

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 26, 1965 | Agraphayana
5, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

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*476. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Shri M. E. Krishna:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 414 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the technical officers on the proposals received for the manufacture of T.V. sets;

(b) if so, the nature of their recommendations;

(c) whether Government have finalised all the proposals; and

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(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are of the view that T.V. receiving sets could be manufactured here utilising the know-how provided by Central Electronic and Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

(c) and (d). These recommendations are under consideration of Government.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या टेलिविज़न सेट्स के निर्माण के लिए कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने भी सरकार को आवेदनपत्र दिये थे; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है—उन को स्वीकार किया है या नहीं।

श्री वि० ना० सिंह : हमारे पास कई आवेदनपत्र आए हैं और वे कई किस्म के हैं। कोई फ़ारेन कॉम्पैरेशन के हैं और कोई पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट के आधर पर हैं। जो पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट के आधर पर हैं, उनके बारे में हमारे पास एक फ़र्म के लिए सिफ़ारिश घाई है कि उस को लाइसेंस दिया जाये।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार ने इस आशय के आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं कि देश में कितने टेलिविज़न सेटों की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री वि० ना० सिंह : ऐसा अनुमान है कि यदि देश में चार टेलिविज़न ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशनन्ड लगाये जायेंगे, तो चौथी प्लान के आख़िर तक करीब एक लाख टेलिविज़न सेटों की आवश्यकता होगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that differences of late have arisen amongst the Ministries of Commerce, I & B, CSIR and Atomic Energy on the very basic question whether the TV sets in India should be produced without foreign collaboration importing some components or they should be produced with foreign collaboration with some East European rupee payment country and, if so, what is the final decision in the matter?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is nothing like any difference of opinion between the ministries concerned as referred to by the hon. member. We have already set up a committee. Another committee is also looking into the matter and that report will be coming to us. In the meantime, we have received a suggestion from the Chairman of the Committee on Broadcasting Media that he is studying the problem and he would like us to await his recommendation.

श्री मधु सिन्हा: देश में विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी और व्यापक गरीबी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार टेलीविजन प्रादि योजनाओं को पन्द्रह बीस मास तक मुस्तकी रखेगी ?

श्री चि० ना० सिंह: मेरी समझ में यह योजना इसी लिए बनाई जा रही है कि विदेशी मुद्रा के बिना ही हमारी अपनी जानकारी के माध्यम पर ये टेलीविजन सैट देश में बनें। इस लिए, यह प्रश्न इसमें नहीं उठता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the firm suggested by the Pilani Research Institute is an Indian firm or a foreign firm and whether the persons running this institute are going to have any collaboration with that firm directly or indirectly?

Shri T. N. Singh: The recommendation regarding that particular firm has been made by the National Research Development Organisation in regard to the collaboration on the

Pilani know-how. Out of the four or five applicants, one name has been recommended for our consideration. As a matter of fact, the Pilani Institute also is having production, on a pilot plant basis, of about 1000 sets per annum.

श्री रामेश्वर डाटिया: इस योजना पर कितने रुपये खर्च होंगे और इसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

श्री चि० ना० सिंह: इसके बारे में अभी कोई प्रस्ताव से कहना मुश्किल है।

श्री बागड़ी: क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस सिलसिले में गैर-मुल्कों से जो प्रतिज्ञां आई हैं, क्या उनमें यह बताया गया है कि इस योजना के लिए कितना पैसा उन मुल्कों से और कितना पैसा इस मुल्क से लगेगा और अगर हमारे मुल्कों में पैसा लगेगा, तो खर्च और सूद में कितना अन्तर होगा ?

