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- (क्ष) इन कारसानों में स्कूटरों के झब कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जे देश में तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ; भीर
- (ग) क्या इन कारखानों ने सरकार से कोई वितीय ऋण या धनुदान लिया है भौर यदि हो. तो किन शर्ती पर?

इस्पात ग्रीर भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि॰ सुद्रामण्यन) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रसा गया है।

## विवरण

(क) धौर (ख). इस समय देश में स्कूटर बनाने वाली फ़र्मों के नाम और उनके हारा तैयार किये जाने वाले स्कूटरों में देशीय पुजों का धंश प्रतिशत निम्नलिखित है: ——

कारखाने का नाम देशीय पूंजी के मंश का प्रतिशत

- १ मैसर्स भाटोमोबाइल प्राडक्ट्स भाक इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई ६८.८५ प्रतिशत
- २ मैससं बजाज माटो लिमिटेड, बम्बई ५०.०० प्रतिशत
- मैससं एनफील्ड इंडिया लिमिटेड मद्रास ७७.०० प्रतिशत
- (ग) सरकार ने इन फर्मों को कोई ऋण या मनुदान नहीं दिया है।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The scooters which we had imported in the beginning were selling at Rs. 1750 each, but the price has risen now to about Rs. 2,800 or Rs. 2,900. May I know the reason for this great difference in prices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The reason is the increase in cost of production.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The imported ones were selling at cheaper rates. How is it that when these are being locally manufactured, the prices have increased?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sometimes, indigenous manufacture costs more.

## Machine Tools Programme

Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri P. Kunhan:
\*231. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some fresh steps have recently been taken to accelerate the execution of the Third Plan machine tools programmes; and
- (b) if so, what progress has been achieved in that direction so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

(a) and (b). The machine tool industry has been accorded with high priority in the scheme of industrialisation of the country.

The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, besides doubling existing production, is setting up a third unit in the Punjab and carrying out preliminary surveys for setting up one more unit. The Praga Tools Corporation at Hyderabad is also planning for expansion of its machine tool production. The Heavy Machine Tool Project in Ranchi is also being set up according to schedule.

The Machine tool industry is on the free licensing list. Its requirements of raw materials and capital goods are accorded high priority. Financial assistance is extended to the industry through Governmental institutions. To ensure quality production foreign collaboration is liberally allowed. A Central Machine Tool Institute has been set up to encourage research and designing facilities. Experts obtained under various aid schemes are made available to the industry at nominal rates.

As a result of these steps the production of machine tools increased from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1956 to Rs. 780 lakhs in 1961 in the organised sector of private industry.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement, we find that even though every attempt has been made for more production of machine tools in the public sector, the production in the private sector has not increased much? May I know what are the reasons for this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The difficulty is in getting collaboration, but it is hoped that by the end of the Third Plan period we would be able to manufacture even in the private sector to the extent of Rs. 15 crores worth of goods.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Government had deputed the Director of the Hindustan Machine Tools to America to acquaint US firms with the possibility of manufacture of machine tools in this country? If so, do Government propose to invite foreign capital and allow the private sector to grow in this respect in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is for the private sector to find out collaboration and to settle collaboration terms. Terefore, there is no question of Government inviting anybody to collaborate with the private sector.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

President Ayub's Statement Regarding Union of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran

- S.N.Q. No. 2. Shri C. K. Bhatta-charyya: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:
- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a speech by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan at Karachi on the 6th August, 1962 alleging that India and the Soviet Union were going to subjugate Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran unless they joined in one Islamic State; and
- (b) what steps Government propose to take to counteract such propaganda to dispel the misunderstanding sought to be created by the same and to clarify India's position?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. President Ayub Khan is obviously under a grave misapprehension. It has been stated repeatedly that India wants to live in friendship with Pakistan. The fact that there are some political and other controversies between the two countries does not make any difference to the basic objective of India.

- (b) The only way to dispel any such misunderstanding is to state the truth which is completely different from President Ayub Khan's apprehensions.
- Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Has Government contacted Afghanistan and Iran and disabused them of any adverse impression against India that President Ayub Khan's speech might have produced?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not sure. In the normal course, our diplomatic representatives deal with such problems. But whether they made a special reference to this, I do not know.