

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CRISIS IN POWERLOOM INDUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhivandi) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported crisis in the powerloom industry in Maharashtra due to scarcity and soaring prices of cotton yarn, nylon, rayon and staple yarn and the steps proposed by the Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): The statement is a very long one running to seven pages. May, I lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table of the House. And the Members concerned may ask questions about it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statements

During the Fourth Plan period, the development of the powerloom industry is solely the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Maharashtra Government have already set up a Corporation for powerlooms. This Corporation is required to oversee the working of the powerloom industry in Maharashtra in all its aspects and take up with the Textile Commissioner, who is located in Bombay, such issues as may require the assistance of the Central Government for their solution. It is understood that Textile Commissioner has not been approached by the Corporation or the Maharashtra Government with complaints of scarcity or soaring prices of different types of yarn. If the Honourable Members so wish, they may, or even I can, take up the problems of powerloom sector with Maharashtra Government. I may add that a Working Group on Handlooms and Powerlooms has recently been set up by my

Ministry. The Textile Commissioner is its Chairman. It will go into the problems and difficulties of these Sectors in different States.

2. The powerloom industry in Maharashtra, as in other States, has been passing through a difficult period.

COTTON YARN

3. In so far as cotton yarn is concerned, while there has been no difficulty regarding availability and prices upto 40s counts have not misbehaved, there has been a price hike in counts above 60s. The factors responsible for this situation were a 45 days strike in the Coimbatore cluster of mills, power-cuts in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and exports, regulated and non-regulated, to Bangla Desh. To rectify the situation, the Textile Commissioner held a series of meetings with the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation and the South India Millowners' Association. The industry ultimately agreed to make 50% of the quantity to be packed by each mill for civil deliveries available to the State Governments at reduced prices. This Scheme came into force from 1st August, 1972. In the first instance, indents are to be sent by the State Governments to the Textile Commissioner who would then get them serviced. This Scheme is of a very recent origin. I may, however, mention that due notice has been taken of the difficulties being experienced by the powerloom sector in Maharashtra in respect of higher counts of cotton yarn and an ad hoc allotment of 1684 cases (of 100 kgs. each) has already been made in favour of the Maharashtra Government. I understand that this release has arrested, to some extent, the spiralling trend in prices.

NYLON YARN

4. There is a voluntary agreement effective from the 1st March, 1972, between the spinners and weavers of nylon yarn regulating the prices of different deniers of nylon. The prices agreed to are given below :—

Denier	Ex-factory selling price (Rs. per kg.)
12	82.00
15	74.00
20	70.00

Denier	Ex-factory selling price (Rs. per kg.)
30	68.00
40	62.00
76	60.00
90	53.00
105	51.00

The spinners have been maintaining the agreed prices.

5. The production of nylon filament yarn in the country during the 6 months, January to June, 1972, was of the order of 5,520 tonnes as compared to the total production of 9,800 tonnes during 1971. The stocks of imported nylon yarn in stock with the State Trading Corporation is 1100 tonnes. The STC was instructed to reduce its selling price to the level of the voluntary agreement prices on 19-6-72. They have reduced the prices of imported nylon yarn with effect from 1st March, 1972 (the date from which the voluntary agreement prices became effective).

6. There is no problem regarding availability of nylon yarn nor is Government aware of any increases in the prices of nylon yarn. Government have also not received any representation from the trade or SASMA (Silk & Art Silk Mills Association) on this point. If there is any difficulty in getting indigenous nylon yarn at the agreed prices, the imported nylon yarn lying with STC could be released on cash and carry basis.

7. State Trading Corporation have issued release orders for 750 tonnes of imported nylon yarn to SASMA, which serves Maharashtra weavers also. Significantly this yarn has not so far been lifted. Had there been scarcity as mentioned by Hon'ble Members, not only would this quantity have been taken, but there would have been a hue and cry for more.

8. I may further clarify that State Trading Corporation is in a position to import requisite quantities of nylon yarn in the event of shortage. The procedure evolved in this behalf is that Silk and Art Silk Mills Association and other Associations will have to place denier-wise

indents with State Trading Corporation, backed by bank guarantees. Thereafter State Trading Corporation will take immediate action to import nylon yarn. This stage has not so far been reached during the current year.

