clarify that stainless steel/heat resisting steel folded sheets and angles were covered by the list of items which were canalised for import through public sector agencies under the import policy for 1981-82. The same position has also been made clear in the import & export policy for 1982-83 announced on 5th April, 1982. Also, with a view to preventing abuses of this type, a Bill to amend the Customs Tariff Act 1975, namely, the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 15th April, 1982.

## APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 2 of the Report)

### LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 9351

To be answered on the 23rd April, 1982

#### IRREGULARITIES IN IMPORT OF STEEL

9351. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the 'Indian Express' of March 22, 1982 under the heading 'irregularities in import of steel';

(b) if so, what is the quantity and value of cold rolled stainless steel sheets imported in the country in the guise of folded angles under OGL during each of the last six months;

(c) whether there has been an abnormal increase in the month of March, 1982 if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of countries from where and by whom these imports have been made?

#### ANSWER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Recently, Government's attention has been drawn to certain importations of stainless steel sheets in the guise of folded angles. The importers claimed assessment of these goods at lower rate to which the customs authorities did not agree and held that the goods were chargeable to higher rate of duty applicable to sheets. The importers took the matter to the high Court and obtained interim orders allowing clearance of goods at lower rate of duty and covering the differential duty by suitable bonds. The matter is still *subjudice*. However, the information regarding details of imports in these cases and the provisions of the import policy under which imports were claimed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

APPENDIX V

(Vide Para 2 of the Report)

VIII SESSION 1982 OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Laid on: 21-11-1983

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When & how fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

Unstarred Question No. 1088

Asked the 26th March, 1983 by Shri Parthasar Sen

(a) What is the total quantity of Cobalt imported annually to meet the requirement of strategic industries;

(b) whether any proposal has been mooted by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in Cobalt;

(c) if so, what are the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of Cobalt in the country; and

(b) to (d)  
Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d)  
The requirement of Cobalt-60 for industrial use is being met almost entirely from indigenous production. Only in exceptional cases where the requirements cannot be met from indigenous production import of Cobalt-60 has been resorted to.

The information was to be collected from the Deptt. of Atomic Energy, Deptt. of Mines and DGTD.

(d) the details thereof ?

As present, Cobalt-60 of specific activity approximately 70-80 curies/gram, which is suitable for industrial use is being obtained from the reactors of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. Provision has also been made for the production of Cobalt-60 in the fuel channels of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Reactors. Production in fuel channel positions would be taken up as and when the demand for industrial grade Cobalt-60 increases.

Cobalt metal at present is not manufactured in the country. The steps taken by M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. for recovery of this metal from the slag arc in preliminary stage.

APPENDIX VI

(Vide Para 2 of the Report)

VIII SESSION 1982 OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Laid on 21-11-1982

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When & how fulfilled	Remarks
Unstarred Question No. 8194 dated the 16th April, 1982 by Shri S. T. Quadri	<p><b>Import of stainless steel during 1981-82</b></p> <p>Asking :-</p> <p>(a) whether an article has appeared in the <i>Economic Times</i> dated 22nd March, 1982 regarding imports of huge quantities of stainless steel during the year 1981-82; if so the total quantity so imported and the value thereof; and</p> <p>(c) whether such large scale imports are made on account of defective Import Policy;</p>	<p>(b) &amp; (c) :- Complete details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.</p>	<p>(b) &amp; (c) :- According to the information received from the Deptt. of Revenue, the quantity of stainless steel (including finished angles) imported during 1981-82 was 1258.615 MT valued at Rs. 2,75,48,066. The goods were released under OGL under Court's directives.</p>	<p>The information was to be collected from the various Customs Houses.</p>

APPENDIX-VII

(Vide para 2 of the Report)

VIII SESSION, 1982 OF SEVENTH LOK SÁBHA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Laid on 21-11-1983

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When & how fulfilled	Remarks
Unstarred Question No. 9331 dated 29th April, 1982 by Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan.	IMPORT OF STAINLESS STEEL ANGLES BY PRIVATE IMPORTERS UNDER OGI.			
	Asking :			
	(a) whether it is a fact that 26,000 tonnes of stainless steel angles have been imported recently by private importers under OGI.;		(a) to (c) : It was <i>inter alia</i> stated that the information regarding the total quantity and value involved in these cases and the provisions of the import policy under which imports were claimed is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	The information was to be collected from the various Customs Houses.
	(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent on this import, and			
	(c) the amount of customs duty, auxiliary duty and countervailing duty which Government have been deprived of in this import.			

