

जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस परिस्थिति का या इस मीके का लाभ उठा कर हम एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट में जाने की तैयारी करेंगे ? अगर हमारे यह कि सेल्फ रिनयूमेंस के लिए क्या किया गया है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Paper largely comes from forest wealth. It is time that we decided whether we have the right to destroy that wealth indiscriminately even for export. While our requirements have got to be met—and these requirements are going to grow because with the increase in literacy, India's demand for paper will grow—I do not think that in the name of export we should destroy what we are not going to rebuild.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Keeping in view the alarming forecast made by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the demand and supply position of the country up to 1979 and what action the Government is contemplating to fulfil the demand.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Whatever be the prospect of the world or the forecast of the FAO—the FAO says that the demand will grow and there will be a shortage in the developing countries—our expectations are that our demand would go up by another two lakhs of tonnes by 1978, and we are already equipped to meet it.

DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI: In view of this talk about a global shortage of paper, may I know from the hon. Minister how many paper mills in the country have got letters of intent from the Government, how many have started construction and how many have started production?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have given letters of intent for 11.56 lakh tonnes and industrial licences for 24.66 lakh tonnes. Because these projects are slow and expensive, we have taken care to issue them sufficient licences. And in November, 1975, the manufacture of paper by the small and medium entrepreneurs based on agricultural residues and waste and not involving the import of capital goods and raw materials, has been de licenced.

Setting up of a detergent plant in Madhya Pradesh

366. SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted a pro-posal to the Central Government for setting up a detergent plant in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) A Letter of Intent was granted to the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited in July 1972, for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents for a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum. This was treated as lapsed in May, 1975, as no effective steps had been taken to implement the conditions of the Letter of Intent. The State Government have since recommended approval of the scheme of a private sector unit in lieu of the earlier Letter of Intent. This recommendation is under consideration.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the State Government has proposed to start this detergent plant in the State Government sector or any private party was recommended by the State Government. And what were the con-

dition, laid down which have not been fulfilled by the State Government or the private part to whom the letter of intent was issued?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, the letter of intent was given as I have said, to the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam, and since it did not take any steps, it automatically lapsed. Now there has been a proposal from Colgate Palmolive to start this detergent factory in Madhya Pradesh and we are not going to agree to it.

SHRI SAWAISSANTGH SISODIA: What are the valid reasons for not agreeing to that proposal?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The valid reasons are that Colgate Palmolive is a foreign-controlled company and we ** do not expect a detergent factory to come into existence any more from them. We have the technology, we have the capacity to build the machinery and we do not want Colgate Palmolive to come into this field.

MR CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Report of Balachandran Committee on Coca Cola

*367. SHRI BANARSI DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given actual users licence to the Coca Cola Export Corporation for the years 1973—76; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken to ensure that the net inflow of foreign exchange of 20 per cent in relation to the outflow of foreign exchange on the firm's account in terms of the formula provided by the Balachandran Committee was maintained?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) An ad-hoc actual us-era licence of Rs. 14.25 lakh3 for the year 1973-74 was issued to M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation in April, 1975.

(b) In regard to remittance facilities offered to M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation, Government has already issued instructions to the concerned authorities that:—

'(a) Remittance facilities during the years 1969 to the end of March, 1972 on all counts (imports, profits, head office expenses service charges to overseas branches etc.) to the Indian Branch to Coca Cola Export Corporation have been allowed at a maximum of 80 per cent of total export earnings brought in by-it during these years.

(b) From April, 1972 onwards, the remittances facilities on all counts as stated in para (a) above have been allowed to the extent of 80 per cent of the exports of company's own items of production."

श्री बनारसी दास : माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि हैड आफिस ऐक्स्पॉर्मेज, इंटरैस्ट चार्जेज, डिविडेंड चार्जेज, इनकी बिना पर हर भाल यह कम्पनी जितना कैपिटल इन्वेस्टड है उसके प्रपोर्शन के अन्दर कितना रुपया विदेशों को भेजती है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I have already indicated the conditions under which these remittances are being allowed. Now the problem in regard to companies like this is that you may not allow export of the profits now, but what is not allowed will be retained in the country and some day it becomes liable for export. So, so far as the country is concerned, it is a question of time. So we should go into the entire question as to how far even the functioning of a company like this should continue.

श्री बनारसी दास : कोका कोला बोटलिंग कम्पनी द्वारा बोटलों में जो कंसेन्ट्रेट इस्तेमाल किया जाता है उसको इसी देश में पैदा करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिन्हें कि विदेशों से इसका इंपोर्ट बन्द किया जा सके ।