VISCOSE RAYON FILAMENT YARN

9. There is a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers of rayon filament yarn effective from the 1st January, 1972, which envisages the following arrangement:—

- (a) 10 per cent of the production will be reserved by the spinners to be supplied as replenishment against export of rayon filament fabrics at the rate of Rs. 7.00 per kg.
- (b) 60.5 per cent of the production will be distributed to actual users at the following fixed prices:—

Deniers	Prices (Rs. per kg.) (incl. excise duty)
300	12.69
180	12.77
150	12.90
120	14.35
100	16.85
75	21.50
60	28.50
55	33.40
40	36.90
30	45.90

- (c) The balance of production to be sold by the spinners in open market.

10. The distribution of viscose filament yarn is done through a Central Committee of spinners and weavers positioned in Bombay. This Committee distributes viscose filament yarn through regional committees formed in different States. These regional committees include representatives of spinners and weavers as members.

11. There is no State-wise control on distribution of viscos filament yarn. The total production during the six months January to June, 1972, has been of the order of 19,896 tonnes as against the total production of 37,034 tonnes during

1971. The Government is not aware of any rise in prices in the rayon filament yarn industry. The spinners have not increased the voluntary agreement prices. Government has not received any complaints either about scarcity of viscose filament yarn or its market prices piercing the Agreement prices. If any specific instance of malpractices is brought to my notice, it will be gone into immediately.

STAPLE FIBRE YARN

12. The total production of staple fibre yarn in the country is of the order of 50,000 bales per month. Out of this 20,000 bales are produced by spinning mills who are members of South India Millowners' Association. 27,000 bales are produced by member mills of Man-made Fibre Spinners Association. Manufacturers of 3,000 bales of staple fibre yarn are not members of any Association.

13. In February, 1972 a voluntary agreement was reached between the MMFSA and weavers. Under this Agreement, quantities to be given to each State were pegged down to previous year's consumption in proportion to the quantities under the control of the Association. A mutually agreed price structure was also devised. 50% of the quantity to be given to each State was to be released at the agreed price and the remaining quantity was permitted for free sale.

14. In April, 1972, the Governments and the weavers of U.P. and Punjab assailed the price structure. They stressed that the entire quantity should be released at a fixed price. Their complaint was that while 50% of the quantity was being given at a lower rate, the remaining quantity was being sold at grossly higher prices. The Government accepted the request that the entire quantity being given by MMFSA to each State should be given at a uniform price which was slightly higher than the agreed price under the Agreement.

15. Since the entire quantity was to be distributed at a uniform rate, which was the same as the SIMA rate, a new distribution pattern was devised and enforced from 1st May, 1972 onwards. This, however, created imbalance in distribution. Since the entire production was to be sold at uniform rate in different States, the quantity falling in

50% quota merged with the free sale quota. Complaints came that yarn was not becoming available in requisite quantities in some States. On 3rd June, 1972, the Textile Commissioner took a meeting of State Governments (including Maharashtra), weavers and spinners. The main decisions taken at this meeting were that the supplies would be routed through the concerned Director of Industries, that allocations upto 30th April, 1972 should be completed latest by 30th June, 1972, that the Director of Industries and the spinners should meet frequently to sort out local problems, and that quarterly requirements should be conveyed to the spinners, denier-wise, by the Directors of Industries.

16. There was some delay in implementing these decisions. The Scheme, has, however, come into full operation during the current month. MMFSA have made an allotment of 2300 bales to Maharashtra on 8th August, 1972. This represents about 60% of the requirements of the State based on past consumption. The remaining quantity will have to be obtained from SIMA or other manufacturers who are not members of either Association.

17. Staple fibre yarn is immediately in short supply. The entire production depends upon production of staple fibre by the Nagda and Mayoer plants of Gwalior Rayons and to a very limited extent South Indian Viscose.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : I received the statement just about two minutes ago, and so, it has not been possible for me to go through it in detail. The statement should have been given to us at least half an hour earlier, so that we could have gone through the points mentioned in the statement. Still, I would like to know certain facts from the hon. Minister.

As we all know, nearly 60 per cent of the powerloom industry is situated in Maharashtra alone. Out of 2 lakhs powerlooms, nearly 1,10,000 powerlooms are in Maharashtra. The big centres are Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, Dhulia, Nagpur and some parts of Marathwada. Besides these, there are certain powerlooms in Madhya Pradesh, UP, Bihar and other parts of the country.