APPENDIX-VIII

(Vide para 2 of the Report)

VIII SESSION, 1982 OF SEVENTH LOK SABHA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Laid on 21-11-1983

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When & how fulfilled	Remarks
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Unstarred Question No. 951 dated 23rd April, 1982 by Shri Balasahab Vithe Patil :

IRREGULARITIES IN IMPORT OF STEEL :

Asking :—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the 'Indian Express' of March 22, 1982 under the heading 'Irregularities in import of steel' ;

(b) to (d) : It was fair-ly stated that the information regarding details of imports in these cases and the provisions of the import policy under which imports were claimed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) : According to the information received from the Deptt. of Revenue, the quantity of stainless steel angles (including folded angles) imported during 1981-82 was 1258.615 MT valued at Rs. 2,73,48,060. The goods were released under OGL under Court's directives.

The information was to be collected from the various Customs Houses.

(b) if so, what is the quantity and value of cold-rolled stainless steel sheets imported in the country in the guise of folded angles under OGL during each of the last six months;

Imports were made from Japan, UK and EEC countries. Separate figures for import in the month of March, 1982 is not available. This information will be collected and furnished shortly.

(c) whether there has been an abnormal increase in the

month of March, 1968, if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of countries from where and by whom these imports have been made?

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Part implementation



## APPENDIX IX

(Vide para 13 of the Report)

(COPY)

F. No. S211-G-96/82A (Gr. III) Dated, the 19th October, 1982

From	To
The Dy. Collector of Customs for Appraising, Custom House, Calcutta.	The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Maulana Azad Road, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

(Attention: Shri L. Prasad, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

**SUBJECT** : *Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 9351 dt. 23rd April, 1982, regarding irregularities in import of steel.*

Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. 22/61/82/IPC/7004 dated 17.9.82 on the above subject.

2. So far as this Custom House is concerned 156.940 m.t. of stainless steel angles valued at Rs. 16.17 lakhs are found to have been cleared through this port between April, 1981 and January, 1982. Available records do not indicate that these were cold rolled sheets in the form of folded angles. These imports were made by M/s. M. D. Sen Gupta of 432, R. T. Rd., Howrah, (2) M/s. G. S. International of P-3, New C.I.T. Rd., Calcutta and (3) M/s. Industrial Steel Corporation of 12, Pollock Street, Calcutta. The goods are found to have been imported from U.K. from EEC.

3. After the budget this year, 3 consignments of stainless steel angles totalling 66.518 m.t. valued at Rs. 6,86,072.03 have been imported by (1) M/s. Nav Bharat Industries, (2) M/s. Metal & Alloys Industries and (3) M/s. Associated Industries of Tinsukia, Assam. These goods were declared as stainless steel sheet cuttings folded as angles and clearance was allowed at a lower rate of duty under the Calcutta High Court's order dated 10.8.82 and 1.9.82. These goods were imported from Korea.

4. Further 2 more consignments of stainless steel angles totalling 34 m.t. valued at Rs. 4,85,180.00 have been imported by Shri Chandra Kishore Nag Paul and (2) Shri Raj Kumar Kishore Puria of Calcutta. The goods have been declared as sheet folded as angles, and clearance has been sought at a lower rate of duty under the Calcutta High Court's order. The clearance is in process. The goods were imported from Japan.

5. None of the consignments as mentioned above was cleared under OGL.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- (S. S. Jha),

*Deputy Collector of Customs.*

**APPENDIX X**

(Vide para 14 of the Report)

**DETAILS OF IMPORTS OF STAINLESS STEEL SHEETS DURING THE YEAR 1981-82**

(a) *In normal rectangular sheet and in coil form*

Sl. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of goods	Qty Value
1	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	Rs. 8,75,843.59
2	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	6,80,146.02
3	M/s. A.U. Agencies	Stainless Steel Sheets in coils	2,99,672.00
4	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	8,67,182.46
5	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	35,786.67
6	M/s. Sankarjal Sharaf	Stainless Steel Sheets	71,406.44
7	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Sheets	2,99,879.64
8	Do.	Do.	2,62,869.04
9	Do.	Do.	3,01,886.00
10	M/s. Rajendra Mechanical Industries Ltd.	Stainless Steel	2,85,098.58
11	M/s. R.K. Steel Udyog	Stainless Steel Sheets	4,22,498.14
			<b>45,20,658.88</b>