श्री चि० ना० सिंह: अभी तो इसके बारे में कहना मुश्किल है। हमारे पास जो प्रतिज्ञां आई हैं, जब हम उन पर विचार करना शुरू करेंगे, तो वे लोग अपनी डीटेल्स देंगे कि इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी और कितनी नहीं लगेगी। उस वक्त हम इस बारे में बता सकेंगे। अभी बताना मुश्किल है।

श्री भागवत झा आषाढ: क्या सरकार टेलीविजन सैटों के निर्माण के साथ साथ टेलिविजन एक्विपमेंट के इन्स्टालेशन का कार्यक्रम भी चला रही है, अगर हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनको जापान या अन्य देशों की फर्मों से ऐसे आकर मिले हैं, जिनके अनुसार के हमारे देश में हमारी सीमित धन्य के अनुकूल टेलिविजन एक्विपमेंट लगाने में समर्थ है ?

श्री चि० ना० सिंह: कई देशों से प्रस्ताव-जब आई हैं और उनमें जापान का भी है— मेरी समझ में सैन्यो का है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will it be possible for the Minister to say that no finalisation of the manufacture of T.V. sets in India has been made in view of the fact that some contract has been promised by the Government to a foreign firm for the manufacture and supply of T.V. sets on a mass scale?

Shri T. N. Singh: No such understanding is there with any foreign firm.

Shri P. K. Deo: Unlike the All India Radio, may I know if facilities will be given to the Opposition parties to place their view before the country through this important means of communication?

Mr. Speaker: Let it come first.

Exhibitions Abroad

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*471. **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Shri Solanki:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the exclusive exhibitions abroad which Government of India have planned to hold during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the total amount to be spent on these exhibitions by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). During the current financial year i.e. 1965-66, only one Exclusive Indian Exhibition was organised by this Ministry at Belgrade in July, 1965 through the Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibitions, Bombay. The accounts of the exhibitions are still being finalised. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 8.21 lakhs out of which the foreign exchange element is Rs. 5.96 lakhs. The main features of this exhibition were not only trade promotional but to depict the changing face of India. In addition to the items of export potential

in that region exhibits showing the progress made by India in the industrial and other fields were also displayed. Contracts worth Rs. 25 lakhs were finalised in this exhibition and many more trade inquiries are under negotiations.

2. This Ministry's programme for the year 1966-67 is still under consideration of the Government. A meeting of the Ad-hoc exhibition Advisory Committee for the purpose was held on 27th September, 1965. The Committee recommended organisation of the following Indian Exhibitions abroad during 1966-67:

- (i) Indian Exhibition, Prague (Czechoslovakia).
- (ii) Indian Exhibition, Tehran (Iran).
- (iii) Indian Exhibition, Mexico (Mexico).
- (iv) Indian Exhibition, Lagos (Nigeria).

In addition, an Indian Exhibition on a comprehensive scale in Paris (France) is under consideration but this may be held either in 1966 or 1967.

3. The requirement of funds for the events is still under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: As the answer is too long he could have laid a statement on the Table.

Shri P. K. Deo: In 1966 there is going to be a World Fair at Montreal. May I know whether the Government of India is going to have a stall there?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to exclusive exhibitions.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): What the hon. Member refers to is an international exhibition.

Shri P. K. Deo: What is the difference between international and exclusive exhibitions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: An exclusive exhibition is one which is organised by us. In the international exhibition we participate like any other country.

Shri P. K. Deo: Has India decided to be a party to the Paris Convention for participating in the various exhibitions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are a party to the International Convention on Exhibitions and also the Paris Convention.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government taken note of the prevalent criticism that such exhibitions tend to be employed by the ruling party for self-exhibitionism rather than for advancement of our commercial and cultural interests?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is wholly wrong. It is for the purpose of national advancement.