During the last six months, the prices of cotton yarn have been soaring like

[Shri Dhamankar]

anything. The price increase has been ranging from 50 to 75 or 80 per cent in the case of this cotton yarn. Government have been trying to meet this situation by various means. Firstly, under the pool system, they allotted coarse yarn of 40 counts for the powerlooms, but this system has not worked. Very recently, they introduced the voluntary agreement system with the millowners under which the millowners have agreed to supply fine cotton yarn to the powerloom association for distribution. But the fact is that the weavers are not getting it. When the associations approach the millowners they say that they have to fulfil the export commitment first and then only they would look to the needs of the powerloom sector. This has created a rise in the price of cotton yarn. This has been going on for almost six to eight months. I am sorry to state that nearly 50 per cent of the powerlooms in the Maharashtra State are closed down for want of cotton yarn. The millowners have their own system of hoarding their yarn through banks and other financial institutions, and this has created an artificial shortage. The hon. Minister in his statement at Patna said that there was no shortage of cotton yarn. It is a fact that there is no shortage, but this shortage has been created artificially by the millowners and big merchants who manage to get finances from the banks and who see that the yarn is hoarded and not supplied to the powerloom associations in time. This is the position with regard to cotton yarn.

As regards nylon and staple and rayon yarn, nearly 10,000 to 15,000 powerlooms in Bhiwandi alone are working on these yarns. There is scarcity of these yarns also, and the industry is facing acute rise in prices; the prices have been rising continuously, and when they approach the synthetic spinners, the latter say that they are short of raw material and Government are not releasing the required raw material as per their requirement and that there is some agreement that the spinners have entered into with the association. But finally we find that this has created an atmosphere of shortage in the market. They refuse to release the yarn at proper time, and the prices go very high. The weavers have to purchase yarn in the market at very heavy prices, and the spinners release the nylon and staple and rayon

yarn to these associations whenever it suits them. So, this scheme which has been voluntarily agreed to between the spinners and the association of powerlooms is not being implemented properly. So far as the agreement is concerned, the powerloom associations are always bound down by it, but the spinners are very reluctant to implement their part of the agreement and this has created hardship for the powerlooms.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will adopt a policy of freeing of the fine cotton yarn and release it directly to the powerloom association instead of releasing it through the merchants and dalals? Secondly, may I know whether Government will give an assurance that the nylon, staple and rayon yarn will be supplied to the association in proper time and there will be no scope for creating artificial shortage and thereby adding to the increase in prices.

I would like to know whether Government have any scheme to implement all these arrangements agreed to.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : First I shall deal with cotton yarn. It is a fact that there has been a shortage of cotton yarn over 60s counts. For 40s and less counts, there is no scarcity. There is shortage of 60 counts and above because of the difficulty of getting imported cotton from Egypt and Sudan. Because of this, the price of 60s and above went up abnormally high.

The prices of 40s and below counts have been at more or less the normal levels. However, in view of the fact that there have been difficulties for the weavers, we had a voluntary agreement in July which has come into force on the 1st August, that is, since the last 18 days. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner with a representative of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and of the users, spinners, has also been formed. A watchdog committee has also been set up by the Textile Commissioner to look into the proper supply to weavers at prices fixed. I have not received any complaint during the last 18 days that there has been any violation of this voluntary agreement.

As regards nylon, so far we have not received any complaint that there is any shortfall or short supply. About this also, there was an agreement in March. I do not want to read out the whole

thing; it is a long one. But on the average, there has been no increase in the price of yarn. We have not received any representation from the trade on this point.

Apart from this, the SST, STC maintains a buffer stock of imported nylon yarn which can be released to see that the prices do not go abnormally high. In my lengthy statement, I have tried to explain the whole situation. A number of questions were asked. That is why the statement is so long. I wanted to make it self-contained and state the position as it is today.

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोसित (सीतापुर) : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि 34 काउन्ट का जो सूत है उस के भाव में कोई रद्दोबदल नहीं हुई है इस साल ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैं न बताया जुलाई से पहले कीमत बढ़ी थी । अब यह हालत है, अंग्रेजी में है, मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूँ :

For 20s—packet of 10 lbs.—in January, it was 51 and today it is 47; for 30s it was 59 and today it is 53; for 40s it was 70 and today it is 68.

For 5 kg. bundles, for 20s it was 56 and today it is 50; for 24s, it was 66 and today it is 53; for 34s, it was 70 and today it is 67; for 40s it was 78 and today it is 69.

