

3. A pre-feasibility report has been commissioned for setting up of a new Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex based on concentrates produced by Rampura-Agucha and other Mines. Based on this, a detailed project report will also have to be prepared and then investment decision for setting up the new Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex will be taken by the Government. It is expected that the detailed project report will be ready by the end of 1982. It would take about 4 years for construction of mines and smelter from the date of Government's approval.

Effect of Iraq-Iran war on India's Trade with Iraq

*195. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the main imports from Iraq
- (b) whether Iraq-Iran War has affected the import of these items;
- (c) if so, to what extent;
- (d) whether India's exports to Iraq have been affected; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). India imports mainly crude, sulphur, urea and dates from Iraq. Import of sulphur and urea stands suspended, consequent to Iraq-Iran war since September 1980.

(d) and (e). Exports like that of Barytes have suffered to some extent as a result of Iraq-Iran conflict. Besides, due to the closure of Basra port, the export cargo goes via other ports particularly from Kuwait and Aquaba. This has resulted in costlier freight handling and documentation apart from congestion at Kuwait. On India Projects in Iraq, however, there have been some slippages in completion schedules and cost over-runs,

due to shipping and transport difficulties and restricted working hours.

Permission to Maharashtra Government to negotiate Loans with the Arab countries

*196. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to Maharashtra State Government to negotiate loans amounting to Rs. 500 crores with some Arab Sheikhs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A delegation led by the Finance Minister of Maharashtra visited the Gulf countries in May, 1981 to explore possibilities of securing investments in projects in the State under the new facility opened for investment by these countries in India. The delegation held discussions with interested parties there and certain memoranda signifying interest of those parties for investment in projects in the State were signed. No concrete proposals for promoting any project based on firm commitments given by Gulf parties for equity or other participation has till now been received. The question therefore of approving or rejecting any such proposal has not so far arisen.

India's Silk Carpet Export

*197. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all major producers of silk carpet including India are being eased out of the International market by China;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted as to what are the defects that have resulted in creating such a situation in the International market;

(d) whether Government have also constituted a committee to go into the working of the raw silk price establishment scheme; and

(e) whether State Government of Karnataka had proposed to the Centre for Rs. 130 crore aid to Silk Board to put down the UZI fly menace to sericulture?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). China is reported to have increased its exports of silk carpets recently. However, the recent trend of exports of silk carpets from India does not suggest that India is being eased out of the international market by China. Reliable information regarding effect of Chinese exports of silk carpets on other exporting countries is not available. However, the main reasons for increase in Chinese exports are understood to be significantly lower prices quoted for Chinese silk carpets and better quality of silk used.

(d) Government has constituted a Committee to go into the working of the Raw-silk Price stabilisation Scheme.

(e) Yes, Sir.

अफीम के लाइसेंस रद्द करने का मानदण्ड

*198. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वह मानदण्ड क्या है, जिसके आधार पर अफीम उत्पादकों के अफीम के लाइसेंस रद्द किए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या तालन केन्द्रों में अफीम तालने समय अफीम की जांच करने की

पद्धति के बारे में अफीम उत्पादकों में असंतोष है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त जांच करने की पद्धति न तो वैज्ञानिक है और न ही यह मशीनों द्वारा की जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस जांच पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ।

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिंसोडिया) : (क) सरकार द्वारा हर साल बनाये जाने वाले लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार काश्तकारों को पोस्त की खेती करने के लिए लाइसेंस एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दिए जाते हैं । किसी काश्तकार को एक बार जारी किया गया लाइसेंस साधारणतया रद्द नहीं किया जाता है । फिर भी, लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने के बाद यदि किसी शिकायत के प्राप्त होने, जांच आदि किये जाने पर यह पाया जाय कि काश्तकार लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों और इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये अन्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार लाइसेंस देने योग्य नहीं था, तो इन परिस्थितियों में उस लाइसेंस को विधायित अथवा रद्द किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) से (घ). ताल-केन्द्रों पर काश्तकारों द्वारा लाई गई अफीम की, जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा हाथ से छकर, देखकर और साधारण रासायनिक परीक्षण करके परख की जाती है, जिससे उसमें स्टार्च, गोंद और अन्य मिलावटी तत्वों की मौजूदगी का पता लगाया जा सके । जिला अफीम अधिकारी अफीम की गाढ़ता, कणआकार, रंग, गंध और उसमें मिलावटी तत्वों की मौजूदगी के सम्बन्ध में अफीम के वर्गीकरण सम्बन्धी कार्य करने में पर्याप्त रूप से प्रशिक्षित और अनुभवी होते हैं । जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा की गई इस प्राथमिक जांच और वर्गीकरण के आधार पर, पोस्त काश्तकार को दिये रकम के 90 प्रतिशत का भुगतान कर दिया जाता है । नीमच और बाबीपूर स्थित सरकारी अफीम कारखानों की प्रयोगशालाओं में योग्य रसायनज्ञों द्वारा