

in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983 and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill 1983,"

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983 and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983".

*The motion was adopted.*

15.00 hrs.

**Jute Manufactures Cess Bill**

And

**Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up consideration of both the Bills together, the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move :\*

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufactures for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the esta-

blishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufacture by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration,"

Sir, I invite the Hon. Members of the House to consider the twin Bills, the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill which were introduced during the last session of Lok Sabha.

The jute industry occupies a significant position in India's national economy. There are about 69 jute mills in the country with around 45000 looms accounting for about 30 per cent of the world's export of jute goods. The total capital employed in the industry is of the order of the Rs. 300 crores generating employment to 2.5 lakhs of persons. Besides, the cultivation of jute provides a living to nearly 40 lakh farm families and the marketing of jute and jute goods and other ancillary activities give yet another sizeable employment to others.

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

For quite some time, the jute industry had been facing financial crisis caused by the shrinkage in the export market, acute competition from foreign countries and more so from synthetic substitutes. The export performance had been declining. With decreased demand, the productivity and efficiency of the industry has also remained at a low ebb. Any scheme for revitalisation and rejuvenation of the industry would call for vigorous efforts towards market promotion, cost reduction, dynamic approach to research for improvement in techniques, processes of production and stabilisation of prices.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The existing Jute Manufactures Development Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is regulated to perform most of these functions as it does not have adequate funds, nor it is constitutionally broad-based with well-defined powers and functions to enable it to take a dynamic view of the promotional and development needs of the jute industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may continue next time.

15.03 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Sixty-first Report

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1983.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1983.”

*The motion was adopted.*

15.05 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE. CENTRE STATE RELATIONSHIP—(CONTD.)

MR. DRPUTY SPEAKER : Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta on 31st March, 1983 :

“This House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably.”

The time left is only 29 minutes. Mr. Ram Singh Yadav was on his legs. He is not present in the House now. His speech will be treated as concluded.

Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last many years, or even decades, an important debate in this country has been centring round the relations between the Union and the States. Most of these controversies centre round the devolution of resources from the Union to the States. For this, we have the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission from Plan to Plan, every five years, goes into this question and decides on the percentage of distribution of resources, sharing of taxes between the Union and the States and also the allocation of grants from the Union to the States. But you will find that, though the Finance Commissions, Commission after Commission, have gone on increasing the share of taxes to the States and also the grants to the States, the main objective of national planning of removing the regional imbalances still remains for behind. If you see the devolution of resources from the Union to the States, you will find that, in the First Finance Commission, the total share of taxes and grants to the various States came to the following figures: Andhra Rs. 10.70 crores, Bihar Rs. 36.06 crores,