

**REFERENCE TO THE NEED TO FOR;
MULATIEIR POLICY Fbft DEVELOPMENT^
OF NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURING UNITS IN THE
COUNTRY**

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA
(Karnataka); Madam. Deputy Chairman,
I take this opportunity to make a special
Biention which is of paramount importan
ce for the consideration of the Minis
ter for Industry. This relates to the
Mysore Paper Mills-Ltd.; Bhadravati in
Rarriataka which has been set up at the
instance of the Government of India is
facing problems due to price fixation
policy and threat of imports. In the
context of rising cost of production, the
industry is making repeated representa
tions for the neutralisation of cost escala
tion. To a letter by the Chief Minister
of -Karnataka, the then Industry Minister,
Mr? Tiwari had replied on the 16th
April, 1986 that he was having: the matter
looked into. But no relief has bee'n
given in this regard. It appears that
the newspapers have opposed the increase
in the prices of newsprint. It is need
less to say that the higher price is justified
in the context of the increased'cost 'of
production which is applicable not only
to "the newsprint industry but also many
otter products manufactured "in the coun
try; As is well-known, the cost of pro
duction of the indigenous newsprint is
higher mainly due to higher price, the
manufacturing units are required to pay
to raw/materials', power and chemicals
- in addition to the investment cost. In
order to" protect" the legitimate interest of
the newsprint manufacturing units, it is
necessary to ensure that they do not
cdnrfflue' to incur losses and a way has
to be found put to, make them viable
units to cover their"manufacturing cost
fairly "in addition to getting a reasonable
return on the investment. made. Some
aolutRfn to this problem, must. be found.

TO improve the viafeiHty, " the Minister for
Industry may call a meeting fo discuss •nays and
means to _ save the, newsprint units in the country.
'one of""the suggestions made is the ' providing
of

interest free loan, by the Government of India to
liquidate the liabilities due to heavy capital
investment. It is very necessary that the import of
the newsprint should be restricted to the barest -
~#-minimum keeping in view the capacity of the
indigenous manufacturing units to serve the needs
of the newspaper industry and also conserve valuable
foreign exchange. All these facts may be kept in
view in formulating a clear policy and development
of the newsprint manufacturing units in the
country as has been done in the case of fertilizer
industry.

I urge upon the Minister of Industry to take
immediate action- to devise- a realis- tic pricing
formula for newsprint so that the project becomes
viable.

**REFERENCE TO THE PLIGHT
OFLAC GROWERS DUE TO
LARGESCALE IMPORT OF SEEDLAC**

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र (बिहार) :
महोदया, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण
विषय के ऊपर सरकार का ध्यान खीचना
चाहता हूँ। भारत की सरहद जिसमें
जंगली इलाके हैं, उनमें लाख का उपयोग
एक बड़ा प्रमुख उद्योग था। कच्चा लाख,
स्टिक लाख, चोरी सीड लाख और चपड़ा
शैलेक, ऐसी तीन श्रेणियों में लाख
उद्योग का विभाजन होता था। इस पर
काम में लगे हुए दस लाख के करीब
आदिवासी और थोड़े से हरिजन जंगलों
में अपनी आजीविका का उपार्जन करते
थे। कच्चा लाख निकाल कर लाए,
छोटे-छोटे कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वालों
ने उसको साफ किया, चोरी लाख
बनाया, सीडलेक बनाया और फिर इसका
एकमात्र उपयोग दुनिया के विदेशी बाजार
में निर्यात तथा एक्सपोर्ट में था। फॉरेन
एक्सचेंज काफी मात्रा में हमको प्राप्त
होती थी।

सरकार ने शैलेक एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन
कौंसिल बना दी। उस पर दो मानो-
पॉलिस्टों का प्रभाव इतना जबरदस्त
बढ़ गया कि उसने एक नया नियम