

will thus be noticed that according to the information available at present, collections/reductions upto 31-12-79 out of Rs. 21.65 crores outstanding on 30-9-77 were over Rs. 11.01 crores.

In respect of the cases where fresh demands had been created from 1st April, 77 to 31st March 1978, group-wise and case-wise details of collections/reductions, and balance outstanding against these cases as on 30-9-79/31-12-79 are supplied in Annexure II. [See Appendix CXIII, Annexure No. 30]. These Annexures contain suitable remarks including action taken for recovery in the case* where tax in arrears were still outstanding.

(d) Demands remain outstanding in these cases for various reasons such as pendency of appeals, stay order by courts, lack of assets with the assessees, companies going into liquidation or their business being taken over by the Government etc. Steps have been taken to expedite disposal of appeals by the concerned appellate authorities wherever demands are disputed and appeals are pending. In other cases, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of arrears in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961.

(e) For the purpose of part (e) of this question large industrial houses have, in the context of the present industrial policy, been taken to mean such of the undertakings which by themselves or together with the inter connected undertakings have assets of Rs. 20 crores or more and have registered or are considered to be registerable under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1968). Demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs outstanding against large industrial houses identified on the basis of registration, as on 30-6-1978 is furnished in Annexure HI. [See Appendix CXIII, Annexure No. 31].

In this Annex wherever information as on 31-12-79 has been available, the same has been indicated and where-ever such information is not available, the information as on 30-9-79 has been furnished.

Benefits under the Rural Investment Development Programme

•120. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that the artisans, weaker sections and agriculturists have not been getting their due share of bank credit under various schemes from nationalised banks under the Rural Investment Development Programme; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to liberalise the scheme so as to give maximum benefit to these sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):
(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the commercial banks' advances under the scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme of the Government. The Government and the Reserve Bank monitor the performance of the banks regarding their advances to agricultural sector including the various rural programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme. Cases of complaints regarding non-availability of bank loans to individuals are looked into at appropriate levels.

(b) The scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme has been designed to assist the poorer sections of the rural population to raise themselves above the poverty line. It envisages a Government subsidy of one-third to one-fourth of the

cost of the scheme for different categories of borrowers.

The Government have recently announced the following measures to accelerate flow of bank credit to the weaker sections of the society;

(i) The target set in February, 1977, of banks lending 33.3 per cent of their aggregate credit to the priority sectors, has been raised to 40 per cent to be achieved over the next five years. A significant proportion within this overall target will be provided to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme which will be revitalised.

(ii) Banks will evolve special schemes, tailored to the requirements of the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme as part of their District Credit Plans.

(iii) The scheme of Different Rate of interest and the programme of establishing Regional Rural Banks will be pursued with greater vigour.

(iv) The Reserve Bank will evolve a monitoring system to evaluate the performance of different banks in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme.

(v) The banks have been advised to adopt simplified application forms in regional languages and simplified lending procedures, including relaxed security and margin norms, in their lending to agriculture.

Loss in production due to strikes and lockouts

395. SHRI CHADALAVADA VENKATARAMAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unprecedented industrial unrest caused by the strikes and lockouts during the last year resulted in substantial loss in production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) According to the available information, based on provisional figures, for the year 1979, the production loss due to strikes and lockouts is of the value of Rs. 202.60 crores. During the year 1978, on the other hand, there was a production loss of Rs. 285.32 crores as a result of strikes and lockouts.

Persopg arrested for blackmark?time

396. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested during the Janata Rule for black-marketing in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) what action had been taken against each of them; and

(c) the quantity and the value of goods seized during the above periods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Information asked for is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Occupational wage survey conducted by Labour Bureau

397. SHRIMATI HAMIDA

HABIBULLAH:

SHRI PRAKASH MEHROTRA:

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an occupational wage survey conducted by the Government's Labour Bureau has revealed that there has been a lot of difference between the earnings of men and women in tea, coffee and rubber plantations in the country; and