

been considerably more stringent, and what is more, the majority of small-scale industries would not have qualified for assistance. Specifically, the main points of difference between advances to the large-scale and the small-scale sector are as follows:—

- (1) A very much stricter view is taken regarding the debt-equity relationship, technical performance and entrepreneurial ability in granting advances to the large scale sector.
- (2) Interest is charged to the large-scale sector at commercial rates which are determined by the size of the advance and its safety. On the other hand, interest is charged to the small-scale sector at rates considerably lower than the rates which would have been charged if the above criteria, *viz.*, the size of the advance and its safety, were taken into account.
- (3) A wide range of goods are accepted in security from the small-scale sector which might not normally have been accepted and margins have been kept down to the lowest possible levels. Much stricter principles are observed in this regard in advances to the large-scale sector.
- (4) In the choice of the clientele a much more rigid scrutiny is practised in the grant of advances to the large-scale sector and the over-riding consideration is the absolute safety of the advances. These advances are granted strictly on commercial principles.

PRODUCTION OF RAW WOOL

396. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) how much raw wool was produced in India during the last year;
- (b) how much of it was exported and to which countries; and
- (c) how much of it was consumed in India by (i) factories and (ii) handlooms?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) About 31.5 million Kgs.

(b) About 18.14 million kgs. The main importing countries were Australia, Belgium, France, Germany (East and West), Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

(c) The balance (about 13.36 million kgs.) is consumed within the country. Separate figures of consumption by factories and handlooms are not available.

ACTION FOR MONOPOLISTIC PRACTICES

397. SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government took action against any factory under Sections 15 and 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act on the specific ground that the factory was resorting to monopolistic practices with respect to price fixation and production policies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO) : No, Sir. Government have not so far taken action against any factory on this ground.

भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र पर नेपाल
सरकार का दावा

३९८. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालाल जी
चौरङ्गिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :