

(ii) सीमा शुल्क : विदेशों से आयात किये जाने वाले ट्रैक्टरों पर अब यथामूल्य पर 30 प्रतिशत का आधार सीमा-शुल्क लगाया गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त विदेशों से आयातित ट्रैक्टरों पर, भारतीय टैरिफ अधिनियम 1934 की धारा 2ए की व्यवस्था के कारण, अतिरिक्त कर (काउन्टर वेलिंग कर) जो देशीय ट्रैक्टरों पर लगने वाले उत्पादन कर के समान होता है, लगाया जाता है। उत्पादन कर का दर मूल्य 10 प्रतिशत है और काउन्टरवेलिंग कर का हिसाब लगाने का आधार तट पर आने तक की लागत पर सीमा शुल्क होता है अतः आयातित ट्रैक्टरों पर सीमान्त शुल्क का कुल व्यय यथा मूल्य पर 43 प्रतिशत आता है।

उपरोक्त कर राज्य सरकारों और उनके अधीन संस्थानों द्वारा लगाये स्थानीय करों से अतिरिक्त हैं और अतः यह प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न भिन्न है।

(ख) और (ग) विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अधीन आयातित ट्रैक्टरों और कुल कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पर उत्पादन और सीमान्त शुल्कों की वर्तमान दरों का मूल्यांकन करना अभी बहुत जल्दी है।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE/

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE);

(a) Prior to 29th May, 71, agricultural tractors were free from both excise and custom duties. The position of levy of excise and custom duties thereafter is as briefly indicated below:—

(i) *Excise duty*.—As part of the budget proposals for 1971-72, the exemption from excise duties on agricultural tractors (indigenous) has been withdrawn with the result that agricultural tractors are liable to a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from 29th May, 71. Trac-

tors intended for agricultural purposes are, however, exempted from special excise duty.

(ii) *Custom duty*.—Tractors imported from abroad are now liable to a basic customs duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, tractors imported from abroad are liable to an additional duty (countervailing duty) equal to the excise duty leviable on indigenous tractors by virtue of Section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. The current rate of excise duty being 10 per cent *ad valorem* and the basis for assessment of countervailing duty being the cum duty landed cost, the total incidence of customs duty on imported tractors would work out to 43 per cent *ad valorem*.

The above taxes are in addition to such local taxes as are leviable by the States and institutions under the State Government and these, therefore, vary from State to State.

(b) and (c) It is too early to assess the effect of the present levies of excise and custom duties on the import of tractors under the World Bank projects and also on the overall agricultural economy.]

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN THE EASTERN REGION

513. SHRI GOLAP BARBORA:
SHRI MAHITOSH PURAKA-
YASTHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

कृषि मंत्री

be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any conference was recently sponsored by the National Cooperative Development Corporation at Darjeeling to discuss the progress and problems of the cooperative movement in the Eastern region of the country.

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the conference; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE/**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):

(a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation convened a Regional Meeting of the Registrars of Cooperatives Societies and the Chief Executives of State Cooperative Marketing Federations of the Eastern States, at Darjeeling on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1971, to review the progress and problems of cooperative agricultural marketing, processing, supplies and storage in these States.

(b) A statement giving the summary of the recommendations of the Meeting is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Most of the recommendations are for consideration and action on the part of the respective State Governments. Suitable follow up action is being taken by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has also decided to liberalise its pattern of assistance to Eastern States, as recommended at this Regional meeting.

SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONAL MEETING CONVENED BY THE NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AT DARJEELING ON THE 2ND AND 3RD APRIL, 1971.

Cooperative Marketing:

(i) In order to strengthen cooperative marketing in terms of membership, share capital, operations etc., a beginning may be made by selecting a few primary marketing societies in each State for intensive development. Such selected societies may be encouraged to adopt modern marketing techniques in order to improve their competitive position and serviceability to the farmers. To achieve this, the scheme of establishment of common pools/cadres for marketing and processing personnel as well as the

scheme for outright purchases of agricultural produce from small farmers may be effectively implemented. The Technical and Promotional Cells in the Apex Marketing Federations may be further strengthened, for which financial assistance of the NCDC will be available under its scheme.