Therefore, the prices are showing a downward trend.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Before I ask certain questions, I would like to point out that here we have a lengthy statement of almost 7 pages. We have raised a number of issues.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : He himself said it is a long statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to express my agreement with him and also point out the consequences of supplying such a lengthy statement at such short notice.

When we raise certain questions, it may happen that we have put certain questions without going through all the details and it may become repetition. In fact, it would have been very helpful if the statement was given to us much earlier.

As far as the Call Attention notice is concerned, we have raised the issue of the powerloom crisis in Maharashtra, but since out of two lakh power looms, 1,10,000 powerlooms are in Maharashtra, it has really become a crisis, not only for the State of Maharashtra, but for the entire nation and only from that angle we have been interested in raising certain issues.

At the very outset, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that a number of powerloom centres, especially those entrepreneurs, who are small powerloom holders, find it extremely difficult to get the loans from the nationalised banks? When the banks were nationalised, one of the considerations was that as far as the small entrepreneurs are concerned, and as far as the backward sections of society are concerned, it should be possible for them to eliminate all the normal technical difficulties in getting adequate loans from the nationalised banks.

I can quote a number of instances. I do not want to go into details. But for Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, etc., we have factual data, that when the application are made by these people to get loans from the nationalised banks for their powerloom industry, it is very difficult to get the loans, and as a result of that, a lot of difficulties are created.

I would again like to know, in spite of the statement that has been initially made by the Minister, whether it is not a fact that as far as the problems of pricing and distribution and the availability of yarn is concerned, there are a number of difficulties, and they have really posed a problem, and have created a crisis in the powerloom industry. Knowing what has been happening in Bhiwandi and Malegaon and at a number of other centres — they are the largest consumers of cotton yarn — I would like to know whether it is not a fact that especially at these centres, where superfine quality has been actually used, the rates of superfine yarn have gone up by 20 to 44 per cent. I am not describing the wage rise. But the rates have gone up by 20 to 44 per cent as compared to the rates effective on the 31st December, 1971. If this rise is there, it is bound to create a crisis for the powerloom industry, and as a result of acute shortage and sky-rocketing prices, to which I am referring, the plight

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

of the powerloom industry at those centres to which especially I was referring, has become miserable. As a result of that, the actual working hours have been cut down from 1st July, 1972. That has posed a new problem.

Now, you have said in your statement that during the fourth Plan period, the development of the powerloom industry is solely the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. In that context also, I would like to pose a question, which is again for the consideration of the Central Government. The Central Government has implemented a yarn pool scheme since 1971. But the supply is restricted to counts up to 40s. The yarn which is available in this scheme is of such a poor quality that it is impossible to utilise it even in weft, and it is, therefore, necessary to examine this yarn pool scheme and completely modify it. Even after modification — a number of modifications have been suggested — the modified scheme has to be effectively implemented, and this implementation is also very important to avoid this crisis.

I would like to pose one more question regarding the rayon yarn. Apart from cotton powerlooms, there are many powerlooms, especially in Bhiwandi and Malegaon, which are using rayon yarn. Generally, rayon yarn is mixed up with superfine cotton yarn in the manufacture of sarees and therefore, you must have noted that in the manufactures of sarees new difficulties are faced and that has created a crisis especially in these powerloom sectors where, on a very large scale, the sarees are being manufactured. In this connection, I may point out that this particular item has now been included in the *ad valorem* list of excise schedule, and the attempts to classify it in the tariff schedule have completely failed. There is a voluntary pricing and distribution scheme in operation since over three years, and then, there is a great disparity between the open market quotation and the controlled rates. Therefore, new problems have been posed. I would like to know, to overcome this difficulty, what steps are being taken.

Another question is this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let the Minister reply to the earlier ones.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He remembers; his memory is very sharp. There is another question, and that is with regard to acetate yarn. There is only one manufacturer in the entire country, and this concern is facing shortage of acetate, and the company has drastically cut down its production. You can check up the figures. The price of 120 Bright Acetate yarn has gone up to Rs. 13.25 per pound against Rs. 10.50 per kilogram a few days ago. What steps are being taken to check this rise, so that to a certain extent the crisis can be avoided?

As regards staple yarn, to which a reference has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Dhamankar, things have gone from bad to worse. Here again, you will find that the rise in price has created a big problem.

