

service to the general public and also for a minimum percentage of occupancy by Indian Public.

(vi) Loans should also be allowed to be raised abroad for such Joint ventures provided the terms are reasonable.

(c) while it is difficult to indicate the likely size of investment during the next five years, it is hoped that the response would be adequate and encouraging.

Statement made by the Minister about Export of essential commodities

*176. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in his address to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi on October 28th, 1980 he stated that in the coming years essential commodities will have to be exported for earning foreign exchange;

(b) if so, what are the essential commodities that are proposed to be exported; and

(c) what are the essential commodities that are being exported now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In an address to the annual meeting of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, it was observed that we will have to make sacrifices in the domestic front to make available supplies of essential commodities for export to earn foreign exchange in the coming years. The reference was made in the light of the seriousness of the anticipated foreign exchange situation.

(b) and (c). A number of essential commodities of mass consumption nature are banned for export. In respect of other essential commodities, as far as possible, such exports are regulated through quota ceilings, fixa-

tion of minimum export prices and through canalising agencies. Some of the principal essential commodities which are allowed for export are meat, rice, vegetables, gur, chillies, tea, cloth, matches and fish. The export policy for essential commodities is reviewed from time to time in the light of emerging supply-demand situation. As such, it is difficult to specify the names of essential commodities that we may export in the future.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर कानूनों में संशोधन

*177. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल ही में यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आयकर कानूनों में मूलभूत संशोधन करने और उनके लिये प्रगतिशील दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिंसोदिया) : (क) मैंने, विभिन्न अवसरों पर कर-कानूनों को सरल बनाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख किया है, ताकि उनकी प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से अधिक प्रभावी, कर-निर्धारितियों की समझ में आने योग्य तथा सरलतापूर्वक पालन किये जाने योग्य बनाया जा सके।

(ख) जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क संरचना को सरल बनाने का संबंध है, इसके लिए सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। चूंकि यह कराधान का मामला है, इसलिए सरकार के निर्णयों की जानकारी वार्षिक बजट में दी जायगी। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कानून का संबंध है,

उसको सरल बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से वर्तमान कानून को समेकित करके उसमें संशोधन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस निमित्त तैयार किए गए विधेयक के प्रारूप की जांच की जा रही है।

जहां तक प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों का संबंध है, सरकार, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उन्हें सरल बनाने के लिए उनमें संशोधन करना चाहती है। संशोधन संबंधी व्यौरों को शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दिया जायगा।

China to purchase Virginia Tobacco from India

*178. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has agreed to purchase virginia tobacco from India;

(b) whether the modalities of the deal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Export of tobacco is not canalised and the importing countries are free to purchase tobacco from Indian exporters of their choice. According to the information available, China has signed contracts with 9 Indian exporters for purchase of 8,990 tonnes of virginia tobacco valued at about Rs. 16 crores during 1980-81.

Cardamom Pooling

*179. SHRI A. A. RAHIM;
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to introduce pooled system of marketing for cardamom;

(b) if so, whether the protests from the small growers of cardamom from Kerala have been taken into consideration;

(c) the attitude of the Cardamom Board in this regard; and

(d) whether it will not adversely affect the price of Green Bold cardamom produced in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d): In the context of the lower realisations for the cardamom growers in Karnataka, there have been suggestions for measures to provide remunerative prices to cardamom growers in Karnataka which include a system of pooled marketing for cardamom. The matter is being examined in all its aspects.

(c) The Cardamom Board discussed 'Pooling of Karnataka Cardamom' at its meeting held at Bangalore on 29-8-1980 when it decided to set up a sub-committee for studying the marketing system in Karnataka and to advise the Board to evolve a sound marketing strategy for Karnataka cardamom.

Commodities taken out of the purview of the States for imposition of Sales-tax

*181. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have certain commodities been taken out of the purview of the States' right to impose sales tax;

(b) if so, what are the commodities;

(c) have any States objected to this;

(d) if so, which are those States;

(e) has it been pointed out to Government that this is tantamount to curtailment of the powers of the States; and

(f) what is the legal basis for overruling the objection of the States?