

Annexure*Officials on extension in Public Undertakings*

| Name of the Company | Number of officials who are on extension |
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| 1. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. | 3 |
| 2. Bharat Gold Mines | 39 |
| 3. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. | 1 |
| 4. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | 2 |
| 5. Engineers India Ltd. | 1 |
| 6. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. | 5 |
| 7. Hindustan Salts Ltd. | 1 |
| 8. International Airports Authority of India | 5 |
| 9. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. | 1 |
| 10. Mazagon Docks Ltd. | 1 |
| 11. Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (I) Ltd. | 18 |
| 12. National Aluminium Company Ltd. | 2 |
| 13. National Fertilizers Ltd. | 1 |
| 14. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation | 5 |
| 15. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. | 1 |
| 16. Oil India Ltd. | 6 |
| 17. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. | 5 |
| 18. Triveni Structural Ltd | 1 |

Private gold stocks in India

908. SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPAR-DE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Gold Corporation have assessed that private gold stocks in India exceed 4000 tonnes comprising mostly of ancient Jewellery;

(b) what is Government's assessment in this regard; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to bring this gold in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) According to a report in a Bombay newspaper dated 31-1-1983, the International Gold Corporation have assessed that private gold stocks in India exceed 4000 tonnes, bulk of which are in the form of jewellery.

(b) The Government have no authentic information in regard to private gold stocks in India. The Government have also not made any estimate of private gold stock in the country as it is extremely difficult to be done in any precise manner because of lack of reliable and comprehensive data.

(c) At present there is no such proposal with the Government.

Export of mica to USSR

909. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MA-THUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with the USSR for the export of mica;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of mica to be exported and what will be the export earning; and

(c) whether the U.S.S.R. exports mica to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) An agreement for export of 622 tonnes of mica worth Rs. 10.1 crores was signed with USSR Trade delegation in New Delhi in January, 1983.

(c) Government have no information on this subject.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

910. SHRI ARABINDA GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of West Bengal, various trade unions and Kisan Organisation of West Bengal have urged upon the Central Government to nationalise in the public interest the entire jute industry;

(b) whether they have also urged upon the Central Government to immediately take steps for monopoly procurement of raw jute; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what is Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to

(c) No such communication on nationalisation of the industry or monopoly procurement of raw jute has been received from trade unions, kisan organisations or from the Government of West Bengal recently.

2. In 1981, when the raw jute price had slumped down below the statutory minimum support level, a representation was received from the State Government on the scheme of monopoly procurement of raw jute. The Central Government's reaction was that monopoly procurement would imply a lot of operational, administrative and infrastructural commitments on the part of the State Governments in the form of creation and development of regulated markets, cooperative organisation of jute farmers storage and warehousing facilities etc. In the absence of any decision regarding such commitments by the State Governments, it is difficult to launch any scheme of monopoly procurement.

3. In the same year, some representations were received from various trade unions and kisan organisations urging upon the Central Government to nationalise the jute industry. Takeover/Nationalisation of an industry is the last method of reactivating sick units. Government's role is primarily to monitor and coordinate measures aimed at revival of the sick units, coupled with assistance from the banking and financial institutions who are primarily responsible to take remedial measures, inclusive of financial and managerial restructuring of the units in order to rejuvenate the industry. Only after all these measures have been taken and they have failed to prevent sickness in any unit, can Government think of possible take over or nationalisation in accordance with the prescribed policy circular of 6th October, 1981. In terms of this policy decision, Government do not consider the present