A new voluntary distribution and pricing agreement has been concluded between the spinners and weavers in the month of March. But yarn at controlled price is nowhere available. Spinners have been complaining about the shortage of their raw material, i.e., caprolactum. They have cut down their production by even fifty per cent in certain cases. Since the import of caprolactum has been nationalised the blame for production cut goes entirely to the State Trading Corporation.

I am one of those who want to see that the image of institutions in the public sector, namely, the State Trading Corporation and others, is not spoiled. Therefore, when I am pointing out this grievance it is not to discredit them but only to say that the efficiency in the public sector institutions should be stepped up. But the fact remains that they are not functioning properly. So it is clear that in spite of the assurance given by the hon. Minister the crisis in the powerloom industry continues to deepen and unless adequate steps are taken on the points I have raised, unless the schemes are modified and implemented effectively, we cannot overcome the crisis. Therefore, I should like to have categorical answers from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are going to be taken—I must candidly admit that some answers might be contained in the statement of the hon. Minister but I have not read his lengthy statement due to the shortness of time.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The statement is of course lengthy as it was prepared purposely to answer these questions; it covers all the points Prof. Dandavate asked; yet I should like to refer to a few of them.

So far as the credit part is concerned, handloom is mainly the responsibility of the State Government and of the co-operatives; they give credit facilities. This point has been raised by the hon. Member and I shall refer it to the State Government and I shall also try to take it up with the Finance Ministry. But it is a fact that they have run into difficulties in getting credit and they could not hold their stocks and when they had to sell their stocks at distress price in many cases in U.P. and perhaps in Maharashtra also.

About nylon I have said there is no scarcity. About cotton yarn, I have stated that the price upto 40 counts had been coming down but prices above 60 have been going up. It was for this reason that a new scheme has been evolved. It is a long one and if he wants I can read it out. Every mill is obliged to supply yarn at the price fixed on a voluntary basis and the textile commissioner is the person who will have authority to look into this. It has to be in a regulated manner. If it is not implemented effectively, we shall think of putting up a statutory price for the yarn. These are problems which have been agitating our minds also and we shall watch for two or three months more to see if it works successfully. If it does not succeed we shall have statutory control over yarn. The interests of the powerloom and handloom weavers have to be protected; they cannot be allowed to be exploited.

About staple fibre I request the hon. Member to go through the statement. The point is that there is only one source, Gwalior firm, and their capacity is only 50,000 tonnes per year. Out of that 27,000 is allotted for South India and 20,000 for some other. There is difficulty about staple yarn, for we have no raw materials. Our effort is to increase the production capacity of raw material. One unit is having almost a monopoly and has to make available all these products.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had written to seek your permission under rule 222 to raise a motion

of privilege against the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was intimidation. What we did or did not do in the House is not the subject-matter of discussion outside the House. She started behaving as a school-mistress....

(Interruptions.)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can you disallow it? Because she is the Prime Minister, you shield her.

MR. SPEAKER : I owe a certain responsibility to them also, not to you alone. She is the Prime Minister and Leader of the House. She calls you for a meeting and you discuss so many things in her room. She can give you suggestions also. That does not mean you should later on say it is a privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Since she is the Leader, you must be very careful in giving your decision.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anything. When you meet as leaders, you discuss so many things. It is very bad that you should come with a privilege motion later.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) : All these things should not go on record. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have said nothing unparliamentary. Is this the House for the Prime Minister alone? We are also members.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ganesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What are your observations, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. It is not a privilege motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We elected you to be the Speaker to bring the House to order...

MR. SPEAKER : You start everything and then you ask me to bring the House to order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will you please tell me why it cannot be a privilege motion? We cannot function like this. The Prime Minister cannot misuse her office; she may be the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : As Leader of the House, she can meet you in her room and discuss so many things. It will be setting an unhealthy precedent if the Prime Minister were always to be in the fear that whatever she is saying in her room may not come out as a privilege or some other motion later. I do not think it is very correct.

Papers to be laid.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, INCOME-TAX (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1972 AND WEALTH TAX (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) S.O. 1905 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 864 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 902 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3412/72].

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1972, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3413/72].

(3) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 437 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1972, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3414/72.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 335(E) and G.S.R. 335A (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 347(E) to 358(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 365(E) to 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3516/72.]

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 748 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3417/72.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय