

ests. In order to protect the cotton growers from being exploited by the middlemen and give full remunerative price to them for their produces Maharashtra is the only State which constituted Cotton Federation and formulated Cotton Monopoly Scheme. But the State Government will have to approach the Centre for permission time and again to implement the Cotton Monopoly Scheme—and though the scheme is in the interest of the farmers, the State Government will have to face enormous difficulties in implementing the same and obtaining permission from the Centre. The duration of the existing permission expires on 30.6.1989. The Government of Maharashtra has urged the Textile Department of Central Government to give extension to the said scheme for ten years. I, therefore request the Government of India to give permission to this scheme for ten years at a time keeping in view the interest of the farmers.

Secondly, the performance of our country in cotton production is very good and its production could increase further if more attention is paid to export instead of importing cotton. If the grower is given adequate remuneration for his produce, he will make an all out effort to see that production is increased further. For this, there should be a proper announcement of import-export policy of cotton. Despite heavy rains this year the cotton production in Maharashtra is likely to reach 20 lakh bales and the position is almost the same in the rest of the country. There is fear that the price of cotton may not go down if its production rises. Therefore, the Government should ensure that under no circumstances the farmer might have to resort to distress sale.

It is requested that keeping in view the interests of farmers approval may be given to continue the Cotton Monopoly Scheme submitted by the Government of Maharashtra upto 10 years and permission may also be given to the Government of Maharashtra to export cotton.

[English]

**(vi) Demand for revision of rate of royalty on Oil to Assam**

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):** The State of Assam is facing acute financial crisis. In spite of this, the Central Government has not revised the oil royalty due to the State Government since 1.4.1987. The Government of Assam has demanded Rs. 340/- per tonne on the basis of 20% of the sale price of crude to the refineries, and has advanced justifiable arguments in support of the demand. Though the oil cess has been increased to a high percentage, and the Government of India's profit from the crude has increased substantially, the State Government has been deprived of its legitimate due. I demand for immediate revision of the royalty at the rate demanded by the State Government, and also for a share of the profit from the crude to be earmarked for the State Government.

**(vii) Need to remove the disparity in the levy price of sugar**

**SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani):** There has been tremendous development in Haryana in Sugarcane production, its quality and recovery, resulting in substantial increase in State and Central revenues. Haryana Government has given Rs. 35/- per quintal to the cane-growers, which is the highest price in the country. In addition, cooperative mills in the State have paid Rs. 15.26 crores on account of old losses. The outstanding cane arrears, including interest thereon, amounting to Rs. 22 lakhs have also been paid to the cane-growers by the mill-owners, while no sugar factory in the country has paid even a single paise as interest to the cane-growers.

Haryana Government have earned a profit of Rs. 4 crores in 1987-88. Whereas the Central Government should give incentives and awards to Government of Haryana

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for improving production and quality of sugarcane, and achieving better recovery, it has penalised the cane-growers by reducing the price of levy sugar to Rs. 423.- per quintal. In other States, it is Rs. 459/- per quintal. The sugar factories in the State would be put to loss as a consequence, and would not be able to pay remunerative prices to cane-growers.

I, therefore, request the Government to remove the disparity in the levy price of sugar in Haryana, and bring it at par with the prices prevailing in other States in the country.

**(viii) Need to review the decision to discontinue the Central Investment subsidy to non-manufacturing units**

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The Government have decided to discontinue the Central investment subsidy to non-manufacturing units. While a number of manufacturing industries like garment-making, wood-based industries, saw mills, printing etc. form part of the list of the ineligible ones, the decision hits hard and destroys a large number of small scale industries. Further, it is shocking that the decision to discontinue the Central investment subsidy is to apply with retrospective effect. Cancellation of subsidy sanctioned, but not disbursed is not only highly unjust and objectionable as a serious breach of faith, but would also deal a fatal blow to the small scale entrepreneurs who have entered into the field with borrowed money, or who based their projects on the promised subsidy. In most cases, delay in the disbursement of subsidy has been due to governmental laxity or lapses. Similarly, the relevant notification in the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, suffers from a number of ambiguities, infirmities and contradictions. Thus, while

the authorities had insisted on certificates to the effect that the various items had been duly paid for, the units that had made investments prior to sanction of projects are now rendered ineligible for subsidy.

The discontinuance of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme will hit hard the backward districts. In the absence of adequate infrastructure, it is these subsidies which attract various units and projects. In the case of the backward district of Malappuram, for example, nearly three-hundred units face closure. Discontinuance of the scheme is a denial of economic development to backward districts, in particular.

I appeal to the Government that the scheme be continued.

[*Translation*]

**(ix) Need to augment railway facilities in Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)**

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh is the divisional headquarters of the South-Eastern Railway. Although this division earned maximum income and received substantial benefits during the last 4 years, yet its requirements have not been fulfilled.

We have demanded many times that 10th Railway Zone should be set up at Bilaspur (M.P.). Direct train services should be provided from Korba to Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh Express should be run from Korba to Bhopal and Mahanadi Express from Bilaspur to Delhi. Bilaspur—Mugeli—Mandla—Jabalpur railway line should be sanctioned for which survey is being conducted. The proposed railway over-bridge between Bilaspur and Sirgitti should be constructed at the earliest. All roads which come under the railway area in Nail-