

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report in the *Economic Times* of 1st December that no more units for scooter manufacture will be licensed? Is it a fact that the Development Council has taken such a decision? How many applications have Government received? Is it also a fact that due to the present difficulties of foreign exchange position no decision has been taken? Is there any application in which no foreign exchange is involved, or, if involved, is it to be met by the foreigner on a collaborator?

Shri Bibudendra Misra: No decision has been taken that there will be no unit. After the target has been fixed, it will be decided whether it can be done by the existing units or new units should come into operation. So far as the proposals before the Government are concerned, many of the applications have said that the indigenous content will be about 90 to 95 per cent.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: My question was whether there is any application which involves no foreign exchange.

Shri Bibudendra Misra: No.

Shri Fatehsinrao Gaekwad: All sorts of quotas are fixed, the Central Government quota, the State Government quota and so on. I want to know from the Minister the percentage of production available to the normal consumer.

Shri Bibudendra Misra: The Central Government quota is only 1,060 out of the total production, and the State Government quota is much less, and the rest goes to the normal consumer.

Manufacture of Tractors and other Agricultural Implements

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- *632. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri. Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. H. Kheol:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities made available to manufacture tractors and other improved agricultural implements in the country to avoid import of the same from foreign countries;

(b) the number of tractor and power tiller manufacturing units so far licensed; and

(c) whether any survey has been made as to the number of tractors required in the country and how the demand is likely to be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudendra Misra): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Five firms in the private sector are already licensed for the manufacture of agricultural tractors. Two firms have also been granted licences for the manufacture of power tillers. Six more firms have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of power tillers. Power driven agricultural implements are being manufactured in the country by a number of firms in the large, medium and small-scale sectors.

The Agricultural Tractor Industry has now been included in the list of priority industries and it is being assisted with foreign exchange to the full extent of the installed capacity. With this assistance, the production of agricultural tractors during 1967-68 is expected to increase substantially.

(c) The demand of agricultural tractors by 1970-71 has been assessed as 40,000 Nos. per annum. The combined capacity of the five units in the private sector licensed for the manufacture of agricultural tractors is 30,000 Nos. per annum. To fill the gap between the demand and the capacity already licensed, it is proposed to set up a public sector pro-

ject for the manufacture of 12,000 Nos. agricultural tractors per annum with matching implements coming the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: It is mentioned in the statement that five firms in the private sector have been licensed already for the manufacture of agricultural tractors and two firms for manufacturing power tillers. May I know the names of those firms, when they were licensed and the state the at which the manufacture of these implements is, and the number of tractors and power tillers that have been already manufactured by them?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Five parties have been licensed for tractors: Massey-Ferguson, International Harvester, Hindustan, Escort and Eicher.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: At what stage is the manufacture of these implements, and what is the number of tractors and power tillers manufactured by them already?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The number of tractors manufactured in the country in 1965-66 was 5, 714, and this year it is expected that 10,000 will be produced. So far as power tillers are concerned, the manufacture is very small negligible.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: The statement says that a public sector project for the manufacture of 12,000 tractors is under the consideration of the Government. May I know how long this proposal of the public sector project has been under the consideration of the Government, and whether it will be in a position to manufacture cheap tractors, when it will go into production, and the estimated cost?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The project report from the Czechs will be received by the end of December, 1966.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that there was a great demand for the tractors I would

like to know from the hon. Minister whether the policy, is to import engines with which these tractors are going to be made in such large quantities so that production in these licensed factories may not be hampered. Has any attempt been made to reduce the price so that it may come within the purchasing power of the farmer?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The Minister of Food and Agriculture is seized of the problem and they are thinking of importing some tractors and some components also... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: She also wants to know that is contemplated to bring the prices down so as to be within the reach of the consumers.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The prices are higher because production is low. As it is now one of the priority industries, foreign exchange has now been released and so when production goes up, we hope prices will come down.

श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विवरण रक्खा है उसमें लिखा है

"To fill the gap between the demand the capacity already licensed, it is proposed to set up a public sector project."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह ट्रैक्टरों की कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कारखाना स्थापित करने की जो योजना बना रही है और उस पर जो विचार कर रही है वह किस स्थान पर लगायेगी ? उसके लिए उगने कोई स्थान निश्चित कर लिया है, यदि हाँ, तो कृपा करके उसके बारे में बतलाइये ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The public sector project will be located at Ramnagar near Banaras.

