

Capital Region. Alwar is a growing industrial town. Present TV transmitter at Alwar city is of 25 KW only. It can feed the viewers of TV residing within 25 kilometer periphery of Alwar city,

Important towns of Alwar like Rajgar, Thanagazi, Kishangar-Bas, Khairthal, Tijara, Mandawar and Bansur are deprived of the TV facilities. TV is a media for education, social awareness and informative of the modern science and technology. It is a necessity for the people of modern age.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to install a high power transmitter for TV at Alwar, Rajasthan.

[Translation]

(v) **Need to bring about uniformity in the levy of taxes by States and Union Territories**

**\*\*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)**: It is very necessary to bring in uniformity in the taxes being levied in different States and Union Territories. This question was discussed in detail in the meeting of Commissioners and the Conference of Regional Councils held in Bangalore in 1982. However, nothing could be done so far in this regard. The sales tax and other levies on goods in certain Union Territories are very low. This adversely affects the neighbouring States. For instance, the levy on motor car etc. is 15 per cent in Kerala whereas it is only 6 per cent in the neighbouring area, Pondicherry. The Government of Kerala has reduced it to 6 per cent in order to bring about uniformity in the levy. But recently, the Government of Pondicherry has reduced it further to 3 per cent. This has badly affected the trade and the revenue of the State of Kerala.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and take steps to prevent the Union Territory administration from reducing taxes in this manner unilaterally.

**\*\*The Speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.**

(vi) **Need to open more purchase centres in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh to enable farmers to sell their paddy at support price**

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj)**: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite the announcement by the Government, the support price of paddy will be Rs. 142, Rs. 146 and Rs. 155. In the absence of any purchase centre in Mirzapur district (Uttar Pradesh) the paddy is being sold at less than even Rs. 100. It is even more regretful that at this price also the farmers are not able to sell their yield at the time of their need. Consequently, there is restlessness and deep resentment among the farmers of Mirzapur. On the other hand, arrears from the farmers are being recovered with strictness, whereas the area has been in the grip of natural calamities like floods and drought for the last many years.

I, therefore, under this notice, request the Central Government to open requisite number of purchase centres, particularly in Narayanpur, Adarhat, Jamalpur, Ahrora, Ramgarh, Robersganj, Rajgarh, Baraval etc. and hope that in the interest of the farmers purchase centres will be opened without any delay.

(vii) **Demand for a paper factory in backward district of Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh to utilise high calcium limestone available there**

[English]

**SHRI D. N. Reddy (Cuddapah)**: Sir, high calcium lime stone is available in plenty in Cuddapah district. This is used mostly in paper industry, and not used in cement factories. This being so, I want the Government should come forward to locate one paper factory to manufacture all kinds of paper in the public sector at Cuddapah, a backward district of Andhra Pradesh, thus not only using the large stocks of lime stone, but also it would develop the backward Rayalseema area.

(viii) **Need to import raw sugar instead of refined sugar and to reprocess it in the country**

**SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar)**: Low sugar production in the last years has forced

the Government of India to import large quantities of sugar to meet the domestic requirements. Presently refined sugar is imported and distributed through marketing channels to the consumer. Instead of importing refined sugar if raw sugar of 96 per cent is imported (at two-third of the cost of refined sugar), it can be processed by the indigenous industry at reasonable cost. This policy will provide better capacity utilization to the industry and provide job opportunity to a large number of labour force. The proposal will also increase the Gross National Product of the country and at the same time conserve precious foreign exchange at the rate of Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per tonne of sugar imported in the country. At the present import level of 10 lakh tonnes an estimated Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange can be saved while providing jobs to thousands of workers.

A similar policy decision was also taken in the earlier years and the raw sugar was reprocessed to refined sugar by the sugar industry. Even now the factories are in a position to take up reprocessing job on behalf of Government of India at most competitive rates which will serve the interest of workers, Government, consumers and the industry simultaneously.

13.05 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)  
 BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 18.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-  
 DHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks

Act, 1976, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is seeking enactment of certain provisions through this Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill 1985 to provide for enlargement of the capital base of the nationalised banks. The Bill also seeks to amend a few other Acts to provide for uniformity in laying reports of the public sector banks on the Table of the two Houses as recommended by the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. The name of United Commercial Bank is also proposed to be changed to UCO Bank to ensure that there is no confusion because of similarity of names between our Bank and a bank with similar nomenclature set up in Bangladesh. There are few other amendments to provide for a uniform term of office to Chairman of NABARD and Chairman and Managing Director, EXIM Bank on par with the chief executives of other banks and financial institutions. The statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill explains the main provisions.

13.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The House is aware of the phenomenal expansion achieved by our banking system during the last 16 years or so. Its branch network has expanded from 8262 in June 1969 to 50,982 branches at the end of March 1985. The total quantum of deposits has increased from Rs. 4,646 crores in 1969 to Rs. 79,815 crores as on November, 22, 1985. Similarly, its advances have increased from a little less than Rs. 3,600 crores to over Rs. 51,827 crores over this period. Bulk of this expansion has been achieved by the public sector banks who have also taken upon themselves the responsibility of discharging socio-economic obligations of assisting priority sectors in an increasing measure. As the Hon. Members aware, these priority sector advances amounted to Rs. 18,691 crores in June 1985 accounting for