

which are possible and the interpretation of which the importers can take benefit, have been carefully examined and Government has taken a stand; we are trying to see that no misuse or extra benefit is made by making use of any of the measures which are at present in existence.

रबड़ का उत्पादन और आयात

* 738. श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रबड़ पर आघारित बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों की मांग पूरा करने के लिए देश में रबड़ का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में रबड़ का कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है ;

(ग) रबड़ का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी ;

(घ) इस समय रबड़ के स्टॉक की क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि यदि रबड़ का शीघ्र आयात नहीं किया जाता है तो छोटे उद्योगों के समक्ष बंद होने का खतरा पैदा होने की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The estimated stock of natural rubber as on 1-4-82 is 45,000 tonnes.

(e) Government have already authorised the State Trading Corporation of India to import 30,000 tonnes of natural

rubber during 1982-83 to meet the demand-supply gap and further imports may be allowed if necessary. Hence the question of small scale industries facing the danger of closure would not arise.

Statement

(b) The figures of production and import of natural rubber during the last four years are as under:—

Year	Production	Import
	(In tonnes)	
1978-79 . . .	1,35,297	25,850
1979-80 . . .	1,48,470	21,100
1980-81 . . .	1,53,100	9,250
1981-82 . . .	1,52,000 (Estimated)	42,750

(c) The Rubber Board is implementing various developmental schemes with a view to increasing natural rubber production in the country. The most important of these scheme is the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme, sanctioned for implementation during the Sixth Plan period. Under this scheme, Various incentives like cash subsidies for new planting replanting, input subsidies, soil conservation subsidy, interest subsidy at the rate of 3 per cent on the loans availed under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation's programme are offered to the rubber growers. Free extension advisory support is also offered to the growers at all stages of planting and maintenance.

The production and consumption of natural rubber by 1989-90 are estimated at around 2,62,000 tonnes and 3,42,000 tonnes respectively. Despite determined efforts to increase natural rubber production in the country it would take many more years to attain self-sufficiency in natural rubber production to full meet the domestic requirements.

श्री जय राम वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाएंगे कि इस वक्त इंटर-नेशनल मार्केट में जो रबड़ के दाम हैं वह

हमारे देश में पैदा हुए रबड़ के मुकाबिले में कम हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के दाम कहीं ज्यादा हैं इंटरनेशनल मार्केट के मुकाबिले में ? यदि हां, तो इन दामों में क्या फर्क है और क्या सरकार ने जो आयातित रबड़ है वह छोटे उद्योगों में लगे हुए लोगों को सीधे देने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रखी है जिससे उन को

देश में पैदा हुए रबड़ के ऊंचे दामों से मजबूर हो कर अपने काम को बन्द न करना पड़े ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, यहां के रबड़ की जो कीमत है वह बाहर के रबड़ की कीमतों से कहीं ज्यादा है । 1980-81 और 1981-82 में जो रबड़ की कीमतें थीं वह इस प्रकार थीं :—

माह	1980-81		1981-82	
	कोट्टायम	मलयेशिया	कोट्टायम	मलयेशिया
अप्रैल	1100.00	1138.49	1504.00	948.99
मई	1100.00	1058.74	1573.80	997.59
जून	1127.55	1079.15	1540.00	972.98
जुलाई	1279.00	1052.95	1575.00	905.39

यह बहुत लम्बे आंकड़े हैं और इससे पता लगेगा कि जो कीमत मलयेशिया की थी उससे दुगुनी कीमत हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए रबड़ की थी पूरे आंकड़े देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि करीब-करीब दुगुनी ज्यादा कीमत थी । उन्होंने पूछा इसलिए मैंने बताया अन्यथा मैं लिख कर भेज देता ।

पड़ता है ? इन दोनों चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर हम उसका बैलेंस करके जितना आयात करना जरूरी है उतना आयात करते हैं ।

श्री जय राम वर्मा : मैंने तो यह जानना चाहा था कि जो आयातित रबड़ है वह छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को सीधे दिया जाता है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

दूसरा सवाल जो उन्होंने पूछा है कि जो कारखानेदार हैं रबड़ के छोटे, उनका क्या कर रहे हैं । तो पहले हमारे पास जो रबड़ की उपज होती है उसको ध्यान में रख कर हम उसका आयात करते हैं । जितनी जरूरत होती है रबड़ को उतना ही आयात करने की व्यवस्था करने हैं । मगर यह करते समय भी हम यह ध्यान रखते हैं कि रबड़ की उपज जो हमारे यहां है उस पर असर न पड़े । उतना ही हम आयात करते हैं जितना कारखाना चलाने के लिए आवश्यक होता है । उससे ज्यादा आयात नहीं करते । उससे ज्यादा आयात करने से यहां को रबड़ की उपज पर भी असर

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : यह खास करके जो मुविधा बनाई गई है यह छोटे उद्योग धन्धों के लिए बनाई गई है । इसका आयात हम एस० टी० सी० की तरफ से करते हैं । एस० टी० सी० को इन्स्ट्रक्शंस दिए गए हैं कि जो छोटे उद्योग धन्धे वाले हैं उन को इसके अन्दर रबड़ की सप्लाई हो । बड़ों को भी अगर जरूरत हो और उन के पास कमी पड़ती है तो उनको भी रबड़ देने की व्यवस्था इसमें है ।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, according to the statement and the reply given by the hon. Minister, there is a wide gap between production and consumption.

The production and consumption of natural rubber by 1989-90 are estimated at around 2,68,000 tonnes and 3,42,000 tonnes. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government has taken any steps to fill up this gap, if so, what are those steps to fill up this gap?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we are quite conscious that we should not continue to import rubber for long time. In order to produce rubber, we have plans with us. The Sixth Plan provides that Rs. 50 crores will be spent for planting the rubber trees and for producing more rubber that is required in our country.

Now, the plans are made and those are being implemented. Under these plans, the agriculturists will be given subsidies for planting the rubber trees. The small agriculturists will be given a subsidy of about Rs. 5,000/- per hectare while bigger ones will be given a little less. Research Stations are established for the purpose of giving information to those who are in this kind of agriculture, industry or business. They get the information from them and they make use of that information. We have established cooperative societies also for the purpose of procuring rubber that is produced and giving the same to the industrialists.

A comprehensive plan I am not giving all the details of it—is made for this purpose.

Setting up of Office of ICICI in Gauhati

*739. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India had set up an office in Gauhati.

(b) whether the ICICI proposes to give special assistance to industrialisation efforts in the North Eastern region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has set up a Development Office at Gauhati with effect from November, 1981.

(b) and (c). ICICI's Development Office would help to explore the investment needs of the region and the industrial projects in the region would receive due priority. Besides providing financial assistance, ICICI's efforts in the region would also be directed towards development of human resources related to industrial finance, organisation and management and formulation of viable industrial projects.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the outgoing Finance Minister who has given this Development office. While I congratulate him, I hope, you will think of having industries in my area and will show the same attitude which he showed when he was in Finance.

Sir, the Minister, in his reply has said that human resources are being explored. I would like to know from him what progress has been made in the development of human resources related to industrial finance, organisation and management and formulation of viable industrial projects in the North-eastern region after setting up this particular development office. Secondly, since its formation, how many applications have been received by the same organisation and how many sanctions have been accorded?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I agree with the hon. Member that the industrial development in the North-Eastern region has been poor. For that purpose only, this development office has been set up. The ICICI has made an attempt in that regard and it has set up this office. The ICICI has also set up