

[Shri Kamalapati Tripathi]

ed, we shall look into the matter and see why these facilities have been withdrawn.

13.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE EXPORT DUTY ON GROUNDNUT KERNEL, GROUNDNUT IN SHELL AND COFFEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) No. GSR 75(E), dated the 12th February, 1976, increasing the export duty to Rs. 800 per tonne on groundnut Kernel, Rs. 800 per tonne on groundnut in shell and Rs. 300 per quintal on coffee, with effect from the date of publication of the said notification"

As against the statutory rate of Rs. 295.30 per tonne, groundnut had been completely exempted from export duty by a notification issued on the 10th July, 1958. Similarly, the effective rate of export duty on coffee had been fixed at 50 Paise per kilogram or Rs. 50 per quintal by a notification issued on the 6th June, 1966 as against the statutory rate of Rs. 123.00 per quintal.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

In recent months, the domestic market price of groundnut had been ruling substantially lower than the price

in the foreign markets because of the bumper crop in the country. In the case of coffee, there had been a spurt in the world prices due to the heavy frost affecting the crop in Brazil, world's biggest producer and the Angola unrest. In order to mop up a part of the fortuitous gains on exports of these commodities in the prevailing situation, the export duty has been increased to Rs. 800 per tonne on ground nut kernel. Rs. 600 per tonne on groundnut in shell and Rs. 300 per quintal on coffee.

A suggestion has been made that the quantity of coffee purchased for export prior to 12-2-1976 should be exempted from the enhanced levy. Whenever an export duty is levied or increased on any commodity, there is bound to be some quantity in the pipeline but in view of the legal position set out in the Customs Act, 1962, it is not possible to grant any exemption in respect of such quantity. The appropriate course, therefore, would be for the trade to approach the Coffee Board for any relief in the matter.

It has also been suggested that while in the prevailing situation of domestic and international prices, there may be justification for increasing the export duty, downward adjustment in the rate should be made if the prices started falling in the international market. I may reiterate that the incidence of export duties on the competitive position of Indian goods in the foreign markets is kept under review and necessary adjustments are made as and when necessary in the interest of export trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance" (Department of

Revenue and Insurance) No. GSR 75(E), dated the 12th February, 1976 increasing the export duty to Rs. 800 per tonne on groundnut kernel, Rs. 600 per tonne on groundnut in shell and Rs. 300 per quintal on coffee, with effect from the date of publication of the said notification.

There is no speaker on this Resolution. So, I would put it to the House.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) No. GSR 75(E), dated the 12th February, 1976, increasing the export duty to Rs. 800 per tonne on groundnut kernel, Rs. 600 per tonne on groundnut in shell and Rs. 300 per quintal on coffee, with effect from the date of publication of the said notification."

The Motion was adopted

12.18 hrs.

TAMIL NADU STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, Shri Mohsin.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The Minister is not here.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH):

AM): Nobody expected that the earlier item would collapse. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not the fault of the Minister. We had allotted one hour for the previous item. But it collapsed.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Shri Mohsin is coming.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But he is late. He should be fined along with you!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Mohsin, you have been saved by the Opposition Members. You must thank them. I was going to adjourn the House. Now you may move your Bill for consideration.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Thank you. I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that the Proclamation dated 31st January 1976, made by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu provides *inter alia* that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of business of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State. It would be even more difficult institutions requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Le-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.