श्री बड़े : पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट्स में भी इस बात का जिक्र है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्रपग्यय होता है, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन नहीं होता है और लास होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरफ भी सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा है। एग्जीबीशन में कोई एक ग्राघ सैकशन ऐसा हो सकता है जहाँ लास होता हो इस तरह से। ग्रान दो कंट्रेरी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, पी० ए० सी० और पार्लिमेंट के माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि बढ़िया एग्जीबीजो बनें।

श्री बड़े : लाम हुआ था काफी वहाँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What have been the concrete gains or losses, achievements or otherwise of the India Pavilion at the two sessions of the New York World Fair? Is the Minister in a position to draw up the balance sheet and give us an idea thereof in broad outline

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can draw a balance sheet for that exhibition but not for all exhibitions, because on that exhibition we have spent one and a half crores of rupees.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, it was a very big exhibition. Why should he not be allowed to give us an idea? It is closed now and we can have an idea.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the question. Would he kindly resume his seat?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This was an international exhibition and we had a good pavillion there.

Mr. Speaker: The main question was about exclusive exhibitions that India held in various places.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I believe this refers to all exhibitions.

Mr. Speaker: Only to exclusive exhibitions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the second part of the question? Sir, you can enlarge the scope of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The second part must be governed by the first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not necessarily.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that such exhibitions have proved to be very useful in increasing our exports and acquainting other countries with our goods and markets. I would like to know whether Government has decided to make a permanent unit instead of recruiting people every time for participating in such exhibitions abroad, and if the answer is in the affirmative...

Mr. Speaker: One question is enough.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, we have a permanent unit, the Directorate-General of Exhibitions. The recruitment of certain staff like experts is on a permanent basis. So far as visitors and guides are concerned, it is better to recruit fresh people every time so that experience is continually gained.

Shri Warior: On a comparative study of exclusive exhibitions and participating in international exhibitions, which is more profitable to our country and which gives more satisfactory results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both are satisfactory and very helpful to the country.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ये जो प्रदर्शनियां विदेशों में करने का विचार किया जा रहा है, इस वर्ष भी और आगामी वर्षों में भी, इन पर कितना व्यय होगा और इससे भारत को मौलिक रूप से क्या लाभ होता है ? क्या यह जो इस समय भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध हुआ था इसके चित्र आदि विशेष रूप से वहां दिखाये जाएंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा सवाल स्वामी जी ने कर दिया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितने लम्बे स्वामी जी खुद हैं उतना लम्बा सवाल भी होगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए ही एग्जीविशन करने को जरूरत नहीं होती है बल्कि to maintain even the export trade you have got to have exhibitions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन प्रदर्शनियों में जितना खर्च किया जाता है क्या उसकी तुलना में उतना माल भी हमारा क्या बिक जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस मामले में पक्का तो कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है लेकिन अलग अलग जगह पर अलग अलग अनुभव होता है ।

लेकिन मोटे तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक से दस गुना तक रीबन हो रहा है । जितना खर्च होता है उस पर कान एन एवरेज दस गुना टर्न प्रोवर हो जाता है

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन एग्जीविशंस के लिए जितनी इंडियन गल्वर्स गई थीं उनमें से कितनी वहीं शादी करके रह गई हैं और कितनी वापिस आई हैं ? कितनी वहां शादी गारके सैटल हो गई हैं और कितनी वापिस आई हैं ?

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह रिकार्ड क्यों खास तौर पर रखना चाहते हैं ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : विदेशों में हमारी प्रदर्शनियों में जो सामान प्रदर्शित किया जाता है उस सामान का चुनाव किस प्राधार पर किया जाता है ? क्या सरकार खुद चुनाव करती है या उसके लिए कोई कमेटी बनाई जाती है जो यह फैसला करती है कि क्या क्या प्रदर्शित किया जाए ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें कई सामान तो निजी तज्जारत वालों का होता है, प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज वालों का होता है और हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर वाले भी वहां सामान दिखाते हैं । उस सामान की डिसपोजल करने के लिए इंटरनेशनल कन्वेंशन में थोड़े कायदे दिये हुये हैं । जो माल कस्टम पे करके बेचा जा सकता है उसको बेच दिया जाता है और बाकी के सामान को वापिस लाना पड़ता है ।

कपड़ा मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता

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* 478. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लालय्ये :

श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या आणख्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा परामर्शदाता बोर्ड ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि

कपड़ा मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये उसे ऋण सुविधा दी जाये; श्री

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० सै० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) सूती वस्त्र का भण्डार एकत्रित होने से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति और जल्दतरमन्द मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर सूती वस्त्र सलाहकार बोर्ड की विवेकतः बुलाई गयी एक बैठक में विचार किया गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को प्रतिरिक्त भण्डारों पर दो सन्ताह के लिये ऋण दे देने के आदेश दे दिये हैं। भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें भी कुछ उपयुक्त मामलों में बैंकों को कुछ ऋणों के सन्बन्ध में गारण्टी दे रही हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब से इत्यादि इन कारखानों को प्रावुनिकीकरण कार्य के लिये दिये जाते हैं या उखीरा भंदीजी के बास्ते ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Invariably there is the difficulty about the financial position owing to certain accumulation of goods. In order to facilitate the actual running expenditure and the working of the mills, these facilities are provided now.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या ऐसी मिलें और कारखाने जिन को सरकारी पैसा मिलता है वे उस सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग करती हैं ऐसा देखा गया है ? जो इस तरह से हिसाब किताब में गोलमाल करती हैं क्या सरकार उन कल कारखानों को, उन मिलों को, कीमी मिलकियत करार देने का विचार कर रही हैं ? अगर उसने ऐसा विचार किया है तो किन के बारे में ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): These are only a few mills out of more than 560 mills. The whole point is that when a mill

becomes too old, it is not worthwhile nationalising as the hon. Member has suggested. Nationalisation cannot take place of one unit; you have to nationalise the whole industry. What the Government is doing is that whenever such bad units crop up, we appoint authorised controllers and get them modernised in the long term.

श्री मधु लिमये : सूती मिल उद्योग पर इस वक़्त जो संकट प्राया है, उसके कारण कितनी मिल बन्द हो गई हैं, इस वक़्त कितने मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादि में ? यह जो वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है क्या उसका इस बेकारी को कम करने के लिये कोई इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been answered very many times by my colleague and myself here.

श्री मधु लिमये : कितने लोग बेकार हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कुल बाईस मिलें इस तरह की हैं। इन में से दस को तो स्कूप कर दिया गया है क्योंकि ये सौ साल से पुरानी थीं। बारह मिलें जो हैं वे बन्द पड़ी हैं और उनमें से चार पांच को हम चलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। म्योर मिल है, इन्डू मिल है और तीन और मिलें महाराष्ट्र में हैं। कुल 650 मिलें देश में हैं जिन में से तीन साढ़े तीन या चार सौ मिलें तर्द मिलें हैं। पूरे पारस्पेक्टिव में देखा जाए तो ग्यारह बारह लाख आदमियों में से कोई चौतीस हजार के करीब इस तरह के आदमी होंगे जो बेकार हो गए हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Why does Government squeeze credit rather than offer any facilities to the industry particularly at a time when more and more production is the only slogan of the day?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are helping these for more production. But the unit must be worth running; you cannot afford to lose.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have laid down specifications for improving the technique of work and for having efficient management so as to justify the financial assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Once the Government does take over the units, I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that the authorised Controller does whatever he can. At one time, in 1961-62, he had 37 mills—if I forget not—running under us and each one was making profit. Once the mills were properly reorganised, they were either handed over to the original owners or to new owners.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, after this recent conflict with Pakistan, there is again a spurt in the lifting of these stocks or the stocks have begun to move in the market?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a slight improvement. Formerly, it was about 430,000 bales of cloth and now there is a reduction particularly after Diwali and it has come down to 428,000 bales. With regard to yarn also, it was about 169,000 bales and now it has come down to 160,000 bales.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to Shri Madhu Limaye's question, the hon. Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, mentioned three or four factories—one in Kanpur—and may I know whether it is a fact that for the Muir Mills Ltd., the Government has stood surety for Rs. 40 lakhs of working capital and that all actions have been completed and, if so, what is the reason that this mill is not being reopened?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As soon as the legal formalities are over, we shall restart the mill.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : क्या हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े टेक्सटाइल ग्रुप इंडिया यूनाइटेड ग्रुप ने गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐप्रोच किया है कि वह पूंजी की कमी के कारण अपनी मिलें

बन्द करने जा रहे हैं और इसमें 20,000 मजदूरों की जेडीका सवाल है ? सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सरकार उस मॅनेजमेंट को उसे चलाने के लिये कुछ नहीं दे सकती है । सरकार खुद प्रायोजिड कंप्यूटर के जरिये उसे चलाने की सोच रही है ।

Shri Sonavane: As a result of the measures taken by the Ministry, as stated by the Deputy Minister, may I know how many mills have restarted working, and particularly in Maharashtra what steps are being taken to start the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been covered already many times.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Visit of Industrial Delegation to African Countries

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*480. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Boreeah:
Shri M. Sampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Industrial Delegation visited some African countries to find out the prospects of setting up industries on a joint basis in those countries and promoting technical and economic collaboration;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited by the Delegation; and

(c) the main recommendations made by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). An Industrial Delegation consisting of some well-known Indian industrialists and sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

has recently visited some West African countries to explore inter alia the possibilities of setting up of joint industrial ventures in that area with Indian collaboration. Countries on the itinerary of the Industrial Delegation to West Africa were Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Senegal.

(c) The delegation has just returned to India and their recommendations will be known when their report is received.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any outline has been worked out which will necessitate the investment in those countries and, if so, to what extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are awaiting the Report and we will then know what has to be done.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the reciprocal benefits which are likely to accrue from the agreements entered into with those countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): These were the business delegations that went for finding out the possibilities of joint ventures and to also have more export and import trade between the countries concerned and to create the necessary goodwill.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know in which of the countries the team found considerable scope for exporting our traditional commodities like tea and jute and what steps Government have taken to augment the exports to these countries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When a Delegation goes, they go over the entire gamut of Indian exports and see whatever can be possibly exported.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that China has made a substantial dent into the African markets as a result of which our market in African countries has slumped, may I know whether the visit of this particular Delegation to the African coun-

tries could achieve any tangible results in counteracting the Chinese commercial menace in these countries—I would like to use the word Chinese 'penetration' into these countries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding the first part of the question, I have only this morning returned from three East African countries. The impression sometimes conveyed in this House is based on totally incorrect facts. There is very little Chinese penetration into these countries as far as commerce and trade are concerned and the visit of our Delegation as well as the visits of many other Delegations have considerably helped to see that the proper atmosphere is maintained and the necessary friendship developed between us and these countries.

Regarding the second part of the question, the increase or decrease in exports to these countries is now much dependent on their own production programme; those goods which they were traditionally buying from us are now being manufactured by them. On the whole, the trend is now better. Once the joint ventures which the various Indian entrepreneurs are establishing in those countries come up, we shall have the proper benefits.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डेलेगेशन ने जाने से पहले क्या यह विचार विमर्श किया था कि प्राथमिकता उन उद्योगों को दी जायेगी जिन की मशीनरी भारत में बनती है और जिन को वहाँ लगाने से लाभ होगा।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Any amount of credit that we extend to these countries is usable like all international credits for purchase of equipment and machinery.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that we want to increase our trade relations with these African countries, may I know whether the Government have thought over the utility

or necessity of sending official Delegations to these African countries instead of sending private industrialists' Delegations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both the Delegations were there: mine was the official one and the other was the non-official one. The mixture is always better.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he lay a statement on the Table of the House on his visit to these African countries, sometime next week? It will be a good thing, if he does.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, next week or as soon as the report is received.

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Minister has just now said that, in the countries which he visited recently, China has not been able to penetrate commercially. May I, therefore, know which are the countries then with which China has been able to expand its export trade to the tune of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,800 crores per year?