श्री बलजीत सिंह: जैसा कि अभी कहा गया कि ट्रैक्टरों की जो कीमत है वह कम कर

दां जाय ताकि सभी काश्तकार उन्हें ले सकें लेकिन इसके बावजूद जो ट्रैक्टरों बाहर से हम मंगवाते हैं या यहाँ बनते हैं वह ब्लैक में फरोस्त होते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इसकी कुछ तफ़्तीश की है कि वह ब्लैक में क्यों बिकते हैं और जो उनकी प्राइस फ़िक्सड है उस पर वह क्यों नहीं मिलते हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: We have no knowledge of the black-marketing in tractors. If it is brought to our notice or to the notice of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, it will be looked into.

Shri P. R. Chakraverty: Could the Government indicate the imported content of the tractors which are manufactured in India?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The imported content varies from 20 to 40 per cent.

श्री बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है :

"The demand of agricultural tractors by 1970-71 has been assessed as 40,000 Nos. per annum."

लेकिन अभी हमारे देश के किसानों के पास जो स्माल पीसिज आफ लैंड हैं और उन की स्मोल ट्रैक्टरों की जो डिमाण्ड है जो कि कम से कम 25,000 स्मोल ट्रैक्टरों जिनको कि बेबी ट्रैक्टरों कहते हैं उन की डिमाण्ड होगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन ने इन बेबी ट्रैक्टरों के वास्ते क्या निर्णय किया है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is an estimate which has been prepared by the Food and Agriculture Ministry and by the Planning Commission. We will go according to that.

Shri Bade: That is for 1970-71. What is today's demand?

Shri D. Sarjivayya: By 1970-71 it may be 40,000 tractors per year. Meanwhile the private sector licenses have been issued to five parties to

produce 30,000 tractors. Government is going to take up a public sector undertaking in Ramnagar near Varanasi which will produce 12,000. These will be of lesser a horse power, below 20. They will be useful for small landholders whom the hon. Member has in mind.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 32 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में खेती होती है जिस में से कोई 20-22 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में धान की खेती होती है। अभी तक जो भी ट्रैक्टरों सरकार ने या विदेशी लोगों ने बनाये हैं वह ट्रैक्टरों मूखे खेतों के लिए बने हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे भी ट्रैक्टरों बनाये हैं जो कि धान के खेतों में काम कर सकें क्योंकि धान के हमारे खेतों में पानी होता है और वहाँ यह मूखे खेतों वाले ट्रैक्टरों काम नहीं देते।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: These tractors which are to be made in collaboration with the Czechs have been tested in their institute. It is said by the Food and Agriculture Ministry that they are suitable for Indian conditions.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया...

Mr. Speaker: It is suitable for Indian conditions, but he wants to know whether it is suitable for paddy cultivation.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes, Sir; that is what they have said.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that the existing factories that are producing the contractors are producing tractors above 20 horse power which are not suitable for our country and it is found that a large number of tractors are lying idle in those tractor factories because the tractors that are imported are of a lighter weight and are much cheaper than the tractors that are produced here; whether this fact has been brought to the notice of Government and, if so, what is their re-action?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have replied to that already.

Mr. Speaker: Yes! he said that they are going to put up a factory where they will produce the lighter ones.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने पिछली दफे बतलाया था कि अभी तक 60,000 ट्रैक्टरस हमारे देश में हैं जिनमें से कोई 25,000 आउटप्राफ आर्डर पड़े रहते हैं, रिपेयर के लिये पड़े हैं तो क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि यह थोड़े से ट्रैक्टरस इस 32 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में खेती कर सकते हैं ? बैन कटते कटते 2 करोड़ के रह गये, इतने कटे हैं कि 2 करोड़ हल रह गये हैं तो यह 2 करोड़ हल जैसा कि श्री विभूति मिश्र ने बतलाया इस 32 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि की परिक्रमा तक नहीं कर सकते । खेती करना तो दरकिनार रहा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आज यह बतला सकती है कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जिनसे कि 4, 4 हजार रुपया पहले से ले लिया है और उसे लिये साल साल भर हो गया है लेकिन आज तक उनको ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिले हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to impart this information. **Shri Basappa.**

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Planning Commission some time back appointed a team of experts headed by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain regarding the agricultural implements and, if so, whether the recommendations have been submitted by him and what action has been taken by the Government to implement those recommendations?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That is a question for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to answer. We have no knowledge of it.

Shri Basappa: It is about the agricultural implements.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the reply ready now.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Desmukh: May I know whether it has ever occurred

to the Government that the only type of small machinery that will be suitable for Indian cultivation, particularly for paddy cultivation in wet type of lands is the Japanese type of machinery and that the heavy type of machinery which would be required for the drier type of lands or dry cultivation at a cheaper cost could only be manufactured with the collaboration of rupee payment countries in the public sector? So, instead of splitting up the 30,000 licences among five hard currency areas, what prevents the Government from establishing a large single public sector factory with a capacity to manufacture 50,000 tractors in the public sector on rupee payment collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): After all, 40,000 tractors are required as estimated by the Planning Commission, and it is not as though we have given fresh licences to anybody in the private sector. These five manufacturers are already there in the field and they have been asked to expand. They are producing higher horse power tractors and when we wanted the smaller tractors with Czech collaboration, the Czech Government is giving us some credit. Therefore we have taken up this project.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अग्रयज्ञ महोदय, यह जो रामनगर में फैक्टरी चल खल रही है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब तक खल जायगी कब तक उसमें काम शुरू हो जायेगा और जो ट्रैक्टरस यहां पर बनेंगे उनकी क्या कीमत होगी और उसी तरीके के ट्रैक्टरस को विदेशों में क्या कीमत होगी, उनमें कितना फर्क है और उस फर्क को घटाने के लिए कोई प्रयास होगा ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: My colleague has already answered that detailed project reports will be made available towards the end of this year. It is only after that we will be able to say when exactly the factories will go into production, what will be the price structure and other details.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether rig machinery is also imported from outside countries and whether there is any proposal to manufacture rig machinery locally in view of the great demand for it due to the drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It has nothing to do with this question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Mr. Siddhanti.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि बहुत से एक्स सोल्जर्स ने ट्रैक्टर लेने के लिये बरसों पहले दरखास्तें दी हुई हैं, विशेषकर हरियाणा राज्य के बहुत से फौजी जवानों ने, जो कि रिटायर हो चुके हैं, दरखास्तें दी हैं। लेकिन उनको अब तक ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिला है। क्या सरकार फौजी जवानों को ट्रैक्टर देने में प्राथमिकता देगी।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are only concerned with the manufacture of tractors. With regard to the allotment to various people like ex-servicemen, etc., that is the function of the Food and Agriculture Ministry in collaboration with State Governments.

Shri Vimla Deshmukh: Some demonstration in rice cultivation was held in Kashmir with the help of Japanese experts and they were using some special implements in the demonstration. Will the Government examine whether those implements will be useful to the small Indian farmers and if so, will Government try to manufacture those implements here and supply them to the farmers?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to small tractors. Probably hon. members means by that our tillers which are being produced in collaboration with Japan, one unit of which has already gone into production.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Sale of adulterated articles by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

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*633. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 539 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Manager of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, who was implicated in a charge of selling adulterated honey has since been dismissed|suspended|transferred|demoted|or punished in any other way; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these Bhandars sell adulterated articles under quality goods, use old measures and weights and mislead the public by selling 25 match-sticks with a band-roll of 50 pasted to the match-box and also indulge in similar other activities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 2260 on the 12th August, 1966, the prosecution of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi launched by the New Delhi Municipal Committee under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is pending in a Court of Law. The question of punishment to be awarded to the Manager of the Bhavan or any other persons found responsible for any breach can appropriately be considered only in the light of the Court's judgement after it has been pronounced.

(b) No case of sale of adulterated articles or under quality goods in any Bhandar run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has come to notice except the allegation of sale of sub-standard honey in the Khadi