(ii) Involvement of the Cooperatives in procurement operations by State Governments and Food Corporation of India continues to be insignificant. The State Governments in the Region may be persuaded to assign a greater role to cooperatives in this behalf. It will be necessary to work out the requirements of margin money for these operations and adequate arrangements made for raising credit from financial agencies.

(iii) Possibilities of organising jute growers' cooperative unions for marketing of jute and its supply to jute industry may be examined.

Cooperative Processing

(iv) The State Government may look into the problems of those cooperative processing units which were assisted over three years ago but not yet installed. Those units which are not likely to complete their installation within six months or so may be dropped and the assistance given to them may be refunded.

(v) The Eastern States may quickly assess their requirements of assistance under the Central Sector Scheme for assistance towards block capital cost of processing units and NCDC sponsored scheme for Margin Money for processing units and send proposals to NCDC for financial assistance. Assistance under these schemes will be available outside the States' plan resources.

(vi) In the case of West Bengal a decision was taken to examine the potential of setting up fruit and vegetable processing units for its hill areas, especially for the Darjeeling District and its surrounding areas. Similarly, a decision was taken to examine the potential for additional cold storages in the cooperative sector of Bihar State.

Cooperative Supplies and Storage

(vii) There is considerable need for rationalising the system of distribution of fertilizers by cooperatives in all the States in the Eastern Region, particularly in the context of competition from the private trade. In Assam, Apex Marketing Society of some selected individual primary marketing societies should be involved in the wholesale distribution of fertilizers. In West Bengal, where the Apex Marketing Society has recently involved itself in the wholesale distribution of fertilizers in selected districts, there is a need to strengthen the Society operationally and financially, to enable it to cope with this work.

(viii) Involvement of cooperatives in this Region being insignificant, in the distribution of inputs other than fertilizers, the State Governments and the Apex Marketing Federations may examine the possibilities of involving cooperatives in these activities and formulate a phased programme in this regard. The State Governments may also take advantage of the special schemes sponsored by the NCDC to be financed from its own funds outside the State Plan ceilings, for establishing inputs industries, such as units for formulation of pesticides, organisation of centres for servicing and hiring of tractors and other agricultural machinery etc.

(ix) Special attention of the State Governments was necessary in the first instance for clearing the backlog in construction of godowns already assisted and also for formulation of new schemes for expansion of the storage capacity in the cooperative sector with requisite financial assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

General

(x) In order to quickly catch up the lag in cooperative development in the Eastern Region, it will be desirable to provide a more liberal pattern of assistance to the Eastern States in the light of the needs of individual programmes.

MARKING OF COTTON BALES

514. SHRI K. C. PANDA:

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE/

कृषि मन्त्री

be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of cotton and the number of cotton bales agmarked with red label and black label separately, in each State during the last three years; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to get more and more cotton bales agmarked to guarantee quality produced to mill consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE/

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री

(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) At present Cotton Lint is graded and marked under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 and Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1962/71 on the basis of only one factor, viz. purity. Agmarking of lint is taken up only in Gujarat and Maharashtra and to a small extent in Mysore. In other Cotton growing States, the State Agriculture Departments give certificates of purity and these are accepted by the purchasing mills.

Cotton varieties and the number of cotton bales graded and marked with Red and Black labels in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore during the last 3 years are given in the statement enclosed. [See Appendix LXXVII, Annexure No. 42.]

(b) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection under the Ministry of Agriculture has been trying to persuade the other Cotton growing States to take to Agmarking of cotton lint. In order primarily to encourage the cotton growing States in this direction, the Government of India has not yet levied any charge for the supply of Agmark labels.