

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not have the figures with regard to it.

**Shri Ranga:** Whether it is private enterprise or public enterprise, when the installed capacity cannot be utilised for want of market demands in this country for the machines to be produced, how does my hon. friend propose to utilise this installed capacity, either for the production of textile machinery or for the production of some other machinery which can possibly be conveniently turned out from the same factories?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the real position. Our needs are more, but in spite of that, the full installed capacity is not being utilised. So, we are goading them to utilise their entire capacity so that production will go up and our import of these machinery will be reduced.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** What proportion of the textile machinery is indigenous component and what proportion is imported, and what is being done to increase the indigenous component?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not have the exact percentage, but we are trying to have as much of indigenous production as possible. I am hoping, as I already indicated, that by the various methods we are taking at least 77 per cent of the capacity will be utilised towards the end of this Plan period.

**Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:** May I know whether it is a fact that some industrialists who had asked permission to import textile machinery are not given any permission to replace their machinery?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have already stated that licences have been issued for the import of machinery to the extent foreign exchange is available, but our effort should be to increase the indigenous production as far as possible.

### Export of Sackings

\*228. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the large quantities of sacking manufactured by Indian Jute Mills are lying unsold and the stocks are rising year by year;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign demand for sacking is decreasing from year to year; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take in this direction?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) A statement showing production, export and stocks of jute goods (hessian, sacking and others) is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

(b) and (c). The foreign demand for sackings or other jute goods is not decreasing. The decline in export in 1960 and 1961 was largely due to shortage of jute and high prices of jute goods and competition from Pakistan in India's sacking markets. The exports of jute goods have increased in 1962.

**Shri Mohsin:** Which are the countries that import sackings from India and what is the foreign exchange earned on this item?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** U.K., Europe, Near East, Far East, Africa, practically every country in the world is importing sackings of jute, hessian and other goods.

**Shri Mohsin:** The second part of my question has not been answered. I want to know the foreign exchange earned on this item.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We expect more than Rs. 155 crores this year, which is a record compared to what we earned in the past.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** How is it that the high price of sacking which

is supposed to lessen our demand in the market is kept up, and why is it that the Government have not examined this question in spite of the fact that we have repeatedly urged in this House that the jute produced in Bihar and other States are at very much above Rs. 15?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are two different aspects: that the prices of sackings have sagged and also that the off-take of sackings in the world market has not shown any sufficient rise. That is because of the keen competition from Pakistan where all the export of jute goods get 20 per cent rebate, that is, import entitlement for currency retention, as it is called. We do not seek to follow the practice, because otherwise we are giving assistance to the jute industry in diverse ways. Regarding internal price of jute, there is a separate question coming up. We are taking all steps to see that what we have announced on the floor of the House, that the Assam bottom shall be maintained at Rs. 30 f.o.r. Calcutta, is being followed.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** The hon. Minister has said that there is competition from Pakistan. May I know whether the Government will think of diverting the items from jute sackings to some other things which are easily saleable in the world market?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is our aim. But we do not want to give up sackings because that is the staple bread and butter line of the industry. We are trying to modernise the jute industry and see that the carpet cloth and various other products that can be made from jute earn larger foreign exchange per unit of raw material.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Apart from the question of export of sackings, has the Government made any estimate of the probable increase in the internal requirements of sackings which will develop now as a result of defence requirements in the present emergency?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The requirements of sackings in the internal mar-

ket have looked up considerably during the last five years because of the increase in the requirements of food-grains, fertilisers, cement and various other things.

As far as the question of defence requirements is concerned, there is a misunderstanding. The sand bags are made from hessian and not from jute sacking and, therefore, it will certainly assist the hessian off-take and not sackings.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** सैकिंग का दाम इंडिया में १६५ रुपये सैकड़ा है और नार्थ बिहार का ज्यूट १२ रुपये से १६ रुपये तक विक रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसकी क्या वजह है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ३० रुपये तो असम बाटम का है और बिबली जो है, उसका है। बिहार का मैस्टा थोड़ा सा इनफीरियर है, उसकी रिवाइज्ड प्राइमिम दी गई है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन में हमने कोम्प्रोप्रिटिव फैड्रेशन की मार्फत काम शुरू किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो कोम्प्रोप्रिटिव मूवमेंट है वह और भी स्ट्रॉंग हो जाये ताकि काश्तकारों को भी सही दाम मिल सकें।

#### Purchase of Jute

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*229. {	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
	Shri Tridib Kumar
	Chaudhury:
	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
	Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps have been taken so far towards enabling co-operative Societies and Marketing Unions of Cultivators to operate on the jute market in the jute-growing North Bihar districts, West Bengal and Assam to implement the price support policy in regard to jute;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation will also operate on the jute market at the same time independently; and