

it is voluntary quality control or is it compulsory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is compulsory.

Shri Joachim Alva: Hon. Minister is aware that my constituency of North Canara is one of the best pepper growing areas in India.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want a certificate from the Minister also?

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know what special steps are being taken by way of the officers of the Ministry going round these areas once in a few years at least so that something may be done.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the export price of pepper has in any way affected the price structure prevailing in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, it has registered a fall in the total value realised by about a crore of rupees.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has not made this point quite clear. May I know whether the fall in international price of black pepper is attributable to quality or fiscal factors?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is mainly due to overproduction in certain regions and the buying tactics of some foreign countries, possibly. We are trying to counter it and we do hope within this year we may be able to stabilise the price structure.

Shri Shivamanjappa: May I know whether this fall in price is partly due to adulteration of black pepper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Dr. M. S. Amey: May I know who are our competitors in this field?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sarawak, North Borneo and Indonesia and some of the South-East Asian islands.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: How does our pepper compare qualitatively with that of other exporting countries in the world?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the best pepper in the world.

श्री तुलशीवास जाधव : देश में ब्लैक-पेपर कितना तैयार किया जाता है और अपने देश में उसकी मांग कितनी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तैयार नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि वह कुदरत से प्रो होता है । वह कोई २५,००० टन बैठता है और कभी कभी ३०,००० टन भी पैदा हो जाता है । दुनिया की डिमांड कोई ३५,००० टन की है । और मुल्क १०,००० टन बनाते हैं इस तरीके से हमारा ओवर प्रोडक्शन हो जाता है ।

Manufacture and Import of Tractors

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*356. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors manufactured in the country at present;

(b) the number of tractors imported during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far and the total amount involved in those imports; and

(c) whether Government have fixed up some target for self-sufficiency in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 583 Nos. in 1961, 1627 Nos. in 1962 and 1629 Nos. in 1963.

(b) 3735 Nos. valued at Rs. 2.63 crores in 1962-63 and 2193 Nos. valued at Rs. 1.58 crores in 1963-64 (upto December 1963).

(c) The Third Plan production target, based on estimated demand, is 10,000 Nos. per annum.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस समय भारत के कारखानों की क्षमता कितनी है और कब तक हम लोग इस में सैल्फ सिफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : जहाँ तक क्षमता का सम्बन्ध है यह बताया गया कि करीब १०,००० के करीब यहाँ पर मांग है लेकिन उस मांग को हम अभी पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस साल सन् १९६४ में ४,००० से लेकर ५,००० तक ट्रैक्टरों के यहाँ पर प्रोडक्शन होने की सम्भावना है और अगले साल अर्थात् सन् १९६५ तक इनका प्रोडक्शन ६,००० से ८,००० तक हो जायगा।

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I wish to add that generally the progress made by the various producers is rather very tardy and, therefore, we may have to evolve other methods if we have to reach this target.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन का एलाटमेंट जो फारमर्स को होता है उस में क्या कोई डिफ्रेंस होता है या यह सरकार के डिस्क्रिशन पर होता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The allotment is made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सस्ते दामों पर किसानों को ट्रैक्टरों सप्लाय करने के लिये क्या इंतजाम कर रही है और क्या निकट भविष्य में इन के दाम कम किए जायेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब तक इनका उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है तब तक दाम कम होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। सस्ते दामों के लिए जो स्माल ट्रैक्टरों हैं वह इन के मुकाबले में उपयोग में लाये जा सकते हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what is the difference in price bet-

ween the imported tractors and the home-produced tractors of the same category?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The imported tractor's price is considerably less than the indigenous price. That is mainly because a very small number is being produced.

Shri Kapur Singh: May we know the precise quantum of this difference, if it is possible to give it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The exact difference is about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 for each tractor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to the indigenous production of tractors, is it not a fact that several tractors manufactured in our own country were found absolutely dead—meaning thereby that they were found to be useless—for the Dandakaranya project when they were supplied for that purpose and, if so, has there been any improvement in the manufacturing position of tractors since that episode?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know that episode; I am not aware of that. But now from 1961 onwards, we have got the Tractors and Farm Production Co., which produces the major quantity. They have a very good market and the efficiency is also very good. Out of the total of 1,629, they have produced 1,124 in 1963.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether there is any scheme for the manufacture of small tractors so that the small farmers can avail of them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I answered this question the other day. There is a programme for that.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is it a fact that several types of tractors are being manufactured, each of the manufacture being uneconomical? May I also know, why one or two licences have not been given for only one or two types of tractors so that they may be manufactured in sufficient quantities and be economical?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are 5 producers, out of whom one is going out because he could not make any arrangement for import on the basis of barter. With regard to the other four, Messrs Tractor and Farm have been licensed to produce 3500 tractors and they have reached a level of 1124. Messrs Tractors and Bulldozers were licensed in 1960 and till 1963 they have produced only 472 tractors as against a licence given for 2000. Mahindra and Mahindra are yet to go into production at the end of 1964. Messrs Fisher Tractor Corporation of India produced in 1961 188 tractors, in 1962 269 tractors and in 1963 33 numbers. So, that is also fading out. I will keep in mind the suggestion made by the hon. Member to have one unit which would produce sufficient numbers, so that the price also could be brought down.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that tractors imported from East European countries have been found useless due to the shortage of availability of spare parts and, if so, what steps Government have taken to supply spare parts of these tractors which have been imported from the East European countries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My recollection is that we have made arrangements to get spare parts, so that these tractors can be used.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister admitted that the supply position is wholly unsatisfactory and he has some other methods in his mind. May I know what are the other methods which he has in his mind and to what extent we may expect them to meet the demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: One way of meeting it is to have a large-sized factory to produce tractors in the public sector. I am considering it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: With regard to the answer given to part (b) of the question, I want to know whether there is any difference of opinion between the Planning Commis-

sion and the Ministry in regard to the fixation of the target?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, not with regard to the big tractors.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Just now the Minister said that the production was tardy. May I know what is the demand in the country for the tractors and what arrangement Government is going to make to meet that demand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that in 1963, indigenous production was 1629 and in addition to that, up to December we have imported 2193. This has not met the entire demand. Therefore, the demand is a little more. Therefore, even now it should be possible to produce round about 6000 or 7000 tractors.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : देश में अनाज की जो कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिये ट्रैक्टरों की बहुत अधिक जरूरत है ताकि देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके तो सरकार इस के लिये देश में ट्रैक्टरों का प्रोडक्शन क्यों नहीं करती और बाहर से उनको क्यों नहीं मंगाती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही तो मंत्री महोदय ने श्रीमती सवालियों के जवाब में बतलाया है ।

Trade Agreement with Poland

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*357. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade during his visit here held negotiations with the Government of India about some long-term trade agreements;

(b) the results of the discussions held; and