

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,