Mr. Speaker: That question does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that recently the prospects and atmosphere for joint venture in African countries have received a setback because out of dozens of licences granted to a few industrialists, excepting one or two, the others are still rotting in the pockets of these industrialists?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not true. As a matter of fact, every one of them is being used. I myself flew day before yesterday to Kisumu where a big Indian textile factory is coming up. It has become a temple for industrialists....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We know that there is one Birla's temple in Nigeria, but we are asking about other temples.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Nigeria four factories are coming up; in Ethio-

pia, two textile factories are running. I have already laid on the Table of the House information about the actual factories which are running there.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा डेलीगेशन बाहर गया था उसके बाद उन मुल्कों में किस तरह की मिलें या कारखानों की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी रिपोर्ट अभी आने वाली है।

Incentive Scheme in Railway Workshops

*481. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Incentive Scheme' introduced in the Railway Workshops has been a failure;

(b) whether the staff receive double their pay by doing the same job with no increase in their out-turn; and

(c) whether this has caused discontentment among the workers to whom this scheme is not made applicable?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The incentive bonus, for which there is a ceiling limit of 50 per cent, is strictly related to the number of man hours saved in doing specified jobs.

(c) No, Sir.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what are the estimates of additional out-turn during the period in which the incentive scheme was working?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Compared with the pre-incentive period, i.e., 1957-58, there has been a 50 per cent improvement in productivity in the Railway workshops.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the difficulties experienced by Government in making this scheme applicable to the other workers who are also very keen to take advantage of this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, there are about 1,21,218 workers in our workshops, and virtually 93.5 per cent of the workers who are supposed to be engaged on production work are covered by this. Those who are not on that type of work are not covered.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there is any regular system of estimating the actual increase in output by this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, there is a scientific system to determine it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the fact that this incentive scheme has not only increased the productivity in the railways but has also proved beneficial to the workers, is the Railway Administration contemplating any incentive scheme for the rest of the workers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I have said earlier, this scheme has been extended only to the production units. Regarding the other units, the question has not yet been taken up.

Dr. Ranen Sen: When the incentive scheme was introduced in the railway workshops, did the railway authorities institute a thorough and good method of finding out the norms on the basis of which this incentive scheme could be introduced?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to our own light, the system that we have introduced is more or less good; only if it had not been of the proper standard could we have conceived of the idea suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the waging has been done on the basis of the man-hours or on the basis of production?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The allowed time is computed from basic data built by an analytical method and includes allowance for general handling, gauging, fatigue and so on and so forth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the hon. Minister about 1,20,000 workers would be covered under this scheme, and they are mostly doing productive jobs. May I know whether Government contemplate to expand this scheme even to those workers who are incidental to production, in other words, who are helping production though not exactly engaged in the production job?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As regards those engaged on ancillary jobs incidental to production, the scheme has not yet been made applicable to them. We have for the time being confined it to direct production. The earlier question by Shri A. P. Sharma also related to this, and he also suggested in a way that the scheme should be extended to the rest of the railway workers also; that question has not yet been considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was different.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that for the present there is no proposal to extend the scheme to the other sections of the workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know whether the scheme would be extended to cover those workers who are helping production.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister has already answered. He has said that those who are helping incidentally in production are not covered yet.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have any idea of the amount paid by way of incentive to the workers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It comes to about 27 per cent. Somewhere it is more than 40 per cent, somewhere

else it is 36 per cent, but in no case is it less than 27 per cent; on an average it comes to about 27 per cent.