12	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	33,571.08
13	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel in coils	61,322.39
14	M/s. Bombay Metal Co.	Stainless Steel Sheets	38,035.12
15	M/s. Asboke Tubes	Stainless Steel Sheets	5,57,371.31
16	M/s. A.U. Agencies	Stainless Steel Sheets	2,39,217.38
17	Do.	Do.	78,047.42
18	Do.	Do.	1,19,122.52
19	M/s. M. & T Corpn. of India Ltd.	Stainless Steel Sheets	29,48,890.10
20	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	4,44,187.49
21	Do.	Do.	11,02,58.90
22	Do.	Do.	7,95,455.68
23	Do.	Do.	33,615.04
24	Do.	Do.	34,732.80
25	M/s. Denpo Dairy Industrial Ltd.	Stainless Steel Sheets	34,562.39
			<hr/> 65,25,926.62

Sl. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of goods	GIF Value
26	M/s. Dempo Dairy Industrial Ltd.	Stainless Steel Sheets	32,140.80
27	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	30,173.64
28	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Sheets	1,12,319.93
29	do.	do.	7,89,546.32
30	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	11,02,558.97
31	M/s. M.M.T.C.	do.	35,786.67
32	M/s. M.M.T.C.	do.	30,079.92
33	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Sheets	19,63,953.30
34	M/s M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	444,181.18
35	do.	do.	35,018.91
36	do.	do.	17,92,636.60
37	M/s. Krebs & Cie (1) Pvt. Ltd.	Stainless Steel Sheets	37,001.75
38	M/s. Laxmi Traders	Stainless Steel Sheets	4,38,458.99
39	do.	do.	4,43,281.10
40	M/s. M.M.T.C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	31,724.15

[67,14,281.18

41	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	5,20,146.02
42	Do.	Stainless Steel Sheets	444,399.18
43	M/s. Harbanslal & Malhotra & Sons	Stainless Steel Sheets	2,21,607.36
44	Do.	Do.	1,97,013.64
45	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	8,94,222.07
46	Do.	Stainless Steel Sheets	1,92,790.16
47	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	18,44,967.40
48	Do.	Do.	33,785.92
49	Do.	Do.	24,490.14
50	Do.	Do.	33,918.72
51	M/s. M. M. T. C.	Stainless Steel Sheets	67,148.92
52	M/s. Eastern Silk Industries	Stainless Steel Sheets	10,43,411.30
			55,17,801.83

(b) In the form of circles cuttings and blanks:

Sl. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of goods	CIF Value
1	M/s. G.S. Overseas Corpn.	Stainless Steel Circles	Rs. 35,707.34
2	Do.	Do.	40,060.68
3	Do.	Do.	98,795.08

Sl. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of goods	Value
			Rs.
4	M/s. Industrial Steel Importers Agency	Stainless Steel Sheets Cuttings	82,864.46
5	Do.	Do.	55,185.24
6	Do.	Do.	1,01,979.14
7	Do.	Do.	83,412.99
8	Do.	Do.	65,430.82
9	Do.	Do.	66,495.58
10	M/s. Assam Udyog	Stainless Steel Cuttings	22,816.00
11	M/s. G.R. Agarwal	Stainless Steel Circles	1,28,607.66
12	M/s. Sanbarial Saraf	Stainless Steel Circles	2,36,240.98
			9,57,595.77
13	M/s. Sanbarial Saraf	Stainless Steel Circles	2,43,804.68
14	Do.	Do.	1,36,141.66
15	M/s. S.S. Enterprises	Stainless Steel Sheet Cuttings	17,302.22
16	Do.	Do.	23,671.24
17	M/s. Assam Udyog	Stainless Steel Cuttings	56,404.30
18	Do.	Do.	28,931.22
19	M/s. G. S. Overseas Corpn.	Stainless Sheet Circles	56,575.15

20	M/s. Sanbarial Saraf	Do.	3,47,633.51
21	Do.	Do.	2,69,622.35
22	Do.	Do.	27,77,457.60
23	Do.	Do.	1,02,262.27
24	M/s. G.S. Overseas Corpn.	Stainless Steel Cuttings	29,345.87
25	M/s. Ladson Industries	Steel Disc.	1,49,183.42
26	M/s. Industrial Steel Corporation	Steel Disc.	49,38,937.49
27	Do.	Do.	1,01,803.27
28	Do.	Do.	1,01,703.09
29	M/s. Himendra Sheth	Do.	1,25,122.49
30	M/s. S.S. Enterprise	Do.	1,49,372.24
31	Do.	Stainless Steel Cuttings	9,239.42
32	M/s. Sanbarial Saraf	Do.	11,33 247.50
33	M/s. Rodson Industries	Stainless Steel	88,680.22
34	M/s. Udayochat Udyog	Stainless Steel Cuttings	1,41,629.80
35	M/s. A.U. Agency	Stainless Steel Cuttings	8,699.24
36	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Circles	58,788.18
37	Do.	Stainless Steel Circles	1,93,034.34
38	Do.	Do.	2,45,461.89
39	Do.	Do.	2,30,050.12
			9,24,302.90
			<b>35,11,536.90</b>



