

Mr. Speaker: The Minister might have answered what amount was fixed for the fourth plan.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As far as I know, the plan is yet to come, but the figure of Rs. 2,400 crores probably has been allotted for the agriculture sector as a whole.

Shri Tyagi: That will be nothing. Withdraw that amount. It is better that amount is withdrawn.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Some supplementaries should be permitted.

Shri Tyagi: We cannot allow agriculture to be neglected like that. You better withdraw your amount.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree, I am one with you. Specifically for agricultural programmes no doubt about Rs. 2,400 or Rs. 2,500 crores is allotted, but agriculture has to be backed up by other things also, by irrigation, by fertilisers, by power, by tractor. If you take all this into account, Rs. 5,300 crores is the amount which directly goes for the promotion of agricultural programmes. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We can have discussion, I cannot allow more than 15 minutes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the plan will come before Parliament and I can rely on the solid support of Tyagiji.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Shinkre: What about my point of order? Does it not arise?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Newsprint Plants in U.P. and Kerala

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*600. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pande:

Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Food, Agricul-

ture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two experts of the World Bank have recommended the setting up of two factories at Haldwani in U.P. and Travancore in Kerala for the production of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The F.A.O. World Bank Mission did visit the States of Kerala and U.P., but has not yet made any recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान भर में पेपर टेकनालोजी का एक भी स्कूल नहीं है। एक छोटा सा कालेज सहारनपुर में है और वह भी नाकाफी है। हजारों लड़के ऐडमिशन चाहते हैं लेकिन मुश्किल से पचास लड़कों को ऐडमिशन मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक सरकार दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करेगी। हम इस मामले में कब तक सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे।

Shri Shinde: This question of the hon. Member does not fall within the purview of this question. As the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, we deal with the raw materials from the forests and we are not concerned with other things.

श्री यशपालसिंह : जिनसे इसका ताल्लुक था उनके से पूछना चाहिये था।

Mr. Speaker: This deals with the setting up of two factories for newsprint, and they are concerned with the raw materials.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कम से कम मुझे इतना तो बतला दिया जाये कि जो रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिली है उसके मुताबिक कौनसी जगह केरल में पसन्द की गई है और कौनसी जगह यू० पी० में पसन्द की गई है।

Shri Shinde: As I have already mentioned the team visited a few States in India including Kerala and U.P. They were impressed with our plantation programmes and the raw material potentiality of our forests. They have not submitted any report. They may submit their report to the World Bank and thereafter perhaps we may get it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Was the team invited by the Government or did it come on behalf of the World Bank? When will they submit their report to the Government?

Shri Shinde: In all four representatives visited a few States—three from the FAO and one from the World Bank. In the initial stage we had suggested to the World Bank that they might examine the possibility of developing some forest-based industries, mainly paper pulp industry in India.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि विश्व बैंक के दो विशेषज्ञों ने उत्तर प्रदेश का भी भ्रमण किया और उन्होंने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह टीम गोरखपुर और देवरिया का भ्रमण करने गई थी, जहाँ पर जंगल भी हैं और बहुत सी मिलें भी हैं और जो पेपर का कारखाना खोलने के लिये बहुत उपयुक्त है।

Shri Shinde: I think no licence is required for setting up such industries; if some parties or the State Government are interested to pursue that subject matter, I think there will not be any difficulty.

Shri Shankre: It has been reported in some newspapers that some ice cream manufacturers have been arrested for mixing blotting paper in ice cream and this way I find some connection between paper and food. Is that the reason why this question has been addressed to this Ministry instead of to the Ministry of Industry

and Supply? . . . (Interruptions). I want a reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: He says blotting paper has been found in ice cream and therefore this ministry is answering the question. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. minister aware that in various areas of U.P., a lot of raw material for newsprint is available and if so, was this mentioned to the World Bank team when it came for investigation and what were the terms of reference of this team?

Shri Shinde: The team visited U.P., and found that the U.P. plantation programme was going on very satisfactorily; they were happy to find that there was a great deal of potential for forest raw material in U.P., which would be useful for forest-based industries.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister says that his ministry is concerned only with the raw material aspect. May I know whether the Kerala forest department has any concrete proposal for eucalyptus plantation so that they can have a newsprint plant in the near future?

Shri Shinde: We have an all-India programme or planting eucalyptus and other species which can mature within a short period of ten years. Kerala is included in that programme.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Has this team surveyed only Kerala and U.P. or other parts of the country like Bihar?

Shri Shinde: The team visited many States like M.P., Mysore, Kerala, etc. but they did not visit Bihar.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Why not Bihar? There is a lot of raw material in Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: He can argue that afterwards.

Shri Jaipal Singh: For years we have been hearing about the experiments that have been carried on for manufacturing paper from bagasse. I want to know why they are still

thinking of the jungles and not of bagasse-manufactured paper.

Shri Shinde : It is true that bagasse which is produced in the sugar factories is one of the raw materials which could be utilised for the manufacture of paper pulp. The Government licensed a number of bagasse-based units but unfortunately very few units have come up. There appears to be some technical difficulty in the matter and the Government is seized of the matter through our ministry does not deal with that subject.

Shri Jaipal Singh : What are the technical difficulties? The other countries are facing them.

Mr. Speaker : We might be feeling them.

Shri K. C. Pant : The Minister said that because of the afforestation programme in U.P., Government indicated to these experts that there was potential for the development of these forest-based industries here. May I know whether on that basis, regardless of the recommendations of the experts, Government feel that factories of this kind should come up at the places indicated in the question?

Shri Shinde : I have already said that U.P. represents one of the States where these industries can be developed. If my information is correct, now no licensing is required for setting up of this industry. It is for the State Government and interested parties to undertake that activity now.

Visakhapatnam Shipyard

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*601. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :**

Shri Bagri :

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Maurya :

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Shri Kishen Pattayak :

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of ships at Visakhapatnam

Shipyards;

(b) the number of ships manufactured so far in the country;

(c) whether Government have also entered into any agreement with some foreign countries for supplying India-made ships to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) The Visakhapatnam Shipyard which was building the old 'Jala' type cargo ships of about 8,000 dead weight tons each before it was taken over by the Government of India in 1952, is now capable of building liner cargo ships of about 12,500 dead weight tons each according to modern designs.

(b) 39 sea-going ships.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जापान और अमरीका के मुकाबले में यहाँ एक टन औसत के हिसाब से या जैसे 12,000 टन बताया है उस हिसाब से एक जहाज विशाखापत्तनम में कितने में बन जाता है और जापान और अमरीका में कितने में बनता है ?

उसी के साथ साथ जो मजदूरी के दाम हैं और लोहे और लकड़ी के दाम तुलनात्मक होते हैं, वे मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करें।

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): We have figures for ships of German design and Japanese design constructed in Visakhapatnam. Regarding the cost of construction, I cannot say separately for America, but the international price will be round about Rs. 146 lakhs (pre-devaluation), whereas the average cost of construction in the Hindustan Shipyard is about Rs. 210 lakhs. Government give subsidy for the balance