Broad-Gauge Rail Link for Assam

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*483. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Renuka Berkataki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demands of the traders of Assam for improving the link provided by the broad-gauge line between Assam and the rest of the country, as summed up in the report published in the *Statesman* dated the 14th October, 1965; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad gauge link to Bongaigaon and Jogighopa will have a capacity of about 600 broad gauge wagons after the railway bridge, incorporated in the Farakka Barrage, is completed. The capacity of the wagon ferry at Farakka has already been augmented to 400 wagons per day, and, therefore, this is the present limiting capacity. Road and River transport facilities for handling traffic beyond Bongaigaon and Jogighopa are yet to be augmented and hence the 400 wagon capacity of Farakka Ferry is not fully utilised at present. Schemes are on hand for augmenting movement facilities beyond Bongaigaon and Jogighopa. The traffic requirements to Assam area can be fully met, by the present 400 wagon ferry capacity and later with 600 wagon capacity on the bridge over the Barrage. Therefore, there is no justification in going in for the considerable investment required for a second ferry at Sakrigalighat and a new broad gauge line between Sakrigalighat and Kumedpur.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it not a fact that due to repeated suspension of the river traffic through Pakistan waters to Assam, the Government of Assam and the Assam Congress represented to the Prime Minister during his recent visit to the State that immediate construction of the extension of the broad gauge link beyond Bongaigaon to Gauhati should be undertaken to improve the transport facilities in Assam? May I know the Government's reaction to it?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards the metre gauge line beyond Bongaigaon and Jogighopa, we are taking several steps to augment the capacity of this section and with a view to increase that capacity, a centralised traffic control system has recently been introduced. It is hoped that with the introduction of this system, the capacity of this metre gauge line will be augmented to a considerable extent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: That was not my question.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The hon. Member had asked whether it is a fact that a representation was made to the Prime Minister when he visited the State for extending the broad gauge line beyond Jogighopa. The Government of Assam have also approached the Planning Commission and the Railway Ministry. The entire thing will be gone into.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Will Government take up the construction of the small stretch of broad gauge line between the north bank of the Ganga and Kumedpur, a distance of only 3 miles?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards the suggestion for another ferry at Sakrigalighat with a view to increase the distance between this ferry and the international border, it has been estimated that the increase in distance will be only about 25 kilometres and therefore, there would not be any particular advantage in

having another ferry at Sakrigali-ghat.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a question of augmenting the metre gauge line beyond Jogighopa and Bongai-gaon. Is it not a fact that in the interest of the security of the State as also in the interest of its economy, the people of Assam are demanding that the broad gauge line be extended beyond Jogighopa and Bongaigaon to Dibrugarh? If it is fact, may I know whether Government has given any consideration to this relevant fact in the interest of the security and economy of that State?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was precisely the answer given earlier to a supplementary by Shri Borooah. The Government of Assam have approached the Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission and they did make a representation to the Prime Minister when he recently paid a visit to the State. But as you know, we will have to have a bridge between Panchtantra and Jogighopa, that is, near Jogighopa on the Brahma putra and only then that extension matter will be examined and the whole thing finalised. In the meantime, the Transport Ministry in consultation with, and co-operation also of the State Government is going to construct a port there, an inland port with a view to handling both goods as well as passenger traffic.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission? The other day the hon. Finance Minister has promised a bridge over the Brahmaputra at Jogi-ghopa. May I know whether the Railway Ministry has taken that into consideration or not?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of backing out, because we are as eager as anybody else to have it.

श्री रामेश्वर दंडिया : क्या सरकार के यान में यह बात आयी है कि मीटर गेज से

ब्राडगेज में ट्रांसफर होते समय बहुत सा माल चोरी हो जाता है ? अगर ऐसा है तो उसके लिए क्या बन्दोस्त्वत किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या प्रश्न में ऐसा होता है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : यह हो सकता है कि ऐसा होता हो और उसे रोकने के लिए हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: By what time is the Farakka Barrage expected to be completed?

Shri Sham Nath: By 1970-71.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रमवाला और दिल्ली के बीच की लाइन को दोहरा करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो प्रश्न का है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सुरक्षा का ध्यान तो हर क्षेत्र का होना चाहिए ।

Arms from British Commercial Manufacturers

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- *484. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether there has been any change in the attitude of British Commercial manufacturers of military hardware regarding the supply of equipment ordered by India;

(b) if so, the steps taken to get the commitments fulfilled; and

(c) whether Government anticipate any difficulty in this regard?