

employees and other Government Departments and not enlarge the scope of this by giving an impression that this is something which is concerning whole body of employees. There are established norms and rules of recognition covering over 70% of the Central Government employees in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Department. Is that a fact or not? These rules are talking about all these. Who will actually apply them whenever they are drafted?

SHRI LALIT MAKKN : Sir, I think Mr. Indrajit Gupta is trying to confuse the issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, the hon. Member is a leader of a trade union of repute. He knows very well that the JCM applies to all employees excepting Class-I services and Class-II services other than the Central Secretariat services, persons in the industrial establishments, employees of the Union Territories and the Police personnel. The Railways have a separate set up. There is no problem in the Railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Railways are also in the JCM.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Yes, I know that. The Secretary himself is on the Railways. (*Interruptions*). There are guidelines for recognition of Service Associations which we are concerned with at the moment. He is right that when individual Ministries have been given option of dealing with their Unions, as far as dealing in correspondence, as far as ventilating their collective grievances pending the framing of the rules, the rules have taken so long a time.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Smuggling of CTC Tea

*900. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether supplies of CTC tea to Soviet Union and other East European countries have been reduced due to smuggling of this tea from India to other countries;

(b) if so, the countries to which CTC tea is being smuggled;

(c) the quantum of such smuggling; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to book the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Statement

There is no shortage of CTC in India and export quota of 70 m. kgs. for 1985 is comparable to export of this variety in previous years. USSR and East European countries are free to purchase CTC within this quota in competition with buyers from other countries and have in fact bought much more tea from January to March, 1985 than in the corresponding period in 1984 or 1983.

U.S. Government Curbs on Import of Indian Textiles

*903. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government has enacted a legislation to curb the imports of textiles;

(b) if so, whether the exports of garments and textiles to U.S.A. from India and other countries are in for a major setback;

(c) the extent to which the export of garments to U.S.A. will be affected;

(d) the measures Government propose to take to help the garment exporters suffering due to the decision of U.S. Government; and

(e). whether any alternative market has been found for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Shortage of Coins

*905. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
SHRI RAM BAHADUR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any hoarding of coins;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to prevent this hoarding;

(c) whether the pricing of commodities like petrol to the fractional value is causing undue difficulties to people as small coins are not available; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix the price of petrol and other commodities, whose price is fixed by them, in round figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) In the present context of shortage of coins, there have been reports in the press and elsewhere about hoarding of coins particularly in big cities and industrial/Commercial Centres.

(b) The best way to overcome this malpractice is to increase the production of coins and thereby bridge the gap between demand and supply. Government have taken various steps to augment the production of coins such as introduction of Incentive Schemes in the three Mints, increased working hours and a second shift in the Calcutta Mint. As part of the modernisation and expansion of the existing three Mints, 22 new Coining Presses are being installed. These measures have already resulted in substantial increase in production of coins which was 1355.7 million pieces in 1984-85 as against 1063 million pieces in 1983-84, 660 million pieces in 1982-83 and 525 million pieces in 1981-82. The target for 1985-86 is 2000 million pieces. As a long term measure it has been decided to establish a new Mint at NOIDA, Ghaziabad (U.P.) and steps are being taken to implement this decision. It is expected that with the increased production of coins coming into circulation, there would be no incentive for hoarding them.

The State Governments have been advised by the RBI to exercise vigilance and take necessary preventive measures to check hoarding of coins.

(c) and (d). Government have already stopped minting of 1 paise, and 2 paise, and 3 paise coins. Such coins which are already in circulation continue to be legal tender but are not reissued once these are received in the currency chests. To alleviate the resultant inconvenience in making transactions, Government had issued instructions in May, 1982 to all Ministries/Departments and all the State Governments/Union Territories that all transactions be rounded off to the nearest 5 paise multiple; these instructions were reiterated in November, 1983 and May, 1984. By and large, these instructions are being followed and prices of various commodities, including petrol, are being fixed in the nearest multiple of 5 paise.