Sl. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of Goods	CIF Value
40	M/s. Sankaral Sharaf	Stainless Steel Circles	1,45,318.94
41	M/s. Agarwal Metal Co.	Stainless Steel Cuttings	1,08,353.78
42	M/s. Biswasdev Industries	Stainless Steel Cuttings	21,983.99
43	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Circles	6,73,640.16
44	M/s. Hemendra Sheth	Alloy Steel (S.S. Circle)	1,49,950.46
45	M/s. Bishwadev Industries	Do	1,02,446.87
46	M/s. International Steels Corporation	Do.	78,795.17
47	M/s. Industrial Steels Corporation	Stainless Steel Circles	97,233.19
48	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Circles	18,669.74
49	M/s. Do.	Stainless Steel Circles	28,850.50
50	M/s. Sankaral Sharaf	Do.	99,613.60
51	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Circles	6,16,600.79
52	M/s. Raja Engineering Co.	Stainless Steel Cuttings	75,764.51
53	Do.	Do.	1,80,310.73
54	Do.	Do.	68,210.64
55	Do.	Do.	1,90,121.46
56	Do.	Do.	2,01,412.46
			28,556.3647
57	M/s. Industrial Steel Importers Agency	Stainless Steel Sheet	43,171.69

58	M/s. Impex Agents	Do.	1,02,002.80
59	Do.	Do.	98,221.28
60	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Blank	5,88,940.00
61	M/s. Gujarat Metal Corporation	Stainless Steel Circles	25,595.02
62	M/s. Klipoon & Associate	Stainless Steel Circles	1,41,935.47
63	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Circles	4,08,240.73
64	M/s. Klipoon & Associate	Stainless Steel Circles	69,235.20
65	Do.	Do.	4,05,797.09
66	Do.	Do.	1,41,935.47
67	M/s. A.U. Agencies	Stainless Steel Circles	49,425.27
68	M/s. G.S. International	Sink Blank	5,65,579.83
Grand Total			26,32,009.93
			1,41,86,506.56

(c) In the form of Folded Angles

Sl. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of goods	Quantity	CIF Value
1	M/s. G.S. International	Stainless Steel Angle	105 M.T.	Rs. 11,02,443.20
2	M/s. Industrial Steel Corporation	Stainless Steel Angle	43 M.T.	4,15,733.10
3	Mr. D. Sen Gupta	Stainless Steel Angle	8.940 M.T.	68,107.45
			156.940 M.T.	16,17,348.75

Available records show that the goods were declared as stainless steel angles and were allowed clearance as such against REP licences issued under the provisions of the Import Policy for Registered Exporters enunciated in Appendix 17 of the Import Policy. From the available particulars it cannot be said that they were sheets in the form of Folded Angles.

**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Sl. No.	Name of Agent
<b>BIHAR</b>		<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	
1.	M/s. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar, Ranchi (Bihar)	10.	The Manager, M.M. Subscription Agencies, No. 2, 1st Lay Out Sivananda Colony, Coimbatore 641012
<b>GUJARAT</b>		<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	
2.	The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.	11.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No: 77, Allahabad, U.P.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	
3.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace, Indore City.	12.	Mrs. Manimala, Buys and Sells, 128, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-12
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		<b>DELHI</b>	
4.	M/s. Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princes Street, Bombay-2	13.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
5.	The International Book Service, Decan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	14.	J. M. Jain & Brother, Mori Gate, Delhi.
6.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.	15.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.
7.	M/s. Usha Book Depot, Law Book Seller and Publishers' Agents Govt. Publications, 585, Chira Bazar, Khan House, Bombay-2.	16.	Bookwell 4, Sant Nirankari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.
8.	M&J Services, Publishers, Representative Accounts & Law Book Seller, Mohan Kunj, Ground Floor, 68, Jyotiba Fuele Road, Nalgaum-Dadar, Bombay-14.	17.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
9.	Subscribers Subscription Services India, 21, Raghunath Dadaji St., 2nd Floor, Bombay-1.	18.	M/s. Rajendra Book Agency, IV-D/59, IV-D/50, Lajpat Nagar, Old Double Storey, Delhi-110024.
		19.	M/s. Ashoka Book Agency, BH-82, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110033.
		20.	Venus Enterprises, B-2/85, Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 382 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT  
OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA (SIXTH EDITION) AND PRINTED BY THE  
GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS,  
MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI.