

Cement Scandals

330. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cement scandals have come to light in different States and Union Territories during 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the total estimated quantity of cement found involved in these scandals; and

(d) what is the outcome of the inquiries made into each of these scandals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) Under the procedure for allocation of cement to the State/Union Territories as it obtained before 28-2-1982, bulk allocations of cement were placed at their disposal every quarter by the Central Government. Certain quantities were pre-reserved from these bulk allocations for priority sectors of irrigation and power and small scale industries. The remaining quantity was available to the States/Union Territories Governments for sub-allocation to any categories in their full discretion. The responsibility of following the procedures/guidelines, if any, laid down by the States/Union Territories Governments in this regard rested squarely with them.

Cement is an essential commodity, distribution of which within the States/Union Territories is regulated under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955, powers under which have been delegated to the States/Union Territory Governments. As such, they are competent to take penal action for violations, if any, of the orders issued under the said Act. Complaints in regard to adulteration and short weight of cement are dealt with by the State Governments/Union Territories under the provisions of the Cement Control (Regulation of

Production) Order, 1981 and Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976. Cases of theft or any other act attracting provisions of the Indian Penal Code are also handled by the respective State authorities.

News Reports alleging violation of various enactments/orders mentioned above have appeared in the recent past; but as such allegations are required to be looked into by the respective State authorities, statistics in this respect are not centrally maintained.

M/s. Colgate and Palmolive India Ltd

331. SHRI SUJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity and actual production of M/s. Colgate and Palmolive India Ltd. for manufacturing of Toothpaste and Toothpowder for the year 1980-81 1981-82;

(b) what is the total demand of toothpaste and toothpowder in the country and percentage of the total share by this firm;

(c) what is the percentage of the share of total manufacture of cosmetics by M/s. Colgate and Palmolive India Ltd. and which other manufacturers contribute more than 10 per cent of total production and what is the share of the small scale industry; and

(d) what steps are taken to break the new monopoly of M/s. Colgate and Palmolive India Ltd. in production of toothpaste and powder?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In their Annual Report for 1980, M/s. Colgate Palmolive (I) Limited, Bombay have indicated an installed capacity of 4,500 tonnes for tooth powder and 11,000 tonnes for tooth paste. Their production of toothpaste and tooth powder for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is reported to be as given below:

Item	Production (in tonnes)	
	1980-81	1981-82
Tooth Paste	7191	9100
Tooth powder	3241.7	3203.98

(b) No precise estimate of demand for toothpaste and toothpowder has so far been made, and as such, it is not feasible to work out percentage share of this company therein.

(c) Cosmetics cover a wide range of items, which are manufactured both in the large small scale sectors and, therefore, all-India production statistics of cosmetics are not available.

(d) Government have already reserved toothpaste and toothpowder for future development in the small scale sector.

Productivity year—1982

332. SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ;
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the year 1982 has been declared as the 'productivity year'; and

(b) if so, whether the industrial policy relaxations have since been announced and what further relaxations are proposed to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) There have been no relaxations in industrial policy, 1982 has been declared as the year of productivity. Furthermore, liberalisation of investment procedures has been included in the revised 20 point programme. In order to achieve the

objectives underlying these declarations, the government have devised a scheme under which it will be possible to give a positive production orientation to the industrial economy. Salient features of the scheme are contained in this Ministry's Press Note No. 10/97/81-LP dated the 21st April, 1982.

Letters of intent to manufacture Automobiles

333. SHRI SUJAN SINGH:
DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who were granted Letters of Intent to manufacture automobile and light or heavy commercial vehicles in the year 1980-81;

(b) what is the total number of vehicles to be produced and the details of foreign collaboration permitted to each party;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed to improve the technology; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Letters of intent were issued for the manufacture of commercial vehicles to parties as detailed below: